The Mining Review.

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The Queen Bess.

This is another of the Slocan properties that is pushing itself well to the front. It was opened a little over three years ago by what was called the Dominion Development and Agency Co., but has since passed into the hands of English capitalists, and is now at least controlled if not wholly owned by the Queen Bess Proprietary Co. It is what they call a "grass roots" property, like the Last Chance paying very well on the start, ore being found on the surface.

It has paid a couple of dividends recently, but the policy of the company is to put all earnings into development and improvement, with the idea of at length owning a large paying property.

In September last a very extensive tunnel was commenced, and all the proceeds of ore from the paying workings have gone to defray the cost of this undertaking. This tunnel is the lowest working of the property, being 400 feet farther down the hill than the previous low tunnel, and is worked by a large compressor. A ventilating plant being driven by water power, being one of the auxilliaries.

This last extensive working is 7 x 9, and is now in over 1,700 feet, making 100 feet per month or 3 feet per day. A shaft 220 feet on the vein sunk by a compressor plant, is also down from the last previous working, and a raise to connect with No. 7 tunnel above is now under way. When the latter is completed the vein in the lower level will be fully explored. The cost of mining will be considerably reduced by taking all ore from the upper workings through the main tunnel.

The mineral belt in which the Queen Bess is situaied embraces the Idaho, the Payne and other celebrated properties, in whose lowest workings the most valuable mineral deposits are found.

In a very short time a tram to the Alamo concentrator will be constructed, which will materially reduce the marketing of the ore, and bring the mines $25 carbonates and $60 silver-lead product into much better paying values.

With the property may be classed the Silverite recently purchased. E. R. Woakes is the consulting engineer for the whole property, and W. G. Scott with the property from the first, the superintendent.

Hockey Notes.

Wednesday evening was the third time that the senior and junior hockeyists met in mortal combat to test which were ablest. It is evident now from the three contests already played, and each resulting in a draw, that neither team are victors of the puck in Sandon. On the whole the game was fast and evenly contested.

This, like all games of its class, was not without the usual accidents, but we are glad to state that no one was seriously disfigured.

The contestants lined up as follows:

Seniors—Goal, Oliver; point, H. Jackson; cover point, J. Gusty, Walter Cliffe; forwards, A. Grierson, W. Howarth and S. Burchill.

Juniors—Goal, Louis; point, Jack Crawford; cover point, W. Crawford, E. Crawford; forwards, William Cliffe, R. Hood and J. McKinnon.

Jack Crawford received a cut over his left eye by coming in contact with the puck as it went speeding through the air, which necessitated his withdrawal from the game for the rest of the evening.

Jack Gusty somehow or other received an indentation of his most important faculty, which no doubt occasioned the rapid and heroic charges he indulged in. In fact the collision with the side wall and sights of meteoric stars were of common occurrence.

When time was called the score stood 3 to 3.

Slocan City hockeyists faced Sandon seniors here on Thursday evening and were defeated by a score of 9 to 2. The game was witnessed by fully 200 spectators. After the game the visitors were treated to an elaborate spread in the Palace cafe. Owing to the unavoidable absence of two of Slocan's players, the game may not have resulted as it did. It is the intention of Slocan City to hold a carnival when Sandon will be fully represented.

THE NATION MOURNS.

The nation is in mourning. Queen Victoria, the best of all English sovereigns is dead. She died on Tuesday morning, the 22nd. and as she was born on the 24th of May, 1819, she was within 4 months and 2 days of being 82 years of age. The world, and especially the British Empire, has seen much of its permanent advancement in her lifetime, and even in her eventful reign of nearly 64 years. By her death the Prince of Wales becomes King of England, and his son again the Prince of Wales.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

Mr. Ransom reports plenty of ore at the Sovereign.

Mark Manly is to start work on the Iron Horse at Slocan in a short time.

Mrs. G. B. McDonald has returned home after spending a lengthy visit in Nelson.

B. C. Riblet, of Nelson, has been in the city for some days, looking over the situation.

Mr. C. Parker, of Spokane, is in the city in the interests of the Equitable Life Insurance Co., of New York.

Miss M. Cameron is visiting in the city a few days, the guest of Mrs. G. B. McDonald, before returning to the Territories.

By a telegram from the education department our school population, out of respect for the memory of the Queen, were given holidays on Wednesday and Thursday.

