The Mining Review.

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THE SUNSHINE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Another Promising Group Near Sandon Coming to the Fore.

What promises to be one of Sandon' largest mines are the holdings of the Sunshine Mining Company, Limited, which are distant two miles nearly due west. The claims in the property are seven in number—the Oregon, Yakima, Sunshine Fraction, Santiago, Mine, Sunshine and Noonday—and all bought from the original owners or locators. So far as work has gone, three ledges of large proportions have been found. One runs through the Yakima and Mine, on which, all told, some 1500 feet of workings have been made. As the ledges are well defined in surface croppings, but little cross-cutting has been found necessary, consequently the first working is a tunnel on the vein, next followed a shaft higher up on the vein and drifting from the shaft. The workings throughout the entire property are in good mineral, assays from which show 100 oz. silver, 65 per cent. lead and some gold, in a 3 to 4 feet vein, whose gangue is quartz, calcite and spathic iron. The next work is on the lead of the west side of the Sunshine, on the west of the mountain, which ridges through the property. This consists of two tunnels, No. 1 465 feet long, and No. 2 589 feet, the latter of which will be continued through the mountain at an approximate length of 1,000 feet, from which a tram for the ore of the whole property will be built to Sandon. The gangue in all veins is very similar, and in this there is a paystreak 6 to 18 inches wide of high grade galena and carbonates. About 560 feet of vertical depth under the apex of the mountain has been reached.

On the east side of the ridge two tunnels have been driven into this property, on the vein also, one 165 feet and the other 100, with the same characteristics of ledge.

On the Noonday claim of the property a cross-cut of 150 feet has been run, tapping the ledge at considerable depth. From this a drift of 30 feet each way has been made in excellent ore also.

A quantity of ore has been shipped from the Yakima and Sunshine by previous owners, but since the present owners got hold of the property in 1893 they have given more attention to development.

Messrs. P. J. Hickey, Yawkey and J. D. Farell, interested in the Sunshine, are also owners of separate properties, adjoining the group, which give much promise of success when worked. Perhaps 1,000 feet of work has been done on the claims to the present. Mr. Hickey is the manager for all these together with the Minnesota Silver Co.'s properties, and interested in Boundary mines, including the Fontenay, which keeps him a very busy man.

Will Back Up the Unions.

At a public meeting held in Slocan City Friday night week the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas certain mine owners have publicly announced their intention of reducing the wages of all mine workers upon the taking effect of the eight-hour law; and, whereas, their reasons, as set forth in such announcement, for attempting such are either the result of selfishness or lack of sound reasoning, and show an unfairness in attempting to arbitrarily establish a reduced scale of wages; and we further believe that well-paid, healthful, intelligent workers make desirable residents of a country, and that humanity and civilization in North America now demand better conditions and better wages for its workers than prevail in European and other countries, and that the government has done a commendable act in establishing the eight-hour law in mining; and believing that the best interests of the country will be promoted by the enforcement of the eight-hour law and maintaining the regular rate of wages as heretofore paid in mines,

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the miners, prospectors and citizens of Slocan City, hereunto subscribed, pledge ourselves to abide by the actions of the Miners' Unions of the Slocan, and we extend to them our sympathy and support in their efforts to maintain the present scale of wages in the mines, and that we will not work for less nor pay less than the union rate.

The resolutions, as above, were ordered sent to the different Miners' Unions in Kootenay and to the press, and bear the signatures of a committee appointed for the purpose. The is A. E. Teeter, R. M. Covington and J. E. Skinner.

How the Ministers Stood.

Victoria, May 26.—Since Attorney-General Martin set the fashion of revealing cabinet discussions his colleagues appear to have become less reticent, and now the veil is lifted from another scene. It seems that when the eight-hour law enforcement came up Minister Cotton warned his colleagues that this would be a rash step and likely to lead to serious results. He appealed to Semlin if this was not his view, no doubt sure of his ground; but the premier declined to give an opinion. Attorney-General Martin, it is said, bluntly asserted that the labor vote held the balance of power, and the government must obey its dictation. "Isn't that so, Semlin?" he asked, but the careful old man replied that he had not given the matter consideration. Hume advised moderation as between the conflicting interests, and he, too, appealed to Semlin, but without result, whereupon Hume professed that many miners would rather work ten hours than to have their wages reduced, but that the labor organizations on the Coast appeared to force the hands of the government. This brought a declaration from McKechnie, president of the council, that he was the mouthpiece of the Nanaimo miners' union, and he didn't care who knew it. He was for enforcing the eight-hour law. Premier Semlin held the balance of power but he would not use it, and Martin's remark that, "Well, eight hours goes from the 12th of June," settled the question.

Canadian Claim Staggered Them.

Washington, May 27.—To clear up misunderstandings which appear to exist in London, and to some degree in this country, as to the exact status of the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain respecting Canadian-American issues, the following statements of the events that led up to the present conditions were secured from the best authority. When the commission adjourned some months ago it was because it had reached an apparently insurmountable obstacle in the shape of the Alaskan boundary question.

Since then the Washington officials have been surprised to have presented what they regard as an extraordinary condition which Canada imposes in connection with the submission of the question of arbitration. This condition, coming after the arbitration plan had been formally postponed and was about to be accepted, caused not only surprise but some indignation among the officials here. It was decided not to accept this condition and peremptory refusal was given to the proposition. Thus the matter stands. There is every reason to believe that there will be no yielding of the officials here to Canada's condition.

Send in Your Orders.

Mine and prospect holders and business people, generally, who want to help advertise the Slocan District should send in their orders to The Review office, at once, for the number of copies of the pamphlet which Mr. Cliffe is publishing on the resources of the District. The pamphlet will not be a picture book to please children, as some of the proposed publications are designed to be, though it will have numerous cuts of mining operations; but it will be choke full of hard facts and statistics of mining capabilities of the country. The design is to place the possibilities and capabilities of the District in a comprehensive and presentable shape to the monied man who is prepared to invest in mining operations.

Hospital Notes.

R. Marshall, of the Queen Bess, and Frank Ryan, of the Payne, are both down with pneumonia.

"Doc" Gleason is recovering, and R. Rickard continues very ill.

A TORONTO CONTRACTOR.

Mr. J. J. Markle, 257 Lansdowne Ave., the well known bridge contractor, was cured by Milburn's Rheumatic Pills of a severe attack of rheumatism, which laid him up in bed for weeks.

IN THE LAW COURTS.

Some Important Cases Being Tried at the Nelson Assizes.

The following were drafted for service on the grand jury for the assize, which opened in Nelson this week:

John Bannerman, Henry E. Connon, M. DesBrissay, H. J. Evans, A. C. Ewart, W. A. Jowett, N. T. MacLeod, Thomas M. Ward, William J. Wilson, Fred Irvine, H. R. Bellamay, Charles Hillyer and W. P. Tierney.

So far there are some thirteen cases upon the civil list for the present assize. The case of Macdonald vs. Hartman is an action to recover the price of a consignment of groceries, which were sold by the A. Macdonald Company to the defendant, but which were lost in the Ainsworth disaster.

Darts vs. the St. Keverne Mining Company, is an action to determine whether or not a mineral claim may consist of more than one piece of land.

Armstrong vs. Richardson is an action over the Erin mineral claim in the Illecillewaet mining division.

Anderson vs. Bolander is an action for money due for a tunnel driven upon the defendant's mineral claim.

Kelly vs. the Hall Mines is an action over the expropriation of the land covering the Dandy mineral claim for the defendants tramway.

The case of Alexander vs. Heath and Heap is an action to set aside the sale of the plaintiff's interest in the Pontiac mineral claim, which at present is being operated by Frank Heap.

McMillan vs. Sandilands is an action for an accounting by the defendant as assignee in his dealings with the estate of McMillan & Crawford, of Sandon.

Davis vs. Cummings is an action for the recovery of $1,800 for wages due as clerk of the Hotel Slocan at Kaslo.

Edward Quinlan came up before W. A. Jowett, J. P., yesterday for his preliminary hearing upon the charge of stealing $10 from Joe Derham, of Brooklyn. W. H. Bullock Webster appeared for the prosecution and R. M. Macdonald for the prisoner. The prisoner was committed for trial and his case will, therefore, go before the grand jury at the present assize.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Regina vs. Antonio Bruno, murder.
Regina vs. John Phillips, murder.
Regina vs. Felice Pasto, murder.
Regina vs. W. D. Brewster, embezzling.
Regina vs. A. D. McGinty, disturbing the peace.
Regina vs. J. Henager, incest.
Regina vs. John Bannet, conspiracy to defraud.
Regina vs. O'Neill, theft.
Regina vs. H. Ross, criminal libel.
Regina vs. A. O. Ostley, perjury.

CIVIL CASES.

Macdonald vs. Hartman.
Darts vs. St. Keverne.
Armstrong vs. Richardson.
Anderson vs. Bolander.
Martin vs. Brewn.
Kelly vs. Hall Mines.
Alexander vs. Heath.
McMillan vs. Sandilands.
Miln vs. Brigard.
Davis vs. Cummings.
Bridgeman vs. McKenzie.

The Slocan City Assault Case.

William Watson, Thomas Dunn, George Moore, L. Dingman and J. D. Kelly were brought to Nelson from Slocan City upon suspicion of being implicated in stabbing E. J. Mack, the man at present in the general hospital. Watson and Dunn were found by constable Christie taking Mack somewhere for medical treatment. They professed ignorance as to how the wound was inflicted. They were placed under arrest, and the three other men, who were camped with them near Slocan City, were also arrested. When arrested Dunn admitted having stabbed Mack, but when he sobered up he denied all knowledge of the offence. All five men will be held for vagrancy until Mack is sufficiently recovered to identify the man who stabbed him, and to testify what part the others played in the affair. They were brought to Nelson by constable Forbes.

ASSIZES NOTES.

Bruno, the Italian, tried for murder, has been acquitted.

Ostby, the Three Forks man before the court for perjury, has been acquited.

John McGinty, who tried to fire the Chinamen out of Sandon some months ago, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for the act.

Mack, of Slocan City, cannot identify any of those arrested on suspicion of stabbing him, and, as a consequence, they were freed of the charge by the court.

Sandon Public School.

The following is an abstract of the Monthly Report for May.

STANDING IN CLASS.

(1st Division.)

5th Class—1st, Alice Trenery; 2nd, Ada McDougall; 3rd, May Lyons.

Sen. 3rd—1, Gertrude Lafavour; 2, Mabel Karr; 3, Tressie Lafavour.

Jun. 3rd—1, Katie Stein; 2, Angus McDonald; 3, Neil McIntyre.

Average attendance, 16; total number attending, 21.

(2nd Division.)

2nd Class—1, Myrtle Karr; 2, Christina McDonald.

2nd Primer A—1, Ruby McArthur; 2, Madeline Fisher.

2nd Primer B—1, Arthur Karr; 2, Alec McArthur.

1st Primer A—1, Willie Golsong; 2, James Kaye.

1st Primer B—1, George Kaye; 2, Marte Brochin.

Average attendance19; total number in attendance 27.

The total daily attendance in both divisions was 35, and the total number attending during the month was 48.

Inspector Burns visited the school on 26th ult.

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. S. Drewery, M.E., was in the city this week.

Mr. Riblet is erecting an automatic aerial tram at Moyie City.

Mrs. A. Goldsong will leave next week for a two months' visit with friends in Northport.

Hughie Cox, the popular cook at the Star mine, concluding that there are more important, and, withal, more pleasant, issues in life to meet than eight-hour laws, left Tuesday morning for his old home in Osseo, Wisconsin. It will be in order for the band, of which he is a member, to greet him with "The Village Bride" on his return some weeks hence.

Last Monday was a great day for the Dalys. Mr. John had returned but a few days before from his visit south and west, to be present at the Payne meeting, and Mr. T. M., of Rossland, was in town for the same purpose. In appearance they are not so much unlike that they might not be taken for brothers, though after comparing notes they are unable to find any relationship, either through cousins or aunts, since the days of St. Patrick.

Slocan City News-Items.

A public meeting of miners and workingmen was held in the Wilson House Friday night and resolutions passed endorsing the stand taken by the Miners' Union of Silverton and Sandon.

A meeting of the owners of the Black Prince was held yesterday, at which it was decided to work the property instead of bonding it. The last assay taken was 227 ounces in silver.

R. A. Cameron, of Three Forks, is here to look after the interests of the Cameronian company's property.

The snow is going off fast and those with work to do are leaving for the hills every day.

The Sringer creek wagon road is to be advanced to the Arlington basin as soon as possible. A government grant of $400 has been given to repair the damages to the part already constructed and $2,500 allotted for the completion of the road.

Government agent Turner, of Nelson, made an inspection of this locality, satisfying himself as to the needs of the various creeks for roads and trails.

In the case of Ray vs. Callanan, over the Molly Gibson group, on Kokanee creek, the former is seeking to compel the latter to make good an agreement to accept a certain number of shares in the company in full settlement of his claim to the property. Those shares are valued at $18,000. The defendant wants $25,000 for his claims. The case will come up again for hearing next month.

BEFORE RETIRING

Tonight take a Laxa-Liver Pill. It will work while you sleep without a grip or gripe, curing biliousness, constipation and sick headache, and make you feel better in the morning.

MINES AND MINING.

Bar silver is quoted at 61 cents in New York.

The California is hiring men at $3.50 for the eight-hour day.

The Queen Bess has nearly 10 feet of clean ore in sight, which is one of the best showings in the country. This will yet be a great property.

Before the new proprietors of the Madison group left town last week they let a contract to Mr. Warner to drive a 500 foot tunnel, and this will be done irrespective of conditions in the labor market.

