The Mining Review.

VOL. 3. NO. 5. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1899. FIVE CENTS.

THAT PUBLIC MEETING.

A Large Attendance of Miners and Other Interested Citizens.

Mr. J. J. Walker, editor of the Spokane labor journal, held a public meeting in Spencer's hall, Wednesday evening, which was well attended by an orderly audience, the majority being miners. President Stockham took the chair, but instead of introducing the speaker in a few remarks, as is the custom on such occasions, he occupied a full hour in exposing the harness of the mine owners, the ignorance and weakness of the local press and a full outline of his own personal honesty. The Review is no champion of the mine owners, but when a man in Stockham's position insinuates that their opposition to the eight-hour law is because it prevents them from grinding down the miners, he simply misrepresents the facts. Some of them, doubtless, are grinders, but they all would not be, even if the law gave them every chance to be such. What the most sensible of their number object to is merely, what every statesman in every civilized country admits, that when radical changes are contemplated in any laws due notice of the contemplated changes should be given that all interests might adapt themselves to the coming changes.

Mr. Stockham next took a shy at The Review, declaring it was week in its position on the eight-hour law, but he took the best of care that, in his spirit of fairness, he did not invite the editor, who was in the room, to a position on the platform to discuss the matter with him. But that would not have coincided with Mr. Stockham's sense of justice. It is not true, as stated by Stockham, that The Review opposes the eight-hour law. What it plainly contends is it does not go far enough in one direction while it destroys the liberty of the subject in another. There are more farmers and fishermen in this province than there are miners, and when the law was introduced at all, it should have applied to all interests alike—simply made eight hours a statutory day. The Review too believes, notwithstanding Mr. Stockham's allegation to the contr ry, that the miners are as manly and as capable as any other class of people in the country, and they could say for themselves, when drawing their $3.00 or $3.50 for eight hours, whether or not they wanted to work longer and earn more without being restricted by legislation. This is what The Review has always contended, and we defy Mr. Stockham, or any one else, to prove the contrary. The Review has always said too that with conditions as they are $3.50 a day is as little as good miners should work for in this country.

Next Mr. Stockham paraded his own personal honesty, but had not a word of explanation for the honesty of a man who would subject a respectable citizen to the disgrace of an arrest in a strange place, without the shadow of such ground of complaint, as a man of even half horse sense would accept, against him. But this is not all—then refuse to appear in court when summoned to do so, to either offer an explanation for his foolishness or his personal pique, as the case may be, which any man with half the much-boasted honesty would not hesitate to do. Hiding behind the fact that he is not worth the costs of an action may be satisfactory to men of Mr. Stockham's sense of honor, but we have every assurance that it is not shared in by a dozen miners in the locality.

Mr. Walker is a fair speaker, and for his purpose argues well; but we fail to see how an exposure to British Columbians of the venality of the American courts and the corruption of the officers at the Coeur d'Alenes is going to help the situation any. It reminds one of the Irishman who was going to free Ireland by drinking a keg of Scotch whiskey. It may be that every word Mr. Walker said about law and order across the lines is the naked truth, but even if so, as the authorities on this side are in no way responsible for the circumstance, we fail to see what good end can be gained by inflaming the public mind here, where justice is supreme. Mr. Walker's setting fire to the tails of the foxes to burn the corn fields of the Philistines can scarcely correct the alleged wrongs in the Coeur d'Alenes.

The Enterprise Mine.

J. D. Kendall has laid the following report on the Enterprise mine, Ten Mile, before the London & British Columbia Goldfields Company:

"The average receipts for the ore already vended (1438 tons) were $78.75 per ton after deducting duty, freight, treatment and zinc penalty. The net receipts for the first shipment of 1054 tons were equal to $89.75 per ton; for the second shipment, $59.45. The reason for this reduced price has already been pointed out. It simply indicates the reduced tenor to which the dressing has been carried.

"With the present amount of development and method of working an average output of thirty ton per day can be obtained—that is, at the rate of about 10,000 tons per annum. To maintain this output the development must be kept well in advance of the stopes. Taking the net value of the average tenor of ore to be shipped—after deducting duty, freight, treatment and zinc penalty—at $76 per ton, and the working cost at $21 per ton, the annual profits from working the mine would be $550,000. We have no hesitation in saying that, with competent management, even if the present method of working be continued, the mine is worth $1,000,000, and if certain improvements are made, as suggested below, that value would be increased."

The Silverite.

The Silverite, situated this side of Three Forks, is another property that is coming to the front. It is owned by Cory and Foster, and is located on an extension of the Queen Bess lead. It consists of three claims—the Silverite, Silver Ridge and Billy D. So far they have a cross-cut of 130 feet where they encountered the ledge with the enormous width, for this district, of 90 feet. After finding both walls they have drifted a total length of about 180 feet both ways on the ledge. They found a 3-foot paystreak, one-half clean ore and the balance concentrating, the rest of the gangue matter being lime rock and talc. So far they have uncovered a 60-foot ore chute, and have traced the ledge 1000 feet down the hill, exposing more or less ore. At this depth they have commenced a second tunnel as nearly as possible on the paystreak at that point of the ledge.

Slocan's Pioneer Mines.

The following dates of the record entries of some of the oldset located mines in the vicinity of Sandon may be of interest to our readers:

The Payne, September 22, 1891; Noble Five, October 5, 1891; Last Chance, October 5, 1891; Slocan Boy, October 5, 1891; Slocan Star, October 15, 1891; Wasnington, October 17, 1891; Idaho, July 4, 1892; Ruth, July 8, 1892; Alamo, August 5, 1892.

Ore Collections.

Spokane at its coming fall fair will have a larger display of Slocan ores than ever. The following gentlemen are collecting in their respective towns the samples to be sent:

J. M. Harris	Sandon
Dan Hanlon	Slocan City
C. T. Cross	Silverton
Alex Sproat	New Denver
Col. O. T. Stone	Kaslo
D. T. Strobeck	Ainsworth

Conference on Newfoundland Trouble.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, July 1.—The French flagship Isley Henrique arrived here to-day. The commodore of the Henrique comes to confer with the British commodore, George A. Giffard, and the colonial authorities regent dispatch in regard to the treaty coast. The colonial ministry maintain a determined attitude and unless the French are prepared to make generous concessions, no agreement is likely to be reached.

Running Powers Over the C. N. P.

Ottawa, July 4.—The railway committee of the privy council met today when the application of the Nelson & Bedlington Railway Company of British Columbia for running rights over a portion of the Crow's Nest Pass line was granted, the compensation being fixed at $475 per mile. The privilege is for ten years and due provision is made for renewal.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

SLOCAN'S ORE SHIPMENTS.

A Statistical Report for the First Half of 1899.

The Output Materially Affected by the Strike and Late Season.

Notwithstanding the bad winter and late summer the mining men have had to contend with this year and the present strike, or lock-out, our output is showing up remarkably well. We give it below from the 1st of January to the 1st of July. It shows a grand total of 13,858½ tons at $100 per ton, a total value of $1,385,850 for 6 months from a strip of country 25 miles long by 15 wide. Show us another equal tract of country in Canada that compares with this:

SANDON.

Mines.	Tons.
Payne	4930½
Last Chance	1505
Slocan Star	460
Reco	200
Treasure Vault	111
Ivanhoe	79
Ajax	40
Sovereign	20
Trade Dollar	18
Sapphire	18
Madison	12
Total	7393½

THREE FORKS.

Queen Bess	1320
Idaho	640½
Monitor	62
Wild Goose	15
Total	2037½

WHITEWATER.

Whitewater	1359½
Jackson	429½
Total	1789

McGUIGAN.

Rambler	387½
Dardenelles	100
Great Western	48
Total	535½

SLOCAN LAKE POINTS.

From Bosun Landing—	
Bosun	500
From New Denver—	
Marion	20
From Ten Mile—	
Enterprise	460
From Silverton—	
Vancouver	320
Wakefield	580
Comstock	20
" concentrates	100
Emily Edith	60
Noonday	40
Fidelity	3
Total for Silverton	1123
Total Slocan Lake Points	2103

TOTALS.

Sandon	7393½
Three Forks	2037½
Whitewater	1789
McGuigan	535½
Slocan Lake Points	2103
Grand total	13,858½

The Lardeau Railway.

The Trout Lake Topic has extracted from Chief Doucet, of the C. P. R. survey party, information to the effect that it is the intention of the company to build only as far as the foot of Trout Lake this fall and complete the line to Arrowhead next year. The line will pass right through Trout Lake City, and will run along the side of the lake, which will be lowered five feet to make a right-of-way.

THREE FORKS CELEBRATES.

The Fourth Has a Send-off in Foot-Ball Games and Races.

It would appear that it takes a good deal to "dampen" the ardor of our cousins from across the line in a 4th of July celebration by the large number of men, women and children, besides the football teams and band, that took the noon train to Three Forks Tuesday in all the teeming rain. This was the first celebration for the old pioneer mining camp of this division of the Slocan, and its citizens did not let a little thing like rain interfere with their plans for "a day," for, though gotten up in short order, the celebration was quite an event. On the arrival of the train from Sandon, the visitors were escorted, to the music of dynamite bombs from the reverberating hills, up town where the other citizens and Silverton people were in waiting. After a short pause, etc., the crowd marched to the sporting grounds, led by the Sandon brass band. These grounds, which were but recently fitted up from the virgin soil, are a credit to the enterprise of the sporting people of the little burg, and should be an incentive to Sandonites to "go and do likewise."

The first on the list of sports was a football match between Sandon juniors and the home team, which in spite of rain and mud was a well played game, resulting in a score of 2 to 1 in favor of the visitors. The band then very acceptably filled up the gap between the first and second games, the latter being between Silverton's stalwart lads and Sandon's seniors. This was, of course, the most exciting game, as each team had scored a victory against the other on former occasions, making the third the rubber, and it proved a hot rub. At the end of the hour the score stood 1 to 1. The ball hovered frequently around the Silverton goal and Sandon's goal keeper by a mistake of his position was said to have let the ball pass him hoping to get a goal kick giving the oppocents an easy goal, but as flukes cut no ice the teams stand to the present ties. Although the day afforded splendid opportunities for the rooters they did not appear to be very much in evidence, though some of the Silverton boys' pretty white pants decidedly changed color, and the Sandon boys took on football faces.

At the conclusion of the games the people wended their way back to town for dinner and the wind-up of the program, which consisted of races on the street—some of which were rather amusing to the onlookers—and a dance in Petty's hall. The dance was opened with a waltz by the band, but as the still up-grade to Sandon had to be footed they did long linger long to pipe for the dancers. Other music being secured the young people continued to enjoy themselves till as late hours as their respective walks would seem to permit. The visitors all said the day was all that could be expected under the circumstances.

The following is a list of the races with the prize winners:

Wheelbarrow race—1st, Mis. Brown; 2nd, Mrs. Petty.

Married Men's race—1st, Jas. Brown;

100-yard race—1st, J. T. Lawrence; 2nd, R. Knight; 3rd, Wm. Crawford.

Girls' race—1st, Alice Moffatt; 2nd Vic. Cameron.

Boys' race—1st, Walter Cliffe; 2nd Frank McKinnon.

A handicap race between J. S. Gusty and Jas. Brown, in favor of the latter, resulted in a walk-over for Gusty.

PERSONAL MENTION.

R. J. Broddy is rusticating at the Springs.

Mr. Main has gone to the Coast to escort Mrs. Main, who has been visiting there many months, home.

Mrs. Creech went from the Nelson celebration to Fernie for a short visit with friends, and Bert had to return home alone.

Mr. Walker, nephew of Mrs. Spencer, and editor of the Labor journal of Spokane, with his family, is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. F. C. Sewell, city clerk, returned from his Coast visit on Thursday. The ladies are all asking him if he got married while away.

We are pleased to say that Mrs. Frank Dreyer, who has been very unwell for some time, is rapidly recovering, and will shortly be as strong as ever.

The Rev. Geo. Gilmore, of London, Ont., who is touring the Kootenay, stopped off here for a short time and is taking views of the surroundings. He will occupy the Presbyterian pulpit at Rossland for five weeks.

Married in Ontario.

Rev. M. D. McKee, of Slocan City, B.C., and Miss C. J. McKechnie were married this afternoon (June 21) at the home of the bride's father, Mr. McKechnie, on John St. Mr. and Mrs. McKee will spend a short time in Ontario, and expect to be at home to their British Columbia friends by July 15th. We congratulate Mr. McKee upon taking to himself so estimable a bride.—Georgetown (Ont.) Herald.

MINES AND MINING.

The Noonday has now 30 men employed.

It is said a deal is on for the Fisher Maiden, near Silverton.

Toronto parties are trying to bond the Neepawa on Slocan Lake.

Bruce White has been appointed manager for the Molly Gibson mine.

The Enterprise, on Slocan Lake, is likely to open under the contract system.

The cash ison hand to cover the first payment on the Chapleau, at Slocan City.

W. Moffatt, a Toronto speculator, examined the Neepawa, on Ten Mile, last week.

The Duncan Mining Co., with Nelson as headquarters, took over the management of the Queen Bess July 1st.

The Lucky Jim has 18 men at work at $3.50 for eight hours, but we are informed they are machine men.

The troubles of the Molly Gibson mine are now at an end, and the mine is likely to go ahead and flourish.

C. D. Porter and Chas. Marriner have been looking over the Star mine the past week with a view to purchasing a large slice of the stock, it is said.

Slocan City is shipping its first car of ore for this season. It came from the Tamarack on Springer creek. The Black Prince is also ready to ship.

It is reported there is a breaking up of the lock-out at Slocan Lake, and some of the tied-up mines will open ere long. There are no signs yet either way at Sandon.

Little or no change has taken place during the week in the mining situation. A few men have gone to work on some of the properties under contract, and that is all.

The Slocan Prospecting Syndicate with a capital of $100,000 has been organized in England with a view to purchasing Slocan properties. They are coming to it by degrees.

The Silvertonian is saying great things of the Noonday, and predicts a great future before it. Our confrere believes smelter returns will show the output at 250 ounces of silver and 50 per cent lead. If it does the Noonday will be a veritable bonanza.

At Williams Point a copper ledge, outcroppings of which have been traced 16 miles, has been located by the Standard Oil party. Representing this syndicate are Lieut. Adair, U.S.A., Capt. Smith and A. D. Smith. These gentlemen have in charge a surveying party, and will proceed immediately to lay out a townsite. Their party number in all 50 men.

The Lone Star and Blue Grouse Consolidated Mining Company of Rossland, principal stockholders of which are Montreal capitalists associated with Mr. Bruce White of the Slocan Star, is about to let a contract to drive a 1,000-foot tunnel to tap several veins believed to exhist on the property, among which is the Slocan Star lode, which traverses the Lone Star claim. This property is situated immediately between the Slocan Star and Ruth mines, both of which are big producers. A power plant will be erected shortly if air cannot be taken from the plants of some of the adjoining properties.

Slocan City News-Items.

E. J. Felt, who has been in New York for some months past, placing some Slocan property, has just returned after a very successful trip.

J. Williams, representing a London syndicate, paid over the first instalment on the Chapleau deal today. They will begin operations at once, and it is proposed to work the property on a large scale.

Messrs. Rogers, Newmtn and Blench bonded their claims, the White Sparrow and Torpedo, to E. J. Felt for $30,000. The agreement calls for the expenditure of $1,000 per month from July 15th.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending July 7:

Mine.	Tons.
Wonderful	20
Total	20

MAJUBA HILL DISASTER

SOMETHING ABOUT THE BATTLE AND ITS RESULTS.

