The Mining Review.

VOL. 4.—NO. 32 SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901. $2.00 PER YEAR.

IT'S Over.

The Old Council Sustained By Good Majorities.

The battle of the factions came off on Wednesday, and, as was generally expected, all but one of the old council who sought re-election, were returned by substantial majorities.

As we intimated in our last issue, no one has anything but words of commendation for R. Cunning as a man; but it is a very difficult thing to elect one respectable man against another equally respectable in office; and with whose record no fault of any moment can be found. That was the situation in the mayoralty contest.

Summed up the chief argument against the old council was they had no systematic way of fining the unfortunate women in the west end, and no regular way of recording the fines as they were collected.

As a law never contemplates making the methods and lives of these people a source of revenue to any corporation, any method, systematic or otherwise, of collecting money from them for revenue is clearly illegal. The meaning of the law is either leave them alone or drive them out of the corporation altogether. Of course, high fines for selling liquor without licenses, would make them a bill of expense on the people in sending them to gaol and keeping them there. Prosecutions for their methods and heavy fines, would end in much the same way. If it is revenue the people are after, collecting as has been done is perhaps the most successful; but, of course, the integrity of the collector in making returns has in many cases to be depended on alone.

The elections resulted as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

H. H. Pitts	48
R. Cunning	29

FOR ALDERMEN.

T. B. Folliott	51
C. D. Hunter	49
R. McDonald	48
E. R. Atherton	44
E. A. Cameron	44
Dr. Gomm	42
R. Jalland	42
T. Duffy	28
J. Buckley	23

The last two dropped out, and Returning Officer Lilly broke the tie between Jalland and Gomm by voting for the latter. His reason is, Mr. Jalland is on his bond to the corporation, and if elected he would be disqualified and have to resign. We are sorry for this, as we believe Mr. Jalland would make an excellent alderman.

We have now a few words of advice to give the new council. The city team is equally the property of all taxpayers, and no alderman has any more right to profit by its use than any other taxpayer. See that the incurring of all liabilities, great and small, is limited to the Mayor, aldermen and responsible officials, Have all accounts so detailed that any business man can understand them. When passed, have them all properly classified in payments. See that all revenues are collected as far as possible, and that the receipts are received in the cash book, and properly entered under all heads of expenditure. There has been some carelessness in these respects in the past, and which has given rise to some of the unnecessary comment. These matters referred to only deal with routine work. Other undertakings and expenditures are matters of policy; and on all such the public should be conferred with whenever practicable. Our school teachers salaries are very small, and if the council would vote $250 to supplement them it would be only doing their duty to the young of the place. We would like to see the new council take hold of more matters in the interest of the growth, and, therefore, the welfare of the place; and on all such they ought always feel the people in public meetings or otherwise.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

One more year of the "full dinner pail" under the Pitts administration.

Carlson beat George Kane by 24 votes in the mayoralty contest in Kaslo Thursday.

There is a great deal of lagrippe in the place; but fortunately no very serious cases.

B. W. Mathews, of R.G. Dunn & Co's. commercial agency was in town this week "rating" the place.

The Noble Five people, on account of taking up new workings, have decided to erect a new commodious bunkhouse

The Nelson Miner is again changing hands. It is to appear on the 20th as a morning paper, independent in everything.

Though not fully recovered from the illness that delayed him in Spokane. Mr. Hickey is back again and in harness at the Ivanhoe mill.

The Gramophone is now a living institution at Cliffe's Bookstore. We can sell the best of instruments with a supply of records at $25.

The slides are again making their appearance. This time it is the Argenta which came down Thursday, doing no damage whatever.

Mr. May, manager of the Bank of Commerce, is receiving the congratulations of friends on his return from his long visit to the old country.

R. H. Trueman can be found again at his photographic gallery. He will only remain in the city until the first of February when he returns to the coast.

Nelson has elected its board of aldermen by acclamation—Frank Fletcher, mayor and aldermen, J. A. Irving, W. G. Gillett, J. Patterson, I. Hamilton, T. Madden and H. Selous.

The effort to take the management of city affairs and place it in the hands of others, is hardly to be endorsed from any point of view, and we are glad to learn the people are looking at in that way.

The Methodists are making arrangements to open their reading room in the basement of the church on Tuesday evening, The room is very comfortable, well supplied with reading matter, and the young and even old of all denominations will be welcomed to come and spend their evenings there.

The Nelson Miner of Tuesday says: "Rev. Father Cote leaves Nelson on Thursday for Sandon, where he is to make his home in future. The Catholics of the Sandon parish, which includes New Denver, Silverton and other Slocan points, hope to build a rectory in the spring. Father Cote carries with him the best wishes of a large number of Nelsonites."

Mr. G. O. Buchannan in a letter to the Nelson Miner agrees with us that a government bounty for the export of bullion or lead refined is the proper solution of the present situation. An export duty on ore might force our ores to the present B. C. smelters and lead to the erection of other smelters, but it would never take our products to a satisfactory market, and this is what we want.

A sad accident occurred at the Ruth mine yesterday morning by which John Kennedy from Pipestone, Man., lost his life. The deceased was a car man, and had just emptied his car in an old chute and was returning to refill, when by an accident or oversight he stepped into another chute at one side of his route, and fell head first, a distance of 80 feet, breaking his back and killing him instantly. No blame is attached to anyone as all the ordinary precautions for safety had been fully observed by the management of the mine. The friends have been advised of the sad accident.

DR. PRICE'S cream BAKING POWDER

Is a pure baking powder—no alum, lime or ammonia.

No acid but that from grapes—which is pure, pleasant and healthful—enters into Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Fruit acids are accounted by hygienists the most important of the elements of the food of man, and of these the acid of the grape is most prominent.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not only the most efficient and perfect of leavening agents, but owing to its constituents is likewise promotive of health.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—There are many cheap baking powders made of alum. Liebig, the celebrated chemist, says that alum disorders the stomach and causes acidity and dyspepsia.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

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

Mine.	Tons.
Payne	67
Last Chance	58
Sovereign	15
Ivanhoe	43
Goodenough	20
Miller Creek	20
Total,	223

The Miller Creek Co. have a car of ore ready for shipment, awaiting the adjustment of smelter differences.

Messrs. McKenzie, McClellan and Savage have secured the 100 foot contract at the Ruth mine in their No. 5 tunnel.

Eight inches of high grade ore have been struck in the Two Friends group on Springer creek, which will tend to boom that property and make it a regular shipper.

McAdams now finds himself "a hell of a fellow" in very small hole—a sort of mastodon in a dish pan of water without the slightest reason for it he encouraged in every way possible a few parties disaffected for a purpose, in an effort to drive all the best business men of the place out of the city council. The will of course, appreciate his efforts.

LORD MAYOR'S SECRETARY

A PROMINENT FIGURE IN THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS.

W. J. Soulsby, Private Secretary to London's Lord Mayors for a Quarter of a Century—Reminiscences During These Years.

For twenty-five years now has the same private secretary mothered, as it were, twenty-five Lord Mayors. Upon him they have all more or less depended. He is Mr. W. J. Soulsby, who now celebrates his "silver" jubilee as secretary, and who has seen more and knows more of the inner workings of the mayoral machine than any other living man.