Water is playing an important part in throwing men out of work in the mines hereabout these times. The Last Chance has shut down nearly wholly till the spring freshets are over; the Payne has laid off its stopers; the Selkirk has shut up as supplies cannot be got up, and most all the others have diminished forces to the least possible number to keep things moving. The spring is very tardy so the summer's work will be very late commencing.

It is F. S. Davis and not F. A., as stated last week, that is the manager of the Heather Belle property, adjoining the Queen Bess on the north-east near Three Forks. He is going to put six men to work on Monday, paying $3.50 for the eight-hour day. Already there are 1,600 feet of workings on the four claims and a fraction constituting the group. There are three leads on property and work has been done on two of them, on one of which there is a drift of 60 feet. They have some ore on the dump, but have shipped none to the present. They have had several assays of 210 oz. silver and 59 per cent. of lead.

Mountain Climbing.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has stationed Swiss guides at Banff, Lakes in the Clouds and Glacier for the convenience of tourists wishing to explore the mountains in those vicinities. Ask for a copy of "Swiss Guide" folder.

CHURCH NOTES.

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

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 and 7:30 p. m.

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

IMPURE BLOOD.

Miss Agnes Faron, Athlone, Ont., writes: "About two years ago I was troubled with impure blood, but got no relief until I took Burdock Blood Bitters, which completely and permanently cured me."

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending June 3:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	50
Last Chance	65
Slocan Star	60
Total	175

Whitewater Ore Shipments.

The following is a statement of ore shipped from this station for the week ending June 3:

Mine.	Tons.
Whitewater	83
Total	83

GRIT THE TEETH.

Do you notice your children gritting or grinding the teeth at night? It's a sure sign of worms. Better give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is simple, safe and always effectual.

JACK

Immediately the medicine-men sprang forward to him, the musicians set up a yell of triumph, and every Indian in the tepee began to shout at the top of his lungs. The terrifying noise was at its height when suddenly another squaw walked forward to the centre of the lodge until she stood directly beneath the opening. Behind her came four medicine-men bearing upon a buffalo robe an Indian who seemed to be dying. His pallid face as they laid him in the sunshine, took on a more ghastly hue. The closed-eyelids quivered an instant, but could not open. At sight of the dying man, the frenzied Indians ceased howling, and in the silence which followed, the Indian woman, standing motionless, the blazing sun beating down on her bare head and uplifted face and hands, began a mournful sort of chant or invocation to the sun and a prayer for the restoration of her husband to health. When she ceased speaking she sank down beside the man, but still held her eyes turned to the light. Yellow Wolf crawled over to her and whispered fiercely in her ear for an instant. A look of terror and despair settled on her face, and she turned her eyes for an instance on the white women, who, with pale and drawn faces, were watching her. Yellow Wolf sprang up with all the strength that was left in him, and facing the Indians, cried: "Do you think the Great Father will hear her or you while these evil spirits are with us? I tell you, Great Hawk will die. Do you hear?" he screamed. "Great Hawk will die, and if he does, it is the whites who killed him."

The Indian Black Tongue edged his way through the crowd to Yellow Wolf's side.

"It is true what Yellow Wolf says," he yelled. "Have they not given bad medicine to the Beaver and Yellow Wolf? And did they not try to give bad medicine to White Eagle? Only because he is all-powerful did he prevail. Can Great Hawk, who is ill and helpless, overcome these evil spirits?"

There was a fierce howl from the now half-crazy Indians. Some of them broke through, and would have leaped into the open space had they not been restrained by the older chiefs and the medicine-men.

Pretty Feathers stood up and waved his hand for quiet, but only a few of the howling, maddened Indians would listen to him.

"What are you doing?" he shouted. "Would you turn against the Great Mother's children? You are fools, madmen! Are you so fond of the guard-room, of the gallows? And have they not been our friends? Answer!"

Yellow Wolf stood up again.

"Friends!" he cried back scornfully, "friends! They are our masters. Pah! you old men are fearful. We young men ask but to fight, to kill. We shall exterminate them. We shall be free. Do they not bring trouble? Look at Gold Eagle, at the Sword. Look at the Beaver and Yellow Wolf, fallen. Listen," he cried in a penetrating voice that reached even the Indians farthest off, "listen! If Great Hawk does not die, I will eat my hot words—I will say that I, Yellow Wolf, knew not what I spoke; but if the Manito refuses to hear me, then shall we know that these whites have brought us trouble and evil and deserve death." He dragged himself forward, panting and screaming, and raising his eyes and hands to the sunlight, began a fierce, wild prayer.

The Indians, half crazy with excitement, scarcely knew what was happening. They looked irresolutely at their chiefs and the medicine-men, uncertain what was expected of them or how or why they were to act. They were in a state of supreme agitation and irresponsibility, when anything was possible to them. A silence, like the silence that falls on a mob just before the first stones are hurled, settled on the throng of maddened Indians. The little party from the detachment waited breathlessly, the women trembling and terrified, and even the men white under their tan. They fully realized how impossible it was to make any attempt at resistance, hemmed in, surrounded by five hundred half-crazed Indians. Five unarmed men with seven women to protect were helpless. Even had the men been armed it would have been madness to fire. Captain Eviston told himself that there was not a single ray of hope, that nothing short of a miracle could save them. He had kept the expedition so quiet that his soldiers, who alone could have aided him, did not even know where he was. And although he had spoken of possible trouble, in his heart he had no fear of it, and this uprising of the usually peaceful Indians came to him as an almost unrealizable shock. A lifetime of suspense was contained in that instant of silence. Captain Eviston turned to the orderly:

"For God's sake, Doyle, talk to them. Say something to quiet these fiends."

Doyle shook his head hopelessly.

"They wouldn't listen to me, sir," he said, "and, besides—"

His words were drowned in a half-smothered shriek of terror from Mrs. Eviston. Raising his head, he heard the quick rush of a pony's hoofs, and saw a narrow lane opening up through the dense mass of Indians, and far down it, uncertainly, miles off seemingly to his bewildered eyes, he saw a little bronco bedecked with painted feathers and scarlet ribbons, whom he had once, ages before, known as Nellie, making her way into the lodge, and on her back Jack, in all the glory of her Indian paraphernalia, casting cordial glances and nods to the Indians, first on one side and then on the other, flecking some particular friend lightly with her little whip, or calling to another familiarly and condescendingly as she rode through in triumph.

Mrs. Eviston laid her hand on her husband's arm. "Arthur," she said faintly, "Arthur—" She pointed to Jack, and her lips moved unintelligibly.

Doyle leaned down eagerly.

"For the love of 'Eaven, Mrs. Eviston," he gasped softly, "leave 'er alone. They won't touch 'er, an' she'll fix 'em—she knows 'em."

When Jack reached the center of the lodge, she reined Nellie in, aware all at once that she might be interrupting the proceedings, and a little puzzled at the strange and sudden silence. She looked about her, smiling brightly and fearlessly, though she was a trifle bewildered, and then down at the irresolute faces turned up to her.

"Satsit, nitsitaffiake!" "Behold, I am an Indian also!" she said gaily, pointing to her fantastic dress and feathers. Suddenly something seemed to give way in the crowd. With a roar of delight and childish amusement the mercurial Indians rushed forward to Jack, pouring into the dancing-circle and surging about her, laughing and clapping their hands.

"Ninspaupit!" she said magnificently from her lofty position on Nellie, and cracking her quirt to keep them at a proper distance.

Pretty Feathers came leaping and pushing his way to her through the crowd.

"Puksiput!" she called out delightedly to him. He was her special friend among the chiefs.

"Kitaipuksapato," he answered, hoarsely; and reaching her side he sprang up behind her on Nellie. Standing upright on the astonished little pony, he called to the laughing, gesticulating, excited Indians.

"Behold," he cried, "here is the proof of the friendship of the Great Mother and her children for us! Here is the idol of the whiteman's heart, who comes among us, not as a stranger, but as one of ourselves, who loves us and talks the speech of the red man. She does not harm us, and therefore fears no harm. O fools! what would you have done? Yellow Wolf would have persuaded you to your death. His voice glided to your ears, and you listened. You would have broken the bonds of friendship with our Great White Mother and her sons. She has never broken them with us. The heart of the Indian has become bad. During the long winter he has dreamed evil dreams, and they would blossom into evil deeds under this fierce sun. His blood boils like the water which the Kootenais tell us springs up in their country. Fools! Listen to your wise men, not to the counsels of the young and foolish, such as Yellow Wolf and the Beaver. Be calm, and bid the sons and daughters of our Great Mother to go in peace and forget the evil thoughts of the Indian!"

He sprang down from the horse, and waving aside the now pacified Indians, threaded his way to Captain Eviston.

"Go in peace," he said, in his soft guttural English, hesitating over the unfamiliar words. And then he added rapidly in Indian to the orderly:

"Tell them to go quickly—now while my Indians are under the spell of this child whom they love. And tell them that it was she who saved them. Tell them that Pretty Feathers grieves for the evil his people would have done, and that, whether Great Hawk lives or dies, he and the other chiefs will hold a council to punish Yellow Wolf for his wicked words."

When they were all safely outside the lodge, Jack became more puzzled than ever. The Indians had acted strangely enough, she thought, but she could not understand at all why the young ladies were crying and the men white and silent, nor the unexpected and effusive affection of which she was suddenly the object. She disliked very much being kissed and petted and hugged by people who earlier in the day had paid so very little attention to her. Indignation at having missed the great dance, and fear that she had displeased her mother by coming without permission, were also battling together within her, and making her very miserable, though still unregenerate.

"I'm a naughty girl, I know," she began defiantly, sitting up very stiffly on Nellie, "but I'm glad I came, 'cause you went off an' left me; an' I caught Nellie, an' I rode as fast as I could, but course I couldn't keep goin' like Bill an' Jim, an' now I've missed the dance—" Here she broke down and wept. "Nex' time you oughter take me—" Jack found herself unable to continue, because she was being hugged and having her tears wiped away simultaneously by seven excited and affectionate young ladies.

Pembroke walked over to Jack and stood beside her pony waving aside the women impressively.

"I promise you jolly well, Jack," he said solemnly, "that none of your people will ever go to another Indian dance without you, and as for myself, nothing that I can now think of would ever induce me to forego your company on such occasions."—Abbe Carter Goodloe, in Century Magazine.

The End.

A PRACTICAL FATHER.

Wife—Why shouldn't Mr. Goodsoul make a nice husband for our daughter?

Husband—Won't do. He's a miserably paid, wage-earning producer.

Well, how about Mr. Kindheart?

He won't do either. He's a poor, money-spending consumer.

Hum! The only other one she cares for is Mr. Heardhead.

He'll do. He's a middleman.

The Queen's annual comings and goings to and from Scotland alone cost her close on £5,000 a year.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

SOME NOTES OF A PLEASANT TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Down the Beautiful St. Lawrence to Quebec—Magnificent View of the Ancient Capital—Shortest Trip Across the Ocean—Only Four Days Out of Sight of Land—Comfort and Conveniences on the Steamships Californian and Parisian.

Recently, having had occasion to go to England, a party of three left by the Allen line, from Montreal. We decided upon the Allen line because it has some of the best ships that sail from Canadian ports, and everything possible is done for the convenience of the passengers of this line. We went on board the Californian, at about half past eight on a Thursday morning, as it sailed promptly at nine. After having embarked, we went up on the promenade deck so as to watch the crowds of people on the wharf. Here a large crowd had collected to see the departure of the vessel, most of them having friends who are leaving, and they are saying their last good-byes, while some are only looking on with the general interest of seeing a large ocean steamship start on its voyage. Porters laden with hand baggage of every description are running up the gang-ways, officers are

SHOUTING OUT COMMANDS,

and sailors are running about in every direction. At last the bell, warning friends that they must go ashore, is rung, and the whistle blown, then the Californian slowly swings out into the stream and proceeds down the St. Lawrence towards Quebec, which is the first stopping place.

After the ship is well under way breakfast is announced and every one goes to partake of their first ocean meal. The dining room, or saloon, is situated exactly amidships, and occupies the entire width of the ship, where there is the least possible motion. It has a seating capacity which will comfortably accommodate all the first-class passengers at one time, thus doing away with the necessity of a double service, which is so annoying on so many ships. The dining saloon is lighted from above by a magnificent colored glass dome and from the sides by large port-holes, extending along the entire length of the room. The meals are ordered from a lengthy and choice menu, which includes everything that one could possibly desire. The service is also most excellent; there being plenty of stewards in every department of the ship to attend to the wants of the passengers. If one feels hungry on waking in the morning, it is only necessary to

TOUCH THE ELECTRIC BELL

at the head of his berth, and any refreshment desired will be served before rising. Then, further on in the morning, at about eleven o'clock, hot beef tea and biscuits are served on deck; then at one o'clock the grand luncheon is served in the saloon; and at four refreshments are again served on deck, and then at seven o'clock dinner is served in the saloon, which is the great social event of the day. So we see that although the ocean does create an almost uncontrollable appetite, it is well catered for, both in quantity and quality.

After every one has done full justice to the first dinner on board, we explore our state-room and its immediate surroundings. Then we call the bath-room steward to find out if we are not yet too late to secure the favorite hour for our salt-water bath in the morning; then we discover which is to be our cabin steward, and instruct him in regard to our peculiarities in his line. After all such small but important matters have been arranged below, we go up on deck, and then for the first time we are aware of the immense size and conveniences of the boat. The main promenade deck runs completely around the outer side of the ship and has a long row of comfortable steamer-chairs placed along the lee side. The central portion of the ship is occupied by the numerous saloons, and also a few of the most

LUXURIOUS STATE-ROOMS

are situated here. Some of the more important saloons are: The ladies' saloon, which surrounds the dining room skylight, the library, and the smoking room, each luxuriously and tastefully furnished. After we have thoroughly explored the steamship we find our deck chairs, which have been located in a pleasant spot, and enjoy the river scenery.