The Stirring Incidents of the Boer Revolt Recalled—The Former Dutch Republic Annexation by Great Britain.

The present threatening aspect of affairs in South Africa gives cause to refer to the earlier history of the now long continued struggle for British ascendancy in that part of the world.

At the opening of the Imperial Parliament on January 6th, 1881, her Majesty's speech contained the following paragraph:

"A rising in the Transvaal has recently imposed upon me the duty of taking military measures with a view to the prompt vindication of my authority; and has of necessity set aside for the time any plan for securing to the European settlers that full control over their own local affairs, without prejudice to the interests of the natives, which I have been desirous to confer."

The history of the rising here referred to is as follows: On December 16th, 1880, the Boers proclaimed at Heidelberg a republic, and arms were at once resorted to against the British. January 1st, 1881, found Colonel Winsloe, with the small force under his command, besieged by the insurgent boers at Potchefstroom, Major Montague at Standerton, while Sir Owen Lanyon, her Majesty's High Commissioner, was blockaded at Pretoria. Major-General Sir George Colley, who had recently arrived in South Africa from India, though only able to muster some fifteen hundred men, at once marched to the relief of Pretoria.

DEMAND OF THE INSURGENTS.

The Dutch population of the Transvaal, who had risen in arms to regain their independence, demanded the restoration of the Republican Government, which had been granted to them by the convention of 1832, and at this period they elected three of their most prominent citizens to form a Provisional Government. Their names were S. J. Kruger, M. W. Pretorious and J. P. Joubert. Every one of these had held high office in the Transvaal Republic, for many years before it was annexed to the British Empire in 1877, and each of them had taken a prominent part in opposing the annexation at the time, and continued that opposition until the period now spoken of.

To again refer to the period of 1877:—

The Dutch Republican Government by resolution of its Executive Council held at Pretoria, on April 11th, 1877, ordered a deputation to go to England to remonstrate with her Majesty's Government, as well as to present the protest of President T. F. Burgess against the act of annexation carried into effect by Sir T. Shepstone. The present President, 1899, Paul Kruger, accompanied by Dr. Jorrisen, formed the first deputation. They went to London, sought out Lord Carnarvon at the Colonial Office, and were there informed by him, he being Colonial Secretary at the time, that the annexation could not be revoked. Memorials were presented to the Colonial Office, signed by large numbers of the Dutch, population in the Transvaal and in Cape Colony, and addresses from the Orange River Free State, from Amsterdam and from other cities of Holland were equally disregarded.

Sir. T. Shepstone was then Administrator in South Africa for the Government, and he issued the severest menacing decrees for the suppression of the agitation. On the other hand, a new memorial and "protest" against the annexation was signed by 6,591 men of the Dutch nation in the Transvaal, these being nearly seven-eighths of the entire adult male population.

A SECOND DEPUTATION

proceeded to England in 1878, and on July 10th in that year had an audience with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who had succeeded Lord Carnarvon at the Colonial Office. They were again unsuccessful, and returned to South Africa to report the rejection of their proposal.

The proclamation issued by the Provisional Government which has been spoken of read as follows:—

"All the inhabitants of this country who will keep themselves quiet and remain obedient to the laws shall stand under the protection of the laws, but it cannot promise to extend this forgiveness to those burghers of the South African Republic who assumed the position of open enemies to the people and continue to deceive the English Government by their untruthful representations. All officials who serve the Government now, and who are able and willing to serve under the altered circumstances of the country, shall have a claim to retain their places and such advantages as their position now affords to them. To the English Government is reserved the right to maintain in each country a Consul or diplomatic agent to represent the interests of British subjects. The differences about boundaries with natives shall be submitted to arbitration. For the native policy the Government is prepared to accept general principles to be decided upon after deliberation with the colonies and States of South Africa. The republic is preparing to confederate with the colonies and States of South Africa. Finally, we declare and make known to all and everybody, that from this day the country is declared to be in a state of siege and under the provisions of martial law."

ASKING FOR SYMPATHY.

In addition to issuing this proclamation the Provisional Government sent letters to President Brand, the President of the Orange River Dutch Free State; to Mr. Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister of Cape Colony; and to Sir George Colley, the Lieutenant-Governor, claiming the sympathy of the English Government. In their appeal to Sir George Colley they repeatedly spoke of their respect for the Queen and for the people of England, To Mr. Sprigg they said:—

"We are fully aware that the political condition of the colony prevents any act which might be in opposition to its noble loyalty to her Majesty the Queen, but a moral assistance, and, perhaps, intervention with the Home Government will go a long way to prevent a most wicked war between two nations, which will create an everlasting hatred between the two white populations. We trust that the proclamation will convince everybody of out earnest wish to co-operate with the States and colonies of South Africa for all purposes of general welfare." As here sketched, this is the history of the beginning of the dispute. Its sequel will be told later.

In his efforts to suppress the insurrection, marching towards Pretoria, Sir George Colley, with a force of 700 men, consisting of some of the 58th, 60th and 92nd Regiments, and some of the Naval Brigade, started from the British camp at Mount Prospect, late on the night of Saturday, February 26th. Every man carried with him provisions for three days and eighty rounds of ammunition. The expectation seems to have been that after taking Majuba Hill they would have been able to hold it for two or three days, when reinforcements, under General Sir Evelyn Wood, were expected to arrive, and an assault would have been made on Laing's Nek. Majuba Hill was some three or four miles from the British camp at Mount Prospect. The Standard correspondent thus described the position:

BATTLE OF MAJUBA HILL.

"We appeared perfectly safe. The Boers at night got between us and the camp, but we had three days' provisions and could hold out until the reinforcements came up. Our casualties were few and unimportant, and all were perfectly confident of the result. From eleven to twelve the enemy's fire continued as hot but as harmless as before; between twelve and one it slackened, and it seemed as if the Boers were drawing off.

"This, however, was not the case. The enemy had been, as we afterwards learned, very strongly reinforcing his fighting line in preparation for an assault; and shortly after one o'clock a terrific fire suddenly broke forth from the right lower slopes of the hill, the side on which the firing had all along been heaviest. A tremendous rush was simultaneously made by the enemy. Our advance line was at once nearly all shot or driven back upon our main position. This may be described as an oblong basin on the top of the hill. It was about two hundred yards long by fifty broad. Our whole force now lined the sides of the basin, and fixed bayonets to repel the assailants. The Boers with shouts of triumph swarmed up the sides of the hill, and made several desperate attempts to carry the position with a rush; each time, however, they were driven back with the bayonet. After each charge the firing, which nearly ceased during the melee, broke out with renewed violence, and the air above us seemed alive with bullets. The troops did their duty well and steadily, and, trying as was the occasion, fought with great coolness, encouraged by their officers.

"At last the Boers, who had gathered near the edge of the slope, made a tremendous rush at a point beyond that at which they had been before attacking, and where the numbers of the defenders were comparatively small. They burst through the ranks, poured in over the edge of the basin, and

OUR POSITION WAS LOST.

"The main line of each division had their flank turned, and being taken in reverse made a rush along the plateau to endeavour to rally, but it was useless. With fierce shouts and a storm of bullets, the Boers poured in. There was a wild rush, with the Boers close behind, while the roar of fire, the whistling of bullets, the yells of the enemy, made up a din which seemed infernal. All around men were falling; there was no resistance, no halt—it was a fight for life. At this moment I was knocked down by the rush and trampled on, and when I came to my senses the Boers were firing over me at the retreating troops, who were moving down the hill.

"Upon trying to rise I was taken prisoner and led away. On the hill I found the body of General Colley shot through the head. I also saw Captain Singleton, of the 92nd, severely wounded; Lieutenant Hamilton, 92nd, slightly; Dr. Lanton, severely; Captains Morris, severely; and Millar, also severely. Captain Maude was killed; Lieutenant Macdonald, of the 92nd, was also a prisoner. What others were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, I cannot, as yet, say, but fear that our loss, both in officers and men, is very severe. Many are still missing, having hid themselves in the brushwood on the hills till the darkness fell."

After the disastrous affair at Majuba Hill, and the death of Sir George Colley, Sir Evelyn Wood, who had succeeded Sir George in the command, concluded an armistice with the triumphant Boers. The result of this armistice was that peace was signed between Great Britain and the Dutch Republic on March 21st, 1881.

After negotiations extending over several months, on October 26th, 1881, a convention was entered into between Great Britain and the Republic, which was ratified by the Volksraad, and which contained the following provisions:—So far as domestic affairs were concerned, self-government was entirely restored to the Transvaal, but in all matters of foreign affairs or foreign policy, Great Britain had the right of control as the suzerain power.

THREE YEARS AFTER

on February 27th, 1884, a second convention having met in London, England, it was agreed between the two powers that the Transvaal should assume the name of the South African Republic. In addition to this, Great Britain's suzerainty was abandoned, and the British resident commissioner was replaced by a diplomatic agent. At the same time the new South African Republic also agreed to submit any treaty or engagement that they might enter into with any state or nation, with the exception of the Orange River Free State, or with any of the native tribes to the east or to the west of the Transvaal, to the British Government, the latter having the right to veto the treaty or treaties if it so desired at any time within a period of six months after their conclusion. The same convention contained a prohibition of laws imposing disabilities as to trade or establishing differential duties or taxes to the prejudice of Uitlanders or resident foreigners.

The events of the last half dozen years in South Africa have shown how very little regard has been paid to the stipulations contained in the last paragraph by the Government of the South African Republic; it is, in fact, owing to their evasion and disregard that the present threatening aspect of affairs has arisen.

NEW CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

Dr. Pardini, of Turin, Claims to Have Found the Remedy.

The successful practitioner nowadays seems to be he who watches nature most closely and imitates her methods in his treatment of nervous troubles. Dr. Pardini, of Turin, for instance, claims that he has discovered that the best method of treating obstinate insomnia is to make his patients imitate the drowsy noddings of a tired man while sitting in a chair.

Every one who has ever watched a sleepy man in a street car has probably been amused by the neck dislocating nods which herald the approach of sleep. If the observer has given any thought to the subject at all he has probably decided that the contortions are due to the sleeper's unconscious efforts to preserve his balance. Dr. Pardini says that balance has nothing to do with it. He declares that the nodding is pathologic; that it is nature's method of inducing sleep.

In addition to this, Dr. Pardini says that a careful simulation of the deep respiration, which is always present in normal sleep is of great therapeutic value in curing insomnia.

When one of Dr. Pardini's patients finds himself unable to sleep he is instructed to sit up in bed. Extending his neck and elevating his chin he then slowly brings his head forward until the position of balance is approached. As that point is reached the patient is to relax the muscles of the neck so as to allow the head to fall forward from its own weight. When the lowest point is reached the body is to be slightly inclined toward the right, so as to impart a rolling motion to the uncontrolled head.

This, if properly carried out, brings the head of the patient almost under his right shoulder. The body is then to be inclined to the left and the head allowed to roll in that direction, still uncontrolled by the muscles. As soon as the head has reached the left shoulder muscular control is to be resumed and the head raised slowly until it is in the same position as at the beginning of the exercise. Then the whole method is to be repeated as long as needful.

CURE FOR STAMMERING.

A Simple Method of Removing a Troublesom Habit.

A gentleman who stammered from childhood almost up to manhood gives a very simple remedy for the misfortune. "Go into a room where you will be quiet and alone, get some book that will interest but not excite you, and sit down and read two hours aloud to yourself, keeping your teeth together. Do the same thing every two or three days, or once a week if very tiresome, always taking care to read slowly and distinctly, moving the lips, but not the teeth. Then, when conversing with others, try to speak as slowly and distinctly as possible, and make up your mind that you will not stammer. Well, I tried this remedy, not having much faith in it, I must confess, but willing to do most anything to cure myself of such an annoying difficulty. I read for two hours aloud with my teeth together. The first result was to make my tongue and jaws ache, that is, while I was reading, and the next to make me feel as if something had loosened my talking apparatus, for I could speak with less difficulty immediately. The change was so great that everyone who knew me remarked it. I repeated the remedy every five or six days for a month, and then at longer intervals till cured.

Some young men would get along better if they had less point to their shoes and a little more to their conversation.

When crediting a man with his good intentions it might be well to remember that in order to get them cashed they must be backed by deeds.

The invalid realizes that he is on the high road to recovery when he sees the doctor's bill.

When one woman says she has not seen another for an age she is careful not to add it to her own.

TALKS ABOUT DETECTIVES

THE REAL THINGS ARE NOT A BIT LIKE FAIRY STORIES.

Should a Detective Deceive a Criminal?—A Question With Two Sides—Story of a Burglar.

If a detective be asked how he is able to "spot" a criminal he has never seen before, he will very likely answer that he does not know. If the average person were asked to explain the peculiar fascination that a detective exercises over a certain portion of the public, about the same answer would be heard. Doubtless the Old Sleuths and Sherlock Holmes' of imagination are accountable for a good deal of it, and yet there are more substantial reasons. The act of being close to crime without being a part of it is in itself morbidly interesting to many. Then, too, between the criminal "substance" and the "shadow" there is a constant race of intellect—a gambling of brains. The stakes are high, for losing means imprisonment and perhaps death. The detective usually wins, and hero worship of the victor is inborn in the human race.

But the life of a detective isn't as much like a fairy tale as some persons imagine. The training of the French detective policemen—as expert as any in the world—is very severe. Often, they voluntarily serve a term in prison to get close to the life of the convict; again they go to live among thieves in order to learn their ways. They seldom are seen at police headquarters, and receive their orders by letters, written in cipher, or by confidential messenger. The French detective mixes in society and his occupation is seldom known. In fact, two detectives may know each other personally very well, and yet never find out that their occupations are identical. In France, the details of a detective's work are never published, and it often happens that persons who have been robbed soon find themselves possessed of their valuables through the

EFFORTS OF THE POLICE,

and yet are never told anything about the methods by which they were found.

Of course detectives do not advertise their occupations by wearing uniforms, but it is difficult to deceive the persons they are after. As one of them said: "We know all of those plain clothes officers; they try to look like other folks, but it's no use. We can tell 'em as well as if they wore helmets and blue coats."

How far a detective is justified in deceiving a criminal is considerable of a question—"the end justifying the means" requiring delicate decision at times. A detective, for instance, can steal a letter from a criminal because his intent is not to do an unlawful act. On the other hand, he would have no right to induce another person to steal in order to arrest him. The man who knows that the object in view is not theft, is not demoralized by it, but the person who steals to steal is injured by the process.

A much discussed case of quibbling with a criminal once happened in London. Some scoundrels advertised an art loan and as a result many valuable paintings were sent to them which they quickly sold for their own benefit. About that time, a detective happened into the room of the man who was receiving the stolen goods. As soon as he found that he was discovered the man "peached" and offered to take the detective to the thieves. But after doing so, he found that he too was arrested.

"I thought you were going to let me go free?" said he, in much surprise.

"When did I say so?"

He had neglected to get the detective's promise.

THE INGENUITY OF DETECTIVES.

is often surprising. For instance, at one time during a burglary, one of the offenders was caught, and the other escaped, though wounded. A detective argued that some one would be at the trial to convey the earliest information to the escaped criminal, and so, stationing himself conveniently, he watched the faces in the court room. Finally he decided that one woman looked more anxious than the rest, and following her home, he found the other burglar stretched on a couch with a bullet in his leg.