Mr. Soulsby is pretty much what you would imagine him to be; perhaps a little more so. Bred almost at the Mansion House—for he is not yet fifty years of age—in his tall stature is embodied the city's courteous dignity. Besides being the most necessary, he is the busiest man at the Mansion House; and they will all tell you there that his knowledge of all that pertains to Lord Mayors passes understanding. People call with questions, but before they are half put Mr. Soulsby begins the answers, for they are both much the same to-day as they were in 1875.

Sir Richmond Cotton, then M.P. also for the city, was his first Lord Mayor, and Mr. Soulsby well remembers his installation.

HAS HAD TWENTY-FIVE MASTERS

On this silver anniversary the private secretary is not unnaturally inclined to look upon what he described to me as his gallery of old masters, with the memory of which he would not part for all the city could give him.

In his reminiscent mood Mr. Soulsby turns up accounts, and finds that in the shape and form of Mansion House charitable funds no less enormous a sum than £4,000,000 has passed through his hands in these twenty-five years. It is upon their shares of this total that ex-Lord Mayors are most wont to pride themselves. Till this year of grace Sir George Faudel-Phillips, Lord Mayor of the Diamond Jubilee time, was the record-holder with £557,000 for the Indian Famine Fund and £300,000 for other charities. The outgoing Lord Mayor, however, with £1,022,000 for the widows and orphans of the war and £700,000 for other charities, now takes first place.

Another responsible duty is the hunting up of facts for Lord Mayoral speeches. Perhaps no one can realize the difficulties of oratory so well as the Lord Mayor. It is not that a Lord Mayor cannot as a rule make a good speech upon almost any subject under the sun; but the trouble as it presents itself, is that the exigencies of circumstances necessitate the speech always being upon the same subject, while the substance, if each utterance is to have an interest of its own must be nightly different. It is interesting and delightful to the new Lord Mayor full of his new dignity; but before the year is out he may find it weary and sigh for speech-making on other topics than those of the deeds and aspirations of the one square mile.

VARIED CORRESPONDENCE.

After all these years the private secretary is used to handling between six and seven hundred letters a day at the Mansion House, and seeing two or three hundred callers. The curiosities of the Lord Mayor's post-bag are many. His advice and opinion are sought upon every subject, from the taxation of bicycles to imperial Federation, and the seekers live in Cheapside and in every little corner of the world. Only a Lord Mayor can realize in what high repute the office is held by folks abroad. Some of them — Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Spanish—have heard of the Lord Mayor, but of no one else in London, and him they regard as omniscient.

Every day brings its shoals of letters, not only from all parts of Great Britain but from the colonies and the continents as well. For the most part the writers want advice, and it is singular that a very large proportion of them, foreigners especially, make earnest pleas to the Lord Mayor to aid them in their search for long-lost relatives.

All this is Mr. Soulsby's business. He thinks it is marvellous. The prayers are not unheeded. In nearly every case an attempt is made to find the missing, either through the instrumentality of the city police or through the counsls of the foreign countries. Oftentimes, too, the efforts are successful, and there is many a foreigner abroad who knows nothing of English, and who cannot speak English, who in his own language blesses the wonderful and all-powerful Lord Mayor.

Inmates of lunatic asylums all over the country write to the Lord Mayor upon their grievances. Of the callers the private secretary would put a good percentage in a class of people with grievances. Everybody wants to see the Lord Mayor. But Mr. Soulsby faithfully guards the presence. He sees them all, and when they have seen him they usually go their way.

AMONG EXALTED GUESTS.

But to the Manston House in these two and a half decades have come many callers of the highest degree. There have been the German Emperor, the present Czar of Russia, when Czarewitch, and the two preceding Czars, the young Queen of Holland, before her accession, and the Queen-Mother—they lunched with the Lord Mayor five years ago—the King of the Belgians, who is a frequent visitor, the King of Sweden, the King of Denmark, the King of Portugal, King Charles of Roumanina, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the King of Greece, and the late Shah of Persia twice. And besides them a host of other foreign potentates. Of course, the Queen of England has been to the Mansion House, and the private secretary, in looking back, remembers no more interesting event than when, in 1887, after opening the People's Palace in the East end, her Majesty came to the city's headquarters and took tea with the then Lord Mayor, Sir Reginald Hanson, and the Lady Mayoress. A tapestry commemorating the event now hangs in the Mansion House where the reception took place.

London has tendered Mr. Soulsby its best thanks. He is C. B. and has the Jubilee medal and clasp, and the Court of Aldermen made him a unanimous presentation of silver and of an address, and so, too, the Court of Common Council. And abroad they have honoured him. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France, and there have been bestowed upon him also the Orders of Francis Joseph of Austria, of the Redeemer of Greece of the Takovo of Servia, of the St. Sava, also of Servia, of the Rising Sun of Papan, of the Immaculate Conception of Portugal, of the Leopold of Belgium, and of the Humane Redemption of Liberia.

"I would like to say," he says, "that every Lord Mayor with whom I have been associated has treated me with friendliness and kindness," and he says again how he cherishes his collection of old masters.

"Will you add to them another twenty-five?" I ask.

"That all depends," he says.

"Depends on—?"

"The Lord Mayors."

FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Steps Taken by Governments to Minimize the Evil.

In past centuries drunkenness was not regarded as the great evil we now look upon it to be, and the extent of effort having for its object the promotion of temperance, to say nothing of total abstinence, was not to be compared to what it is to-day. Still, the mischief of drunkenness was recognized to some degree, and the various remedies, legislative and otherwise, were brought into operation for its prevention and cure.

The method of the ancient Spartans was characteristic of those brave, but callous people. The state owned thousands of helots — slaves—and on occasions these were compelled to become intoxicated in order that the young Spartan men might be afforded a lesson on the horrors of drunkenness.

Under the republic the Romans were almost prohibitionists. Men of honorable family were by law forbidden to drink wine until they reached the age of 30, while women were not to use it at all, except on festival days. It is said that the practice of kissing among women arose from the habit of mothers kissing their daughters as a means of finding out if they had been indulging surreptitiously.

Liquor laws have generally provided for special punishment for drunkards. Some in existence in foreign countries at the present day are most curious in this respect, and in former times the retribution that fell upon topers, even in our own land, was often peculiar. During the commonwealth the "Drunkard's Cloak" was used in parts of England. Instead of being a cloak, however, it was a barrel which the man who had been guilty of excess had to wear in his enforced walk through the streets or lanes. This would seem to be worse than being placed in the stocks, which were frequently used for inebriates, but could not have been so severe as riding

THE "WOODEN HORSE,"

usually a military punishment. Army drinkers were placed astride a wooden erection, which might or might not have had a remote resemblance to the animal whose name it took, and so bound that the position soon became one of torture. Occasionally the victim died.

Among the early English settlers in America it was customary to compel the toper to wear suspended from his neck a board on which the letter D was printed in red. Others had heavy weights attached to their wrists, while the hands and feet were chained together.

The steps taken by modern Governments show a praiseworthy anxiety to minimize the evil, and in the main are calculated to further that end. In many towns of the Argentine Republic habitual offenders are not merely fined, but are sentenced to eight days' street sweeping for each offense, without option.

On the continent of Europe novel schemes designed to prevent intemperance are in vogue. If a man gets drunk and riotous in any public place of refreshment at Fribourg, in Switzerland, he is prohibited from visiting any other inn, cafe, hotel or similar institution in the republic for the space of a year. A list of names of such persons is conspicuously displayed in all the public houses.