The reading room in connection with the Methodist church was not opened on Tuesday evening, but probably will be next week.

A. York has bought a quarter interest in the Two Friends at Slocan by sheriff's sale. He has without a doubt made a wise purchase.

Johnnie Angus McDonald left Thursday morning for Alaska. He will stay off at Phoenix a few days and then proceed on his journey.

Robertson & Co. have leased the vacant store, one door east of Cliffe's bookstore, and are now unloading the remaining half car of furniture which was delayed by the burning of their warehouse.

The K. & S. R. R. are selling tickets from any point on Kootenay Lake or the K. & S. line to Sandon and return single fare for the round trip, on the 27th and 28th, good to return till the 1st of February.

Our school children and others will regret to hear of the death of little Pearl Warner, who was one of their number a few weeks ago. She died this week in Spokane of tonsilitis, a disease of the tonsils of the throat.

The Last Chance people have taken a novel but at the same time an effectual way of getting a good insight into what there is on their property. They are girdling the hill, or rather running a cross cut from one side to the other, cutting all their veins. So far they have found ore in most of them.

G. W. Grimmett, optician ond jeweller, now boasts of having one of the best regulated and supplied stores in the entire province. He has lately secured a retiniscope, the most improved invention known for testing eyesight and fitting glasses, so he is now ready to meet all requirements in that line. He has also imported from Detroit some of the finest shelving and show cases to be had anywhere. With his immese stock of the best clocks, watches and jewellery, he is now prepared to meet the taste of the most fastidious.

A concert will be given in the Miners' Union Hall, on Friday evening, February 1st, under the auspices of the Catholic church. In addition to local talent musicians from outside points, who have never before appeared in Sandon, will be present and take part. The concert begins at 8 o'clock; usual admission. As the Catholics have always heretofore been very generous in their assistance to the other denominations; the latter should now turn out well to this concert.

Every preparation is being made to have the carnival commencing here on Monday, the event of the year for West Kootenay. The railways have cut down their rates, and nearly $600 has so far been collected to provide the "bone and sinew" for the occasion. As "the freedom of the city" will also be extended to visitors, all who visit the only Sandon in the world, will be well repaid for their visit. The programme speaks for itself. It is varied to serve all purposes, and give all in the winter sports line a chance to cover themselves with glory.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

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

Mine.	Tons.
Payne	182
Ivanhoe	27
Last Chance	53
American Boy	61
Reco	38
Total,	361

A Sad Fatality.

A fire attended with fatal results broke out in Cameron's building on the flume, about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. When first seen by a couple of men the flames were confined to the east end of the upstairs; but, of course, as the material was all very dry they soon spread, and had considerable headway when the firemen reached the scene, their call being somewhat delayed by the absence of a bell. When they reached the fire, however, their work was almost heroic, as they confined the fire to the building. In short it was almost imposible to expect better workfrom any body of men anywhere.

The most serious part of the incident was the burning of poor George Chapman, a clothes cleaner, who occupied the up-stairs portion where the flames originated. Whether it was known or not he was there, that his danger was overlooked, or that it was thought he could not be reached after the crowd gathered, we cannot say; but certain it is he was not rescued, and when discovered after the flames were subdued, he was in a sitting posture in his bed, with his body burned to a crisp.

It is known he had been drinking considerable the previous evening, and some informants say he went home to his rooms the worse of liquor a couple of hours before the fire was discovered. Probably how the fire originated may never be known; but the most probable solution is the upsetting of a lamp, or the escape of fire from the stove in Chapman's apartments.

We understand Mr. Tyo was the first to discover the fire. He ran up to Chapman's back door and pounded and called. He received no reply, and concluded no one was within. It is most likely Chapman was dead at the time by being overcome with the smoke.

Coroner Lilly held an inquest the next day on the remains of Chapman, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. His remains were buried in the Sandon cemetery by the I.O.O.F., of which he was a member.

D. J. Robertson & Co. had some $2500 of furniture on the first flat, which is all destroyed by the fire andwater excepting a little that was removed by willing hands, while thecompany were at work with the flames.

They have $1,500 insurance written by the Pacific Coast Co. Probably some of the destroyed furnitue rcould have been saved if Robertson & Co. could have immediately gone at it to separate and take it out; but so far we understand the insurance people have not instructed the removal of the damaged goods.