"Speaking of burglars," said a detective, "you know they have a great many ways of disposing of their goods. Fine stones are usually reset, and the old gold melted. Watches are taken out of their cases, the number and name scratched off, and then the works are put into new cases. Oftentimes jewelry is sent to another country and sold. An English woman once had a queer experience in Melbourne, Australia. She went into a jewelry store there to buy a bracelet, and they handed her one that had been stolen from her house in London a few months before."

Detectives often stumble on to a clue through lack of nerve in the criminal. An instance once happened in a little town in Michigan which was torn up by the roots over the fact that the postoffice had been robbed. The assistant postmaster was an exemplary young man especially renowned for piety, and owing to his position in the department, the detecive on the case quizzed him thoroughly, now and then suggesting a possible solution of the mystery. But he noticed that every one of his suggestions the pious official was greedily ready to believe. In short it soon became evident that he was nervously anxious that the blame should be attached to somebody or something—from his innocent grandmother to the town clock—anywhere, in fact, so that it wouldn't fly up and hit him in the face. Of course that was clue sufficient for the detective, who, a few hours later, arrested the official himself, in whose possession

THE MONEY WAS FOUND.

A case was once reported to the police, in which a poor mechanic had been robbed of tools and money. He notified the detectives, who looked at the window and decided it had been opened with a chisel. In a few moments they arrested the man for robbing himself, and incidentally his creditors, for they said to him: "The marks on the window sill were all made from the inside."

Jealousy is sometimes used as leverage in opening the way to discovery, and a strange case once happened in England. A young man absconded, leaving his employers considerably the worse for it, and his wife refused to tell anything about him. But in his coat pocket, which he had left at the office, the detectives found the picture of a pretty two-year-old child. Armed with that and letters from the mother, the detectives visited the wife. She dicovered that the child belonged to her husband, and that the letters were from its mother. Enraged with jealousy, she told all she knew of her husband and succeeded in having him arrested. Not long afterward she went to London, and while there found a little child that had become separated from its nurse. After a while, though the nurse found them, and through her the woman discovered that the child was the subject of the photograph. But the sight of the innocent little creature had touched her, and entirely changed her mood, so that instead of prosecuting the father she pleaded with the court and saved him from punishment.

WHAT MAKES SUCCESS.

It's the Man, Not the Job—There Are Possibilities in Everything.

"We are forever going to begin work in earnest to-morrow," said Mr. Staybolt, "and we are never satisfied with the job we've got, and we perform the labor involved in it in only a half-hearted manner, but we are going to work in dead earnest when we get a job to suit us.

"The fact is that to-morrow, when we get to it, will be to us as to-day is to us now; we shan't feel any more like work; and that other job, when we come in actual contact with it and see it close at hand, won't suit us any better than the one we've got now does.

"The truth is that we are dawdlers and shy of work, and trying to get along just as easy as we can. We hate to pitch in and go at things.

"The time for us to work is now, not to-morrow; and the job for us to collar is the one we've got. Round that up in style; do the work completely and thoroughly and you'll be astonished to find how you'll bring it out and what chances there are in it. And everybody that knows about your work or is in any way concerned or affected by it, a sit is done well or ill, will be delighted to see it well done—everybody likes to see a job, whatever it is, well done—and pleased with the doer, and there's money in it every time.

"It isn't the job that makes success, it's the man; and don't you forget it."

FISHING IN THE SNOWBANKS.

A Most Unusual Sort of a Snowslide Among Norwegian Mountains.

A snow avalanche with very unusual results is reported from Norway. It gave the people of Christiania something to talk about for a week. The unique phenomenon occurred among the low mountains back of the capital on March 13. There had been an extraordinary fall of snow, and then came a big thaw, which melted a great deal of the ice in the little Lilledal River. A very large number of fish had their home in this stream, and what happened to them is the unusual feature of this avalanche.

In the night a large mass of snow on the hills on one side of the stream slipped from the slopes and glided with great velocity down into the river. The face of the avalanche was about a mile in length, and for that distance it slid into the river, not sharing the river bed with the water, but violently ejecting the stream and the fish living in it.

The force of that concussion must have been very great for the water and fish were hurled hundreds of feet. Next morning the people were very much surprised to find, high on the slopes of the hills bordering the other side of the valley, a great number of fish scattered over the snow. For some days there was a most unusual sort of fishing in progress. Men, women and children were floundering about in the snow gathering the fish in baskets, and the people living along the valley had all the fish they could eat without baiting a hook.

WASTED EFFORTS.

I don't think our daughters will go away this summer.

Why not?

They have visited North, South, East and West, and not one of them is engaged yet.

If Noah had let the building of the ark to a government contractor the flood would have been postponed indefinitely.

DOMINION BANK

Proceedings of the Twenty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders.

Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899.

The annual General Meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 31st, 1899.

Among those present were noticed Col. Mason, Messrs. S. Alcorn, William Ince, Thomas Long, John Long, J. Risley, Wm. Spry, William Ramsay, J. Lorne Campbell, W. R. Brock, A. E. Webb, E. Leadlay, M. Boulton, E. B. Osler, William Hendrie, John Stewart, Walter S. Lee, W. D. Matthews, Chas. Cockshutt, H. M. Pellatt, Wm. Ross, A. W. Austin, Geo. W. Lewis, Thomas Walmsley, J. K. Niven, John Fletcher, John Bond, W. C. Harvey, Timothy Eaton, Dr. T. F. Ross, C. D. Massey, W. C. Crowther, W. G. Cassels, R. D. Gamble, and others.

It was moved by Mr. E. Leadlay, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. R. D. Gamble do act as Secretary.

Messrs. Walter S. Lee and W. G. Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as follows:—

To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending April 29, 1899.

Balance of profit and loss account, April 30, 1898.		$ 32,388 05
Profit for the year ending April 29, 1899, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.		205,326 09
		$237,714 14
Dividend 3 per cent., paid Aug. 1, 1898.	$45,000 00	
Dividend 3 per cent., paid, Nov. 1, 1898.	45,000 00	
Dividend 3 per cent., paid Feb. 1, 1899.	45,000 00	
Dividend 3 per cent., payable May 1, 99.	45,000 00	
Written off bank premises.	15,000 00	
		$195,000 00
Balance of profit and loss carried forward.		$ 42,714 14

Two new offices of the Bank have been opened during the last year, one a sub-branch in the northern part of the City of Winnipeg and one in the Village of Huntsville.

In consequence of the rapidly-increasing business of the Winnipeg office it has been found necessary to have more commodious premises. The Bank has, therefore, acquired a site on the south-west corner of Main and McDermot streets, upon which a suitable building is being erected.

All branches and agencies of the bank have been inspected during the past twelve months.

Frank Smith,
President.

Mr. E. B. Osler moved, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, and

Resolved, That the report be adopted.

It was moved by Mr. T. Eaton, seconded by Dr. Smith, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the past year.

It was moved by Mr. Geo. W. Lewis, seconded by Mr. John Scott, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the General Manager, Managers and Agents, Inspectors and other officers of the bank, for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

It was moved by Mr. John Stewart, seconded by Mr. Thomas Walmsley, and

Resolved, That the poll be now opened for the election of several directors, and that the same be closed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutineers, on the close of the poll, do hand to the Chairman a certificate of the result of the poll.

Mr. Charles Cockshutt moved, seconded by Mr. John Bond, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. E. B. Osler for his able conduct in the chair.

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, Wm. Ince, E. Leadley, Wilmot D. Matthews, E. B. Osler and Sir Frank Smith.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Sir Frank Smith was elected President and Mr. E. B. Osler Vice-President for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid up.	$ 1,500,000 00
Reserve fund.	1,500,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward.	42,714 14
Dividend No. 66, payable May 1.	45,000 00
Former dividends unclaimed	205 50
Reserved for interest and exchange.	141,348 42
Rebate on bills discounted.	47,283 15
	$ 3,276,551 21
Notes in circulation.	1,329,038 00
Deposits payable on demand.	4,495,018 06
Deposits payable after notice.	10,799,024 80
Balance due to London agents.	56,897 76
	$19,956,529 83

Assets.

Specie.	$ 707,675 15
Dominion Government demand notes.	1,115,254 00
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation.	75,000 00
Notes and checks of other banks.	458,403 58
Balances due from other banks in Canada.	114,120 01
Balances due from other banks in United States.	716,739 65
Provincial Government securities.	426,464 73
Municipal and other debentures.	2,388,448 02
	$ 6,002,105 14
Bills discounted and current, including advances on call.	13,524,891 95
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.	27,324 87
Real estate.	59,950 24
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank.	9,571 19
Bank premises.	321,940 74
Other assets not included under foregoing heads.	10,745 70
	$19,956,529 83

R. D. GAMBLE,
General Manager.

Dominion Bank, Toronto, April 29, 1899.

TO COMMUNICATE WITH MARS.

Tesla, the Electrician, Says It is Possible to Use Wireless Telegraphy.

Mr. Tesla, who rivals Edison and Marconi in the boldness of his experiments, said the other day, when asked about wireless telegraphy:

"Wireless telegraphy is a system of flashing signals by means of a light that is invisible, similar to the X-rays. Circles of this unseen, mysterious light may be sped instantly to any distance, even to Mars and Jupiter. If receiving terminals could be erected there the message could be intelligently and faithfully transmitted.

"To flash 2,000 or 3,000 words per minute to any part of the earth by the highly sensitised terminals I have perfected will be a common thing. It is nothing. It is inevitable.

"People can have their private wireless communication with friends and acquaintances in various parts of the globe. It will be no greater wonder to have a cable tower on your roof than it is now to have a telephone in your house."

CORRECT IN VISITING CARDS.

By no small point is one's worldly experience gauged so easily as in the selection of one's visiting cards. Woe to the unfortunate who is striving for a place in the social firmament if he attempts anything novel or unconventional in the scrap of pasteboard which announces his coming or departure. To be correct at the present time the visiting cards must be of very fine thin pasteboard engraved in script or black letters.

A gentleman's card is smaller than a lady's and narrower in proportion to its length. The proper sizes of various cards of correct form are exactly given in the illustration.

A gentleman's card always bears the prefix "Mr." It is optional whether the full name shall appear, but it is better form that the entire name be engraved or that one of two names preceding a surname be dropped, rather than use an initial, which is not considered smart.

A married woman's card is engraved with her husband's full name. A widow may, according to the latest dictates of fashion, retain her husband's name.

Formerly this was considered bad form and even now there is much argument concerning the propriety of calling a widow "Mrs. John Martin" when there is no Mr. John Martin, and she has no legal right to use his name. As a concession to the sentimental side of the question the usage is permitted.

Eldest daughters, after they have passed five and twenty, use cards separate from their mother's.

Eldest single women belonging to the eldest branch of a family may use cards engraved with the simple prefix Miss, as "Miss Brown" or "Miss van Rensselaer."

Wives of eldest sons of the eldest branch of a family may use the prefix Mrs. only as "Mrs. Spencer," or "Mrs. Churchill." Wives of other branches must have their husbands' names upon their visiting cards; for example, "Mrs. James Brown Spencer" or "Mrs. Thomas Gray Churchill."

Addresses are engraved in the right-hand corner and are no longer fashionable, it being agreed that every one in smart society is too well known to require an address.

Husbands and wives have separate cards. A single gentleman may put the name and address of his club on his cards if he chooses.

A lady, if admitted to pay a visit may leave her card on the hall table; she should not hand it to the servant but give her name, which is announced. Cards are no longer turned or bent at the corners.

If men wound you with injuries, meet them with patience; hasty words rankle the wound, soft language dresses it, forgiveness cures it, and oblivion takes away the scar. It is more noble by silence to avoid an injury than by argument to overcome it. —Beaumont.

MICROSCOPIC WONDERS.

The microscope has revealed many wonders, among others that the common caterpillar has 4,000 muscles in his body, that the drone bee's eyes each contain 1,300 mirrors, and that the large, prominent eyes of the brilliant dragon flies are each furnished with 28,000 polished lenses.

A TASTE FOR THE RIBBONS.

Jimmie, inquired the neighbor boy through the fence, what club is it your maw's just joined? I heard her askin' my maw to join, too.

I don't know, but from the way she's makin' me and the servants work, I think it must be a drivin' club.

Why Suffer?

When there is such a good remedy as Nerviline for all kinds of pain. It cures neuralgia in five minutes; toothache in one minute; lame back at one application; headache in a few moments; and all pain just as rapidly. Give it a trial.

EXPLAINING HER POSITION.

Of course, as a general thing, she said, I don't believe in marrying a man for money. But marriage is such a lottery, you see, and it's just as well to know for sure that there's something about him you'll like.

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

IT DEVELOPED.

What has become of little Tommy Traddles? That bushy-headed boy with the wonderful talent for music? Did his taste develop into anything practical?

Yes, indeed. I saw him in the city a few days ago. He was ringing a big bell in front of an auction store.

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

A COMPLIMENT.

Little Johnny—Mrs. Talkemdown paid a big compliment to me to-day.

Mother—Did she really? Well, there's no denying that woman has sense. What did she say?

Little Johnny—She said she didn't see how you came to have such a nice little boy as I was.

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

RARE DEVOTION.

Do you think Dolly's fiance loves her?

Indeed, he does. Why he went and made love to that pretty Allbright girl, just to give Dolly a chance to cut her out.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

BEYOND HIM.

It passes my comprehension, he said, why men should want to kidnap babies.

Why? she responded inquiringly.

For instance, who'd want to carry off that kid of ours which has such marked ability for crying.

MINERAL WOOL.

This material being fire, frost and vermin proof is now being very largely used as a non-conductor of heat, cold and sound in cold storage, public buildings private residences, etc., also for covering steam, hot water, hot air, and cold water pipe. The Eureka Mineral Wool and Asbestos Co., Toronto, will be pleased to send descriptive pamphlet if you are interested.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all things easy.—Franklin.

LUBY'S Gives new life to the Hair. It makes it grow and restores the color. Sold by all druggists. 50c. a bottle.

A WOMAN'S TONGUE.

Given a man and a woman of equal size and weight, then the tongue of the woman is smaller than that of the man.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of *ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS* for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE VERDICT.

Dash, the sprinter, was run over by a lot of freight cars last week.

What was the Coroner's verdict?

Died from the effects of bad training.

A favor granted ungraciously is like a rose without fragrance, or a poor tea after drinking **Blue Ribbon Ceylon.**

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA, ICED,
IS HEALTHY, COOLING, DELICIOUS AND EXHILARATING.
Lead packages. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

A BOON FOR THE LAME!
THE IVEY PATENT EXTENSION SHOE CO.,

Are anxious to secure the address of every lame man and woman in Canada whose lameness consists in one limb being shorter than the other, and are offering good paying employment to every lame person who will take the trouble to write for circulars and care to act as agents. Get one of the Extensions for yourself and you will, after wearing it a week, have no trouble to convince others of its value.

This Extension is by far the best of its nature ever placed on the market, and enables the wearer to walk upright, to walk with ease and comfort, to wear any ordinary store shoe, and gives them the same appearance as their more fortunate friends. Descriptive circulars free to all. Ask for terms to agents. Address

BEFORE AFTER. 170 BAY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

PNEUMATIC THIMBLES.

Pneumatic thimbles for typewriters and pianists are the latest devices for nerve economy. The incessant and regular pounding of the sensitive finger tips renders the owner of them nervous wrecks in a majority of cases, to say nothing of callous and cracked finger ends and broken and split nails. The new thimbles are of rubber, coming in sets, according to the size of glove worn, and are said to not only save the nerve shock, but also to increase the speed and strength of the stroke.

The Twentieth Century

Enters upon the heritage of a remedy that is sure, safe and painless. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails, never causes pain nor the slightest discomfort.