In Norway and Sweden dipsomaniacs are punished, and often permanently cured at the same time. If the man be an old offender he is sent off to jail, and for a fortnight or so has nothing to eat and drink but bread and wine. When the treatment is finished the "patient" hates liquor like poison, and cannot be induced to take any for months, while in many cases he becomes a teetotaller.

PAINS IN THE BACK.

FREQUENTLY DUE TO SLUGGISH LIVER OR KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mr. Frank Walters, of Exeter, Tells of Suffering and How Dr. Williams' Pink Cured Him After Other Medicines Failed.

From the Advocate, Exeter.

Mr. Frank Walters is a young man personally known to most of the residents of Exeter, where he has lived nearly all his life. Talking with the editor of the Advocate recently Mr. Walters said:—"In justice to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I think it my duty, in view of what they have done for me, to add my testimonial to the thousands of others that have been printed. For some months I suffered most severely from pains coursing up and down my back. It was thought that these pains were due to liver and kidney trouble, but whatever the cause they frequently left me in terrible agony. The pains were not always confined to the back, but would shift to other parts of the body. As a result I got little rest, my appetite became impaired, and I fell off greatly in weight. I tried different remedies suggested by friends, which having no effect almost disgusted me with medicine. Then a personal friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was not easily persuaded because I had about concluded that medicine would not relieve me, but he insisted and finally I decided to try them. I purchased one box at first, and to my astonishment before it was finished I was greatly relieved. Then I got a couple more boxes and these restored me to my former good health. I do not hesitate recommending this medicine that others may profit by my experience, and not suffer tortures as I did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IF YOU WANT GOOD HEALTH.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

Never omit regular bathing, for, unless the skin is in active condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other diseases.

After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a train for a moment; it is dangerous to health and even life.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible, else the voice may be permanently lost or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

THE LATEST.

Softleigh—When I want to be slangy I always say I feel like 30 cents.

Uptosnuff—If you want to be up to date, say you feel as if you were marked down from 30 cents.

All Japan teas are colored.

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

is pure and uncolored.

FROM ERRAND BOY TO PEER

SOME BRILLIANT BRITISH EXILES OF THE CENTURY.

Career of Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G.—Lord Mount-Stephen, Owner of Three Palatial Homes—Andrew Carnegie, Too, One of the Richest Men in the World.

There is an unfailing fascination in the stories of men who leave our shores, penniless and friendless, and return after many years loaded with honors and riches; and no century has produced a richer crop of brilliant exile than the one which is now ending, says London Tit-Bits.

It is, perhaps, invidious, among so many successful men, to award the palm; but perhaps no man has ever left his native land under more hopeless conditions and won more wealth and honors than the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G. C. M. G.

Sixty-three years ago, a few months before our Queen ascended the throne Donald Smith grew weary of running errands for a village grocer in Morayshire, and tempted fortune by crossing the Atlantic in the steerage of a sailing vessel, which after a voyage of thirty-six days landed him penniless and unknown in New York.

But the boy had plenty of Scottish grit in him; and tramping over a thousand miles he found humble employment in the service of the Hudson Bay Company. From this very lowly rung on the ladder of life he fought his way resolutely, through untold hardships, until he became Governor of the Company, one of the founders of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a millionaire, peer, and Privy Councillor. Thirteen years later another poor Scotch boy,

GEORGE STEPHEN,

abandoned the counter of a small Aberdeen draper and followed his cousin, Donald Smith, across the Atlantic to Canada in search of better fortune than the home country offered him.

Canada proved to him, as to Donald, a "land of Goshen," for his progress to wealth and fame was rapid. From being an assistant in the draper's shop of his cousin, William Stephen, he became in turn manufacturer, Governor of the Bank of Montreal, and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which he had largely helped to construct.

Then came honors, a baronetcy, followed by a peerage; and to-day the one-time draper's apprentice is known as Lord Mount-Stephen, a millionaire of many princely charities, the owner of Scottish moors and three palatial homes.

When George Stephen first put foot in Canada Andrew Carnegie was firing boilers and tending engines, in Hay's bobbin-factory in Allegheny City, and "waking up at night, sitting bolt upright in bed, hands clenched, brows knitted, from dreams about trying the steam gauges, and finding them wrong!" How the engine-tender of thirteen on a few shillings a week became one of the richest millionaires in the world is too well known to need recapitulation. Scotland may well be proud of the three boys who left her shores penniless and returned within half a century having won a G.C.M.G., two peerages, a baronetcy, a Privy Councillorship, and probably $150,000,000. It is such "exiles" as these who make the name of Briton a word to conjure with in every part of the earth.

Canada, too, brought fame and fortune to young

MACKENZIE BOWELL,

who, as a boy of ten, left his native village in Suffolk, in very despair of making enough to live on, and began his life-work as "printer's devil" in a Belleville printing-office. But the sturdy boy used his "prentice hand" so cleverely that he rapidly became foreman, editor, and newspaper proprietor. At forty-four he was a member of the Canadian Ministry, and after holding several Cabinet offices became Premier and a K.C.M.G., a man of wealth and almost world-wide fame.

Sixty years ago Sir Arthur Hodgson was herding cattle on the Darling Downs and fighting blacks and bushrangers with delightful impartiality. Within twenty years he was a member of the Queensland Government and on the highway to his present great wealth and honors.

Sir Arthur Palmer, who emigrated from the north of Ireland sixty-two years ago, began his career to fortune by driving a team of bullocks up-country to a squatter's station in the Queensland bush; and five years later James G. Fair, then a boy of twelve, migrated with his family from County Tyrone to Central Illinois, and as a farm-lad began the search for fortune which after many weary and disappointing years was to come to him at the rate of over £1,000,000 a year.

South Africa, too, has proved a kindly host to many a British exile, from Cecil Rhodes, chief of them all, who left Bishop-Stortford, "with only three months of life before him," according to the doctors, and found health in farm-work before he began to think of million or empire making, to Sir Gordon Sprigg, the reporter-Premier, and Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G., who began his life struggle the day he landed at the Cape a small boy of eleven.

THE HOLLOW SQUARE

Ladies of Canada:

The hollow square, a purely British military tactic, was never broken but once. Why? Because Tommy Atkins from Canada and Tommy Atkins from all other British possessions stand solidly together. The lesson is, that in a commercial way also, the colonies should stand firmly together; and the ladies of Canada—the purchasing power—can do much towards accomplishing that end. Ceylon and India produce the finest teas. By using the teas grown in sister colonies, ladies act patriotically. These teas appeal to you from sentiment, from purity, from economy—in every way they are superior to Japan or Chinas. Drinkers of Green tea should try Monsoon, Salada, or Blue Ribbon packets.

FOR EATING.

They say a carrier pigeon will go farther than any other bird, said the boarder, between bites.

Well, I'll have to try one, said the landlady. I notice a fowl doesn't go far.

A Very Happy and Prosperous New Year to the Many Friends of

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA.

HARD WORK.

Oh, we had the loveliest arrangement at our church society last week! Every woman contributed to the missionary cause five dollars, which she earned herself by hard work.

How did you get yours?

From my husband.

I shouldn't call that earning it yourself by hard work.