The ever changing variety and beauty of this scenery is nowhere surpassed. This river trip, combined with the ocean voyage, is one of the features which combine to make the crossing by the Allen line from Montreal so much superior to all others. At first the surrounding country is flat and low, with beautiful different colored flowers, and farther back the ground gradually rises, and here and there, almost hidden by the trees, a quaint old French village may be seen. Then, as we go on farther towards Quebec, the land rises rather abruptly from the river and we notice larger towns and cities situated directly on the banks. We pass three rivers about noon, and at last arrive at Quebec about six o'clock in the evening. The "Californian" does not go into the dock, but merely slows down in the middle of the river and waits for the tender which brings out the passengers. As it is not yet dark we are able to obtain.

A GOOD VIEW OF THE CITY

and fortifications and its magnificent and historical surroundings. The renowned hotel, Chateau Frontenac, is beautifully situated on the Dufferin Terrace. At half-past six, after we have left Quebec, the first bell for dinner rings, and every one goes below to prepare for the meal. Then, after dinner is over, we again go on deck to lounge in our steamer chairs, so as to fully enjoy the beautiful moonlight.

The next day the river and surrounding scenery is entirely changed; the river has become almost a great lake, the banks are high and barren, nearly all life seems to have disappeared and we only pass four or five small fishing villages the entire day. After this the river becomes larger and larger, until at last we can only, occasionally see land on the southern side, and at last on Monday morning we pass through the Straits of Belle Isle and are out upon the open sea, after being almost five days on this mighty and beautiful river.

Now the captain comes down from his bridge and everyone has become acquainted with each other and we spend the most enjoyable and yet lazy time imaginable. Some seem to spend the entire time in their steamer chairs, others being more athletic promenade up and down the decks and play games such as

QUOITS, SAUFFLE-BOARD, ETC.,

while others spend their time in the library or music saloon.

After only four days in the open sea a light-house is discovered, on Friday evening, away off in the distance, and everyone is anxious to see land first. Early on Saturday morning the "Californian" enters the large and beautiful bay of Moville. We do not remain here long, but after some of the passengers have been landed, and the papers and mail have been taken on board we proceed through the north channel along the north coast of Ireland. Everyone rises early to enjoy the beauties of the Irish scenery, and really the different formation of the rock on the coast and farther inland, the beautiful farms with their strange houses, are well worthy of the small inconvenience caused by rising so early. Then we pass through the Irish sea, passing so close to the Isle of Man that we are able to see quite plainly some of the towns, which are situated on that side of the Island. We now pass into the great harbor of Liverpool, which has the largest shipping trade in the world. The ship comes along side of the landing stage at about eight o'clock in the evening, and we reluctantly say good-bye to the friends whom we have made on board and

LEAVE WITH REGRET

the comfort and pleasures of the Allen line steamship, "Californian."

* * * * * *

Captain Brown was very courteous towards all the passengers; he was neither boastful of his splendid seafaring career by monopolizing all the conversation at the table, nor was he uncivil. He was unremitting in his attentions to the comfort and welfare of the passengers. Everyone down to the lowest seaman followed the splendid example set by their captain, of whom they might well be proud.

* * * * * *

We returned by the "Parisian" commanded by Captain Barrett. As we had such a delightful outward voyage on the "Californian" we thought we could do no better than return by the same line. The "Parisian" happened to be the boat which sailed on the date which best suited us. We expected the sea voyage to seem very long and tedious, as we desired to arrive home as soon as possible, but it seemed just like a few hours of

COMFORT AND REST.

This was due to the excellent manner in which the ship was commanded and disciplined, and the comfortable way in which the ship itself was planned. The ship was kept in perfect condition, everything being as clean as a new pin, the meals and service being equal to that which may be obtained at any of the best hotels. And what more can a person desire than a comfortable, strongly-built ship, commanded by an efficient commander, with a well trained disciplined crew, the best of meals, and the ship crossing the Atlantic between the two nearest points of land? Any person desiring to visit the old country this year, or, in fact, any other year, let him patronize the Canadian route by the Allan Line from Montreal, and so be sure of a profitable voyage.

A GREAT PLANET ON EXHIBITION.

There will be fine opportunities during the coming summer for amateurs in astronomy to view the planet Jupiter. In June, Jupiter will be near the meridian, or noon-line, about nine o'clock in the evening, and no star will equal him in brilliancy. Even an opera-glass will suffice to show one or more of his moons, when they are favorably situated, and a pocket telescope will occasionally show all four. An excellent opportunity of this kind will occur on the night of June 1st, about 10.30 o'clock, when two of the moons will be seen, one above the other, west of the planet, while the other two are strung out, at a greater distance, on the east side. The very next night, at the same hour, a most interesting arrangement of the moons will be visible, for then all four will appear in a row east of the planet, standing in the order of their true distances from Jupiter, beginning with number one at the inner end of the row, and finishing with number four at the outer end.

A London man, who always takes a cigar when invited out to dinner, though he does not smoke, has now a collection of half a century's acumulations, each cigar wrapped up and labelled with the date and occasion on which it was taken.

A SERIOUS TIME.

A QUEBEC FARMER SUFFERED FOR NEARLY TEN YEARS.

Had the Best of Medical Treatment, and Tried Hot Springs Without Receiving Benefit—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Him.

Mr. John Story, of Maryland, Pontiac Co., Que., is well known to all the residents of that section, and his cure from an unusually severe attack of rheumatism, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after all other remedies had failed, has, if possible, added to the popularity of this favorite medicine. Mr. Storey gives the following statement of his suffering and cure. He says:—"Some ten years ago I was engaged in railroading on the Lake Superior section of the C.P.R. I was exposed to all kinds of weather, and as a result sustained a severe attack of rheumatism, which all but crippled me, and from which I suffered much agony. I spent more than a hundred dollars on doctors, and for medicine, but was gradually getting worse and finally had to quit work. At this juncture the doctor told me that he did not think medicine could cure me, and advised me to go to some hot springs. I took his advice and went to the Harriston Hot Springs, in British Columbia, where I remained for eight weeks under the care of the house physician, but experienced no benefit. I then went over to Tacoma, and took a course at the Green River Hot Springs, but with no better result. Completely discouraged I returned to my home in Quebec, and went to farming, but the rheumatism bothered me so much that I could scarcely do my work. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me and I decided to give them a trial. After taking a few boxes I found they were helping me and I contined their use until I had taken sixteen boxes, by which time every vestige of the trouble which had bothered me for years, and had cost me so much money, had disappeared. It is now more than a year and a half since I discontinued the use of the pills and during that time I have not had the slightest symptom of the trouble, which I regard as the very best evidence that the cure is permanent."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions, and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Protect yourself against imitations by insisting that every box you purchase bears the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not have them they will be sent, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

He Is Not Eager for War, But Is Busy Planting German Colonies.

The German Emperor, unless all signs fail, will not be a disturber of European peace. He is his own master and is not under the influence of ambitious soldiers, many of whom would gladly accept even a slight provocation as a reason for a war with Russia, France or England. His self-restraint is remarkable, armed as he is with tremendous resources of power. He is intent upon maintaining German military prestige without quarrelling with any foreign power or striking a blow.

The empire was never so well prepared for war as it is now. Both the cavalry and the artillery have been greatly strengthened since the campaign with France. Thoroughness is the chief German virtue. Every practical detail has been mastered by the general staff in its preparations for scientific warfare.

These military measures are defensive, for Germany has nothing to gain from any great campaign on the continent. The emperor has aimed to enlarge his colonial possessions, to strengthen the German navy and to open new markets for the merchants of Hamburg and Bremen.

His methods have sometimes seemed meddlesome, but his motive has been clear and reasonable. The Germans have shown themselves to be thrifty and successful settlers in other foreign lands. The emperor has wished them to do under their own flag what they have done under foreign flags. He dreams of a Germanized Asia Minor and a circle of prosperous colonies around the world.

In carrying out this general policy he has acted like an energetic trader, whose eyes were open to the main chance. In Africa, China, Asia Minor and the South Seas he has either been obtaining concessions, or planting colonies, or watching for opportunities. He has been ready to pick up anything in the form of territory or of commercial advantage which has come in his way.

Neither Americans nor Englishmen are justified in complaining of the emperor's colonial policy. Germany has the same right to a share in the world's trade which they claim for themselves. The emperor's methods are sometimes aggressive, but the general trend of his policy is pacific.

AN ODD SNAKE TRAP.

Put Its Head Into a Biscuit Tin, Then Dilated Its Hood and Was Easily Killed.

Dr. Arthur Stradling, the celebrated snake savant who in his own person demonstrated hundreds of times the truth of the theory of immunity by inoculation in the case of snake-bites, tells of an odd kind of snake-trap that caught its victim securely. It was a biscuit tin, and in the bottom of it were some macaroons.

A cobra spied the tin, but a mouse was ahead of the cobra. The little thief was having a good time, regalling itself on macaroons, all unconscious that a snake was preparing to regale itself on mouse.

Into the tin went the head of the snake, but the head that went in was destined to come out less easily. The rough edges of the tin irritated the cobra, and involuntarily it dilated its hood. That made it a prisoner. With the hood dilated the head could not be withdrawn, and the cobra remained in its tin prison until morning, when it was easily captured and killed.

Doctor Stradling, who knows the natives of India as well as he knows the snakes of that land, tells of an interesting theory held by these people. They are firmly convinced that for every human being a snake bites it loses one joint. When the number of deaths the snake has caused equals the number of its joints, the venomous head alone remains. The snake has now reached the height of its wicked desires, and at this point it develops wings and triumphantly disappears.

An exception to this rule is found on the other side of the world, in the case of the rattlesnake, for the natives of some parts of America are said to believe that this snake gains a thimble for every man it kills. By counting these they can calculate with precision how many people a particular rattlesnake has bitten.

FALLS ARE WEAK.

Niagara is a Pigmy Compared With Dodd's Kidney Pills.

No Kidney Disease Is Dangerous if Dodd's Kidney Pills be Used—Mr. J. B. Jones is a Living Proof of This.

Niagara Falls, Ont., May 15.—The Falls of Niagara are a stupendous power for the welfare of mankind. But, right in the midst of our quiet populace, another power a million times greater has been at work recently. Niagara Falls have destroyed scores of lives. With all their power and grandeur, they never saved one life. The other power we refer to has saved thousands of lives—it has never destroyed one. This power is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Let one of our most respected citizens tell what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for him. He says: "I have suffered for seven years with Bladder and Kidney Disease, and tried in vain to find a remedy that would cure me, until I providentially heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. So highly were they recommended to me by a friend who had used them, that I bought three boxes at once. I am happy to say I didn't need to buy any more. Those three boxes cured me.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Diabetes also. Therefore, I contend, I have good reason to sing their praise. I shall never cease doing so—John B. Jones."

Niagara Falls, with the strength of a billion of giants, could not relieve Mr. Jones of one twinge of pain. Dodd's Kidney Pills banished all his pains for ever. And, even as they cured Mr. Jones, so will they cure any person who suffers from Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Lumbago, Bladder, and Urinary Diseases, Diseases of Woman, and all other Kidney Complaints.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price by The Dodds Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto.

GOOD EYESIGHT.

Brawley, given to boasting—Do you know, I suppose I've the best eyesight of any person going.

Litesum—Oh, there's no doubt of that. That book you praised so highly you were able to read without stopping to cut the leaves. Don't believe another person in town could do it.

IT WAS ALL RIGHT.

Well, I'll be blowed!

While not an elegant expression, it was certainly a forcible one. It was used correctly, too, on this occasion.

It was a deflated tire which spoke.

LACKS OPPORTUNITY.

You don't seem to have much to say about domestic affairs.

You are mistaken, sir. I have a good deal to say, but I never get a chance to say it.

Topics of the Day.

Every one is suprised at the rapidity and efficacy with which Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—relieves neuralgia and rheumatism. Nerviline is a specific for all nerve pains and should be kept on hand by every family.

Shep—I am really surprised at your biting him. I thought you had better control of your temper. Bull—Usually I can control myself, but when a cheap dude calls me a 'nice doggie' in a voice a woman uses in talking to a canary bird, I just go all to pieces.

Jones got broke of walking in his sleep. How? His wife made him carry the baby.

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

This is what a fagged out, tearful little woman said in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who had just such troubles and was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and it is excellent as a nerve tonic." JOSIE EATON, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Erysipelas Sores—"After scarlet fever a running sore was left on my nose. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. My brother was also relieved by it of erysipelas in his face." ELLA COURSER, Burden, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

YOUTHFUL REVENGE.

Oh, Georgie! Who opened the canary's cage?

I did. You told me a little bird was a-whispering to you when I was naughty, so I knew it must be him as there was no other little bird about. So I opened the cage, and the cat's eaten him. That's wot he's got for telling on me.

Yes, that's the bride. Very young, isn't she? Nineteen, I believe. Who are those middle aged women with her? Those are her unmarried sisters. She's chaperoning them.

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

Crags—Did you tell Simpers you thought I was a man without any balance? Butts—Well, I naturally inferred that if you had a balance you would draw on it for the amount you owe me.

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

Mrs. Greene—Funny how mothers will believe that their own children are so much better than anybody else's children. Mrs. Gray—I know it. If all people, now, were like my little Georgie, it would not be so strange.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal.

Mistah Mose—I tell yo', dat Pompey's pergressive! Jes' look at him puttin' all his ground in flowah beds! Mistah Smiff—What's pergressive 'bout dat? Mistah Mose—Why, he won't hab tuh go aftah chickens now. Dey'll come to him.

Silica Poultry Grit is the best digester in the market LAURENTIAN SAND & GRAVEL Co., Montreal.

I saw you waltzing around your lawn this morning. Excuse me, that wasn't a waltz—it was a hose reel.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There are fifty thousand muscles
In an elephant's trunk, they say;
Yet the poor brute never swears a swear
As he packs it day by day.