CROWS USEFUL.

It is estimated that one crow will destroy 700,000 insects every year.

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

Any man may make a mistake, but none but a fool will continue in it.—Cicero.

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

MAD ADORATION.

Do you really think you love my daughter as a husband should?

Love her? Why, I would give up my bicycle for her.

WPC 977

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

BRASS BAND
Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, etc.
Every town can have a band.
Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue, 500 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.
WHALEY ROYCE & CO., Toronto, Can.

BEAUTY — The Talisman of Beauty shows how a **Captivating Complexion** — BEAUTY
Beautiful as a rose-leaf; clear, soft and velvety as an infant's, can be obtained. Sent free on application.
THE TALISMAN CO.
77 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

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

FARMS FOR SALE.—BRUCE COUNTY—Some Great Bargains. Apply to JAMES McK. STEWART, Drawer 16, Kincardine P.O., Ont.

CUTTING SCHOOL.—Tailors and Dressmakers, send for catalogue. C. & D. SCHOOL CO., Montreal.

ONE NIGHT Corn Cure. Ask your druggist for it. Price 10c

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited,
Cor. West-Market & Colborne St., Toronto,
Can get you best prices for your Apples, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, and other produce, if you ship it to them.

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

$25 to $50.00 per week is paid by city houses for all practical cutter. We teach you how to cut. Write for terms.
C. W. BUNT & CO., Toronto, Tailors

Stammerers Especially those who have failed to be cured elsewhere, write to Dr. Arnott, Berlin who will convince you he can cure you

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

A BOON TO RHEUMATICS.—Invalids suffering from rheumatic, neuralgic or sciatic pains or nervous troubles, can find relief and a permanent cure through a course of baths at the natural sulphur baths of Preston. Rates, including board, lodging, baths, etc., from $4 per week up. Apply to H. C. EDGAR, Mgr., Preston, Ont.

WHITE'S PHOSPHO SODA
An Effervescing Phosphate, excellent cleanser for liver, kidney and stomach, takes the place of coal tar preparations in case of headache, its effect is immediate. Sold by all druggists, in 10c, 25c, 50c and $1.00 packages.
Queen City Drug Co., 271 Wellington-st. E., Toronto.

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

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

Ideal Leather Polish
Will keep your shoes soft as velvet
MADE IN ALL COLORS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

EVERY WISE MOTHER KNOWS THE VALUE OF **INDIAN WOMANS BALM** AS A PARTURIENT MEDICINE.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works. ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing Felt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Buildings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1936
C. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto

HEALTH RESTORED without medicine or expense to the most disordered Stomach, Lungs, Nerves, Liver, Blood, Bladder, Kidneys, Brain and Breath by
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food,
which Saves Invalids and Children, and also Bears successfully Infants whose Ailments and Debility have resisted all other treatments. It digests when all other Food is rejected, saves 50 times its cost in medicine.
50 Years' Invariable Success. 100,000 Annual Cures of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency.
DuBarry & Co., (Limited) 77 Regent Street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglion, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in tins, 2s., 3., 6d., 6s., 5lb., 14s. Sent carriage free. Also Du Barry's Revalenta Biscuits, in tins, 3s. 6d. and 6s.
Agents for Canada: The T. Eaton Co., Limited, Toronto

Hobbs Hardware Co.
LONDON.
BINDER TWINE. HIGHEST GRADES. LOWEST PRICES.
Dealers, Ask For Quotations.

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

AMBITIOUS MEN
with push and energy can secure permanent, profitable positions as our exclusive dealers. Little capital required. We have established over 500 young men in paying businesses of their own, and we are ready to do the same for you. Enterprising merchants also represent us, with profit to themselves and absolute satisfaction to their customers. Write us to-day for full particulars. You earn a better percentage from our goods than from any other staple line. ROKCO M'F'G CO., Toronto, Can.

Michigan Land for Sale.
8,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS—ARENAC, Iosco, Ogemaw and Crawford Counties. Title perfect. On Michigan Central, Detroit & Mackinac and Loon Lake Railroads, at prices ranging from $2 to $4 per acre. These Lands are Close to Enterprising New Towns, Churches, Schools, etc., and will be sold on most reasonable terms. Apply to
R. M. PIERCE, Agent, West Bay City, Mich.
Or J. W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Mich.

On Trial
WE SEND THE AYLMER SPRAY PUMP, OR THE ANDERSON, FORCE PUMP
on these terms. No sucker, no packing. Will last a lifetime.
For Illustrated Catalogues address
AYLMER IRON WORKS
or
J. W. ANDERSON,
Aylmer, Ont.

FREE CAMERA.
For selling two dozen packages of Toledo Pens at ten cents a package, we give this Camera. It is made by the Yale Camera Co., has a Bausch & Lomb lens, and a shutter that can be used for snap-shot or time exposures. With it we send full instructions, so that a child of ten years can make, after a little experience, pictures almost as good as those taken by high-priced cameras. Many cameras are sold separately, and the purchaser has to buy the outfit afterward. We give the complete outfit, as shown, with every camera. The outfit consists of:

1 "Yale" Camera.	1 Package Developer.
1 Box Dry Plates.	1 Set Directions.
1 Package Hypo.	1 Toning Tray.
1 Printing Frame.	1 Package Fixing Powder.
1 Developing Tray.	1 Package Silver Paper.
	1 Package Ruby Paper.

We require no money in advance. Send us your name and address, and we will forward the Pens, which you sell for us. Then return the money to us, and your Camera will be forwarded, all charges paid.
Toledo Pen Co. Dept. Z., *Toronto, Can.*

The Mining Review

SATURDAY.....JUYL 8, 1899.

THE RESULTS.

If the parties directly connected with the eight-hour law, the owners and the men, were the only persons affected by it it would not be so much matter. By this statement we do not mean the eight-hour clause by itself, as that is quite justifiable, but the penal clauses that accompany it. It has knocked out investments, both underway and possible, for a twelve month, if not for longer, as capitalists are becoming more and more cautious because of the instability of our legislation. They consider the first move bad, and they do not know what to expect in the future. The discontinuance of sales and purchases means, of course, a crippling of the expansion of labor opportunities. In this way, in addition to suspension of all regular present operations, the men become hampered. By the stoppage of operations the government loses a revenue that will cause a diminution of expenditures on public works. The wholesale and retail stores loose their business, the hotels their trade and the railways their traffic, not only in ores and mine supplies, but in passenger traffic and commercial business besides. This again is a matter of moment to the people and the government for more reasons than one. Under a contract, for instance, the Nakusp & Slocan road pays the government a per centage of its earnings on account of a guarantee of interest. Even in good times the percentage of earnings never covered the interest on the guarantee, and now with trade stifled the payment will be less. This means that the government, in other words the people, loses this shortage also. Under all circumstances, it is the taxpayers that suffer in such cases, and through the government's eight-hour law the p ople, not only of the Slocan but the whole country, will have to suffer for it this time. It is more than probable that this one lesson will teach the government something, when all other agencies fail, as an object lesson. If, when the government were using one despotic power, they had employed a second and fixed the wages of the miner for eight-hours, it would not have left matters as bad as they are—it would, no doubt, have forced the continued operations of the most profitable mines and have stopped effectually the entire working of others. It would have left the country with a better knowledge of its footing than it now possesses.

AT LAST.

The crisis anticipated for some time has come at length, and Martin has been asked by Premier Semlin to resign. In reply Martin says "I won't; if any one should resign, it should be you." Of course, under constitutional rule, a provincial premier has the right and the power to make and unmake cabinets as he pleases; but it is hard to say how things may go under Semlin-Martin rule. It is reported that the opposition held a caucus, and they decided to have nothing to do with the Semlin party. We should not be surprised if the people were appealed to in a general election.

The Kaslo Kootenaian says The Review speaks "dolefully" of Mr. Cliffe's arrest by the president of the Miners' Union. What The Review speaks most dolefully about is the defects in the law as it stands at present. Here was an arrest of a party, which might have proved a serious matter to him in more ways than one, without what common sense would have suggested as the slightest ground for the act, and by a person wholly irresponsible in every sense of the word. The law says if he alone is responsible for the act, the only course for reasonable satisfaction is recourse to the courts in a civil action, which means a heavy outlay at the outset, and without the slightest assurance of recovering costs in a judgement. The matter is now in the hands of Mr. Cliffe's solicitors, and if they can learn that the union is responsible for the arrest, it will be held for the consequences. This seems likely from the fact that the president, vice-president and others of the union authorised the proceedings taken. The regret is that the law of the land allows men of straw such license and liberties. If costs for consequences had been exacted under a law calling for such protection for innocent parties, in this case no steps would have been taken, and in many other cases unoffending parties would be better protected.

On the first indication of Diarrhœa or Dysentery a few doses of DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY will promptly check the advance of these dangerous diseases.

It has been over 40 years in use and has no equal for the cure of bowel complaints of young or old. There are many dangerous imitations on the market, so it would be wise to see that the full name, *Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry*, is on every bottle you buy.

According to the Coast papers there are serious complications in the Local cabinet, and the people are asked by some of them to interfere. Now what can the people do? Simply nothing until the House dissolves and a general election is held. About a year ago, the people gave Mr. Semlin half the House, and if he has not made a proper use of his opportunities, he has but himself to blame. The fact is that, decent old man and all as he is he has not the firmness and strength of purpose for that position, and as a consequence his lieutenants are running things pretty much as they please. Cotton is a man of some resolution of purpose and ability, and as a consequence he is disposed to hold his own against all comers. Martin too is a man of will, but as he is proving himself here what he did elsewhere—a disgrace to his associates—inextricable muddles follow. He never can engage in a discussion with others without getting into a fight and raking up characters, when his own will not bear the slenderest investigation. If Lieut-Governor McInnes would only do with Semlin & Co. as he did with Turner & Co., dismiss the whole faction, the people would have then an opportunity to right some of the wrongs that are cropping up in so many places.

Back From Atlin.

(Cranbrook Herald, June 29th.)

Robert Evans, owner of the Commercial hotel building in this city, returned from the Atlin mining district yesterday morning and left for McLeod this morning. Mr. Evans does not seem to be very favorably impressed with Atlin or the country, although he thinks that in the future there will be a far better showing made than the results of this season will give. He went to Skaguay and over the pass on the new railroad. He found Bennett, on Lake Bennett, a red hot town. Many hundred people had gathered in there this year before the lakes were open and had to wait for the season to advance. At Atlin he found a town of four or five thousand people, two-thirds of whom were without work and complaining. Atlin is built up fairly well, and has one hotel that cost $15,000. Lumber sells at $125 to $150 a thousand, and two mills have been turning out ten to fifteen thousand a day, and a third mill has started. The demand has fallen off now and there may be quite a drop in prices. Hay costs $300 a ton, and other commodities in proportion. But strange to say, a good meal can be bought for fifty cents, due to ruinous competition among hotel and restaurant keepers. Most of the business men are anxious to get out. The alien law, and other litigation over claims, is a serious set-back to the country, as it has prevented active mining and development. While there he became interested in some bench claims, and when he returned to Vancouver he purchased a hydraulic plant and sent it north.

While at Atlin he met Jim Wardner, who had come in there in search of quartz propositions. Wardner was dressed in overall, deer skin jacket, etc., and was the same old Jim, plausible and confident, and sleeping sound at night.

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion.

It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure.

The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

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

WHAT DR. A. E. SALTER SAYS.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most reliable remedy that has ever been brought to my attentention. It has certainly saved many from consumption. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver.

LOCATIONS.

June 21—Milton Fr, no fk Carpenter ck, Robt McPherson. Lake View, Payne hill, R Strangway.

22—Dart Fr, Lee mt, F H Wilson. Ruthland Fr, nr Alamo, W S Drewry. Rugby Fr, nr Alamo, P D Ahier. St James, Silver mt, A Jacobson. Roy Fr, Carpenter ck, J M Donnelly. Bee, nr Cody, Annie Winters.

23—MacIver Fr, Houson ck, A Owens. Silver Wedge Fr, Four Mile creek, G H Dawson.

24—We Two, Red mt, J W Kyte. Protection, nr Sandon, J T Foley. Ballersen Fr, Four Mile, F J O'Reilly.

26—Mountain Goat, Goat mt, T Avison. Snow Cap, Four Mile ck, W S Clark. June Bird, Four Mile ck, R W Thompson.

27—Little Dick, Four Mile ck, W J Kyte and Annie Horton. Lucky Three, Carpenter ck, Murhard.

28—Theresa, Carpenter ck, C W Harrington. Black Horse Fr, Hinckley ck, W H Adams. Sinfi, nr Apex, A Thompson. St James, Goat mt, W D Mitchell.

29—Buffalo Hump, Clifton ck, A McKinnon. Sterling, Glacier ck, Geo T Evens. Avalanche, Glacier ck, L C Curry and L C Wolfred.

30—Agnes, Carpenter ck, J Potter and J Knight. Silver Watch, Wilson ck, E Brindle.

July 3—Moscow, Carpenter ck, A Erickson. Luno, nr Moscow, A C Van Moerkerke. Golden, next Oregon, H H Pitts. Ground Squirrel, adj Billy D, A C Allan.

ASSESSMENTS.

June 20—Candore, Cortess Fr. 21—Cody Star, Reserve, Cody Star Fr, Mountain Chief No 3, Sarnia, Big Timber, Big Fraction. 22—Prentice Boy, Kite, Return, Frances, Black Tar, Linnet. 23—Freddy, Pinacle, Emblem, Phœnix. 24—Frisco, Ferry No 2, 26—Stanhope. 27—Camden, Harlem, Congo No 2, Mountain Queen. 28—Grand Stand, Ontario. 29—Hobson, Cuba, Iroquois, Glenwood, Admiral, Gypsey Queen, Canookan. 30—Helena Fr, Mowitch, Kitchener, Admiral Nelson. July 3—Glengarry, Cuba, New Springfield, Sampson, Wonderful Fr, Freddie Lee Fr, Little Joint, Key West, Denmark No 2, Mary Durham, Shogo, Alice, Billy D, Silver Ridge, Silverite.

TRANSFERS.

June 21—Prospecting agreement bet J S Reed, Wm Donohue and H E Rogers, May 1.

22—Alberta, R Strangeway to Chas Kumlin, June 21.

24—Legal Fr, C A Freeman to J Wilson ½, to L W Toms ½, June 22.

Legal Fr, W D McKay and C A Freeman declare they are the owners.

26—Gold Crown 9-10, N F McNaught to B F McNaught, Nov 18, 1896, $5.

Mary Durham ½, J Welch to Fred Clement, June 18.

Diana, R Peak to W Eccles, June 21.

27—Protection ½, J T Foley to Alex Conrod, June 27.

Protection ½, J A Foley to Alex Conrod, June 26.

Iron Clad, Eagle, Eagle Fr, Emily Edith Fr, 2-5, M E Rammelmyer to C E Hope, June 26.

Bristol, Congo No 2, Commander, 1-6, F L Byron to M E Pammelymer, June 27.

28—Protection ½, J T Foley to A Conrod, June 27, $50.

St Charles ½, A Chisholm to W Sudrow, June 30, 1897.

St Charles ½, W C McDonald to W Sudrow, Sept 20, 1897.

24—Snow Bird ½, F L Byron to M L Nicholson, June 25.

30—Los Vegas 120-500, Los Vegas Mining Co to jotn John Tinling, June 30.

Los Vegas 371-500, same to same, June 30.