You don't know my husband.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

UNANSWERABLE.

You say you're a self-made man! To my certain knowledge you never would have amounted to a hill of

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

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

VALUE OF A GOOD BREAKFAST.

The longest-lived people have generally been those who made breakfast the principal meal of the day. The stomach has more vigor in the morning than at any other time.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

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

THE REMOVAL OF MILDEW.

As mildew prevention is far better than a cure. Do not allow garments to remain in a damp or wet condition over night. To remove mildew, mix equal parts of powdered borax and starch and half as much salt, moisten the whole with lemon juice. Spread the mixture on the spot and place the garment in the sun on the grass. Renew the mixture every morning until the stain is gone.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Cy., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TO SOFTEN WATER;

Bran or oatmeal are valuable for softening hard water. For a bath stir a peck of bran into a tub of warm water. The friction of the loose bran calls the circulation of the blood to the surface of the skin, and so cleanses and softens it.

PIGEONS AFTER A JOURNEY.

The carrier pigeon, when traveling, never feeds. If the distance be long, it flies on without stopping to take nutriment, and at last arrives thin, exhausted and almost dying. If corn be presented to it it refuses to eat, contenting itself with drinking a little water, and then sleeping. Two or three hours later it begins to eat with great moderation, and sleeps again immediately afterwards. If its flight has been very prolonged the pigeon will proceed in this manner for 48 hours before recovering its normal mode of feeding.

W P C 1057

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For all skin ailments.

J. 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.

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

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Dawson Commission Co. Limited

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LAW MILLS, MILLS & HALES
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Latest, up-to-date, reliable systems taught for gentlemen's garments. Terms moderate. Write for Particulars.

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

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6, 8, 10, ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"ONE POUND CAKES"
FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
Laundry, Washing Clothes, Ironing, Sealing Preserves.
PARAFFINE

WAX

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited.
Sam'l Rogers, Prest., Toronto
Ask your dealer for it.

You can do a great deal of good in the world by telling your friends about Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901.

THE SMELTER QUESTION.

The Kootenaian does not take kindly to our opinion of an export duty on silver-lead ores. An export duty of any per centage simply means so much off the value of the ore to the shipper whenever and wherever marketed, when, from present appearances, the B. C. shipper has all he is able to contend with, and another burden might prove the last straw. The reason the Nelson Tribune advocates the export duty is, as the Kootenaian, though apparently unconsciously, admits, because Nelson has a smelter to force the transmission of our ores to the Nelson smelter. If the Nelson smelter was in a shape to handle all our ore at a shade more advantageously to the Slocan producer than the American smelter trust was up to lately, we would say put on the export duty by all means. As it is not, however, we have to deal with matters as they are, and not with theories or probabilities. The replies of the Tribune and Kootenaian doubtless will be if the present smelters of the province cannot offer the producers the markets they should have, the export duty will lead to the erection of more smelters. Well, supposing it would, what then? Would it also open up a satisfactory market for our bullion. That's the rub. The one and only reason our producers want to deal with the American smelters is because after smelting, the United States offer the best market in the world for our bullion, freight, length of time in getting returns, insurance and all charges combined. The Kootenaian quotes the 1900 prices of lead in New York and London, but this is not fair to the American market, as much of the products of the smelters are marketed at points nearer home, where the prices are the same as New York and the freight much less.

What the REVIEW especially favors is a bonus on export, which will enable B. C. producers after smelting at home to market wherever the prices are most favorable. If that bonus was sufficiently large the export duty might follow without being a bar to success. As we said above, an export duty with the producers at the mercy of one or two B. C smelters and prices in England, all things considered, no better than in the States, it could only prove injurious. What we want is more local smelters, and such government aid to the industry as will enable us to sell advantageously in whatever markets are offered to us.

PARTY CANDIDATES.

Our neighbor is at length getting his eyes opened to the "true inwardness" of politics, Up to a few months ago he was a most ardent Tory; and all at once he appeared on the scene a full fledged Labor party man, denouncing the Tories as wildly as he ever before had denounced the Grits. He is now again coming to the conclusion the dominant party at Ottawa is buying up the Labor party leaders, which will leave that party "a legless stocking without a foot," as the Irisman defined nothing.

The history of party the world over has shown two parties in any House are as many as ever succeeded any length of time anywhere. The old parties do not want their there lines broken in on and they will try every device to prevent it, chief of which is the trick our neighbor complains of. All that is necessary to carry conviction with anyone but a fool, is to watch the course of all third party candidates, and it will be seen for a time they make a show of independence and then disappear in the ranks of their favorites as before. Where are the old time Liberals under Baldwin and Lafontaine? coalesced with the Liberal-Conservatives. Where is the Temperance party that came out with such a flourish of trumpets a few years ago? back with the Grits and Tories. At one time the Patrons were stronger than ever the Labor party was, with its candidates by the score, and where are they all now? emerged with the Liberals and Conservatives, and so it will be in a very short time with the Labor party.

What the electors want to see is that men of honor are elected to see justice done all parties in the country, with sufficient ability to present and press their points well, and with sufficient independence to vote against a bad measure of their o vn party. If such are always placed in the field as candidates for representation, the country will have no occasion to dread the results.

BABY LAUGH

It belongs to health, for a baby, to eat and sleep, to laugh and grow fat.

But fat comes first; don't ask a scrawny baby to laugh; why even his smile is pitiful! Fat comes first.

The way to be fat is the way to be healthy. Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the proper food, if he needs it; but only a little at first.

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

It is a great pity the fair name of the place should be subjected to such accusations of boodling, when there is such an easy way of clearing up the whole matter. If any tax-payer will bring a list of fines collected and said to be not accounted for the editor of this paper he will go with the party making the accusations to the officials, examine the cash books and show to the satisfaction of the complainant whether or not the collections are accounted for. If any are not accounted for we will do our best to have the defaulting official turned out of office. It is simply a damnable practice to be continually blaming councils and officials on mere, unsupported hearsay, the hearers and the hearsayers often being without the slightest reliability. If this thing is allowed to continue no man of any respectability will hold office in the place. We venture to assert there is not a man in the place who knows of one single fine that he has any right to believe is unaccounted for. We belive it is all the outcome on the part of a few to get friends into positions for the shekels it may place in their own pockets. It may be a laudable scheme on their part; but it is a pity the reputation of the place and the people should be disgraced for such a purpose.

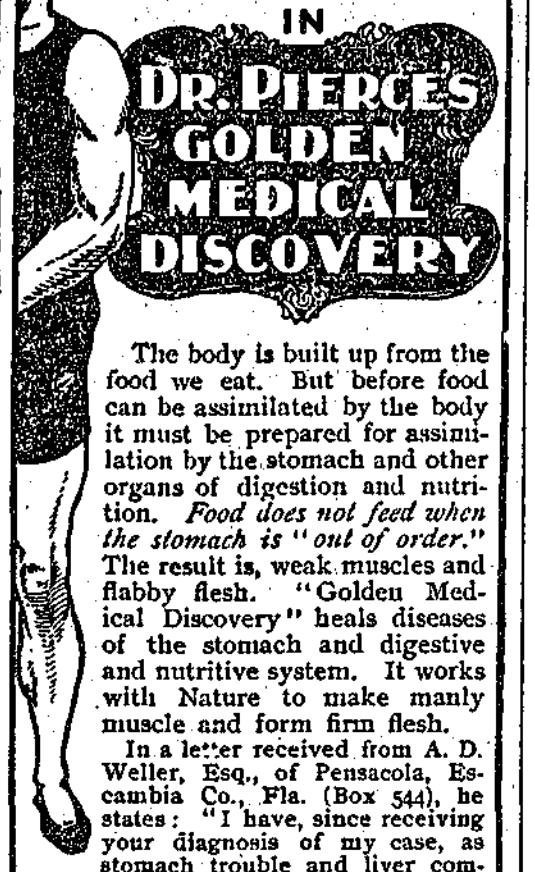
Is a Big Industry.