At a meeting of the Kootenay Curling Association held in Rossland on the 16th the following clubs were found affiliated: Kaslo, Revelstoke, Sandon, Nelson and Rossland. The association was found in good financial form, and elected the following officers: Patrons, Lieut. Governor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Hon. C. H. Mackintosh. President, M. L. Grimmett, Sandon C. C.; vice-presidents, G. O. Buchanan, Kaslo C. C., F. A. Tomlin, Nelson C.C.; A.R.H.Hearn, Revelstoke C. C.: J. S. C. Fraser, Rossland C. C.; chaplain, Rev. C. W. Headley, of Rossland; sec.-treasurer, Thos. S. Gilmour, Rossland C. C.; executive committee, A.R. H. Hearn, Revelstoke; Judge J. A. Forin, Nelson; A Crawford, Sandon; G. Waugh, Kaslo; J. B. McArthur and Dr. D. E. Kerr, Rossland. The annual bonspeil is to be held in Rossland carnival week, between the 12th and 16th of Feb. Several outside clubs advised they would take part in the bonspiel.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

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

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

HIS MOTHER.

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

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

FOR THE BABY'S BATH.

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

A BABY INCUBATOR.

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

LAUNDERING FINE NAPERY.

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

THE TREATMENT OF LYING.

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

CARPETS.

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

TO MAKE SCREWS HOLD.

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

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

TO REMOVE SPOTS AND STAINS.

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

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

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

Pour clear boiling water through berry-stained goods.

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

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

ABOUT LAMPS.

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

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

Lamps are not so detrimental to house plants as gas.

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

SWEDISH BUNS.

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

THE MOST RESTFUL COLOR.

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

THE SILVER.

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

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

TREE HUNTERS.

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

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

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

When Discouraged Turn to Dr. Chase

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

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

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

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

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

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

LI HUNG CHANG'S DIAMON.

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

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

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

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

THE CANTONESE DIALECT.

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

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

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

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

GALLERY OF FAMILY STATUES.

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

In Kwangtung many of them stand out by themselves.

LIKE AN ENGLISH FARM,

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

WORTHMORE THAN GOLD

THERE ARE FIVE KINDS OF METAL MORE VALUABLE.

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

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

This, however, is not so, even allowing that, bulk for bulk, platinum is hardly less than twice as heavy as gold. At the standard rate of £8 17s. 10 1-2d. per troy ounce, gold is worth nearly £47 a pound, platinum only £20.

If, though, you were the fortunate possessor of a lump of platinum equal in bulk to a pound of gold, the silvery-looking lump would be worth, not £30. but £35, for platinum, if not the dearest, is the heaviest thing on earth.

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

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

PIN HEAD TYPE.

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

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

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

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

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

IT MAKES GOLD BRITTLE.

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

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

POINTERS ABOUT BACON.

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

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

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

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

SETTLING THE SPELLING.

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

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

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

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

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

A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN.

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

"Didn't he like the idea?"

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

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

WAKE UP.

We have several times called the attention of the people of Sandon to their apparent indifference as to the future of the place. Just now the air is full of smelter talk, and not a step has been taken by Sandon, that is in the very centre of the mineral wealth of the Slocan. Call a public meeting over municipal matters, and a dozen men will stand up and air their own personal grievances, but not one of them will suggest anything to build up the city as an industrial centre.

We are the last party to place a straw in the way of any other place helping itself, and the enterprise that Kaslo is now showing in the way of securing a smelter should at least set Sandon doing something in the same direction. We honor Kaslo's enterprise, and only rise to ask why Sandon has not a share of the same commodity. It is quite true the heavy losses we all met with in May last prevent much stock being taken up by the city people in any such enterprise, but there are many things we could do, that would have the same effect.

It is quite true we may not have as many eligible sites to offer as Kaslo has, but it is absolutely certain we have many that would suit the purpose—with elevation and streams from a height. Parties competent to know tell us two or three suitable sites could be got just below the city.

It is no argument to say coal, coke and fluxing ores would have to be brought in, as they will have to be brought in no matter where in this district a smelter may be located. There is, however, one offset that can be made against any and all such arguments that may be advanced by any one against Sandon as a site, and it is that sufficient ore to operate a smelter can be brought to Sandon at less cost for freight and hauling than to any other point nearer than the Boundary. That of itself is one clenching argument in favor of Sandon as a site.