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

Adalbert—And so I am the first man that you have ever kissed? Guinevere—Yes; Adalbert; the others took the initiative.

$100 Reward, $100.

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

Waggles—There is only one thing as hard to find in this world as the north pole. Jaggles—What's that? Waggles—The fellow who gets lost searching for it.

PLACING THE BLAME.

Yes, sir, exclaimed Mr. Spiffins, speaking of his wife, that woman has made a fool of me.

That was the way of it, was it? replied Mr. Snaggs. I always had an idea that you were self-made.

A Query Answered.

Anxious questioners ask, "Is there no sure cure for corns?" We are glad to be able to tell these sufferers that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor will relieve them in a day, and extract corns without pain. It never fails.

What's worrying you, Harry, dear? I'm afraid I'm not worthy of you, sweetheart. Oh, well—keep on worrying.

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."

What's the use of keeping on asking all these questions, when the witness insists on saying 'I don't know'? Perhaps there isn't a great deal of use, answered the investigator. But it is something of a luxury to find a man in this town who is willing to admit there is anything he doesn't know.

W P C 972

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

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.

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

Rheumatism—Cure assured in 24 hours, a new specific, sent by mail on receipt of $1. DR. ROUBY, P.O. Box 355, Montreal

Baking Powder. Formula to make it yourself, easily made at small cost. Equal to the best. Formula sent for 12c. in stamps. A. LAPIERRE, 19 Leroyer St., Montreal.

W. T. ASHBRIDGE, C.E.,
609 TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO.
Plans, Estimates, etc., for
Municipal and Private Sewerage and Water Supply
ESTATE DRAINAGE AND IMPROVEMENTS,
Bridge Foundations, Concrete Construction, Etc.

"BEAVER BRAND" Mackintosh never hardens & is guaranteed Waterproof. Ask for it, take no other. Beaver Rubber Clothing Co., Montreal.

COMMON SENSE KILLS Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, or 381 Queen W. Toronto.

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

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.

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

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

HARRIS Buys Scrap, LEAD, COPPER, BRASS. Wholesale only. Long Distance Telephone 1720. WILLIAM ST., TORONTO.

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

Wanted At Once. Improver to coat-making trade. Will pay well and smart young man will be given a chance to learn cutting. Write C. W. BUNT & CO., Toronto

AGENTS.
Intelligent woman wanted in every town to demonstrate "Taggett's Perfect Skirt Supporter and Waist Fastener" (Canadian patent just granted) attached to corset it connects waist, skirt, and underskirt keeping all in perfect position. Impossible for skirts to sag or shirt waists to work up. Commission or salary. References required. Samples mailed 25c.
Taggett Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.

Shannon LETTER FILES and TRANSFER CASES.
File Complete $1.00. Board and Arch 50c. Simples, Board and Arch, 25c. Binding Cases, $3.00 per dozen complete.
The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Limited 122 and 124 Bay St., TORONTO. Factory: Newmarket.

CANADA PERMANENT
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INCORPORATED 1855.
Paid-up Capital.....$2,600,000
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Branch Offices—Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C.
DEPOSITS are received at interest, paid or compounded yearly
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MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment.
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J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

People don't take long to find out the merits of an article. Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Everyone appreciates a cup of good TEA. .....USE
LUDELLA
Lead packages. CEYLON—IT'S THE BEST. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

Conboy's Improved Carriage Tops
RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR 1893.
Conboy's Patent Roller Tops have met with such universal favor that other manufacturers are now making inferior imitations and selling them on the reputation the Conboy Tops have made. Do not be hoodwinked by any person who recommends an inferior make to be just as good.
The Conboy Roller Tops are as near perfect as skilled workmen can make them.
When you order your Buggy, stipulate with your carriage builder that it is to have a genuine Conboy Roller Top, as imitations are never as good.

PANTS SYSTEM. Write us for instructions on the Best Pants Cutting System in the World. We teach you for very little. Tailors—O. W. BUNT & CO.—Toronto

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

Rokco-Health-Drink
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
SUBSTITUTES TEA AND COFFEE.
A 10c. package will make 75 cups. For sale by all grocers. Ask for it. Agents wanted. Send 10c. for sample half lb. package, pre-paid.
ROKCO M'F'G CO., Toronto, Canada.

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

YOUR NAME
Printed on 25 LOVELY CARDS for only 25c., and this beautiful SOLID GOLD-FILLED RING given free with each order.
The Canadian Card Co., 246 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

EVERY WISE MOTHER KNOWS THE VALUE OF INDIAN WOMAN'S BALM AS A PARTURIENT MEDICINE.

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

$150 will, IF TAKEN at ONCE, buy a PATENT MEDICINE BUSINESS, stock sufficient to make $3,000 worth. No other pill like it on market. Fortune for energetic man. Box 17, TRUTH OFFICE.

Cylinder Engine Machine Dynamo **OILS** Spindle Lard Neatsfoot Castor
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THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO. (LIMITED.) SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Successors to..... Ontario Canoe Co.
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PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Ideal Leather Polish
is the best for
MEN'S WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made in All Colors. Sold Everywhere.

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GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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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
G. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto

FREE! This lovely little Lady's Watch, with guard or chatelaine for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doylies at 10c. each; Lady's Sterling Silver Watch for selling 8 doz. Doylies in latest and prettiest design. They sell at sight. Write and we send them postpaid. Sell them, return our money and we promptly forward your watch free. Unsold doylies returnable. LINEN DOYLY CO., Dept., 'Z,' Toronto.

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

FREE This beautiful Gold-Shell Solitaire Ring, in exquisite Plush-lined case, for selling 1 doz. dainty packets of Heliotrope, Rose and Violet perfume. No bran or sawdust. Sell at 10c. each. Return us $1.20 and receive ring FREE by return mail. Liberal commission, if preferred. Unsold goods returnable.
HOME SUPPLY CO., Dept. 'Z,' Toronto, Ont.

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.

$2.95 **GOLD PLATED.** Cut this out and send it to us with your name and address, and we will forward this watch to you by express for examination. It is a snap-back and bezel dust-proof open face, stem wind and set, gold plated. Handsomely engraved. It looks like a solid gold watch, is fitted with a 7-jewelled American Model Movement that we warrant to give good satisfaction, and is just the watch for tracing purposes. If after careful examination you find this watch to be exactly as represented, pay the express agent $2.95 and charges, and it is yours.
Dept Z. Terry Watch Co., Toronto, Ont.

Deafness and HEAD NOISES relieved by THE COMMON SENSE EARDRUMS.
Made of soft rubber, are safe, comfortable and invisible. Write for pamphlet showing benefit in case of Catarrhal Deafness, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Relaxed, Sunken and Thickened Drums.
The Drum in position
The Common Sense Ear Drum & Medicine Co., Limited, Freehold Building, Toronto.

FREE!
We give this fine 4-Blade Pearl Handle KNIFE for selling 6 Ladies' Gold Plate Shirt Waist BEAUTY PINS at 10 cents each.
Simply send your address and we will forward wicks post-paid. When sold, send the 60 cents and we will send knife, with all charges paid.
Address,
Gem Novelty Co., Toronto, Ont.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS | ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE, MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
SUMMER SAILINGS.
NUMIDIAN—May 6, June 10, July 15.
CALIFORNIAN—May 13, June 17, July 29.
CASPIAN—May 20, June 24.
CORDOVA—May 27, July 1.
Cabin Passage—$50.00 and upwards.
Second Cabin—$35.00, Return $66.50.
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For further information apply to
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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 Rears 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.
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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
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The Mining Review

SATURDAY.....JUNE 3, 1899.

CLOSED DOWN.

Nearly all the larger mines in the Slocan closed down on Wednesday last in consequence of the eight-hour law going into force on the 12th. The Star is working its usual force, but what it will do after the 12th is not known. This is unfortunate, as well for the general public interests as for those of the two parties more nearly interested. A newspaper may properly discuss the merits or demerits of a law that prevents one man from selling his labor and another from buying that labor on terms that best suit both parties, but it has but little scope in the situation as it stands between the men and the owners. Both parties are to an extent handicapped by law. The miner has nothing to dispose of but his labor, and no one can blame him for getting the most he can for it, in an occupation as hazzardous as mining; and, true to nature, the owner wants to make the most out of his property. The situation is simply a business deal between two parties, in which public interests are injured by the drop in operations. Our information is that a large number of the best men have left the camp for other fields and that others are following, which in itself is a matter of serious moment to all concerned.

Another strike of serious moment to Canada has taken place during the last few days. This time it is on the Grand Trunk Railway—all the trackmen have struck for $2.00 a day. The G. T. R., though a very important highway to Canada, has never paid, and its present trouble will not help it any. At one time, when in financial difficulties, the Canadian government guaranteed its bonds, and when the debt and interest ran up to $11,000,000 the Canadian government had to pay it all. For the greater part of its length, it is subjected to water competition on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, so its rates have never been high and its expenses were heavy on a double track line. As we mentioned last week, in referring to strikes, the strikers and their sympathizers are to a certain extent responsible for this trouble also. The entire community, strikers included, are looking for cheap railway fares, cheap goods, which on imports of all kinds implies cheap freights, and to produce them manufacturers as well as dealers must keep down expenses, including wages. When the entire community, strikers included, consent to pay reasonable prices for goods, which included freights, railways can afford to pay higher wages to them, as well as producers of all kinds including dealers. Much of the cause of the grinding down of salaries is owing to railways, producers and dealers endeavoring to meet the demand for cheap travel, transportation and merchandise.

Bro. Houston, of the Nelson Tribune, is great on comparisons. He asserts that The Review and The Kootenaian are alike, and in the same breath sets the one down as Grit and the other Tory. The public would like to know wherein Grit and Tory are alike. We could let this all quietly pass but for the assertion (by inuendo) that the editor of this paper was an office seeker in Manitoba. If the Tribune will prove that the Editor of this paper ever sought an office in any shape or form from any ogvernment under the sun, we will present him with the best hat in Nelson. If, again, that print can show that this paper ever said anything of "Joe" Martin or "Fred" Hume that the facts do not warrant, we will make its editor a present of the leather medal he will earn by his diligence. While, again, the Nelson print is at its "hatred of party," it might explain its continual knifing of the present city council of Nelson. Is it because its mayor licked the editor of the Tribune in the last municipal contest?

We publish in other columns what is given as the respective opinions of the B. C. Government on the eight-hour law. By this it will be seen that the desire of the Hon. Joseph Martin was not to best serve the country, but to catch votes. He said the miners held the balance of power, and that the law had to be enforced. Catching votes was ever and always Joe's ruling motive. He wiped out the separate schools of Manitoba because he thought it would please the Protestants, and they "held the balance of power." It is the balance of power Joe is always after. This is the principle of the petifogging politician, but it is never that of a statesman. A statesman would have consulted the B. C. people before passing such an act; and if, after consulting them, he found it was it was in the interest of the province, it should be passed, he would have passed it and enforced it from the start. He never would search for balances of power.

Things will never be right in this province until the country is given full municipal institutions, with complete local government. In unorganized districts, the people cannot have a $5 bridge, unless a few build it at their own expense; they cannot conduct anything as it ought to be conducted, unless a few put their hands in their pockets to meet current expenses. The same is true of schools in organized districts and even in cities, simply because our municipal system is incomplete. Let the government give the people the power to collect their own taxes, real and personal, and meet their own local expenditures, and then complaints will be reduced to a minimum.

At length a crisis is being reached in the B. C. cabinet. Indeed few expected it could have been so long delayed. Martin, he who conducted Ludgate's case against the province as long as there was a dollar in it, and left him when he could bleed him no more, wants to rule, and, of course, he cannot do it while Cotton is there. To be pointed, there is not room in the small pond for two such fish, and Joe will have to get out.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Mining Review:

DEAR SIR,—I noticed in last week's Paystreak a statement that the council had reversed its motion of granting certain parties privilege to place a waterwheel in the flume. If the editor of the Paystreak can show me where the council ever passed a resolution granting Folliet & McMillan liberty to tamper with the flume I would be obliged to him. If he followed the records of the council meetings he would be better posted. The writer of this is not very fond of rushing into print, but he don't want to be placed in a ridiculous light before the ratepayers of the city.

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN BUCKLEY,
A member of the council.

Sandon, June 1st, '99.

THE REDISTRIBUTION

Of Seats in the Dominion House of Commons.

The following is the full text of the Bill introduced in the House of Commons so far as it relates to the boundaries of constituencies:

(2) The electoral districts of Bothwell, Cardwell and West Ontario are hereby abolished.

(3) The electoral districts of the counties of Kent, Lambton, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Wellington, Perth, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Norfolk, Welland, Brant, Haldimand, Lincoln, Dufferin, Simcoe, Wentworth, Peel, York and Ontario, the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, shall consist of several townships, villages, towns and cities and other lands declared by chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, entitled "An Act respecting the territorial division of Ontario for municipal and judicial purposes," as constituting said respective counties and the said respective districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, except that for the purposes of this act the county of Middlesex shall not include the City of London or any portion thereof, the county of Wentworth shall not include the City of Hamilton or any portion thereof, and the county of York shall not include the City of Toronto or any portion thereof.

(4) The electoral district of the City of London shall consist of the City of London and shall return one member.

(5) The electoral district of the City of Hamilton shall consist of the City of Hamilton and shall return two members.

(6) The electoral district of the City of Toronto shall consist of the City of Toronto, and shall be divided into four electoral districts, each of which shall return one member.

(7) The counties of Dufferin, Haldimand, Lincoln, Peel, Welland and Wentworth and the territorial districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound shall each be an electoral district and shall each return one member.

(8) The counties of Brant, Lambton, Elgin, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford and Perth shall each be divided into two electoral districts each district to return one member.