Is mining a pernament industry, asks the Denver, Col., Mining Reporter, and then goes on to give the following facts: This year, the Empire mine at Grass Valley, California, completed the fiftieth year of its continuous and profitable operation. During that period it has produced something over $8,000,000 worth of the yellow metal, which is at the rate of $160,000 per year, and is still yielding at a rate considerably better than the average of the half century. The mine has been worked to a depth of 2,500 feet on the slope of the vein.

Since the beginning of the mining industry in Westralia in 1886, up to July 1st of 1899 (14½ years) the production of gold has amounted in value to $96,804,715; of copper to $536,325, and of tin to $527,310. The gold output of 1899 was $31,233 655. In this colony is the famous mining camp Kalgoorlie, where most of the production of gold has occurred. The metal here is largely associated with tellurium.

PEKIN, Jan. 15th.—Prince Chung and his staff were a long time in the Forbidden City today. Accompanied by the chief eunich, they saw a woman servant guarding the imperial seal. She produced the seal and the papers were sealed in her presence, and then the seal was returned. Owing to the lateness of the hour the papers thus sealed will not be presented to the foreign envoys until tomorrow. In the American section a court of justice will come into being and operation tomorrow. The death penalty may be inflicted for murder, manslaughter, attempted murder, counterfeiting, looting and burglary. It may also be inflicted upon those known to have been Boxers who have done injury to life or property. Other punishments, like whipping, imprisonment, and the imposition of fines can be inflicted. Owing to orders being received from Berlin, a hitch has occurred regarding the transfer of the railway which Russia yesterday began turning over to Germany. French railway engineers have made a breach in the western wall of the Chinese city, through which they will bring the Paoi Tung-Fu railway. The Tien-Tsin line will be extended to the wall of the Tarter city.

FLABBY FELLOWS
WHO WANT TO BUILD UP THEIR BODIES WILL FIND THE "ONE THING NEEDFUL" IN



The body is built up from the food we eat. But before food can be assimilated by the body it must be prepared for assimilation by the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. *Food does not feed when the stomach is "out of order."* The result is, weak muscles and flabby flesh. "Golden Medical Discovery" heals diseases of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system. It works with Nature to make manly muscle and form firm flesh.

In a letter received from A. D. Weller, Esq., of Pensacola, Escambia Co., Fla. (Box 544), he states: "I have, since receiving your diagnosis of my case, as stomach trouble and liver complaint, taken eight bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and must say that I am transformed from a walking shadow (as my friends called me) to perfect health."

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Temperance Medicine.
CONTAINS NO ALCOHOL.

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The Rooms are all that can be desired for comfort.
NELSON & CO., Proprietors.

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In our new and handsomely illustrated catalogue you will find full lines and prices of all that is newest in wedding rings, bridal presents, bridesmaids' favors, wedding invitations, etc.
A copy of this catalogue will be cheerfully sent you upon application.
Ryrie Bros.,
Yonge and Adelaide Sts.,
TORONTO.
We prepay charges and refund money if desired.

Cool Advice.

The bear garden developed at the public meeting on Wednesday evening shows conclusively Sandonites are standing thickly but distinctly in their own light. Mr. David's, a tailor, chief grievance was because the police authorities had not traced up some cases of clothes stealing; Mr. Buckley, a hotel man, believed the unfortunate women should be fined for selling liquor without a license; and Mr. Harris gave the people to understand he was forced to make too many street and public improvements, considering the taxes his realty has to pay. Every man argued from his own purely personal standpoint, and so it is all along the line.

Now, what Sandon wants is local enterprises and industries to bring families to the place, and while those who have charge of public affairs can look no farther than personal interests, no improvement need be looked for.

If instead of wrangling over these purely selfish matters, the business people of the place would take the initiative in assisting in the erection of a smelter somewhere in the vicinity of the town, that would bring a large industrial population to the place, then erect residences for the families that would follow, next secure an electric light and water system controlled by the city, the place will have made long strides in advance.

There are also several other interests could well be established in the place that would materially advance the business of the place and advance its status as a thrifty community.

We often grow literally tired listening to the commotions and recriminations indulged in by several who ought to know better, and all over trifles of purely personal matter.

We would suggest that the new city council, when seated, should call all the mine owners of the vicinity together at an early day, and discuss the smelter question with them in a business way, and see what can be done to encourage the erection of a smelter in the place.

In so far as the REVIEW is concerned, we intend in the future to pay but little attention to these personal matters, let them stew in their own juice, but will give our best attention to what may be of general interest on the lines we indicate. The personel of the council is a matter of but little importance compared with its policy and enterprise.

Alta Lodge, No. 29.

A. F. AND A. M.

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

THOS. BROWN, Sec'y.

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pass Dunmore Junction daily for St. Paul; Saturdays, for Montreal and Boston; Monday and Thursdays, for Toronto

Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

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

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H. W. HARBOUR, Agent, Sandon, B. C., or
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Everybody Wants the Best Coal.

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

E. A. Cameron.

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See C. K. SKALES,
THE EXPERT PAPERHANGER

Who will give you close figures on Painting, Paperhanging and Signs. We are quick at the busines---up-to-date mechanics in every way.

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Stoves
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We can show you some nice lines in these goods at reasonable prices.

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In the new stand, opposite C.P.R, depot.

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

150 Barrels

..Choice.. Ontario Apples!

Just Arrived.

Northern Spys, Bell Flowers, Russets, Greenings, Baldwins, Spitz and Ben Davis. Call and see them, they are all right in quality and price, at

H. Giegerich's.

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Will continue the tailoring business lately carried on by Armstrong & Co. All fits and workmanship will be guaranteed.

THE WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.
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SASH AND DOOR ON HAND TO ORDER. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

FACTORY ON MAIN STREET.

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AT SANDON

ROSSLAND, NELSON, KASLO, PILOT BAY, THREE FORKS, SLOCAN CITY.

With His Own Weapons.

Supper was over at Greyson farm. The hired hands were lying at ease under the great shade trees, enjoying the refreshing twilight hour after a hard day's work under an August sun.

Farmer Greyson took his pipe and prepared for a quiet evening with his wife on the verandah. She, hard-working woman, sat in unwonted idleness, looking away among the trees to where her only daughter, Kate, could be seen strolling leisurely by the side of a tall, well-formed youth. One would have thought, to see the preoccupied expression in her eyes, that the fate of nations hinged on the decision of the moment. Said Mr. Greyson,—

"I think, Mary, I will buy that land of Job Hinton's that jines me on the south. I have always wanted it, and now that Kate is through going to school, (I always thought it a foolish notion of yours sending her there), my expenses won't be so big, and I can afford to please myself a little—that is, I mean it will be a benefit to me," he hastened to add, for he wouldn't for the world admit that he spent a penny for his own pleasure.