Should that Silverton-Sandon tunnel be built, as it certainly will be, the time is not far distant in which enough ore will be produced within ten miles of Sandon to keep a good sized smelter going continually. To succeed at Kaslo the co-operation of Sandon producers must be secured. Then why is it not worth an effort to have Sandon producers smelt Sandon ores at home by Sandon labor when it can be done at much less cost for freight and other charges?

To use Slocan ores at Kaslo, most of it will have to be handled twice over two lines of railway, when by locating a smelter just below the city, it can be handled from either railway at but a moderate cost.

What we would suggest is the appointment of a committee of citizens by a public meeting, to confer with the mine owners, railway companies, capitalists and probable builders, and canvass the situation fully to see what can be done. The city could well afford to offer a free site and say $25,000 of city debentures as a starter to employ 100 men permanently in the place.

A laudable, legitimate effort to do the best possible for the place would cost the people little or nothing; and by showing the outside world we are desirous of helping ourselves, it would establish the fact we are neither dead nor sleeping, but fully alive to our own material interests.

A GOOD STORY

A certain young lady in delicate health was advised by her doctor to take a half-teaspoonful of Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil after dinner—once a day—and found herself almost suddenly growing robust.

So small a dose is by no means the rule; the rule is whatever the stomach will bear—not more. Another rule is: take it on every least occasion, but not too much; don't overdo it.

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

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

"I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, 1861 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician or purchasing medicine. In the spring of 1897 my husband induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking one bottle and following your advice I was so encouraged that I took five more bottles, and then stopped for several weeks as I felt so much better, but still I was not *completely cured*. I commenced taking it again and felt that I was improving faster than at first. I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face; have also gained about ten pounds in weight and *one thousand pounds of comfort*, for I am a new woman once more and your advice and your 'Favorite Prescription' is the cause of it, coupled with the 'Pleasant Pellets' which are not to be dispensed with. I took eight bottles of the 'Prescription' the last time, making fourteen in all, and will not take any more unless you so advise, for I do not see as I need it."

makes weak women STRONG sick women WELL

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

Mr. Harris, at the public meeting the other night, was most anxious to know what the city council did with the $15,000 they collected the previous year. Well, as only about half of that sum was collected, the disbursement is the more easily explained.

The government has given $3,500 for city hall, and as more than that amount was expended on lots and building, it is not necessary to take the items into consideration at all. As again the council borrowed from the bank during the year $2,500, and repaid it out of the taxes, the loan and payment are only cross entries in the ledger, and need not be considered here. The remainder of the council's handlings then during 1900 was as follows:

Cash on hand at first of year...	$ 282 00
Got from Licenses altogether...	3635 00
Fines and penalties through the Police Court.....	1438 00
Turned over by Relief Com ...	1350 00
Real estate taxes	943 00
Scavenger	119 00
Total.....	$ 7767 00

It will be seen from this the total money collected from the people was only $7,767, or about half the sum Mr. Harris says was collected.

Let us now see how it was paid out.

For police force, city clerk, treasurer, auditor, solicitor..	$ 3376 00
Fire Department	1620 00
Interest on flume debentures..	900 00
Grant to hospital.....	150 00
Rent, offices, &c.....	198 00
Printing and stationery.....	285 00
Water & Light Co	418 00
Medical attendance, &c	159 00
Corporate seal.....	20 00
Blacksmithing.....	60 00
Wagon	65 00
Feed for city team	186 00
Delegate to Victoria.....	175 00
Postage, telegrams, &c.....	37 00
Stove and office furniture	37 00
Building chimney	14 00
Cash on hand	66 00
	$ 7767 00

Anyone who wants to see what has been done during the year, can see from the foregoing just what money came in and what has been done with it. There are a few other items of expenditure, but they are small and stand out against a balance of government money in hand.

Now, every item in the collections above as well as every item in the expenditure is of course subject to honest criticism—that is the taxpeyars are entitled to their own opinions as to their justness or otherwise; but the explanation should leave no one in doubt as to the actual total collected and just what has been done with it all.

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.

A. R. HEYLAND,

ENGINEER, AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
SANDON, B. C.