(9) The counties of Kent, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Middlesex, Simcoe, Wellington and York shall each be divided into three electoral districts, each of which districts shall return one member.

(10) Where under the foregoing provisions any county or city is to be divided into more than one electoral district such divisions shall be made by a board of commissioners consisting of three persons, being judges of the supreme court of judicature for Ontario, who for that purpose shall be appointed by letters patent under the great seal, and who shall divide the City of Toronto and each such city and county into the number of electoral districts by this act assigned to them respectively. The letters patent appointing the commissioners shall request the commissions in making the divisions to consider the distribution of the population according to the last Dominion census, the public convenience and such divisions as appear to them best calculated to do substantial justice.

(11) In case of the death or resignation or refusal of any one or more of such commissioners to act, a successor or successors shall in like manner be appointed.

(12) The commissioners shall complete such divisions within a time to be limited by said letters patent, and shall report such divisions to the secretary of state, making a separate report as to each electoral district so set apart by them, and shall set forth in such report the boundaries of the electoral districts to which such refers, and the municipalities comprised therein, and assign an appropriate designation to the electoral district in question; and upon receipt by the secretary of state of the reports of the commissioners completing the divisions aforesaid, the respective territories by such respctive reports described as constituting the respective electoral districts into which the said City of Toronto and the respective counties shall have been divided as aforesaid shall, subject to the provisions of section 18 of this act, become and be electoral districts as if the same had been so set apart and established as such by this act.

(13) Each report shall be signed by the commissioners, or, in case of disagreement, by a majority of them, and the report of the majority of the commissioners shall be the report of the commissioners.

(14) Each separate report shall be published by the secretary of state in the Canada Gazette forthwith after its receipt thereof by him.

(15) In the province of Quebec the following changes shall be made in the electoral districts as constituted under the Representation Act and the acts of 1892 and 1893, amending the same.

The following clauses providing for the repeal of the gerrymander of Chateauguay, Berthier, Bagot, Rouville and L'Assomption. (a) The parish of Lavaltrie is transferred from the electoral district of L'Assomption to the electoral district of Berthier. (b) The Indian village and reserve of Caughnawago is transferred from the electoral district of Chateauguay to the electoral district of Laprairie and Napierville.

(16) Sub-section 6 of section 2 of chapter 11 of the statutes of 1892 is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor: In the Province of Prince Edward Island there shall be three electoral districts, designated as follows: The electoral of Prince, which shall consist of the county of Prince, and shall return two members. The electoral district of Queens, which shall consist of the county of Queens, and shall return two members. The electoral district of Kings, which shall consist of the county of Kings, and shall return one member.

(17) Section — of the above statute is hereby amended by striking out sub-section (b) and substituting the following: The electoral district of the county of St. John only.

(18) Nothing herein shall operate so as to change the constitution of the electoral districts as they now exist until the dissolution of the present parliament.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course.

Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

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

The clouds have hardly held more rain drops than the tears which have fallen from women's eyes. There is a world of truth in the old song which said: "Man must work, and woman must weep." Women must weep not only for the troubles and ills of those they love, but because of the physical agony and suffering that they themselves endure in silence.

Nine-tenths of the pain and suffering that women undergo could be avoided by a little knowledge, and a resort to the right remedy. When a woman feels weak, sick, nervous, fretful and despondent, and suffers from pains in the back and sides, and burning and dragging down sensations, she is suffering from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for ailing women. It acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that make maternity possible. It makes them strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain, and tones the nerves. It does away with the usual discomforts of the timorous period, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. No honest dealer will urge a substitute for this superior medicine.

"I cannot say too much for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Miss Clara Baird, of Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Pa. "I cannot praise it too highly for the good it did me. If any one doubts this give them my name and address."

Send for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Paper-bound, 31 one-cent stamps; cloth-bound, 50 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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.

Established in 1895.

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Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors.
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AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

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LEADS Them All..

Lambert's Syrup Douglas Pine

Will cure your cold when all others fail. Try it and prove it. Sold by all druggists.
Price 25c a bottle.

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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.

Groft's Blend—the best Scotch Whiskey in Canada at the Clifton.
John Buckley, Proprietor.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
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EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.
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Write for Circular.

JUST ARRIVED
2 TONS
WALL PAPER
12 CASES OF STATIONERY
CLIFFE & CO., Sandon.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Panic in Stocks it Caused and the Experience With Other Inventions.

Mr. Marconi's brilliant success in telegraphing across the English channel without wires, says the London Engineering, was, of course, taken advantage of by operators on the stock exchange to depress prices and to endeavor to create a panic among holders of submarine cable shares. Fortunately the plan fell flat, for, although there was a sharp depression, it soon fell away.

Most of us can remember the panic which occurred among shareholders in gas undertakings when, soon after the electric light was introduced, it was announced that Edison had invented a lamp suitable for indoor illumination. Holders threw their script on the market and prices fell enormously. Those who were capable of forming a correct judgement, and had the courage of opinions, reaped a rich harvest.

It was in 1878—more than 20 years ago—that the world was startled by the brilliant Jablochkoff lighting of the avenue de l'Opera in Paris, and jumped to the conclusion that a new eraof illumination had arrived. Yet today what an insignificant part does electricity in the lighting of this country! At the end of 1898 the capital employed in electric lighting was about fourteen millions sterling, while the capital employed in gas manufacture and distribution was seventy-six millions, and fourteen and a half millions were spent annually upon making gas. It is not that electricity has rendered £14,000,000 worth of gas works idle, but that it has succeeded in obtaining a small share of the 20 years' growth of demand.

It was in 1876, if we remember rightly, that the first telephone was brought to this country, and a year or two later the microphone transmitter was invented, the two being then practically perfect. The government, as owners of the telegraph system, took fright and endeavored to safeguard themselves by laying a tax of 10 per cent. on the receipts of the telephone company. Yet during the 20 years the telegraph business has increased by bounds, while the telephone service is still a long way from even reasonable efficiency.

Mr. Marconi erected his apparatus on the South Foreland, and showed in a day that the problem of communicating with light ships had been completely solved. The daily papers reported the proceedings, and the writers, giving the rein to their imaginations, saw messages flying through the ether over all the oceans in the world. Next came the fall in shares, which threatened for a moment to develop into a disastrous panic. Fortunately sounder counsels prevailed, and holders remembered that an industry which employs 30,000,000 of capital is not to be overturned in a day.

Ymir and District.

A Hellsburg has gone out prospecting to Rover creek.

Take it as a whole Ymir camp is looking up. The prospectors are going out into the hills, and the boys are doing their assessment work.

S. L. Long, general manager of the Porto Rico, arrived yesterday, and operations will soon be in swing again at that mine, as employes have been taken on.

Joe Burgoine has leased the Ross House for six months from the first of June. He is well known as an excellent chef and, no doubt, will be well patronized.

The waterworks company are doing a lot of work so as to be able to have the water on some time this month. It looks like business to see pipes being forwarded from the depot to various points.

J. E. Saucier, president of the Rossland-Ymir Mining and Development Company, left a few days ago for Kaslo. During his stay here he acquired for his company the Golden Ridge Fraction, adjoining the Bruce group.

Supplies are going up to the Ymir mine, and as soon as the rock crusher piece of machinery arrives from Chicago, which was damaged in the recent accident, the 40 stamps will be in full swing again. Concentrates are being steadily shipped to Nelson smelter and crude ore will before long be hauled down from the mine. Two engineers went up yesterday to inspect the Evening Star and brought down some rock from the ledge, which is four feet thick and looks most promising.

F. S. Algiers was in town a few days with some magnificient specimens of ore from the Vermont mineral claim, in which he is interested with Dr. Keller. The characteristics of the ore are magnetic iron, copper and gold interspersed with quartz. The vein, which is 22 feet in width, has been traced for 600 feet. It has been decided to sink 50 feet further at the present time, a good force of men being employed, and $2,000 in development work will be done this summer. Previous assays went $15 to the ton, but no assays have been made from recent discoveries, but from appearances they would carry high values.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

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 affected 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. Vickey, 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.

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 [illegible] and will give you an appetite. [illegible] per Bottle.

Be sure you get the genuine | DAVIS & LAWRENCE [illegible] Limited, Montreal

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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.

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LEAVE	DAILY	ARRIVE
6.20 a.m.	Nelson	5.35 p.m.
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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.

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No customs difficulties.
Connections daily to points reached via Nakusp. Daily (except Sunday) to points reached via Rosebery and Slocan City.
Train leaves Sandon daily at 7.45 a. m.
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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 Folk	" 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 "
" 10.38 "	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.

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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

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

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

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

Our prices the lowest.

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Ladies' Mackintoshes,
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Rubber Overshoes,
Rubber Boots.

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HOTEL SANDON

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

Rates $2.50 to $4.00 per day.
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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.

Do you see this package?

keep it in your mind

and when you ask for "Athlete"

See that this is what you get.

About the House.

SOUPS.

Potato Soup.—Possibly this is the least expensive and the most quickly prepared. Pare and slice three or four potatoes and cook in a very little water. Put a quart of milk in a double boiler, or in a basin over an asbestos mat, that it may not scorch, and add a tablespoonful of chopped onion. Skim out the potatoes when soft, mash and rub through a colander; blend half a tablespoonful of cornstarch with a little melted butter, cook two minutes, then stir it into the scalding milk, add the potato and cook five minutes. Serve hot with croutons, small squares of bread browned in a hot oven.

Canned Tomatoes.—Make a delicious soup. Put a quart of canned or freshly-stewed tomatoes into a porcelain- or granite saucepan; add a teacupful of boiling water, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of granulated sugar, and a slight dusting of white pepper. In a basin or small saucepan, heat a tablespoonful of butter very hot, do not brown it; add a few slices of onion; cook gently five minutes then add a tablespoonful of cornstarch or flour mixed smoothly with a little cold water; stir and immediately pour in a teacupful of boiling milk, and simmer two or three minutes. Strain and serve with crackers crisped in a hot oven.

Mock Bisque Soup.—Strain a pint of canned or freshly-stewed tomatoes; heat to boiling a quart of milk, as directed for potato soup. Melt a tablespoonful of butter; pour in two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch blended with half a teacupful of thick cream, stirring rapidly as you pour, and cook a few minutes. Season with a scant teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of white pepper, and bits of butter, as if a rich soup is desired. To be served with croutons or crackers.

Onion Soup.—Melt a piece of butter the size of an egg; slice into it a medium-sized onion, and fry a delicate brown; add three gills of milk and one of cream; season to taste with pepper and celery salt. Split three or four Boston crackers put in a tureen, and over them strain the hot milk.

Green Corn Soup.—Into a saucepan put half a can of corn; crush the kernels as much as may be; add a pint of milk and half a pint of cream, and cook ten minutes; meantima frying two slices of onion in a little butter. Add this to the milk; thicken with flour made into a smooth paste with a little cold milk; season with salt and pepper; cook three minutes and strain.

Soup from Lima Beans.—Heat a pint of fresh-cooked or canned beans, press through a colander, add a quart of milk and a teacupful of cream, season with a tablespoonful of butter and the usual condiments, and simmer fifteen minutes. Serve in soup plates, and at each cover place a saucer of very small crackers.

Cream of Asparagus.—Cut young tender stalks into inch lengths, boil until tender in water to cover, and rub through a sieve. Into a quart of hot milk put a heaping tablespoonful of butter, add the asparagus pulp, two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, and pour over very thin slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Cut finely a large bunch of celery, cook soft in only water enough to cover and rub through a coarse colander. Scald a pint of half milk and half cream and add to the celery, also the water in which it was boiled. Season with white pepper and salt, and slightly thicken with a little flour, blended with melted butter. Serve with inch-wide finger lengths of delicately toasted bread.

Never use butter that is in the least off flavor. White pepper makes a more delicate soup. If soups maigre are too thick, they are not relished and they lack body if too thin. Soups should be served very hot. The tureen should first be heated; this may be done by placing it on the stove shelves, with which nearly all stoves are now supplied, or it may be filled with boiling water a few minutes. When wanted, drain quickly and fill.

Soup plates should be heated. The mistress should serve the soup from the dish placed on the table. Note that it is not good form to serve too large a quantity; only a small portion as an appetizer for the more substantial viands which follow.

THE BIRTHDAY FLOWER.

For a child's birthday party let the table be decorated with the flower of the month in which the child was born, as: January, snowdrop; February, the primrose; March, violet; April, daisy; May, hawthorn; June, wild rose; July, lily; August, poppy; September, convolvulus; October, hops; November chrysanthemum; December, holly. Each has an appropriate sentiment attached to it. The snowdrop means consolation; the primrose, youthful sunshine; the violet, modesty; the daisy, innocence; the hawthorne, hope; the wild rose, simplicity; the lily, purity; the poppy, the comfort of sleep; the convolvulus, contentment; hops, aspiration; the chrysanthemum, cheerfulness; holly, foresight and protection.

THINGS MOTHERS SHOULDN'T DO

She should not forget that if she treats her boy as a gentleman, she will do much toward making him a gentleman.

She should not treat her boy to perpetual frowns, scoldings, and fault-findings. "Sugar attracts more flies than vinegar." Love wins her boy to a noble manhood.

She should never be so busy or hard pressed for time that she cannot listen to him. If he lives to be a man he will all too soon leave her. She should make the most of him, while she has him.

She should encourage outdoor exercise or sports, and she should not forget to train him with proper regard for his personal appearance.

She should never allow him to form such habits as coming to the table in his shirt sleeves, neglecting his nails or teeth, or carrying soiled handkerchiefs about with him.

She should never nag him, or forget that he is a creature of reason, not an animal that requires to be driven.

She should not try to break her boy's will, but be thankful that he is manly enough to have a mind of his own.

VALUE OF EGGS.