"I thought you said a few weeks ago that you had more land than you could well use, and wanted to sell some," was Mrs. Greyson's quiet reply.

"I remember all that well enough," somewhat nettled at the inopportune reminder, "but I have thought of a thing or two since then—I intend to put the outlying land to pasture and buy some more of those short-horns for you. You would like to run a large dairy, wouldn't you, Mary?"

The wife hesitated before replying; already her work overtaxed her strength; but on the other hand her dairy was the only means by which she could hope to make a dollar for her own or her daughter's use, and many things were required.

"Yes," she said at last, "I am willing to milk more cows if you will get them; now that Kate is at home we can manage, I think."

"That's right," he replied, heartily. "You know what is the right thing to do and you do it. I will always say that for you, Mary—you have done your share, since we was married;" and he smiled on her approvingly.

Mr. Greyson had obtained by his marriage every dollar he possessed, but that was so long ago that he ceased to think of it, particularly as everything was entirely under his own control.

Mrs. Greyson was a judicious woman, and it occurred to her that now while he was in so happy a mood, was the time to make the request that had been trembling on her lips all the evening.

"Can you go to town to-morrow, Len?" she said with commendable calmness, considering the scene that was inevitable.

The farmer seemed to scent danger, for he looked at her suspiciously and said:

"Why, what's wanted?"

"We need some groceries—the coffee and sugar are getting very low—there's not enough of either to last over Sunday; and besides—"

"Well?" he queried irritably, as she paused.

"Kate's most anxious to accept the invitation to Upton. Every one is going, and I would like her to go if you have no real objection. She never has attended a real party—"

"Well, I suppose that is not all?" he asked, coldly.

"Why, no; if she goes she must have a new dress—the one she wears for Sunday now is getting very shabby; then it is dark and heavy, and nothing but white is suitable for a young girl's first party," said Mrs. Greyson, driven by her mother love to make a request she would never have made for herself.

The farmer drew a long breath and leaned back in his chair without speaking. At last he said:

"If money grew on trees, men might be able to supply all the demands of their women; but as it is it seems a hopeless job. Kate may go to the party if she has a mind to, but if I get her a dress it will be some good to her, not a flimsy white thing that will be all strings in one evening. And as to the groceries—great Scott! You must feed them to the hogs, they go so fast."

Mrs. Greyson might have reminded him that she herself consumed but a small portion of the provisions she was made responsible for, but she wisely said nothing.

Great was the disappointment of Kate on finding that instead of the dainty white frock she had hoped for, her father brought a dark checked gingham, very suitable for morning wear about the farm, but hardly the thing for a girl's first party.

"It is the very thing you need," he said, as she looked with tearful eyes at the coarse fabric. "I don't care how a thing looks that I wear. You don't hear me complain of the color of my clothes. All I require is strength nad durability, and you should learn to feel as I do. Your mother has made a baby of you all your life, but it is high time you began to have womanly notions." And without stopping to note the effect of his words, the farmer strode from the room.

A roguish look had chased the tears from Kate's face, and the corners of her mouth began to curl with suppressed mirth.

The party was of course given up, but Kate was reconciled to that by a new idea that possessed her, driving away everything of lower interest.

That day she and her mother spent an hour in private consultation, the daughter seeming to urge and the mother to object to some plan; but at last an agreement was reached, for as Kate left the room she said gayly:

"All right, mother mine! I will take all the responsibility; all I ask is your consent.

The next week Mr. Greyson went away on business, to remain several days.

"Take good care of the place, Mary," he said at parting; "and don't let expenses run any higher than you can help. And by the way," he added, "you might get my fall suit started; this coat begins to look bad. I would like something dressy—that is," as he caught Kate's eye, "something that will wear well; that is the main point."

After he was fairly gone, Kate fell to work in good earnest, and with such help as her mother could give was ready for her father by the time set for his return.

After the greetings were over, and the three, father, mother and daughter, were seated at the tea table, Kate said gayly:

"I hope, father, you will be pleased with your new suit, for I made it almost alone, did I not, mother?"

"That is right; I am glad you are taking my advice and settling down to womanly ways. Learning to sew will be of more benefit to you than all your schooling," he replied pleasantly.

"Yes," she said, demurely, "I am taking your advice and trying not to be vain, as I once was, and not to think so much of the looks of things. Come now, if you are through supper, and see the suit."

It was spread out in state on the parlor sofa. Kate took up the coat and vest, which were alike in hue, a dirty brick color with a large check of green.

"We bought the cloth very cheap on account of the color—the clerk said he could not sell it for any price as a general thing, and would let it go for almost nothing. So as the cloth is good and durable, and we knew you would not care for looks, we took it.

Affecting not to notice her father's displeased looks, Kate took up the trousers, which were of a tawny yellow.

"This cloth was even cheaper. It does not match the coat and vest, but of course you won't care for that—it is so firm and strong.

Farmer Greyson turned a wrathful countenance on his wife.

"What did you mean by allowing that child to spend my money for such stuff as this?" he said, angrily.

"I am sorry if you are not pleased," began his wife, feeling very doubtful as to the result of Kate's scheme.

But Kate interrupted her.

"Don't blame mother if you are not pleased about it. I did it all, and I am so sorry, for we saved the amount from the egg money, and we meant to surprise you."

"If you wished to surprise me, why did you get such colors as these?"

"You said you did not care what color your clothes were, you know, the day you bought my party dress."

The deacon looked at her steadily for an instant and then a light seemed to dawn on him, for he leaned back in his chair with a hearty burst of laughter in which he was joined by his wife and daughter; with all his crusty ways he had a keen sense of humor, and could appreciate a joke even when against himself.

When he could speak, he said:

"That will do, Kate. I think you are about even with me now. We will call it square, eh?"

"Yes," replied Kate, clasping him round the neck, "on one condition."

"What's that?" And his eyes twinkled with amusement.

"That you will never do so any more."

"Agreed," he replied. "And while you are making conditions, allow me to add one—that you put that everlasting suit of clothes where I shall never see it or hear of it again as long as I live."

And so the compact was made; and although I cannot truthfully say the farmer never offended in the same way again, still, a look from Kate's merry eyes usually brought him to order, and Mrs. Greyson and her daughter enjoy the privilege of buying their own clothing now.

Blood Disorders

are simply kidney disorders. The kidneys filter the blood of all that shouldn't be there. The blood passes through the kidneys every three minutes. If the kidneys do their work no impurity or cause of disorder can remain in the circulation longer than that time. Therefore if your blood is out of order your kidneys have failed in their work. They are in need of stimulation, strengthening or doctoring. One medicine will do all three, the finest and most imitated blood medicine there is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

TWO SIDES.

Yes, sah, said Uncle 'Rastus, I preached fo' dat cong'gation two yeahs, an' all I evah got f'm de membahs wuz $10. Ten dollahs, sah. Not a cent mo'.

That was miserably poor pay, replied the listener.

I don't know, rejoined Uncle Rastus, scratching his head reflectively, Did yo' evah heah me preach, boss?

It's Not Like Dr. Chase To Disappoint People.

His Great Receipt Book Did Not Disappoint, and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Have Astonished Physicians and People Alike by their Wonderful Cures.