M. L. GRIMMETT, LL. B.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.
Sandon, British Columbia.

The Denver House

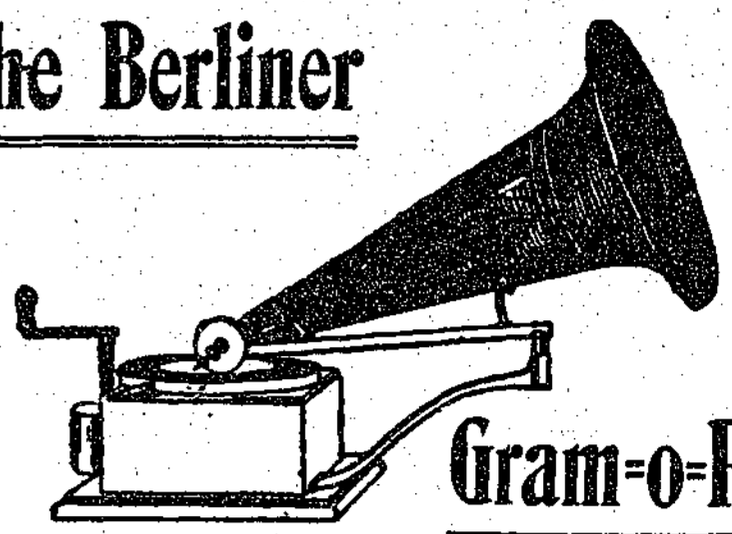
Headquarters for Travelling Men and Miners.
The Table is first class.
The Bar is always stocked by the best Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
The Rooms are all that can be desired for comfort.
NELSON & CO., Proprietors.

Established 1858.

M. R. Smith & Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy
BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.
VICTORIA, B. C.
BRANCH--VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Berliner



Gram-o-Phone

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Berliner Gram-o-phone received the only medal for Talking Machines at the Toronto Exhibition 1900.

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

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

FACTORY: 267-371 Aqueduct St., Montreal.
EMANUEL BLOUT, General Manager for Canada.

Price **$15.00** including a 16 inch horn, 3 records and concert sound box.

E. BERLINER, 2315 St. Catherine Street, . . . MONTREAL.
J. B. Cliffe, Agent, Sandon.

SOME of the wiseacres appear to disagree with the idea of a bonus on the output of lead to enable producers to export, on the ground of government policy. No government should have any policy opposed to the growth and development of the country. The Macdonald government virtually bonused the manufacturers in high protection to enable them to build up their business, and it worked well. Every government bonuses railway, steamship, colonization and irrigation companies, then why draw the line at silver-lead producers? The bonus need not be for ever, it might be on a sliding scale on the basis of output. In short, it might be regulated in any one of several ways without injuring any party's policy as a principle. What the silver-lead company require is government encouragement to enable them to smelt at home, and export their products to England or other markets open, and realise the profits they realised in the United States through the late smelting and shipping arrangements. We believe a committee from this province, who fully understood the question, should have no serious difficulty in inducing the government to make the necessary concessions to meet the situation. Party principles and party policies are all supposed to be moulded in the public interest, and must, therefor, be modified or adjusted to encourage the country's welfare.

American Boy Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Boy Mining company was held in this city Saturday. The following trustees were elected: Thomas McGuigan, S Rosenhoupt, M. C. Dunne, Henry Callahan and S. Haas.

Manager McGuigan's report gave the following interesting facts regarding the condition of the property.

The work done on the mine since August 1, 1899, consists of tunnels, raises, crosscuts and intermediate drifts, all on the vein, a total of 2294 feet of work. This brings the total development of the mine up to 4786 feet. The number of cubic feet stoped is 45,000.

The improvements made in 1900 consist of one frame bunkhouse, 16 by 2? feet, and a frame dining room and kitchen 20 by 69 feet. There has also been built a two story frame ore house, 14 by 40 feet, at the mouth of No. 6 tundel and another at No. 4 tunnel. A blacksmith shop has been erected and 500 feet of one inch pipe laid for a water supply.

A wagon road to connect with the Last Chance tramway, 1800 feet away, has been made and a loading station is being put in.

The net returns from ore shipments, not including the cost of mining or packing, were $19,731.31. The cost of ore transportation over the Last Chance tramway for the three months ending December 31 was $221.86. The total money handled by the management in 17 months has been $26,153. Mr. McGuigan estimates that there is $100,000 worth of ore blocked out.

A strike has been encountered on the Phoenix on Springer creek. It is a wide ledge containing three distinct paystreaks. A proportion of the values is found in sulphides carrying silver, but gold is found in a free state

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children when teething. If disturbed at night and broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth. Send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing

The Big Store

Dry Goods Department.