Expert bicyclists have already succeeded in riding a single wheel, or unicycle, for short distances. In years to come the unicycle may become as common a mode of locomotion as the bicycle. Only a few years ago people would have laughed at the idea that all the world would shortly be awheel.

It is not in mechanics alone that the world is making rapid progress. Not many years ago all physicians pronounced consumption an incurable disease. To-day a large proportion of people recognize that it is a distinctly curable disease. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It has stood the test for thirty years. Thousands of people who were given up by their doctors, and had lost all hope owe their lives to this marvelous remedy. It acts directly on the lungs, driving out all impurities and disease germs. It restores the appetite, corrects all disorders of the digestion, strengthens the weak stomach, makes the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and tones the nerves. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It does not make flabby flesh like cod liver oil, but the firm, muscular tissue of absolute health. An honest dealer will not offer you an inferior substitute for the sake of a little added profit.

Miss Mary Whitman, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., writes: "For nearly ten months I have had a bad cough, and instead of getting better, it grew worse. I was said to have consumption. I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and when the second bottle was empty I had no cough and was cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Good temper is largely a matter of good health, and good health is largely a matter of healthy activity of the bowels. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are safe, sure and speedy, and once taken do not have to be taken always. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Druggists sell them.

Cramps and Colic

Always relieved promptly by Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

When you are seized with an attack of Cramps or doubled up with Colic, you want a remedy you are sure will give you relief and give it quickly, too.

You don't want an untried something that MAY help you. You want Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which every one knows will positively cure Cramps and Colic quickly. Just a dose or two and you have ease.

But now a word of proof to back up these assertions, and we have it from Mr. John Hawke, Coldwater, Ont., who writes: "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a wonderful cure for Diarrhœa, Cramps and pains in the stomach. I was a great sufferer until I gave it a trial, but now I have perfect comfort."

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.

MINING STOCKS

AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. Harris

SANDON, B. C.

The SANDON DAIRY

Has for sale in quantities, Milk, Cream, Butter Milk, Butter and Fresh Eggs. Anyone wanting these can be supplied at moderate prices, by leaving their orders with my milk delivery man.

H. TATTRIE.

Business Announcement.

Having opened business in the premises opposite the Clifton house, I am prepared to do all kinds of Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing in the latest and neatest style.

A trial order solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NO ORDER TOO SMALL
AND NONE TOO LARGE.

LOUIS, THE SHOEMAKER.

Louis Hupperten.

M. L. Grimmett, LL. B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Sandon, B. C.

-FURS-

AND

HIDES

McMILLAN

FUR & WOOL CO.

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.

200 to 208 First Ave. No.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Shipments Solicited.
Write for Circular.

P. BURNS & CO.

Dealers in Meats

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

Sandon. Slocan City.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST BOOKSTORE IN THE SLOCAN

Overstocked with NEW GOODS. $700 worth of Wall Paper. Fancy and Wedding Stationery, Sporting Goods, School Supplies, Games, Toys, etc.

The latest Novels and Magazines.

CLIFFE & CO., Sandon.

THE GRANBY SMELTER.

Work Being Actively Pushed on the Building at Grand Forks.

The smelter site is a scene of great activity these days. Twenty men were started to work Tuesday cutting down trees and otherwise clearing the ground for the graders. A tool house and a temporary office building are completed. They will be supplied with water from a 400-foot pipe, which taps Sand creek. The contracts for the grading and the construction of the mile flume from the canyon on the Kettle river, will be let next week. It is expected that the grading will be finished in a week.

A. B. W. Hodges, the superintendent of the smelter, is directing operations, assisted by W. A. Williams, of Spokane. B. C. Riblet, a Sandon engineer, is here completing the plans for the flume and for the proposed dam.

J. P. Graves, the general manager, has been in town for several days. He is taking a deep interest in the progress of the work.

Ore Samples Wanted.

An effort is being made by the Provincial Mineralogist to prepare for exhibition at the Paris exhibition a collection of ores from the mines of Kootenay that will be a credit to the province. The space that has been alloted for the exhibit is large and well chosen, and ample funds are provided to make the undertaking highly successful, if the mine and prospect holders of Kootenay will devot a little time and attention to assisting in the collection of the best samples of ore. Most complete arrangements have been made for the care and handling of the samples, and all that is necessary for the contributor of samples to do is to deliver the same to any C. P. R. or Great Northern railway agent, together with as complete a summary of the ore's contents, value, etc., who will take and forward, free of all cost, to the proper offices at Nelson. The samples will be held there until a later date, and then forwarded to Victoria.

This collection should be made a very creditable one. Canada has been alloted one-eighth of the total space allowed the British Empire at Paris, and Mr. Robertson has been assured by Dr. Dawson, who has virtual control of this department, that British Columbia shall have half the space set apart for the Dominion mining exhibit, providing this province sends a collection worthy of such prominence. Specimens must be eight inches cube, though exceptionally fine individual samples of larger size will be accepted.

B.B.B. CURES SHINGLES.

Mr. John W. Lamb, Diligent River, U.S., writes: "I recently had a severe attack of shingles, but am glad to say that two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me completely. It is a wonderful remedy for blood disorders."

Here and There.

Pare and Holden, the Napanee bank robbers were re-arrested at Campbelltown, N.B., this week.

There is as yet no sign of an arrangement between Slocan mine owners and miners.

The citizens of Atlin declare that the government's policy is retarding the progress of that district.

Sir Hibbert Tupper's attacks at Ottawa were not as well founded as they might have been, consequently his case is not a good one.

It is a pity something has not been done with the Three Forks wagon road this spring. There is much travel on it, but it is done under great difficulties.

Ladies, take the best. If you are troubled with constipation, sallow skin, and a tired feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea. It is pleasant to take. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

CHURCH NOTES.

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

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. J. Clelland will preach as usual in the Virginia hall, to-morrow at 7:30 p. m.

ANGLICAN—Rev. Beers will conduct Episcopal service in the Virginia hall, to-morrow at 11 a.m.

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

PASSED 15 WORMS.

"I purchased a bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup for my little girl two and a half years old and gave her the medicine as directed, the result was she passed fifteen round worms in five days. Mrs. B. Roy, Kilmanagh, Ont."

Mr. G. O. ARCHIBALD'S CASE.

Didn't Walk for 5 Months. Doctors said Locomotor Ataxia.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cure a Disease hitherto regarded as Incurable.

The case of Mr. G. O. Archibald, of Hopewell Cape, N.B., (a cut of whom appears below), is one of the severest and most intractable that has ever been

reported from the eastern provinces, and his cure by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills the more remarkable from the fact that he was given up as incurable by worthy and respected physicians.

The disease, Locomotor Ataxia, with which Mr. Archibald was afflicted is considered the most obstinate and incurable disease of the nervous system known. When once it starts it gradually but surely progresses, paralyzing the lower extremities and rendering its victim helpless and hopeless, enduring the indescribable agony of seeing himself die by inches.

That Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills can cure thoroughly and completely a disease of such severity ought to encourage those whose disorders are not so serious to try this remedy.

The following is Mr. Archibald's letter:

MESSRS. T. MILBURN & CO.—"I can assure you that my case was a very severe one, and had it not been for the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I do not believe I would be alive to-day. I do not know, exactly, what was the cause of the disease, but it gradually afflicted my legs, until I was unable to walk hardly any for five months.

"I was under the care of Dr. Morse, of Melrose, who said I had Locomotor Ataxia, and gave me up as incurable.

"Dr. Solomon, a well-known physician of Boston, told me that nothing could be done for me. Every one who came to visit me thought I never could get better.

"I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and thought I would try them anyway, as they gave more promise of helping me than anything I knew of.

"If you had seen me when I started taking those wonderful pills—not able to get out of my room, and saw me now, working hard every day, you wouldn't know me.

"I am agent for P. O. Vickery, of Augusta Maine, and have sold 300 subscribers in 80 days and won a fifty dollar prize.

"Nothing else in the world saved me but those pills, and I do not think they have an equal anywhere.

"The seven boxes I took have restored me the full use of my legs and given me strength and energy and better health than I have enjoyed in a long time."

G. O. ARCHIBALD.

Hopewell Cape, N. B.

In addition to the statement by Mr. Archibald, we have the endorsation of two well-known merchants of Hopewell Cape, N. B., viz.: Messrs. J. E. Dickson and F. J. Brewster, who certify to the genuineness and accuracy of the facts as given above.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box, or 3 for $1.25, at all druggists, or sent by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS and COLDS

Pyny-Pectoral

The Canadian Remedy for all THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS

Large Bottles, 25 cents.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop's. Perry Davis' Pain Killer. New York Montreal

A. MILLOY, L. D. S.

DENTIST.

Rooms in Virginia block, Sandon, B.C.

JACOB KELSEN

Carries the largest stock of pipes in the Slocan. They must be sold. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the discovery of any dealer who is selling this class of goods cheaper.

Reco Avenue, Sandon.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

AND SOO PACIFIC.

..DAILY SERVICE..

BETWEEN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC BY THE IMPERIAL LIMITED TO BE INAUGURATED JUNE 18

Will give the quickest time between ocean and ocean across the American continent.

Daily express service via Crow's Nest route to and from the Kootenay country

Improved service on all Kootenay local rail and steamer lines.

Globee onnections throughout.

Be on the lookout for full details of new service and apply for particulars to

A. C. McARTHUR, Agent, Sandon
W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson
E. J. Coyle, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.

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

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

LEAVE	DAILY	ARRIVE
6.20 a.m.	Nelson	5.35 p.m.
12.05 a.m.	Rossland	11.20 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	Spokane	3.10 p.m.

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

PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

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

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

Kaslo and Slocan Railway.

TIME CARD.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

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

CODY BRANCH.

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

GEO. F. COPELAND, Superintendent.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation

COMPANY.

Operating Kaslo & Slocan Railway
International Navigation & Trad. Co

Schedule of Time Pacific Standard Time

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY

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

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

S S. INTERNATIONAL

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

S S. ALBERTA

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

LARDO-DUNCAN DIVISION.—Steamer International leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 3.45 p m, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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

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

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

To ascertain rates and full information, address

ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo.

Kootenay Tailors.

A new and splendid assortment of seasonable materials for all kinds of garments now on hand.

Do Not Forget Our Motto==

A FIT WE GUARANTEE.

In addition to perfect fits we guarantee perfect workmanship, a matter of much moment in this day of close competition.

Our prices the lowest.

J. R. & D. CAMERON,

KOOTENAY'S TAILORS.

HUNTER BROS.

—FOR—

Ladies' Mackintoshes, Rubber Coats, Rubber Overshoes, Rubber Boots.

UNION MEN.. SMOKE UNION-MADE CIGARS

ROYAL SEAL KOOTENAY BELLE
LITTLE GEM BLUE BIRD

Are the Best Union-made Cigars on the market, and are kept at all the best hotels and saloons.

See that the Blue Label is on each box, and that they are made by

The Kootenay Cigar Manufacturing Co.

P. O. Box 126. Telephone 118. NELSON, B. C.

WHEN IN SANDON STOP AT THE

HOTEL SANDON

SANDON, B. C. Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men.

Rates $2.50 to $4.00 per day.

R. CUNNING, PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL TO STEAM-USERS.

For Sale

1 New Tubular Boiler—25 H. P.—our own make
1 New Tubular Boiler—35 H. P.—our own make
1 New Tubular Boiler—40 H. P.—our own make
1 Second-Hand Boiler—60 H. P.
1 Second-Hand Boiler—30 H. P.
1 Second-Hand Boiler—10 H. P.
1 Second-Hand, High-Speed, 50 H.-P. Engine
1 Second-Hand, Slow-Speed, 25 H.-P. Engine
1 Second-Hand Duplex Steam Pump
1 Belt-Driven Boiler Feed Pump

Above S. H. machinery in first-class order. Correspondence solicited.

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS COMPANY, Limited

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

MARVELLOUS KLONDIKE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE COUNTRY AND ITS DISCOVERER.

It Is a Fascinating Story—Untold Wealth in the Far North—Hardships of the Miners—Many and Bitter Disappointments—Stampede From Circle City—Told By a Special Correspondent of Harper's Weekly.

"He treated with disdain Cobb's threat to jump the claims, and said he would go and see the recorder. McKay arrived on the scene, and the recorder told them that if they cut their names off Bonanza, he would put their names down on the new creeks. This Clements, Antone, and Keller did.

"The first of a gang of stampeders, who had come to Dawson on the steamer, arrived. Among those were William Scouse and William Sloan, who took 14 and 15. Some one staked 13 in a fictitious name, to try to hold for a friend, perhaps, and this was afterwards jumped by a man of the name of Hollingshead.

"We all went over to the creek, and began to measure and record.

"Cobb jumped Phiscaters claim, as he had not taken his name off Bonanza. The name of the creek was formally declared to be "El Dorado, as agreed upon at the meeting the night before.

"Cobb lost his claim, for Constantine decided that 'at the time he jumped there was plenty of as good ground farther up the creek, and that it was hoggish, to say the least, to jump ground where a discovery of gold had been made.' Had all the five claims been jumped, instead of only one, and this been done after the creek had been staked, there is a chance whether Antone, Keller, and company would

NOT HAVE LOST THEIR CLAIMS,

to which they had not the slightest legal right until they had taken their names off Bonanza, and the reasons that barred Cobb would not have applied to late comers, when there was no more ground on the creek above.

"The spot where the gold was discovered was, like the discovery on Bonanza, at the edge of the creek on the line of Nos. 2 and 3. It was taken from a cut in the bank, and was practically surface gold that had slid down from the old channel on the hill-side. It was nothing more or less than 'bench' gold, the existence of which was not even suspected at that time. From a hole eighteen inches deep in the creek-bed, and under water, as high as two dollars was taken out. Bed-rock where the real richness lay, and the real creek-bed, was fifteen or sixteen feet below the surface, under muck and gravel.

"The next morning, at six o'clock, we started back, and reached the Indian village at one p.m. crossed over to our cache, and had dinner. Then we started for Forty Mile, which we reached at ten-thirty that night, and next day we recorded again, and finally at Constantine's office."

Johns, like so many others, little knew the value of the claim he had staked. After some days, a favorable report must have been received from the new diggings. He was offered $500 for the claim, and sold it to Knut Langlows and Mrs. Healy. One half was cash, the other half to be paid when bed-rock was reached. In the case of the man who staked 29, and played Charlie Anderson for an easy mark, he too simply judged Klondike values like others in that country. Those who sold were by no means fools. They simply had a chance to sell for a grub stake, which was about all a man usually got from a year's work. And if the truth were confessed, the reason why there were not more sales at that time was that

THERE WERE FEW BUYERS.

For this is what happened; first claims were of no value; then, as gold was found, they rose in value slowly first, then with great leaps. The seller would want, say, a thousand dollars; by the time the buyer found that it was really worth a thousand, the claim owner had discovered it to be worth ten thousand; and when the buyer was willing to buy at that price, the value had jumped to twenty thousand, and so on. The buyers were just one lap behind the sellers.

No. 31 El Dorado was sold by the original staker for $100, $80 being cash. Within six months it was sold for $31,000, and one year later the owner refused $150,000.

One-half of 30 El Dorado, it is said, was sold for a sack of flour. The owners, big Alec. McDonald and Billy Chappel, did not think enough of it to work it themselves, but rather late in the season put it out on a lay, and took a lay themselves on another claim. The laymen struck it the first hole, and out of thirty burnings took out $40,000.