Derangements of the kidneys cause the most painful and the most dreadful fatal diseases to which man is subject. The symptoms are unmistakable and the evidence goes to prove that no treatment has ever been so successful as a cure for diseases of the kidneys as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Pains, aches or weakness of the back, deposits like brick dust, in the urine, scanty painful or scalding urination, puffiness under the eyes and emaciation are the indications of kidney disease.

Mrs. Pursley, 130 Lippincott street, Toronto, says:—"I may say that Dr. Chase's Receipt Book has been the consulting physician in our house for years, as I have always been able to control any sickness amongst our children by using the receipts given in its pages. For the past few years I have suffered much with my kidneys, accompanied with severe pains in the back, almost unbearable at times. After using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for a time I am entirely restored to health, the pains in my back have left and I feel better in every respect. It is a pleasure for me to add one more testimony to the grand reputation of Dr. Chase's remedies."

Mr. James Clark, Consecon, Prince Edward Co., Ont., states;—"Eleven years ago I was taken with pains in my back, settling in my hips and extending up my spine. The pain was very severe, and at times almost unendurable, and many days I was not able to do an hour's work. Though I had consulted many first-class physicians and tried several advertised medicines, I could get no relief.

"At this time my father-in-law told me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and said he knew they would cure me. I secured one box and great was my surprise when I began to feel better after using only one box. I continued their use until I had taken about four boxes, which made me a sound man."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will not disappoint you. They act directly and specifically on the liver, kidneys and bowels, regulating them and invigorating them to perfect action. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

HEALTH.

THE KISS AT THE DOOR.

In the days of the lance and spur,
When the hero went forth to the fight
Oft he carried a token from her,
Whom he worshipped as lover and knight.
And when fierce surged the battle around,
And when close pressed the merciless foe,
'Twas that token that drove off despair
And gave victory's strength to his blow.

Not a hero of knighthood am I,
But a warrior in industry's strife,
Where the lance that I wield is my pen,
And the ladye I serve is my wife.
Yet a token I carry each day,
Full as precious as any of yore,
And it stoutens my heart for the fray—
'Tis my love's morning kiss at the door.

For his faith will the martyr endure
By the sunset the artist's inspir'd.
At the blast of the bugle and fife
Is the soldier to gallantry fired.
But whatever may others exalt,
For myself I shall ask nothing more
As a prompter to worthiest deeds
Than the kiss that I get at the door.

E. W. Gray.

NOTES.

Mustard is a valuable remedy that no family should be without. Two or three teaspoonfuls of ground mustard stirred into one half pint of water will act very promptly as an emetic, and it is milder and easier to take than salt and water.

The best remedy for faintness is to lay the patient on the floor or sofa, with the head on a level or slightly lower than the body. Loosen all clothing and allow the air to play freely round the body. Sprinkle the hands and face with cold water.

Green vegetables should be taken daily. It is not sufficiently known that green vegetables are splendid purifiers of the blood. They should, however, be well-cooked. Half-cooked vegetables are most indigestible.

GOOD TEMPER A DUTY.

When it comes to be recognized more generally, as it ought to be, that good temper cannot only be cultivated, but is a Christian duty, and that one has no moral right to inflict gloom and despondency upon the home members of the community, we shall doubtless see a marked change for the better. Doubtless a sunny disposition is natural to some and not to others; but all may acquire this as well as any other virtue; and its possession is one of the strong recommendations of one's religion. There is no reason why one member of the family—say, the unselfish mother—should supply all the sunshine for the home.

DEFECTS OF EYESIGHT.

The three defects of eyesight which are most commonly encountered in otherwise healthy persons and which can be more or less perfectly overcome by means of glasses are near-sightedness, far-sightedness and astigmatism. These are all important, for, besides the discomfort and annoyance of imperfect sight, the involuntary efforts which the sufferer makes to see better strain the eyes and not only injure them, but also give rise, through reflex action, to headaches and various nervous diseases.

Near-sightedness, short-sightedness or myopia, as it is variously called, is a condition of the eyeball,—usually a lengthening—in consequence of which the rays of light are brought to a focus in front of the retina, and so the object is blurred.

Many near-sighted people refuse to wear glasses, preferring to deprive themselves of sight for everything beyond the nose rather than injure their personal appearance as they think. This is a short-sighted policy for, besides losing much of the joy of existence which comes from seeing the beautiful things about and above us, such persons are very liable to suffer from inflammation of the eye produced by constant strain.

WAYS TO STOP A COLD.

First, bathe the feet in hot water and drink a pint of hot lemonade. Then sponge with salt water and remain in a warm room. Second, bathe the face in very hot water every five minutes for an hour. Third, snuff up the nostrils hot salt water every three hours. Fourth, inhale ammonia or menthol. Fifth, take four hours' exercise in the open air. A ten-grain dose of quinine will usually break up a cold in the beginning. Anything that will set the blood actively in circulation will do it. But, better than all, if your cold is inveterate or serious, consult your family doctor, and at once.

HAIR MASSEGE.

As a rule, hair that is turning gray and falling, can, in a woman under 50, be checked in its evil courses by keeping it very clean, using a soft brush lightly and by aid of one finger massage, says an authority on hair. The charm of massage is that it not only brings out a new growth, but brings it out even darker than the natural color of the old hair. Any patient and sufficiently ambitious individual can help his or her hair by massaging it correctly. There is a general and erroneous impression that to rub the scalp is to massage it, and so serious an error is this, that if a perfectly healthy heavily thatched head is rubbed faithfully and persistently all the hair will drop out.

To massage rightly and effectively place one finger with a firm but not severe pressure on any spot and with it push the loose scalp under it with a regular, rotary motion. After a few seconds move the finger along to another point and repeat the process, but never permit the finger end to slide upon or rub the scalp's surface. It seems a tedious method of inducing hair to grow, but for all its slowness it is sure, as no other process is, whether by aplication of patent liquids or no."

FOR THE TEETH.

Mix one ounce of charcoal, as much quinine as will lie on a dime, five grains of magnesia, and a few drops of attar of roses. Both a soft and a hard brush should be used, and the upper teeth brushed from the top downwards, the lower teeth from the bottom upwards. The inside of the teeth require to be brushed in the same way. Besides the usual brushing twice a day, the teeth should be brushed with soap three or four times a week. This is not at first pleasant, but it is very beneficial to the teeth. Soap is an alkaline preparation, besides being antiseptic, and it also helps to remove the tartar.

REQUISITES FOR SLEEP.

The requisites for good sleep are a good stomach, plenty of exercise, taken when the stomach is empty, freedom from brain work or unpleasant thought near bedtime, a good air bath and—a clear conscience. But even with all this, without a profuse supply of night air during the entire night one will not rise fully refreshed.

SULPHUR.

Geo. T. Angell, publisher of Our Dumb Animals, calls attention to the usefulness of sulphur, sprinkled in the shoes as a preventive of the grip. Half a teaspoonful of powdered sulphur in each shoe or stocking is considered to be sufficient.

TO PREVENT SPREADING.

It is a duty which we all owe to each other to prevent the spreading to others of any infectious disease we may have among us, but many well-meaning people are often careless in little matters, such as writing letters from a sick room, etc. Children should not be sent to school from a house where any infectious disease exists, nor to church, meetings, inside omnibuses or cabs, nor, indeed, to any crowded places. Toys should be burnt after the invalid has used them, and never sent to any other children. Linen and bedding, of course, must be disinfected before sending to the laundry.