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

Any of these make a nice Xmas Present.

See the Dinner Set we are Giving Away.

Coupon with very $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

ANDY PROSPECTORS' SMELTER,

Apartado 83, DURANGO, MEXICO.

Eye Glass
Ware that is Right

Sandon, Jan. 12, 1901.

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

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

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

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

G. W. GRIMMETT'S,
Graduate Optician,

CANADIANS FOR THE POLE.

CAPT BERNIER WILL START NORTH ON JUNE FIRST NEXT.

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

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

A STEEL SHIP.

The experience of Nansen's Fram makes the captain rather unfavorable to a wooden ship, because of the fears that that vessel engendered among her crew when in the ice floes. His preference is for a steel ship, the sides of which can be so heated from within that she will avoid the evil effects of ice pressure and being shaped like the Fram will readily rise from the pressure of opposing ice floes. Capt. Bernier estimates the total cost of the expedition at from $80,000 to $90,000, of which $45,000 to $50,000 will be required for the vessel and its outfit. He gives his own services free.

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

TO START JUNE 1.

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

A DRIFTING MATCH.

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

BALLOONS TO BE RELEASED.

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

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

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

PROVISIONS DEARER IN ENGLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

GRAMMATICAL WITH A VENGEANCE.

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

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

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

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

Drowned, you old idiot, he roared, drowned!

And then they fished him out.

MIGHT HAVE WAITED.

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

THE MODERN WOMAN.

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

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

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

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

MUSICAL SPIDERS.

A Little Animal That Was Fond of Piano Playing.

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

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

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

are thoroughly damp. Roll up

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

WINTER TALK IN DAWSON.

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

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

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

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

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

GARNET MINE IN MEXICO.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

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

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

UNQUESTIONABLY AN IMPOSTER

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

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

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

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

SOCIALISTIC EXPERIMENT BY SWISS.

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

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

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

$100 Reward, $100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best

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

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

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

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

W P C 1058

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

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MONTREAL.

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

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

Our Brass Band.

From appearances the Sandonites are bound to keep their brass band alive and they have a good one. The other day Mr. Gable went among the citizens and solicited the following contributions.

McDonald Bros	$ 1 00
H. H. Pitts	2 00
Jelland Bros	2 00
H. Smedley	2 00
H. Giegerich	2 00
H. Byers & Co	2 50
Stein Bros	1 00
H. Nash	1 00
A. R. Yates	50
Porter & Walmsley	1 00
R. McDonald	2 00
J. Williamson	1 00
H. S. Hall	1 00
G. H. Hughes	2 50
R. Cunning	2 00
Angus McLeod	1 00
J. Kelsen	1 00
G. H. Muirhard	50
J. R. Cameron	1 00
J. Woods	1 00
Fred Fuller	3 00
Thompson Bros	1 00
McLellan & Walker	2 00
T. Duffy	1 00
Carmichael & Burns	2 00
E. F. McQueen	1 00
H. W. Harbour	1 00
Folliott & McMillan	2 00
Fisher & Co	1 00
Geo. Creech	2 00
Walmsley & Bennett	2 50
Dr. Gomm	1 00
O. White	5 00
C. Gales	1 00
Main Bros	1 00
F. J. Donaldson	1 00
E. R. Atherton	5 00
T. Brown	1 00
C. D. Hunter	1 00
G. B. Knowles	1 00
Walmsley & McLeod	2 00
R. Orando	2 00
G. F. Ransom	1 00
T. B. May	1 00
E. A. Brown	1 00
C. J. Smith	1 00
A. David	1 00
M. L. Grimmett	1 00
Walmsley & McPherson	2 00
Dr. Power	1 00
E. M. Sandilands	1 00
C. M. Wilson	1 00
W. L. Hagler	1 00
J. A. Whittier	1 00
F. L. Christie	1 00
A. W. Wright	1 00
P. Burns & Co	2 00
John Daly	5 00

There are still futher subscriptions to be taken up which will run well up to $100. This much will not be required every month so subscribers will only be called on as the money is needed. Mr. Harris' name does not appear on the list as he is alway giving, having handed in a cheque for $25 last month, and, giving a free prac ice room.

The boys very naturally feel elated over this success, which will only lead them to greater energy. They ask us to thank through the columns of the REVIEW all those who so generously responded to their appeal.

Canadian Pacific and Soo Line.

A POINTER

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