Antone went to Forty Mile after staking. He was short of grub, and wanted to work his claim. Ordinarily any man could get credit in the lower country, but when Antone applied to the Alaska Commercial Company, the temporary agent would not let him have it unless it was guaranteed. One Clarence Berry came forward, guaranteed Antone's bill, and received in return a one-half interest in the claim. Berry was sometimes spoken of as a "tin-horn gambler," was not supposed to have much money and he was never called upon to make the guarantee good. It was whispered about the camp that the agent expected to profit by the transaction. As a matter of fact he did not. Afterwards Antone and Berry bought controlling interests in Nos. 4 and 5, and a fraction between 5 and 6. Their group of claims became known, through the public press as "the Berry claims," about which there was a little romance of a winter trip, a young bride, and nuggets by the handful.

The length of the claims here, as elsewhere in the Canadian Yukon; was five hundred feet, instead of one hundred feet allowed by the general law of Canada. The modification in favor of the larger claim was brought about in 1894 through the agency of Captain Constantine, who recognized that, on both sides of the international line, which crossed the heart of the Forty Mile diggings, mining conditions were precisely the same; indeed, the exact location line was unknown until 1890. On the American side the miners

MADE THEIR OWN LAWS,

and might make the claim any length they chose, up to something over thirteen hundred feet; but upon nearly all the gulches it had been fixed at five hundred feet as the smallest claim that could be worked, at the same time being large enough to afford return for the labor of prospecting. At least five hundred feet was required to give a sufficient drop of water for the sluice-boxes. This wise act was one of many indications at that time of Canada's sincere desire to govern her growing territory in the best interests of the country and the miners.

Another right which the miners had under United States law was that of appointing one of their own number, and one recorder for each gulch. The Canadian system, however, provided one man in a mining district, appointed by Ottawa, whose sole business was to act as recorder, or gold commissioner. Where the diggings were near at hand, this was no great inconvenience, but where they were distant not less than sixty miles, as the new diggings of Klondike, the miners themselves were under the necessity of appointing a temporary recorder, as Mr. Johns has mentioned, so as to avoid the long trip, as well as to straighten out at once disputes that inevitably occur. They paid this recorder $2 for each claim, agreeing at the same time to pay to Captain Constantine in due season the $15 required by Canadian law.

When they began to measure the claims, by some trick, a forty-foot rope was introduced, instead of a fifty-foot one. This had the effect of reducing the five hundred foot claims by fifty feet or more, which left fractions between that by this time were of great value. These were seized upon and staked the same as full claims, but upon the deception being found out, there was a big row, and Mr. William Ogilve the Canadian Boundary Commissioner, who happened to be in the country at the time locating the international line, was called from Forty Mile to settle the trouble. Mr. Ogilvie, being a magistrate, took testimony; the men confessed, were repentant, and were forgiven; and then Mr. Ogilvie made a partial survey of Bonanza and El Dorado. But many of the claims on Bonanza were short.

One of these short claims was not the fault of the official measurer. It was on lower Bonanza. I never found out just where, but it was staked by a mounted policeman. The creek winds very much there, and

THE VALLEY IS BROAD.

He should have measured the five hundred feet in the direction of the valley, but he was not able to see the direction, perhaps on account of the thick woods, and followed the creek in its winding. When the surveyor came along and threw lines across the valley corresponding to his upper and lower stakes, the poor policeman, instead of having a claim was in debt six feet.

One of the claims near Discovery on Bonanza was staked by Micky Wilkins. Micky was not one of those who were thrown into boats and brought along nolens volens from Forty Mile in the first stampede, but he was one of a party who did help tie a drunken man and throw him into the boat. Micky, like a wise man, sold out for a few hundred dollars. When they came to survey the claim, the new owner found only a few inches. I felt sorry for all who sold at the very start until I met Micky.

A fraction of a claim would hardly seem worth having, at least except in ground like Klondike. No. 2 above was staked long. John Jacob Astor Dusel was a good miner and he wanted to take in the mouth of Skookum Gulch. Dick Low put the tape to Dusel's claim and found it about eighty-five feet too long, and took a narrow slice directly opposite the mouth of Skookum. He did not think so much of it at the time. He wanted $900 for it. No one was so foolish as to pay that much for the narrow strip of ground. He tried to let it out on a lay, but no one wanted to work it for an interest. He had to work it himself, poor man! The first hole was put down by his present foreman, and he did not find a cent. Further account of what is probably the richest piece of ground in the whole Klondike must be left till later, when there are pack-horses to carry the gold down to Dawson.

On El Dorado the claims were almost all excessively long. It looked as if they were measured by guess while on the run, and then a lot more added to make sure. One fraction, 37 A, is four hundred and twenty feet long—almost a whole claim! Several are from one hundred to one hundred and sixty feet in length. Sometimes the second man has been in a hurry and not measured his fraction correctly, and a third man comes along and

FINDS ANOTHER TINY SLICE.

Nothing was too small on El Dorado. There was one ten-foot fraction. It was thought to be worth ten to twenty thousand dollars. A thirteen-foot fraction was found next to 14. It was so narrow that the owner had to take a lay of thirty-seven feet on an adjoining claim in order to work it.

Nor was all the luck confined to the mines. A butcher by the name of "Long Shorty," otherwise Thorp, had driven in some cattle, and was trying to reach Forty Mile late in the fall, in the ice with the meat on a raft. He was frozen in at the mouth of the Klondike, only to discover there a big mining camp. That beef was a godsend to the miners that winter. It is considered essential to prevent scurvy. Provisions were very scarce. The transportation company had been able to bring enough up to supply the camp, Flour had to be freighted with dogs from Forty Mile, and sold at from forty to sixty dollars for a fifty-pound sack. Beef was one to two dollars a pound. Mining tools were scarce also, shovels bringing seventeen and eighteen dollars each. But wages were proportionately high—one dollar and a half to two dollars an hour for common labor, and often not to be had at that price. The price of wages corresponded to the opportunities afforded by prospecting.

The first hole to be put down by burning is credited to Skookum Jim. Pages could be filled with the finds that day by day were made on those claims that were worked that winter. The personage not unknown to fame, "Swiftwater Bill," with William Leggett and six others, took a lease, or lay, of 13 El Dorado. Seven holes were put down before the pay was struck, though many think there was pay in one of the first holes, and that they filled it up. At any rate, they asked the price—$45,000—bought the claim paid $10,000 down, put in a rocker, and paid for the claim in six weeks.

On account of the distance to Forty Mile, sixty days were allowed in which to record. Any claims not recorded within the sixty days were open for relocation. There were several such claims, left vacant by men who considered them no good, and recorded elsewhere. Such a claim was No. 40 above on Bonanza. It was known to a large number that the claim was open, and a Mounted Policeman was there, with watch in hand to announce when exactly twelve o'clock midnight came.

IT WAS IN JANUARY.

There were several parties on foot, and two men who had dog outfits, Promptly at twelve o'clock all hands staked and started. Lereaux and a companion, Vaughan, ran to No. 48 above, where one team was waiting. Lowerie, the other dog-man, put down the trail on the run for Dawson, where an Indian with five or six dogs was in waiting. Lereaux had the same number. At Dawson they were not far apart. The men both had good dogs. But dogs are poor things to race with, as every one knows. A dog has no ambition to pass ahead like a horse; he prefers to follow. Besides, when the trail is narrow, it is hard for one team to pass another. How they did manage to pass each other at all is a marvel, but it happened that every time they passed a cabin the leading team insisted on turning out, whereupon the hind team would seize the opportunity and dash by. It was a great advantage to have a man run ahead of the dogs. When they reached Forty Mile, Lowerie and the Indian were ahead. The recorder's office was across the creek, at Fort Cudahy. The Indian did not know this, or else the dogs determined to turn into Forty Mile. Lowerie saw the mistake, jumped from his sleigh, and made for the recorder's office on the dead run, with Lereaux just with him. Both men reached the office at the same moment, and fell against the door. They were both so exhausted that for a moment they could not say what they had come for. When they recovered sufficient breath to announce their business, Captain Constantine told them he would wait to see if there were others behind; and no one else coming, he divided the claim between them.

A detachment of Mounted Police came up to Dawson in the late winter or spring, bringing the record-books with them. The certificates of registry of that time were in manuscript, there being no printed blanks available. A military reservation was set apart between Ladue's town site and the Klondike River. A rectangle of log houses, for barracks, was built on a piece of ground somewhat higher than the general level of the flat, and facing the Yukon, and from a tall pole was set up the union-jack in the red flag of Great Britain.

The clean-up was already under way, and preparations being made for the summer ground-sluicing, when the river broke, and the new-comers, who had received the news from friends inside, began to pour in.

Wild scenes followed the clean-up. Men with never a penny to spare in their lives were

SUDDENLY MADE RICH.

There was no real disorder, no shootings, no hold-ups, none of the things associated in the popular mind with a real live mining-camp. Something in the Yukon air discourages all that. It could not be the presence of the police, for there are no police at Circle City, and a baker's dozen were at Dawson. Gold flowed, and when it would not flow it was sowed, literally sowed, broadcast over sawdust floors, in drunken debauch, as if there was no end to the supply. Gold was panned out of the sawdust on the floors of the saloons; whole saloonfuls of men would be asked up to drink, at half a dollar a drink. Sometimes orders were given to call in the town, and then the bartender would go out into the street and call everybody in, and they would have to drink. Whenever one of the new millionaires was backward in treating, which was not often, the crowd—always a good-natured one—would forthwith pick him up by the legs and arms and swing him like a battering-ram against the side of the house until he cried out, "Enough," or "I seen you first! I seen you first!" and the new millionaire had to treat. There had never been seen anything like it before, nor was anything quite to equal it the second year.

The afore-mentioned "Swiftwater Bill," whose chief claims to the attention of prosterity seems to have been the way he "blew" in money, spent $20,000, and had to borrow $5,000 to go outside with. His claim was good for it, though. He quarrelled with a woman, and observing her order eggs in a restaurant, he bought up every egg in town—at a cost of one dollar each.

How much gold came out of the ground that first summer can never be known. Two and one-half millions is probably not far from the mark. The richness of the fifteen miles reported by Mr. Ogilvie was much exaggerated. The pans of dirt that were washed out gave him reason for believing, upon computation, that there might be actually four million dollars in each claim. But these were not averages. Far, far from it. Even if they were, the enormous cost of working the richest, yet costliest, diggings in the Yukon was not taken into consideration as it should have been.

Clements panned out of four pans $2000, the largest being reported at $775. Clarence Berry showed gold in bottles that he said represented, respectively, $560, $230, and $175 pans. There were many others like these. Of course they were picked and scraped off, bed-rock, and did not represent average dirt. Five dollars, even one dollar, "straight," as it is is called, would be.

ENORMOUSLY RICH.

If pay streak were 100 feet wide and 3 feet deep, there would be 150,000 cubic feet, equal to, say, 675,000 pans of dirt. Think what an average of a dollar to the pan, or even twenty-five cents, would be! On some claims the streak is wider; on others, less.

One hundred and thirty thousand dollars came out of the Berry-Antone claims, 6 and the fraction. There were spots on Bonanza as rich as El Dorado, but not so even and regular. One thousand dollars to the foot is the top figure, on an average, for best of El Dorado, but the cost is one third for taking it out.

The first year showed nuggets of all sizes up to one of $585, estimated at 1 Oz. or $17, from 36 El Dorado.

The fortunate ones started for civilization with their new wealth. Not all. Many remained to work their claims, and these, perhaps not less happy nor exultant, were not heard of outside in the excitement that accompanied the breaking of the good news to the world. The bulk of the gold, amounting to not over $1,200,000, went out, of course, down river, to St. Michael, where waited the good steamer Portland of the N.A.T. & T. Company, crowded with friends and relatives of the returning miners, who had sent word home of their coming. Others preferred the up-river trip, and in parties of three and five took to their poling-boats, and it was some of these, and still others, fleeing for their lives from the threatened famine, that we ourselves met on our way in last year.

The End.

WOMEN YOU CAN'T SNUB.

Do you know who is the most exasperating woman in the world? The woman you can't snub. She is two kinds—the meek and lowly sort, that when you smite her turns the other cheek, until you're positively too tired to deal her another blow, and the one whose self-importance is invulnerable as Achilles' heel. I met one of the last kind early in the winter, says a writer. On general principles, I would avoid this woman, because she's skinny and her face shines. Something is all wrong about a skinny woman; one way or another she's dangerous.

When a skinny woman's face shines it means she's above using powder and is sure to make a parade, as a virtue, of the very wrong that is to account for the lack of flesh on her bones. I couldn't help the woman calling on me, and I returned her first call rather than run the risk of what she might do to me if I violated this fundamental principle of right social action as prescribed by every etiquette book in the land. When she called a second time she addressed me an "my good woman." I can forgive almost anything but being called a good woman—only a menial or mediocrity past 40 is properly termed good woman. I resolved to snub this creature, and I wanted her to know I was snubbing her. I would never return her visit—never. And how do you suppose she takes it? Every time she sees me she apologizes to me for not having returned my visit—blots my intended neglect of her out of mind and patronizes me with the assumption that it is she who is neglecting me. Mark the wisdom I have uttered.

Never trifle with a skinny woman if her face shines.

TEA CIGARETTES.

The fierce crusade against tobacco cigarettes in London has developed the tea cigarette, which is particularly patronized by women.

The cigarettes are made of a coarse grade of green tea, which has but little dust, and is composed of unbroken leaf. This is dampened so that the leaves may be stuffed in the paper cylinders, but not sufficient to affect the paper. The taste is said to be disagreeable at first, the effect on beginners being a sense of oppression in the head and a desire to take hold of something.

After a few cigarettes have been smoked the depressed feeling is succeeded by one of intense exhilaration Physicians say the effect on the nerves of continuously smoking tea cigarettes is as deleterious as drinking abstinthe. The first step toward a cure is a cup of strong tea.

Crutches Thrown Away

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF A YOUNG GIRL IN WALKERTON.

For Three Years She Could Only go About With the Aid of Crutches—Had to Be Helped in and Out of Bed—Her Restoration to Health Was Unlooked For.

From the Walkerton Telescope.

A couple of Walkerton ladies were recently discussing the case of a mutual friend who, owing to the sudden development of a bad attack of sciatica, had been compelled to take to her bed, when a third lady present, but who was a stranger to the young woman in question, made the remark, "I would advise your friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Asked to give her reasons for making this recommendation she proceeded to give the details of a most remarkable cure that had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the daughter of her nearest neighbor, a Miss Rebecca Greenhow, and the story as told by this lady, having subsequently been repeated in the hearing of the editor of this paper, we decided to investigate and find out from personal inquiry all the circumstances of this seeming remarkable instance of the power of medicine over disease. That evening we called at Mr. Greenhow's residence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Greenhow were at home, but their daughter had gone down town. "Yes," replied Mrs. Greenhow in answer to a question in regard to the reported cure, "My daughter has been cured; I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life." She then gave the circumstances of her daughter's illness and cure as follows:—

"Rebecca, is now seventeen years of age. When she was eleven she was attacked with tonsilitis and following this for the next three years she never had a moment free from pain. She began to complain of pains all over her body but chiefly in her back. She became so weak and run down that she was unable to walk without the assistance of a crutch. The doctor said she was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism brought on by an impoverished condition of the system. He prescribed various remedies but nothing seemed to do her any good and finally we decided to try another doctor. He also pronounced the trouble to be rheumatism but though he gave her bottle after bottle of medicine, she still continued to grow weaker. By the end of the second year she was unable to leave the house and could only move from one room to another by the use of her crutches. We were advised to get her an electric belt and did so, but though she wore it for a long time it did her no good whatever. During the third winter she became so bad that she had to be assisted into and out of bed, and could not even raise from a chair without assistance. We had given up all hope of her recovery when a Mr. John Allan, who had himself been similarly afflicted, but who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, advised us to give them a trial. We had tried so many things without success that we hesitated to accept his advice, but he insisted so strongly that we finally yielded. The first five boxes seemed to produce no change, but before she had finished the sixth box we were sure we could notice some improvement, and we felt encouraged to continue their use. From that on she continued to improve steadily, and by the time she had taken eighteen boxes every trace of pain had left her. She threw away her crutches and soon forgot that she had ever needed them. For months past she has been filling a position in the rattan factory and can work as well as anyone. Indeed I do not believe that there is to-day a healthier girl in Walkerton."