Eggs can be used as a substitute for paste or mucilage to seal a letter or a jar of jelly.

The white of an egg will allay the smart of a burn if bound upon it immediately, excluding the air.

Half a dozen eggs given immediately after an emetic will render corrosive sublimate harmless.

The white of an egg beaten and swallowed will dislodge a fish bone from the throat.

When a mustard plaster is mixed with the white of an egg, instead of water, no blister will follow its application.

In testing eggs remember that a good egg will sink and a bad egg will swim; if it is difficult to remember which is which, just stop to think that a fresh egg sinks because of the water in its own composition.

Another test of a thoroughly fresh egg is the distinctness with which the yolk may be seen when the egg is held up to the light.

LET THE CHILDREN LAUGH.

Chavasse, an eminent surgeon, says: "Encourage your children to be merry and to laugh aloud. A good, hearty laugh expands the chest and makes the blood bound merrily along. Commend me to a good laugh, not to a little, sniggering laugh, but to one that will sound right through the house. It will not only do your child good, but will be a benefit to all who hear and be an important means of driving the blues away from a dwelling. Merriment is very catching and spreads in a remarkable manner, few being able to resist the contagion. A hearty laugh is delightful harmony. Indeed it is the best af all music.

CHILDREN'S FOOD.

While mothers should keep their children clothed as well as means and time permit, they must not forget that, while any old thing may do for a child to wear without serious discomfort, too much care cannot be taken in regard to food. This is especially true of the growing children in school. An eminent physician says that "school experiences are particularly apt to encourage irritation and waste of nerve and muscle tissue. Hence the need during school life of special care with respect to diet."

ABOUT IRONING.

To get the best results the starching should be solid, stiff enough to stand wear, and flexible enough to give to your movements.

A high polish should not be aimed at but instead a fine even finish. Neckbands of shirts should be ironed in their original shape, and set up at right angles with the shirt to allow the neck free play.

Very stiff work does more damage to your linen than washing and wear combined. Solid and flexible is the thing.

SORE MOUTH.

Children frequently have sores on their tongues, caused from a deranged stomach, more commonly known as story blisters. Sulphur is the very best remedy known. It stands far ahead of the mouth washes composed of sage, borax, alum, etc., and is not so painful. If the child is too small to hold the sulphur in its mouth dry, mix it with butter. If it swallows it so much the better.

SIBERIA'S WHEAT.

Thousands of Tons Were Available For Export Last Year.

A few years ago some of the best writers on the Russian Empire, including Prince Krapotkin, believed that the wheat producing capabilities of Siberia has been much overrated, and that the country would never be able to produce much more of the cereal than it needs for its own consumption. But as the Siberian railroad has pushed through new regions, and thousands of Russian families have followed its advance and made new homes, it begins to look as though the writers who held pessimistic views concerning Siberian agriculture were mistaken.

In the Altai mining district, last year over 300,000 tons of surplus wheat were produced and only 5 per cent. of the available agricultural lands have yet been brought into cultivation. In the fertile steppe country opened up by the western section of the railroad, 64,500 tons of wheat were raised for export where until recently it was necessary to import wheat every year for local consumption.

Few persons have sufficient wisdom to prefer censure, which is useful, to praise which deceives them.—Rochefoucauld.

Interesting for Women.

The former Empress Eugenie has gone to the Continent in accordance with her custom and will not return to England for eight months. Much of her time will be spent on the Riviera and in travelling on her yacht. Her English home at Farnborough is said to be a most substantial building of red brick and stone, unpretentious, but most comfortable. Unlike many English country places, it is supplied with gas, equipped with a steam plant, and supplied with hydrants for protection in case of fire. It is surrounded by beautifully wooded grounds. This is in reality, Eugenie's home, although she spends a large part of every year in travel. She is an early riser in spite of the fact that she suffers from insomnia. Two friends live with her, and her household consists of ten servants. The regular routine of the day is described as monotonously quiet. Breakfast is an early meal, and is followed by letter writing and reading the newspapers, which are attended to by Eugenie's two devoted friends. She sometimes visits the village of Farnborough in the morning, and regularly before luncheon every day a visit is made to the mausoleum on the grounds where the Emperor and the Prince Imperial are buried. The afternoon the Empress usually spends in walking through the grounds. On her visits to London Eugenie is accompanied always by four servants. Her comfortable and dignified estate of semi royalty is maintained with her own fortune, which is said to be large enough to keep her in luxury and will probably continue to be sufficient for the rest of her life. She gives liberally to charities in the neighborhood of her English home. Her entire time is spent in Farnborough, save for occasional visits to London, which are made to attend to her business interests. She is said not to be sad, in spite of the loneliness of her life. She has a bicycle track at Farnborough, for her young relatives, and takes great delight in their society when they visit her. The friendship of Queen Victoria has always been a boon to her, and the English sovereign has never failed to recognize her equal rights. In the official court journal, every mention of the Empress is made to place her on an exactly equal footing with the Queen.

Marcella Sembrich has a superb collection of jewels, which are valued at more than $200 000. They are customarily carried in a casket built to contain the different articles, and this is always carefully guarded. On the day that she arrived Mme. Sembrich who is not a tall woman, seemed a foot or two taller than her customary height. The members of the company who crossed on the steamer with her were unable to account for the change as they stood among the trunks awaiting the inspection of the luggage. One of them was finally unable to endure the uncertainty any longer, and went over to find out the reason for her increased stature. Then it was discovered that Mme. Sembrich was standing on her jewel casket. There was no other way of securing the customary protection while the trunks were opened, so she mounted the box in order to protect it from any possible danger. A somewhat similar incident happened once in Russia. Mme. Sembrich was travelling from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, She, her husband and the jewel box were in one compartment, while her maid and the courier with whom she usually travels were in another car. The other passengers in the car were an officer whom they had met in St. Petersburg and two strange men. After the train left Moscow the officer told Mme. Sembrich that he had recognized the two men as notorious thieves who had lately been released from prison and were doubtless on the train for the purpose of getting at her jewels, which were famous in Russia. He promised to keep guard from the outside. Mme. Sembrich and her husband locked the door and alternated in sitting on the jewel casket until Warsaw was reached in the early morning hours. Then a policeman was brought to the car, and under his supervision, the singer and her jewels were safely carried to the hotel. Many of them were given to the singer by admirers in Russia—some of whom were not even known to her by name. The most valuable part of the collection is a superb set of sapphires.

Few persons who have seen the German Empress would believe that she spends money extravagantly on her dresses, yet she is said to keep twelve women constantly employed on her wardrobe, under the supervision of a maid of honor. When she is about to take a journey requiring especial ceremony this number is increased to forty, and for every wedding she attends the Empress is said to order fifteen new dresses. In addition to the dresses made in her private establishment, there are court gowns brought from Vienna to be worn on state occasions. These are so long that the trains have to be carried to enable the Empress to walk, and are frequently studded with jewels. The value of one dress, including the jewels applied to the train, is said to have been $20,000. The rule at the German court makes it impossible for the Empress to appear twice at the state functions in the same costume, and much of the work done by the twelve dressmakers is in making alterations so that the rule may not be broken and the dresses have a different look though they are really the same. The Empress, when in full dress wears many jewels. Some of these are the property of the Crown, and she is entitled to use them only so long as her husband remains Emperor. She has no right to wear them as a widow. But she has some beautiful gems given to her by the Emperor at their marriage, and a beautiful collection of pearls left to her by the late Empress Augusta. The Empress Friederich is most economical in matters of dress, and so are the majority of women who come to the German event. At the so-called "Schleppe Cour" or "train court," which corresponds to a presentation in England, the costumes are not brilliant. The most necessary thing is a train of satin of a certain length. Some of these trains appear to have been in use for years—indeed, until most of the satin has been worn away, and only the back remains. They are handed down for years in families, and hitched on to the dresses, of various members of the families to qualify them for presentation at this formal court function.

DAMMING THE NILE.

The Wonders of the Great Reservoir Just Started at Assuan.

Since the building of the pyramids Egypt has seen few such gigantic undertakings as the construction of the great reservoir dam at Assuan, the foundation stone of which was laid a few days ago by the Duke of Connaught, says the London Mail.

This dam will be a mile and a quarter in length; the height of the coping-stone, will be 300 feet above the bed of the lower river, and for 140 miles Father Nile will feel the influence of this great impounding of waters.

English engineers and English surveyors have planned this great enterprise, English money is at the back of it, and English bondholders will, next perhaps to the cultivators of the soil on the Nile banks, derive the greatest benefit.

Five thousand dusky natives are already at work; one order for 3,000,000 barrels of European cement has been or is about to be delivered; thousands of tons of granite ashlar are being quarried from the Assuan side of the river. Never has the ancient river on whose bosom Moses was cradled seen such industry. John Bull has very much arrived.

The dam will be built of material taken from the quarries at Assuan, whence came the granite used for the construction of the Thames embankment.

On its completion the reservoir will hold 250,000,000,000 gallons of water, and across this huge artificial lake a bridge will stretch, and camel trains and pedestrains will pass over, and all will be life and bustle and hurry. Never had the descendants of Pharaoh such a shaking up.

And what is the object of it all? "Egypt is the Nile, and the Nile is Egypt." In that ancient saying the whole business may be summed up. The dam will bottle up the rich Nile waters;

MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND

will be irrigated; 2,500 square miles will be reclaimed from the deserts; in short, the dam will increase the country's productive capacity by 25 per cent. Egypt's output of raw sugar will in a year or two be doubled perhaps trebled.

Here is a chance for the "depressed" British farmer. Let him go to Egypt. The soil there, when it can get Nile water, is more kind than that at home, Cotton and sugar command high prices, and one acre will produce from four to five hundredweight of long-staple cotton. When the great dam is completed vast tracts of land will be capable of producing two, if not three, crops in the year.

The work will be completed in a little over five years from now. This is the first time a river approaching the size of the Nile has had a dam built in it. Another novel thing about this altogether novel undertaking is that it will be both a dam and a waterway.

Now, as to the cost. When one considers the stupendous character of the scheme, the many difficulties that will have to be overcome, and the incalculable benefits that will accrue, the price does not appear exorbitant. The contractors are to receive, in round figures, £160,000 a year for thirty years, making in all about £4,800,000.

The period over which this payment is to extend must carry conviction to the minds of other nations who have set longing eyes on the valley of the Nile that Great Britain means to hold onto it, for some time, at any rate.

A curious obstacle was at the outset placed in the way of realizing the scheme. The original plans for the construction of the dam would have involved the disappearance of the famous ruins of Philae.

Miles of petitions were drawn up and submitted to the authorities, and scores of alternative plans suggested some of them worthy the imaginative minds that had conceived them. One was to remove Philae, stone by stone, to Cairo, thus bringing it still easier within the reach of tourists.

Finally the engineers modified their plans, and the dam will be one-third lower than was at first proposed. Still, when the reservoir is finished, Philae will never be itself again; for the waters will wash the feet of the temples that for ages have stood like sentinels guarding the boundary of Nubia and Egypt.

This is unfortunate, but the most enthusiastic of Egyptologists will confess that the sacrifice is not in vain.

YOUNG FOLKS.

DREAMS.

To dream of angels means joy; ants denote good trade; apples denote a wedding—sours ones denoting bad luck, sweet ones prosperity and good luck.

To dream of a donkey denotes bad luck, and it is said to ride one is scorn to hold one is much toil; and to dream you are beating one, you'll mourn.

To dream of a cloudy morning shows ill luck and grief; but to see a bright sunny morn in your dream will bring you good news.

To dream you hear dogs barking and howling is a bad sign.

To dream you hear bells is a sign of enmity, or if you hear the wind blowing it denotes hatred and quarrling.

To dream of birds' nests or eggs shows good luck will come to you; but if you dream you are eating eggs, then sorrow is in store for you.

Clear water seen in a dream denotes good news, just as dirty water denotes ill luck to the dreamer.

If you dream you are crossing a bridge, an elevation in life is in store for you; or if the bridge be broken, difficulty and strife lie before you.

Cats denote bad luck, except it be a black one that you dream of, then this is lucky.

To dream of cattle denotes riches to come, while to dream of a sweep shows good luck will you attend.

Clocks are good to dream about, but if they strike then bad luck is the result.

To dream of fowls is good news; and if they crow, better luck still.

Old clothes denote a fire.

To dream of a corpse denotes fortune to you.

To dream of horses, horse shoes, horsemen and such things, means riches and good luck.

To dream you are drinking wine, denotes news, or if you dream you are in a wine cellar, it denotes an illness.

Tears denote you'll be lucky in your situation; teeth falling out is a good sign; but to break them off, ill luck.

Rats and ravens denote ill will, death, and disgrace.

To lose a ring indicates sickness.

To dreams of lambs indicate pleasure, riches, etc.

To be writing shows misery, as also is it denoted by dreaming of worry.

Dead horses indicate much adversity.

Goats, flowers, or flying in the air are good omens to all.

Clean clothes denote prosperity, unclean linen, sickness and trouble.

ELSIE'S GARDENING.

Little Elsie felt herself quite a gardener as she quietly walked across the lawn with her new rake and watering can.

"My garden will always look nice now, for I can rake it smooth with my new rake, and I shall water it every evening and then the seeds will all come up and the flowers will look fresh."

Elsie held up her head and looked quite proud.

She had not gone far before she met her brother Dick.

"Ah!" said he, "you are going to your garden. Have you any seed to set?"

"No," said Elsie; "it is not the right time."

"Doll seed may be set at any time," said Dick, taking two large beans out of his pocket. "Don't set them very deep in the ground, and come every morning to see if they have come up."

Dick was very fond of playing tricks on his sister though his mother told him it was wrong to do so, and he laughed as he saw Elsie going off with her beans, which she set near some flower pots.