Letters should not be written in the sick room. Books from a circulating library taken into an infectious room, and then returned, is a very usual way of spreading disease. All books and papers which are used in the room should be burnt.

Dogs and cats should never be allowed to come near the patient as they may convey the infection in their fur to other people.

Every utensil used by the sick should be frequently washed in disinfectants, and also the nurse's hands, and water, soap and a clean towel should be ready for the doctor to do the same. A sick room is better without carpets or hangings, but if there are curtains let them be of some washing material. Food must never stand in the room, and cups, glasses and tea cloths may be kept on a table outside. A large sheet dipped in carbolic acid solution should be hung before the sick room door from the ceiling to the floor.

HERE IS HEALTH FREE

These Four New Preparations comprise a complete treatment for all Throat and Lung troubles, also a Positive Cure for Consumption.

The Food-emulsion is needed by some, the Tonic by others, the Expectorant by others, the Jelly by others still, and all four, or any three, or two, or any one, may be used singly or in combination, according to the exigencies of the case. Full instructions with each set of four free remedies, represented in this illustration.

This is a Positive Cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles, also

CONSUMPTION

THESE FOUR REMEDIES

Represent a **New** system of medicinal treatment for the **weak,** and those suffering from **wasting** diseases, **weak lungs, coughs, sore throat, catarrh, consumption, and other pulmonary troubles,** or inflammatory conditions of **nose, throat and lungs.**

The treatment is **free.** You have only to write to obtain it.

By the system devised by DR. T. A. SLOCUM, the specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, the needs of the sick body can be condensed into his treatment by four distinct preparations.

Whatever your disease, **one** or **more** of these four remedies will be of benefit to you.

According to the exigencies of your case, fully explained in the treatise given free with the free medicines, you may take **one,** or any **two,** or **three,** or **all four,** in combination.

The four together form a panoply of **strength** against disease in whatever shape it may attack you.

THE FREE OFFER.

To obtain these four FREE invaluable preparations, illustrated above, simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post-office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition, and when writing for them always mention this paper.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

Let no previous discouragements prevent you taking advantage of this splendid free offer before too late.

MINES AND MINING.

The Bondholder near New Denver has a foot of good ore.

There are some 35 feet of ore in one of the tunnels and also in one of the upraises of the Wonderful.

The Miller Creek Co. have a car of ore ready for shipment, awaiting the adjustment of smelter differences.

Messrs. McKenzie, McClellan and Savage have secured the 100 foot contract at the Ruth mine in their No. 5 tunnel.

Eight inches of high grade ore have been struck in the Two Friends group on Springer creek, which will tend to boom that property and make it a regular shipper.

The American Boy has completed arrangements with the Nelson smelter to handle its output for the present, so it will go on steadily and vigorously in its operations.

The Enterprise has made a new strike. It is in the form of 15 inches of high grade shipping ore discovered in crosscutting, to reach a lead that had been previously worked.

Mr. Brader, of the American Smelter Combine met the silver-lead mines association here on Saturday, and from reports he has but little to offer in the way of easing the suspense. He intimated that his combine would be in a short time in a position to make its best offer, and that is all. There is one of two matters staying a settlement, and the public cannot tell which. Either the combine is pretty well loaded with wet ore, or it is trying to drive a bargain with the railways that is not easily driven. Until the one of these involved is disposed of, to the public the smelter question will not appear much different.

G. B. McDonald has instructions to start up the Noble Five, but there are difficulties in the way. The Last Chance property just below it, has tunnel No. 3 driven to the boundary between the two mines, and he has permission to use that tunnel in resuming work on the Noble Five. The tunnel on the west side of the big slide, and his timber is all on the other side. Prudent man that Mr. McDonald is, he refuses to send men across for timber until the usual spring slide comes down, and as the Last Chance tram is so busy at present it cannot bring up any for him. As soon as either the slide comes down or the Last Chance tram can handle his timber, G. B. will start up with a fair force of men.

The first copper bessemerizing plant to be brought into this province will be installed at the Greenwood smelter. Yesterday H. V. Croil, of Spokane, western representative of the E. P Allis Company closed a contract with the British Columbia Copper Company for a complete converter plant. It will have a capacity of 20 tons of blister copper per day. The plant includes a 40-ton electric crane, blowing engine, crushing plant, one stand of converters and accessories, and will cost at the manufactory $40,000. It will be capable of handling the output of two stacks with a combined capacity of 600 tons of ore per day. The Allis company supplied all the Smelter plant. Thursday it is hoped to start crushing in the sampling department. If sufficient coal and coke be on hand the smelter should be blown in about the first of February.

Senior vs. Junior.

The seniors and juniors played their first match of the season on Sunday afternoon in the new skating rink and the game resulted in a tie, each team scoring three goals. Both sides played a good, clean game all through. When time was call several disputes arose as to what goals should and should not have been allowed. Another game was arranged for and warmly contesid on Wednesday evening. In a scrimmage the first goal was put through by the juniors who forced the game. The seniors then wakened up and in ten minutes scored their first point and shortly after, the juniors then evened up score by a pass of the puck to the centre when it was put through their opponent's flags. After several minutes of fast playing the seniors scored two more goals in quick succession. The juniors then now brightened up making brilliant attacks down the ice and secured after fifteen minutes of hard fighting another two points which made the score stand four goals each.

The Big Store

Dry Goods Department.

New Silk Waists, New Dress Patterns,
" " Skirts " Eiderdowns
" " Umbrelas " Flanneletts
New Silk Handkerchiefs.

Any of these make a nice Xmas Present.

See the Dinner Set we are Giving Away.

Coupon with every $5.00 purchase.

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO., LTD.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

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

Miners' Clothing
Gents' Furnishings

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

J. R. CAMERON.

XMAS APPLES

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

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

Cody Avenue. JALLAND BROS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate an association to be known as "THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING ASSOCIATION," the said association being founded for the following purposes, namely: First, to promote the arts and sciences connected with the economical production of valuable minerals and metals by means of meetings for reading and discussion of technical papers and the subsequent distribution of such information as may be gained through the medium of publication. Second, the establishment of a central reference library and a headquarters for the purpose of this organization. Third, to take concerted action upon such matters as affect the mining and metallurgical industries of the Province of British Columbia and to encourage and promote these industries by all lawful and honorable means.

Dated at Rossland, B. C., December 15th, 1900.

DALY & HAMILTON,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Transfer of Business.

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

E. A. CAMERON.

D. Campbell Davies & Co.,

Consulting and Analytical Chemists.

SOLE OWNERS AND PATENTEES OF THE

LATEST HANDY PROSPECTORS' SMELTER.

Apartado 83, DURANGO, MEXICO.

Christmas Is Over

and Xmas with me has been very good—many thanks to my many customers.

Special Bargains

are the order of the day. I have a line of CROCKERY—Canadian Patriotic Souvenir Goods and old-fashioned Motto Goods. These are fine goods; but I have no room for them, and to clear will sacrifice them at almost your own prices. Come and make your choice early.

My Optical department is now ready for business, and I am second to none in skill, as the people of the town well know.

G. W. GRIMMETT