Such is Mrs. Greenhow's story of the cure of her daughter through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after years of great suffering. We may add that a day or two later the writer called once more at the Greenhow abode in the hope of seeing the young lady herself This time she was at home and she came into the room. She presented an appearance of the most perfect health. She repeated the story of her sufferings in substantially the same terms as her mother had done, and, like, her mother gives all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Rheumatism, sciatic, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions. Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

A QUEEN'S GENEROSITY.

The Queen Regent of Holland has devoted the whole of a gift £25,000, which was presented to her at the celebration of the coronation festivities, to the erection of a sanitorium for consumptives, and has further given, for the site of the building, her property, Oranje-Nassau Oord, near Borkum. An open-air life is the key-note of sanitorium treatment. The patient instead of being kept in a carefully-warmed room ventilated from other parts of the house, according to the popular notions of old, lives in the open air from morning to night, at all seasons and in all weathers. Lack of fresh air is the greatest predisposing cause of consumption; fresh air is the most potent means of restoring him to health.

NEVER!

She—If I were to die you would never get another wife like me.

He—What makes you think I'd ever want another like you?

HOUSEHOLD.

DIGESTABLE PASTRY.

An ordinary pie, upper and under crust, with a layer of fruit between, is not especially tempting, but a deep oval dish heaped with thinly-sliced apples, or filled with juicy fruit and topped with a thin brown crust, is quite another story. If the pastry maker of the family will but make up her mind to reverse the old rules for producing light pastry and actually use boiling instead of ice water, pie need no longer be forbidden even to those with delicate digestions. The pastry made in this way is not "puffy," for it is the hard flakes of cold butter that cause the tempting "puff" that is so indigestible. It is, however beautifully light and the hot water seems to transform the shortening and rob it of its usual ill-effects.

To make, proceed as follows: Sift a scant pint of flour with quarter of a teaspoonful each of baking powder and salt. Stir two large teaspoonfuls of lard into a teacup of boiling water, and while still boiling hot use this to stir the flour into a dough of the right consistency to roll out easily. It is well to use the water a little at a time, as flour differs, and it may not all be needed. Roll out thin and bake in a rather quick oven.

Left-over veal cutlet, chicken or game prepared as follows is very appetizing, both in appearance and flavor: Cut the meat into neat bits and brush these singly with warm butter, cook for ten minutes in a quick oven after spreading the whole with a paste made by mixing together a teaspoonful each of French and English Mustard, two tablespoonfuls of chutney, chopped fine, salt, cayenne and black pepper to taste and half a lemon squeezed over the top. Dress some chopped celery or shredded lettuce with a French dressing, place this, mound-shaped, in the centre of a dish on a paper-lace mat, and put the meat around it. Raw cabbage sliced thinly with a sharp knife may be used for the centre.

When parts of fowl are left over remove the meat from the bones, cover them with cold salted water and simmer until all the "good" is extracted. Reject meat and gristle, then pound the meat in a mortar (or its substitute), afterward mix well with a teacupful of boiled rice, add a tablespoonful of melted butter, pepper and salt to taste and half a teacupful of the stock procured from the bones. Rub the mixture through a hair sieve, then add the well-beaten yolks of four eggs and lastly the stiffened whites of two. Bake about fifteen minutes in small paper cases. The oven must be moderate, as if for custard.

Many nice economical little side dishes require a mortar and hair sieve. The cool months are the special time for relishes, and the wise home caterer will arm herself with these and like appliances for the proper making of these dainties.

Another little hint toward the accomplishment of sightly and healthful frying is to remember that a well-beaten egg, to which is added a tablespoonful of milk and a pinch of salt, will be worth the slight extra trouble and expense. This, with dried and sifted bread crubs made from stale bits, together with properly boiling fat, will insure, even for cold porridge, the magical "golden brown." Unless the family is very large an egg will do twice.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS

Never allow any one to pry up the edge of the cap of a fruit can in order to open it. It will be next to impossible to make the cap fit properly next time you want to use it. Get hold of the rubber and pull it out. Rubbers are cheaper than cans.

To dip the kitchen broom daily into scalding water is said to lengthen its life remarkably.

Kerosene oil will clean zinc better than almost anything else. Put a few drops on a flannel cloth and rub well. Don't throw water in which you have washed articles cleaned with kerosene into galvanized iron pails. The chemical combination is malodorous and destructive.

Beans next to milk, according to Dr. J. Eastman, of Indianapolis, come nearest to nourishing each and every part of the entire human system, and no one part in particular more than another. He adds: "The pills which have been taken to relieve conditions resulting from lack of proper diet and exercise, would, if showered from the skies, maintain a hailstorm over this country for days.

An underdone boiled potato, says a writer on hygienic topics, is about as indigestible a food as one can take into the stomach. The unruptured starch cells are penetrated with great difficulty by the digestive fluids, but when thoroughly cooked, potatoes are not difficult of digestion. A baked potato is as a rule more digestible than a boiled one. Persons who are troubled with indigestion or dyspepsia may, however, find potatoes very harmful, since they ferment very easily.

SLEEP FOR CHILDREN.

In a series of parlor talks given to young mothers by a skilled physician a number of practical suggestions were laid down regarding the sleep necessary for infants and growing children. Never wake a child unless absolutely necessary. Good sleep is a necessity if health and growth are to be maintained. A healthy normal baby will sleep 18 out of 24 hours, which gradually diminishes until at two years 15 out of 24 hours will suffice. This amount of sleep is gradually reduced until at 15 years old 11 out of the 24 should be spent in bed. The midday nap for babies is most desirable. At this time they should be entirely undressed and put to bed. After the fourth or fifth year children will not sleep in the daytime. In regard to a child's bed, a good spring bed, a hair mattress and blankets not too heavy should be provided. A feather bed should never be permitted, only when a child is exceptionally delicate and difficult to keep warm. Otherwsie it is too heating. Children should be put to sleep in a comfortable room, not too warm. If possible, they should always sleep by themselves and never in any case with a sick person.

CRUSADE AGAINST CRADLES.

"The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world" was a very pretty sentiment in its day. Even now orators who are not quite up to date on the ethics of "child culture" do a little along this line. They don't know that well-regulated mothers have started a crusade against cradle rocking, and that there is a stigma on the hand which persists in jogging the baby.

Apparently the electricians did not know this, either, for they have invented a cradle which can be rocked by electricity. All the fond mother has to do is to put the plug in the switchboard, and the cradle will rock until the baby grows up and pulls the plug out himself, if some one doesn't do it before that. Consequently, the prospects are that if the cradles of the world do go swinging the hand that rocks them will be that of the electrician. In that case, may be the hand that rocks the cradle will continue to be the one that rules the world, but there will scarcely be so much sentiment about it.

JUDICIOUS LETTING ALONE.

In these progressive days a woman must mingle in and with the world about her, the world of culture and enjoyment, in order to bring up her children as they ought to be, and as they can be brought up only by a patient and judicious cultured mother. It is the over-conscious mother who often fails with her children whom she loves so tenderly, while the "happy-go-lucky" mother turns out at maturity a flock of sons and daughters that help the world along in all ways. There is such a thing as a judicious letting alone of children; and while there should be no lack of discipline back of this, there must be some real freedom for every child.

HONEST TRAINING.

The mother who sees to it that her young sons and daughters repay as promptly as possible, every penny they borrow from each other; sees that they never meddle with the contents of each others' shelves and drawers, sees, in short, that they repudiate all idea of a community of clothes, books and tops, is likely to have, in after years, the satisfaction of knowing that she is the mother of scrupulously honest men and women.

RABBITS IN AUSTRALIA.

Now Frozen and Sent to England for Food.

The new development in the status of the Australian rabbit question is likely to have far-reaching results. In late years the keeping down of the rabbits has been to a great extent dependent on the activity of the professional rabbit-trappers of the country, who generally work in pairs, traveling with a pony cart, a tent, and other requisites for camping out. These men sell the rabbits to regular buyers, the price varying from twopence to sixpence a pair. Where rabbits are numerous the men make good wages. Their income is supplemented in various ways; they sometimes catch native cats, or tame cats, turned out orginally to prey upon the rabbits—and they make a fair profit by selling the skins singly, or after making rugs of them. It is, however, not difficult to see that the trappers would not be likely to exterminate the rabbit, as they would be putting an end to their own livelihood, and the land-owners, under pressure of the law, looked about for other methods. They found poison the most effectual, and would run a plow furrow through their paddocks, and spread at the bottom poisoned wheat, oats, bran, carrots or apples. There was, however, from the outset, a strong feeling against poison on account of its danger to poultry, live stock and wild birds. But within the last year the problem appears to have been solved. The solution of the Australian rabbit difficulty is to turn the rabbits into money. Already they are freezing the rabbits and sending them to England for food. The export last year amounted in value to about $400,000; this year it is expected to reach $650,000. The undertaking is under government supervision. It is suggested that the time may soon arrive when rabbit farms will be taken up, and as much attention paid to the proper breeding of rabbits as is now given to sheep.

A woman who refuses to divulge a secret is called a mean, stingy thing by other women.

Agricultural

KEEPING MILK CANS CLEAN.

There is serious trouble in every creamery in the land, over certain of the patrons not keeping their milk cans clean. The difficulty is largely because the patron does not understand the necessity of a clean can. He has never made any special study of this point, and there is no reason why he should know all there is to be known on this subject. But in such a case, he ought to be willing to take some other man's word for it, who does know, and because he will not do this is the cause of all the loss and trouble that ensues.

Farmers complain that their skim milk sours too quickly after leaving the creamery. If every patron would thoroughly clean and scald his cans with boiling hot water, before he puts his milk into them, to bring to the creamery, his milk would be in much better condition to keep to start with.

Then if he would do the same thing, and add to it, scouring the seams with a brush after the skim milk is emptied from them, the can would be in much better shape to receive the fresh milk at the next milking.

It is evident that a great many patrons and their wives do not really know what it means to clean a can so it can safely hold milk, and not taint it.

Experiments have shown that milk stored in sterilized cans will keep nearly twice as long, as when kept in cans washed in the ordinary way. To clean a can thoroughly, or free it from germs, it must be scrubbed, then scalded out with boiling water, or, better still, use live steam under pressure. No living organism can withstand steam, not even bacteria spores, although some of them will resist a temperature of 200 deg. F. If dairy houses are supplied with a boiler, it can easily be managed to turn cans over a jet of steam having a pressure of 15 or 20 pounds. After steaming, cans should be set bottom side up, as bacteria tend to move downward. There are patent "milk can washers" on the market which are run by power, but for the ordinary dairyman hand brushes will be found just as effectual and economical.

The ideal way to be sure of having clean milk, would be for the patron to have two sets of cans, one for the fresh milk, and the other for taking home the skim milk. Then when he empties the fresh milk cans have them thoroughly cleaned and steamed at the creamery, and at the same time have the skim milk can cleaned and otherwise steamed before being filled with skim milk.

The creamery always has the hot water and steam, and it could easily fix up a can cleaning place, in addi- help the creamery to get sweet, pure tion. This method would greatly milk and help the farmer to longer keep his skim milk sweet.

THE ANIMALS IN DEMAND.

The partners in one of the leading firms of butchers in Llandudno, in Wales, have just published an interesting circular in which they give prominence to the announcement that the beast which is at present in most demand, and for which they are prepared to give the highest price, is the small, compactly made animal, which carries a thick covering of flesh on the best parts, and yields nicely-marbled beef—that is beef in which the —lean and the fat are uniformly intermixed. The demand for over-fed cattle of all sizes has, they say, become a thing of the past; the big cattle will have to follow. The value of fat cattle will, they contend, be regulated in the future by their size and thickness. The best traders require the smallest cattle they can get, provided they possess the necessary thickness of nutritious, lean flesh, covered with a reasonable amount of fat. Cattle of this description, weighing in carcass 600 or 850 lbs., command the largest prices, while similar cattle, weighing 750 to 900 lbs., come second.

KILLING A WEED.

It does not pay to make any false motions in hoeing, especially if killing weeds is the object. Above all do not either cut off the leaves of a weed or allow others to do so before up-rooting it if you want to kill it. We had a hired man once who persisted in spite of all we could tell him in striking twice with his hoe to destroy a weed. With his first blow he struck the weed, just at the surface of the ground, cutting off all the top. Then he struck deeper and turned up the root. Invariably if a rain or cloudy weather came that weed grew. It was simply transplanted under the best conditions for growing, much root and little top. We let the man go after a few days trial to reform him, but without effect. He was too stupid to know how to handle a hoe.

POSTS IN SANDY SOIL.

There is great difference in the durability of different kinds of posts and also in the soil where they are placed. Contrary to the general impression, a sandy or gravelly soil, which is usually dry, is much more liable to rot out posts than one which is always wet. In the dry soil there are frequent changes from wet to dry, by which more air is brought in contact with the wood and this introduces the germs of decay. In an always wet soil the water is probably stagnant and contains little air. Oxygen is necessary to all decomposition. An old farmer who had owned both sandy farms and those that had a clay subsoil once told us that posts on the sand had to be removed more than twice on clay subsoil.

PARSNIPS FOR COWS.

There is no better root for cows than the parsnip. It has the advantage that part of the crop may, if need be, be wintered in the ground where it has grown. The parsnip, unlike the beet, makes a rich milk. It is equal to the carrot in this respect, and undoubtedly, like that root, helps to color winter butter. Parships are a favorite winter feed of Jersey and Guernsey farmers, who by its use have been able to breed cows whose high butter color has become hereditary in these breeds. No doubt the parsnip feeding is in part responsible for the color of Jersey butter.

NELSON BEHIND THE SCENES.

Incidents in His Life Recalled by a Friend's Daughter.

My father always spoke of Lord Nelson as having a singular power of attaching all under his command to himself, from the highest official to the lowest cabin boy serving under his flag, says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine. Lord Nelson's sense of religion was sincere and strong. He brought it with him into his profession, and it never left him. My father, who knew him intimately said: "Though it" (his religious feeling) "did not keep him from the great error of his life, it ought to be remembered that few were ever so strongly tempted, and I believe that had Nelson's home been made to him what a wife of good temper and judgment would have made it, he never would have forsaken it." A great cause of quarrel and dissension between Lord and Lady Nelson was the latter's son by a former marriage who was not a satisfactory person from Lord Nelson's point of view.

When Lord Nelson was commanding the Mediterranean fleet, and was lying off the Spanish coast, the captains of two Spanish frigates just arrived from America, sent to entreat an audience of him, merely to give themselves the gratification of seeing a person whom they considered to be the greatest seaman in the world Capt. Hardy took their request to Lord Nelson and urged him to comply with it. Notwithstanding the admiral's peevish reply of "What in the world is there to see in an old withered fellow like myself?" he ordered that they be admitted.