One morning Dick went off to the garden with a small paper parcel tucked under his coat, and hid himself behind some bushes.

Presently Elsie came along, and when she looked at her garden she spread out her hands and said:

"Oh!"

Close by the flower pots, lay a little wax doll. Elsie ran to the house, calling out:

"Mother, mother! my doll seed has come up. It has grown into a real doll. Come and look."

But when her mother came and saw Dick looking through the bushes, she said: "Oh! Dick, Dick! you have been playing your sister another trick."

THE BIRDS' PETITION.

Dear Brothers of the Earth:

We, your little brothers of the air, wish and hereby request you to show the little kindnesses which we ask of you.

Whenever you go out to the woods in winter or early spring always take with you some corn or bread for us, as our supply of berries will be nearly gone by that time.

Never take a gun or slingshot into the woods with you.

Please never destroy our nests or take our young or eggs.

Whenever you see a young bird on the ground lift it up into its little home.

Tell your mammas and aunties never to wear feathers in their hats, as thousands of us are slaughtered every year to decorate bonnets.

And we promise you that we will repay your favors by delighting you with our quaint pranks and sweet songs.

Signed, Robin, Bluebird, Sparrow, Chickadee, Oriole and many others.

Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible.—Addison.

How Finley McGill Held the Pier

BY ROBERT BARR.

This is a story of war's alarms, and the agony that comes through man's inhumanity to man. It is generally supposed that it is upon the common soldier that the brunt of battle falls; but very often highly-placed officers are called upon to suffer for their country, and it is the pathetic tale of one of these war dogs that I now set myself to relate, hoping that his heroism may thus retain a place in the annals of the land. If Madame History, after listening to my tale of woe, reserves a modest niche in the temple of fame for Captain Angus McKerricher, I shall be more than satisfied.

We, in Western Canada, were always a bloodthirsty gang, and our military system has since been plagiarised by Germany and France. Service in the ranks was compulsory, and one whole day in the year was devoted to drill, the consumption of stimulants, and the making of effete Europe tremble. This memorable annual festival was the 24th of May, the birthday of the Queen. Unless a day in the middle of harvest had been chosen, no more inopportune time could have been selected than the 24th of May, so far as the farmers were concerned. The leaves were just out on the trees, the roads were becoming passable again through the drying of the mud, and spring work was at its height. It was, therefore, extremely inconvenient for farmers to turn their ploughshares into muzzle-loaders, and go from three to thirteen miles to the village and revel in gore, yet the law made attendance compulsory.

For years the rigour of military discipline had been mitigated by a well-known device. Some neighbour, at the reading of the roll, would shout "Here," when an absentee's name was called, and so the reports that went in to the Government always showed the most marvellously constant attendance on duty that has ever gone on record. No wonder the Queen sat securely on her throne, and was unafraid.

Thus the Empire ran serenely on until Angus McKerricher was made captain of the militia. I don't know why he was appointed, but I think it was because he was the only man in the district who owned a sword, which had descended to him from his Highland ancestry, doubtless escaping confiscation by the English soldiery, and was thus preserved to become the chief support to the British throne—certainly a change from its use in younger days. I was a small boy when Angus first took command, but I well remember the dismay his action spread over the district. Angus knew personally every man in the county, which, to parody Gilbert, was

A fact they hadn't counted upon,
When they first put his uniform on.

The captain's uniform consisted of his ordinary clothes, rendered warlike by a scarlet sash, looped over the left shoulder, and tied in a sanguinary knot under the right arm, or "oxter," as Angus termed that portion of his body. But what added perturbation to the feelings of the crowd assembled on the parade-ground was the long claymore, held perpendicularly up the rigid right arm, the hilt almost down to the knee, the point extending above the head, as Angus stood erect, with heels together and chin held high. Even the dullest of us could perceive that the slovenliness of our former captains, in happy-go-lucky style of deportment, was a thing of the past. We were now face to face with the real terrors of war, in the person of Captain Angus McKerricher.

The stout yeomanry were all drawn up in line, and beside the statue-like figure of the captain stood the town clerk, or whatever the official was who kept the roll of able-bodied citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who were liable to military service. The day began with the calling of the names.

"Peter McAlpine!"
"Here."
"John Finlayson!"
"Here."
"Dugald McMillan!"
"Here."
"Sandy McCallum!"
"Here."
"Baldy McVannel!"
"Present."

At this juncture the suddenly uplifted sword of the captain stopped the reading of the roll.

"Baldy McVannel, step forward from the ranks!" was the sharp command of the armed officer. There was a moment's apprehensive silence, but no one stepped from the ranks, which was not to be wondered at, for Baldy was at that moment peacefully ploughing his field seven good miles away, and "present" had been answered by his friend and relative, McCallum, who had varied the word from his own answer, "Here," the better to escape notice, a plan which had always been successful before. Deep was the scowl on the captain's face.

"Put him down fur a fine," he said to the clerk.

"He's over the aadge," cried McCallum, who felt that he had to stand by his absent friend.

"He's neither over not under the aage, Sandy," said the captain with decision; "he's between thirty and forty, and he should have been here this day, as he very well knows. Put him down for a fine—a dollar."

An ignored law suddenly enforced carries consternation into a community. The infliction of these fines made a greater financial panic in our district than the failure of the Upper Canada Bank. More than two-thirds of the effective warriors of the township proved to be absent, and the commercial agitation caused by this unexpected clapping on of fines penetrated to the furthest bounds of the municipality. A dollar was, indeed, a dollar in those days, and not to be lightly parted with. However, such was the law, and there was no help for it; but the inflicting of the penalty did nothing towards increasing the popularity of the captain, although it did increase the attendance on parade for many a year after.

Vengeance came swiftly. It had been anticipated that it would take the form of a fight between McKerricher and one of the indignant friends of an absentee as soon as parade was over, and the friend had taken on board sufficient whisky to make him quarrelsome, which was not as large a quantity as some of our temperance friends might imagine. There was Celtic blood in the locality, and it flowed freely from punched noses on less momentous occasions than the day of the grand muster. After the dismissal of the troops, the captain kept his good sword in his hand, and it was still too early in the afternoon for any to have courage enough to attack him with bare fists. That was expected later, for it takes time to reach the proper pitch, even with potent Canadian malt. However, revenge presented itself to the captain in strictly legal guise. A villager, learned in the law, engineered the matter, and the constable arrested McKerricher on the charge of carrying a knife with a blade longer than the statutes allowed. About that time there had become prevalent a villainous-looking dirk, with a long, sharply-pointed blade, which shut up like an ordinary jack-knife, but which had, at the back of the handle, a catch, which held the blade rigid, once opened. This weapon had, in more than one row, which, in ordinary circumstances, have been innocent enough, proved disastrous, and a law had been passed to suppress it. No man was allowed to carry, concealed or in sight, any knife with a blade more than six inches long, and there must be no device that held the blade rigid. It was alleged that McKerricher's sword violated this ordinance, and that he had paraded the town with this illegal instrument in plain sight, to the terror and dismay of her Majesty's faithful subjects, be the same more or less, in the case made and provided, etc.—in fact, I do not remember the exact legal phraseology of the indictment, but, anyhow, it was in words to that effect. In vain the captain pleaded that the sword was a necessary implement of his new trade as militia officer, and that the peace and comfort of the realm had not been visibly interfered with through his carrying of it; but it was easily proven that he had retained his sword while not on duty, and that said instrument was a knife within the meaning of the Act, its blade being more than six inches in length, firmly affixed to the handle aforesaid. The magistrate fined him five dollars, and administered a solemn warning from the bench.

"Cot bless her," exclaimed an indignant Northerner, when the verdict was made known; "if she waants ta lah, let her have awl ta lah!"

In other words, if the law against absentees was to be enforced, let us also set the law regarding jack-knives in motion.

But it was the Fenian scare that brought out the superb Napoleonic qualities of Captain McKerricher, as great crises always develop the latent genius of notable men. "To arms!" was the cry, and everything that would shoot, except the blacksmith's anvil, with which we used to celebrate the Queen's birthday, was brought into requisition. Shotguns, muskets and rifles were brought down from their wooden pegs along the hewn walls of the log houses. We youngsters were set at moulding bullets, and it was great fun. Every house possessed bullet moulds, iron arrangements, like a pair of pincers, with metal cups at the business end, where a small hole at the junction of the closed cups enabled you to pour in the melted lead. There was also a couple of sharp blades, forming part of the handles, which, working on the principle of nut-crackers, enabled you to clip off the lead protuberance, and leave a perfectly moulded bullet, which would kill a man as effectively as if it had been cast by the Government. Mounted men had rushed galloping up the main roads from the lake and along the concession lines, shouting as they passed, "The Fenians are coming!" pausing for no comment, but hurrying forward with the news. It needed no other warning to cause every man who could shoulder a gun to make his way as quickly as possible with whatever weapon he had to the village which he knew would be the rendezvous. It seems sunny to look back on this commotion, for there was no more chance of the Fenians coming to our part of the country than there was of the Russians; nevertheless, we did not stop to think about that until later, and if invaders had come, I am willing to risk an even collar that they would have wished themselves safe once more in Buffalo saloons, in spite of the justly celebrated reputation of our own brands of liquor, for they would have come into a peaceful community that would rather fight than eat. Few of us knew anything about the merits of the Irish question of that day; out attention being absorbed in politics that pertained to the talismanic names of "John A.," or George Brown. Still, if invasion came, we were all willing to fight first and inquire into the case afterwards.

The northern shore of Lake Erie—at least, that part with which I am acquainted—is a coast perfect as a defence. High perpendicular clay walls, quite unscalable, form a barrier which no enemy of sense would care to encounter. It must not be supposed that I am accusing the Fenians of having been men of sense, for I have no such intention; but even they would hesitate to attempt the clay walls of Western Canada. However, the eagle eye of the commander at once viewed the weak point in our defence with an unerring instinct worthy of Von Moltke. This was the pier. A creek flowed into the lake, and a road to the shore ran along the banks of this creek. At the terminus of the road had been built a pier, some hundreds of feet in length, jutting out into the lake. Here, in peaceful times, schooners from Cleveland, Erie, or Buffalo, had loaded themselves with oaken staves or prime wheat. Captain McKerricher saw that once the pier was captured the Empire fell. He therefore massed his force on either bank of the ravine, so that a withering cross-fire would discommode the enemy as he came up the valley—not a bad formation either. Thus the embattled farmers stood prepared to fire a shot which, if not heard round the world, would at least echo to the village two miles away. As evening drew on, preparations were made for camping out all night on these heights, and guards were set on the pier, Finley McGillis at the post of danger, the end nearest to the Fenians; while McCallum and McVannel held down the shore end, all three prepared to wade in blood should any miscreant attempt to kidnap the pier, except the limited liability company which rightfully owned it. Sentries were placed round the camp inland, and outposts farther off. Never was there more firm discipline exacted from any body of soldiers. The rigour of the British army was nothing as compared with the martinet character of the regulations of this camp. Captain McKerricher in person visited every sentinel, and informed him that this was no 24th of May parade, but real war, and that any sentinel caught asleep would be forthwith shot instead of being fined a dollar; and that if a man lit his pipe he would spend the rest of his life in Kingston Penitentiary.

But the invincibility of a camp is unknown until it is tested. The captain resolved to put the firmness of his sentinels to the proof. He took no one into his confidence; and here again his likeness to Napoleon is evidenced—he never let any of his subordinate officers know what the next move on the board was to be. There was a small skiff in the creek, and the evening darkening early because of a coming storm, the captain pushed out the boat unobserved, and rowed some distance to the west, then turned south and out into the lake, finally coming north again toward the end of the pier. The night was black, relieved by an occasional glimmer of lightning on the surface of the lake, and the wind was rising. McKerricher's quest was getting to be an unpleasant one, for he was essentially a landsman, and the increasing motion of the boat was disagreeable; but what will a man not do and dare for his country's sake? It is probable that he discried the form of Finley McGillis against the dark sky before the sentinel caught any indication of the boat on the murky water. Finley said afterwards that he was just wondering whether he dare risk a smoke in his isolated position, and trust to putting his pipe out if he heard a step coming up the pier, when he was startled by a voice from the lake—

"Surrender! Drop your gun, and save your life. Surrender, in the name of the Fenian Brotherhood!"

McGillis made no reply, and the captain began to think he had caught his chief sentry asleep; but as the wobbling boat became dimly visible to the man on the end of the pier, Finley said slowly—

"I can see ye now! If ye move hand or fut I'll blow ye out of the water!"

"That's all right," said the captain hastily; "I'm glad to note that you are on the alert. I'm Captain McKerricher."

"A likely story!" replied McGillis contemptuously. "The keptin's no' a mahn to risk himself in a bit shallop like that, an' a storm comin' up. Yer ma preesoner, an' ye'll be a dead mahn in another meenit if ye pit hand to oar."

"You fool!" cried the angered voyager. "How could I know about McKerricher if I were a Fenian?"

"Oh, it's easy enough to hear aboot McKerricher, and it's verra weel ken't in the Auld Country and in the States that he is oor keptin'. Yer a wolf in sheep's clothing, that's what ye are, and jist listen ta me. There's a ball nearly an inch thick in this musket, an' that'll be through ye before ye can say 'click,' if ye don't do what I tell ye. Then in this shot-gun at ma feet there's a load of slugs, that wil rive yer boat ta bits if ye attempt ta mak' aff. Is there a rope in that boat?"

"Yes."

"Then throw it ta me, if it's lang enough."

This was done, and Finley tied the end of it to one of the upright piles.

"Hand you up they oars. That's right. Now yer ta the windward o' the pier, an' nice an' comfortable fur the nicht."

"You are surely not going to keep me here all night, and the rain coming?"