Lord Nelson always wore short breeches and silk stockings, and at that moment his legs were bound up at the knees and ankles with pieces of brown paper, soaked in vinegar, and tied on with red tape. This had been done to allay the irritation arising from mosquito bites. Quite forgetting his attire and the extraordinary appearance which it presented, Lord Nelson went on deck and conducted the interview with the Spanish captains with such perfect courtesy that his singular appearance was quite obliterated by the charm of his manner, and the Spaniards left the ship with their high opinion of him thoroughly confirmed.

He was very peevish about trifles, and would sometimes say to Capt. Hardy: "Hardy, it is very hard that I cannot have my breakfast punctually when I order it!"

AN ODD FORM OF HYSTERIA.

A Girl Who Breaks Windows and Then Raises the Burglar Cry.

An odd case of hysteria is reported from Abilene, Mo. A lady of the town has been entertaining her niece, a young woman from another town, and ever since the arrival of the girl the house has been made the target of peepers and burglars. In the evening before the family had gone to bed there would be a crash of glass and then the young woman would come flying in terror to her aunt with the story that she had seen the face of a man at the window and when he found that he was observed he broke the window and ran. After windows had been broken all over the house, officers were set to watch for several nights. At last one officer, brighter than the rest, discovered that all the glass broken from a window fell outward, showing that it must have been struck from the inside. A watch was then kept on the girl, and she was soon caught in the act of breaking a window, after which she ran screaming to her aunt with the same old story about a man. JHer strange performance is accounted for on the theory of a hysterical condition in which she "sees things" and then does things unconsciously.

WOULDN'T PAY TO KEEP THEM.

I don't suppose a woman ought to be a real estate agent.

I don't know. Why not?

Well, it's a woman's place, you know to be the housekeeper.

NOT THE ONE ENCIRCLED.

I won't have him around, said the old gentleman.

But he's never around you; only me, returned the daughter.

COOKING ON THE DECLINE.

Chefs of Paris Complain That People No Longer Know How to Eat—They Emigrate to England.

Londoners who devote any attention at all to the subject have always considered that Parisians are the best-catered-for people in the world, says a London letter.

Hitherto Paris has been looked upon as the only place where cookery is raised to a very fine art. All the great chefs on London and the vast majority of the waiters come from the French capital; therefore it is not to be wondered at that the impression prevails here that cookery is very serious and important business on the other side of the Channel.

But it is all a mistake. The culinary art is declining rapidly in Paris. Several great authorities on the subject, who would like to think otherwise, declare that Frenchmen no longer encourage superior cooking. The gourmet has passed out of existence.

Life in these days offers so many diversions that the gratification of the palate is no longer an absorbing pursuit. Superior cookery fails to arouse interest, and people accept what is placed before them to eat, either ignorant of or indifferent to its merits or defects.

COOKS COMPLAIN.

At a conference of Paris chefs, the cooks complained that people no longer know how to eat. The impulse is to complete the function in the briefest time, to get away from it, instead of prolonging gastronomic enjoyment to its limits.

The chef of one of the great bankers of Europe, in speaking of the haste with which meals are eaten in these times, said that the daily dinner of his employer consisted of fifteen courses, and that it was consumed in forty minutes, or at an average of two and two-third minutes for each course.

Five o'clock tea is another foe that the cooks of Paris look upon as most formidable. At these functions cold confections, wines, liqueurs, cakes, bonbons, and chocolates are served. They come within the domain of the confectioner. They wreck the appetite so completely that the chef has his concoctions returned to him from the late dinner almost untouched. This is another blow to Gallic culinary pride.

Altogether the chefs of Paris consider that the cookery in France has sunk into a lethargy from which it cannot be revived. The foremost artists are quitting their native land for England, where they are assured of large pecuniary reward.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Better borrow from a pawnbroker than from a friend.

A cornet is just as big a nuisance as a full-fledged corn.

An ounce of performance is better than a pound of promise.

Laziness is the one thing that knocks all the conceit out of pride.

The harder it is to acquire a thing the longer you will retain it.

A man who lives only for to-day has nothing in view for to-morrow.

It's easy to find reasons why others don't do the foolish things we do.

Don't think because the mule takes to his heels that he is a coward.

Lots of money slips through the fingers that are used as a drink measure.

The man who repairs watches never complains of working a little overtime.

A Cincinnati judge recently gave a man ten days for stealing an eight-day clock.

It isn't necessary to make a fool of yourself every time you have an opportunity.

When the wife wants pin money her husband is compelled to come up to the scratch.

If a word to the wise is sufficient lawyers must consider jurors blooming idiots.

Most things go wrong because men refuse to take women's advice—so a woman says.

IVY ABSORBS MOISTURE

And Therefore Protects From Dampness Walls To Which It Clings.

There is a current opinion that ivy has a tendency to rot the thing to which it clings. This is true of a large number of other climbing plants, but not of ivy, for it renders the walls of almost every house to which it clings entirely free from damp wood, brick or stone for its own sustenance. This it does by means of its tiny roots, which can work their way even into the hardest stone. When the walls are well covered with ivy the overlapping leaves will conduct water falling upon them from point to point until the ground is reached without allowing the walls to receive any moisture whatever from the beating rain. If there should be an exceptional case of ivy-covered walls showing signs of dampness, that will be found to arise from their having been erected on a wet and improperly drained site.

TIED TO HER, TOO.

So Whippins got married. Well, I thought all he cared for was horses.

Yes, but he got a wife who is a perfect nag, you know.

LETTING HIM DOWN GENTLY.

Ned—He proposed to her by wire.

Tom—And she?

Ned—Oh, she softened things for him by sending her refusal by mail.

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

The latest current literature at Cliffe's Bookstore.

Sandon's two lawyers went to court at Kaslo on Wednesday.

It is quite likely the contract for the addition to the school building will be let at once.

There is one married man in town who says he has no use for excursions and celebrations.

And now it is Larry Doolan's turn to take a trip part way round the world and back, and he'll take it.

Cure that cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best cough cure. Relieves croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cts. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

Whose dog was it that converted Larry Doolan's flower garden into a bear garden? If Larry could get the hand cuffs on the "purp," he would go to the lock-up sure.

Dominion Day in Sandon was very quiet. A few lazily floating banners and private pic-nics, with a scrub football match at Cody marked the anniversary of Canada's natal day.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to take and pleasant to take. 25 cts. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

The "Fourth" in Sandon, like the "First" was not very exciting. Beside the exodus to Three Forks, the inevitable fire-cracker and a dance party at Virginia hall, were the only events of the day.

Dyspepsia cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves sour stomach, coming up of food distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

If men can take contracts in tunnels, hire miners at $3.50 a day for eight hours and make money, why cannot the owners make the same money at the same rate of wages? That is a good problem for school children.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a clean preparation to use, will not stain the skin or soil the clothing. It reduces swelling, allays inflammation, takes out pain and cures cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, caked breasts, sore throat, quinsy, etc. Price 25c.

The Rev. Mr. Gilmour, of Ontario, who is now making a tour of the Kootenay with a view to lecturing on our resources, has no hesitation in saying, after looking the country over, that the Slocan is the field for investments, and will so represent matters in his lectures.

The Lyceum company played Thursday night in Spencer's hall with good success, but to a rather slim house, no doubt due to the slack time. They put up a clean show with clever acting throughout, but appear to better advantage in Shakespearian and other dramas than in light comedy.

Cody has 14 children of school age, and it is going to have a school after the 15th of August. The residents sent a petition for one to Mr. Green, M.P.P., he forwarded it to the government and the satisfactory news is received. Whitewater, too, requires a school and it should move in the matter also.

H. Tattrie, like the rest of mortals, is having his share of trouble these times. On the old government road there was a bridge that was of much use to him personally. The contractors for the road improvements are making a deviation and pulling down the bridge. Here is the trouble—it may turn out "Pons Assinorum."

Were the stone work, commenced at the fire hall, extended up the wagon road and along Sunnyside, the boulders picked off the road, and the side walk made one plank wider, the entire road to the trail would be put in respectable form. Such work would not cost more than $200 and it would much enhance the value of property on that side.

Spokane offers $1,000 in three prizes each in single and double drilling contests. There are to be six entries at $100 each in the different contests; gate money is also to be collected. In the first place they will get but few to put up $100, and if they do and the contests take place Spokane puts up but little money, as the six entries of $100 each and gate money cannot fall far short of $1,000.

The Ladies of the Methodist church purpose holding a strawberry and ice-cream festival on Thursday evening, July 13. We have not heard where, but presume it will be in Virginia hall where they are usually held. No admission will be charged, the only request they make is that you will come and have a strawberry and ice-cream appetite. Proceeds to assist the ladies in seating the church.

Semlin and Martin are now having it as Greenway, the premier of Manitoba, and Martin had it some time ago. Greenway, the premier, called Martin, the attorney-general "a man without heart or conscience," and Martin retorted by calling his premier "a colossal liar." Joe was at one time "a star in the east," and as he can go no further west in Canadian territory, if he wants to reign again, he will have to start a kingdom of his own on one of the isles of the Pacific. On it he can either be a "will o' the wisp" or a comet with a very long tail.

The C.P.R. and the K. & S. are fighting over a dock at Kaslo.

The foundation of the Presbyterian church building is now under way.

B. C. Riblet is preparing plans for a dam and flume for the Granby smelter at Grand Forks.

In putting a 16-pound shot at Nelson on Dominion day, D. J. McLeod, of the Star force, and J. S. Gusty took 1st and 2nd prizes, respectively.

Be not deceived! A cough, hoarseness or croup are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

If you want to be healthy during the warm weather see that your bowels move regularly every day. If they don't, take Laxa-Liver Pills, the natural laxative, that never gripes, purges or sickens.

Folliett & McMillan have their carpenter shop and planing mill nearly completed and much of the machinery in place—all to be driven by a 20 h.p. water motor.

Often people catch a worse cold in the summer than in the winter. Don't neglect it. Check it at once by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, the best remedy for all kinds of lung and throat affections.

There are cigars and cigars, but if you really want a good healthy smoke, of a cigar that will not rob your purse, you will use the "Interior" or "La Morena" manufactured by the Inland Cigar Manufacturing Co. of Kamloops. One trial carries conviction.

One of the comique girls was celebrating the "glorious 4th" on Tuesday by firing ball cartridges along the creek. The chief took in the situation and said "I admire your loyalty, but confound your judgement." He forced her to retreat within doors, or, as an alternative, take the "wapun" out in the bush where no one but the misquitoes lived.

BORN.

VALLANCE—At their residence, Sunnyside, on Thursday, the 6th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. James Vallance, a daughter.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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

FROM STRATFORD, ONT.

Mr. H. Wilkinson writes that he experienced great relief from muscular rheumatism from using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. This remedy is a specific for rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia and gout.

PIANO-TUNING.

The undersigned has had over two years' experience in tuning and repairing pianos and organs, and holds several good recommendations for work done. Parties wishing to have pianos tuned may leave orders at Cliffe's bookstore.

T. J. BARRON.

Hotel for Sale.

For sale at a great sacrifice the Vancouver hotel, a large and well-built building. The owner has other business that calls for his attention elsewhere, consequently there is a snap for some one with a little money.

Apply to FRANK DREYER, New York Brewery, Sandon.

J. J. BILLADEAU
PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, KALSOMINER, DECORATOR

Will attend to orders from town or country. Command of the largest and best assorted stock of WALL PAPER in the Kootenay country. Orders may be left at Cliffe's Bookstore or at my residence, Sandon.

Northern Pacific Ry.

THE FAST LINE
TO ALL POINTS.

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

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

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

Steamship tickets to all parts of the world.

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

Trains depart from Spokane:
No. 1, West at 3.40 p. m., daily.
No. 2, East at 7.30 p. m., daily.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets apply to agents of the S. F. & N.

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

A Word on BEEF TEAS.

Meat extract resembles Beef Tea made at home in the fact that it contains no nourishment at all. Hard doctrine this for the ladies who think that nothing can equal their own make. How is

BOVRIL

Nourishing then? Because it is not a meat extract only; it contains in addition the nourishing qualities of pure lean ox beef highly concentrated and pulverized. Bovril is, therefore, superior to meat extracts or beef tea.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.

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

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

Dining Car service excelled. Meals served a la Carte.

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

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

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

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

JAS. POND, Gen. Pas. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. OR JAS. A. CLOCK, General Agent, 246 Stark St., Portland, Or.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS

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

A. C. McARTHUR, Sandon.
WM. STITT, Gen. S. S. Agt., Winnipeg.

The D. & L. EMULSION

The D. & L. EMULSION
Is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.

The D. & L. EMULSION
Is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada.

The D. & L. EMULSION
Is a marvellous flesh producer and will give you an appetite. 50c. & $1 per Bottle.

Be sure you get the genuine | DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Montreal

ALTA LODGE, NO. U. D.

A. F. AND A. M.

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

W. H. LILLY, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Silver City Lodge, No. 39, meets every Friday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Crawford's hall.

W. J. GARBUTT, N. G.
GEO. WAITE, V. G.
REV. A. M. SANFORD, Rec. Sec.

All sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

Established in 1895.

E. M. SANDILANDS,

SLOCAN MINES

Sandon, B. C.

Mining Stocks bought and sold. General agent for Slocan properties. Promising prospects for sale.

Tenders.

Tenders wanted for seven hundred (700) feet of tunnelling on the Slocan Sovereign mine.

Specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. M. L. Grimmett, Solicitor.

Tenders must be sent to the undersigned not later than July 8th, 1899; work to commence not later July 15th, 1899.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The Slocan Sovereign Mines Co., Ltd.
Wm. W. Fallows, Agent.

THE.... GOODENOUGH
SANDON, B. C.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Furnished Rooms.

H. BYERS & CO.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED AIR PIPE.

We carry

THE CELEBRATED
WESTERN CHIEF BLOWERS
and
BUFFALO BLOWERS.

Agents for

HAMILTON POWDER CO'S POWDER, CAPS AND FUSE,
CANTON RIBBED STEEL
for Powder Drills.
TRUAX ORE CARS.

Mine Hardware of every kind.

H. Byers & Co.

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

MINERS' MINERAL GLASSES,
PROSPECTORS' COMPASSES,
SNOW GLASSES, ETC.,
At G. W. Grimmett's, Jeweller.

Finest Line of GROCERIES Ever Brought to Sandon.

Table Novelties too numerous to mention.
Salted and Preserved Fish of all kinds.
Jellies, Jams and Fruits, all very dainty and appetizing.
Fine tender Hams and Breakfast Bacon.
Canned and Potted Meats for quick meals.
Fancy Crackers, Biscuits in bulk and in fancy cartoons.

Come and see us, or send us in your orders by mail, as we are noted for prompt attention and careful consideration in forwarding goods.

H. Giegerich.

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

FREE BOOK
FOR WEAK MEN

My little book, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," sent sealed free, upon request. It tells of my thirty years' practice and success in treating DRAINS, LOSSES, IMPOTENCY, VARICOCELE and UNDEVELOPMENT by nature's own gift to man—ELECTRICITY. My Electric Belt and Supporting Suspensory is known and used the world over. Drop in and consult me free of charge, or write for book to-day. Address

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

THE RECO LAUNDRY

WEST ON RECO AVENUE, IS NOW RE-OPENED.

Every class of work laundried to the satisfaction of customers—all by hand. Goods called for and delivered.

Up-town office, Gale's barber shop. McKENZIE & NYE, Proprietors.

Job Printing For all classes of work try The Mining Review Job Printing