"The rain's no' was warse fur you than fur me. A buddy munna be ower partecular in time of war. If ut should be that yer the keptin', I'll mak' ma apologies in the mornin'; if yer the Fenian ye said ye were, then Aang'as 'll hang ye fur yer impidence in takin' his name."

"Fire one gun in the air, and call the officers. You have two, so there's no risk. Disobey your captain at your peril, and I'll have you court-martialled in the morning."

"I'll fire aff naething ava'. I'm not gaun ta waste a shot, an' poother sa dear. If I fire, it will be at you; and, besides, if I did fire, the whole camp would be shootin' at once from a' the heights in this direction, an' while I'm compelled to risk being shot by the Fenians, it's no' in the bargain that I should stand fire from ma own frien's; an' a bullit fra the north kills as readily as yin fra the sooth."

The wind rose, the boat rocked, and the rain came on.

"Give me the oars, at least," implored the captive; "that rope will break and then I'll be adrift and helpless."

"The win's doon the lake, so, if it breaks, ye'll jist come ashore aboot Long Point."

But the rope did not break, and very soon the captain was past the point where conversation is a pleasure; for however brave he might be on land, he had never been intended for the navy.

"Yer no' used ta a boat," commented the sentinel, who had been a fisherman in the Highlands. "It's unco hard at the time, they tell me; but ye'll be a the better fur it in the mornin'."

When day broke Finley McGillis expressed the utmost consternation and surprise to find that his prisoner was really his captain.

"Man! Who wud ha' beleeved that!" he cried in amazement.

The subordinate officers, who helped their haggard captain out of the boat, advised him strongly to say nothing about the incident. This, so far as I know was the only naval encounter that occurred at the time of the Fenian raid, and it goes to show, as I said in the beginning, that those who devoted themselves to the cause of their country suffer unrecorded hardships, for which, alas! medals are not given. Even this section of history is futile, for, as what I have set down is strictly true, I could not give real names, because I have had no opportunity of consulting with either captain or sentinel, and do not know but one or other might object to the revelation of his identity.—Cassell's Magazine.

TWENTY GLASSES OF TEA A DAY.

That is Not an Unusual Number for a Russian Peasant to Drink.

Among the few things for which Russia deservedely enjoys a creditable and universal reputation, Russian tea doubtless occupies a prominent place, both on account of its quality and mode of preparation and consumption. In the first place there is no such thing as Russian tea in the literal sense of the world. It is entirely an article imported from China, which country will probably continue for a long time to be chief source of tea supply for the Russian markets. Tea in Russia is very dear, but that is due to the heavy expenses of transport and custom duties. The Russians drink enormous quantities of tea, sufficient to frighten any foreigner.

The poor people—and, alas! the Russian people are the poorest in existence—use the so-called "brick" tea. This is the cheapest sort, being mixed with the stems and compressed by some adhesive gum into dry cakes of various sizes, resembling in its outward appearance plug tobacco. This tea, which would probably prove poisonous to anyone else, is consumed by the Russian workingman at the average rate of about twenty stakans, or tumblers, a day; the Russian stakan being quite equal to five of the little thimbles of cups used at our afternoon teas. Indeed, a Russian won't be satisfied until "the seventh perspiration breaks out," according to the popular saying. Taking into consideration that black, sour or bitter, brick-like bread, raw onions, garlic, dried leather-like fish and strongly salted herrings are usually the

CHIEF ARTICLES OF FOOD

of the people at large, one must not wonder at the enormous quantity of hot tea needed to still a Russian thirst and help on his digestion.

Of course, it is not the "brick" tea as used by the poor moujik that enjoys a world-wide reputation, but that in use among the middle and upper classes. In such households tea at the price of $1 per pound, 0.90 of the English pound avoirdupois, is quite an ordinary thing, while in wealthier families $2 per pound is frequently paid. There are choice sorts of teas which are sold even at $15 per pound, but of these only a few leaves are used to add an extra delicious aroma to the ordinary tea. Thus the high quality of the tea itself brought overland and most carefully packed, is the chief reason of its superiority over the teas in use in Western Europe.

But apart from the tea itself, the Russian method of preparing it goes a long way to contribute to the fine taste of the beverage. In this process the famous "samovar" plays the principal part, and a word or two of explanation will not be amiss. The "samovar" is the utensil used only for boiling the water. They are usually made of brass or copper, but there are also silver samovars, the inside being lined with another metal. In the middle there is a kind of chimney or fire receptacle, around which fresh cold water is poured into the samovar. Burning charcoal or wood is thrown into the chimney, and it usually takes about a quarter of an hour before the water begins to boil, this being announced by a volume of steam from under the cover. Then the boiling water is poured upon the tea in the pot, and the latter placed on the top of the samovar to keep warm, as tea-coseys are unknown in Russia. The infusion is made very strong, but only about a fifth or quarter of a glass is filled with it, the rest being filled up with boiling water. A slice of lemon or milk is added according to taste.

CHINESE TEACHERS.

A Chinese teacher in a private school receives about 1 cent a day for every pupil in his class.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND.

DOINGS OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE REPORTED BY MAIL.

A Record of the Events Taking Place in the Land of the Rose—Interesting Occurrences.

The newest cry of the London waiters is that they are being ousted by girls.

The value of the estate of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild has been estimated at £1,488,128.

Lord Kitchener has been offered £5,000 for any volume he cares to write on the Soudan campaign.

About 20,000 English ships entered the nineteen free harbours of China in 1896. They carried only English goods.

It is calculated that the people of the United Kingdom last year spent the enormous sum of £154,480,934 on intoxicants.

The Queen was much distressed to hear of the damage by recent gales to the Frogmore Mausoleum, where Prince Albert is buried.

The worn-out uniforms of the British army, when sold, bring back into the War Office treasury close upon $150,000 a year.

Careful estimates show that each year there are interred within the limits of the county of London, about 103,000 human bodies.

The British Congregational yearbook for 1899 shows that there are now 4,815 churches in the British isles and 3,122 ministers, of whom 288 are temporarily without charge.

The Queen's wedding cake was an extraordinary work of art and ingenuity. Its weight was about 300 pounds; it was 14 inches in depth, and three yards in circumference.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson will be horrified with the Exchequer receipts of last year. It appears that each man, woman and child in England last year consumed 31 1-2 gallons of beer.

When Sir Rudolf Statin visited Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, it is said that he presented to her a piece of the wooden post to which he had been chained when a captive in the Soudan.

According to the Publishers' Circular, 6,008 new books were published last year in England, 236 fewer than in 1897. The decrease is almost entirely in the class of novels and juvenile works.

Lord Delamere has presented the British museum with a selection of the collection of sporting trophies and skins obtained by him during his recent expedition to Lake Rudolph and Baringo, in British East Africa.

Lord Rosebery has written to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, felicitating him on the skill with which he is leading the Opposition in the House of Commons, and the ready loyalty with which his leadership is acknowledged.

In a recent treatise on alcoholism by Trull, it is stated that in England 75 per cent. of all classes of pauperism are due to drink, and in Germany 90 per cent. In Germany drink leads to 1,600 cases of suicide a year, and supplies the insane asylum with 3,000 victims.

The floor of the rotunda at the London Coal Exchange, where the merchants gather is very unique. It is composed of inlaid woods, arranged in the form of a mariner's compass, within a border of Greek fret. Upwards of 4,000 pieces of wood are employed. Almost every British variety is included in the scheme of decoration.

Queen Victoria has been quite outdone by Emperor Francis Joseph in the matter of the bestowal of titles, orders and decorations, at a jubilee. In three days Austria's ruler gave away 4,500 of these, and for weeks past the only two firms in Vienna which make them have been working night and day in order to catch up with the demand.

A deputation from the Miller's Union and Bakers' Operatives' Society recently asked the General Purpose Committee of the London County Council to establish municipal bakeries, and in support of their request urged that such bakeries would not only be an advantage to the public, but also a source of profit. The committee's reply was that they would think it over.

When Elizabeth Walford, of Halstead, took up a morning cup of tea, with toast, to Mrs. Martar, the wife of a chemist, her mistress noticed that the toast was very bitter. Strychnine was afterwards found upon it, and this was the servant's revenge for a" talking to" given respecting her love affairs. At the Essex Assizes she was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

A large number of distinguished people attain the age of 80 this year. Among the royalties are the Queen and the Duke of Cambridge. In the church there are the Bishop of Gloucester and Dean Gregory. At the universities there is Mr. Bellamy, the president of St. John's, College, Oxford. One of the last survivors of the Arctic expeditions of the early part of this century is represented by Sir Leopold MacClintock, who finally cleared up the fate of Sir John Franklin. Among the new lords are Lord Lingen and Lord Hobhouse. Economics are represented by Lord Farrer. Mr. Ruskin has also become an octogenarian. In addition to this are two earls—the Earl of Harlech and the Earl of Stair.

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

Court of Revision for Sandon will be held on the 26th.

Main Bros., wholesale liquor merchants, are moving to more commodious quarters in the Virginia block.

Don't forget the band dance Tuesday evening. The best of music, good supper, and "Uncle Joe" will be there sure.

Sprains, strains, contracted cords or painful swellings are always promptly relieved by Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is clean to use. Price 25c.

As we were asked the other day the proper pronunciation of the name of the author of Quo Vadis, we will give it in print. It is "She-en-kay-vitch."

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

We are advised that it was not the K. & S. depot at Kaslo, but a residence near it, that was burglarized last week. We understand the K. & S. people keep a gun and it is always loaded.

Catarrh cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. We sell six bottles for $3 and guarantee an absolute cure. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

The Kootenaian is now hunting for reliable correspondents. We don't think it would after the way its Sandon informant hoaxed it about Mr. Green's remarks at the Miners' Union meeting.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the skin, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

A man, whose name we were unable to get, was so badly cut in a fracas of some kind or other at Slocan City on Saturday last that he was forced to go to the hospital at Nelson. Four or five arrests have followed.

A newly arrived Englishman stood for half an hour or so in town, the other day, looking at an ore car being loaded on to a mule's back. When done he exclaimed, "Never saw such a showe in this blawsted country befowre."

Nelson is rich. It voted, a few days ago, $30,000 for waterworks; $15,000 on sewers, and $15,000 on electric lights. This total will not sink the place, as the institutions covered were required; but there is a limit to satisfactory municipal indebtedness.

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.

In a mining brief last week, in connection with Messrs. Seale and Wilson's trip to Fort Steele, we made a slight error. It was not for the Payne Co. but for an Eastern syndicate, some of whom have been in a business capacity connected with the Payne's late sale.

At Thursday's Literary meeting held at the parsonage a very able paper was read by Rev. Sanford on the life and works of James R. Lowell, poet, which broght forth much profitable discussion by those present. G. W. Grimmett presented a paper on "Immigration," with equally good results. The subjects for next meeting, June 25, will be—"The race question" by B. S. Wilson, and "A successful woman," by Mrs. Sanford.

W. L. Hoge, president of the Payne Mining Co., met with a serious accident on Saturday. He was up at the mine looking over things preparatory to handing the property over to the new company on Monday. When returning he came by way of the tram, and while on the aerial part, below the K. & S. track, the bucket he was in by some means became unmanageable and tipped Mr. Hoge and the contents, a quantity of ore, into the bin together. It was almost a miracle he was not killed, but he got off with a bad scalp wound only.

W. E. Kennedy, an old-time miner in the camp, was stricken with pneumonia some two weeks ago, and died on Monday morning, the 29th inst. He lay for some days next door to death and then rallied, when his friends saw a ray of hope, but on Saturday morning he got worse again and remained unconscious till the end came. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn the loss of a loving husband and kind father. His remains were taken to the Miners' Union hall, the union taking charge of the funeral, which took place on Tuesday at 2:30 p.m., for the Sandon cemetery, the Rev. Sanford conducting the services in the absence of Rev. J. A. Cleland. This was the first interment in the new cemetery, which had but recently been purchased.

DREADFULLY NERVOUS.

GENTS:—I was dreadfully nervous and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole nervous system. I was troubled with constipation, kidney and bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

The Masonic Grand Lodge, 28th session, will convene at Kamloops on the 22nd prox.

If you have a constant hacking cough that won't leave, try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It cures the worst kinds of coughs and colds quick.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for constipation it's the best, and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

Report has it that a 100-yard foot race is to take place at Silverton shortly between J. S. Gusty, of this city, and B. M. Wilson, of Rossland. It will be a case of Greek against Greek with a Greek successful.

Mr. Compeau, of the Star mine, was unfortunate enough to have the thumb of his left hand cut completely off on Thursday last, while shaving a stick of wood with an axe. The wound was dressed in the hospital shortly after.

Chief Doolan informs us that he will follow his catechism in enforcing the law this summer, from which he takes the following offences: Wilful murder, Sodomy, Oppression of the poor miner, and Defrauding the car man or mucker of his legitimate wages. These are the crimes for which our vigilant Chief says he will make arrests.

The Athabasca mine, at Nelson, has taken a new way of settling differences with the men. Instead of offering $3.15 a day or nine hours' wages at 35 cents per hour, as formerly—a compromise between the eight and ten—they are offering $3.00 a day and board at $5.50 a week. The proposition is likely to be accepted, and satisfactory all around.

The Nelson Tribune remarks that Mr. A. W. McCune is a large owner in the Payne, and the Payne offers $3.00 a day to miners. The same Mr. McCune owns a newspaper in Utah that defends the miners at Bunker Hill and Sullivan in trying to force a certain company to pay higher wages; but Mr. McCune is running for senator where his paper circulates. This course is as strange as that of "Mr. Dooley in peace and in war."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by McQueen the Druggist.

The Miners Union of Sandon are to be highly commended for the way in which they take charge of and manage the funerals of deceased brethren. They managed that of Calaghan admirably, and did even better with that of W. E. Kennedy on Tuesday last, showing every attention to the wants of the widow and the children. In addition to paying all the funeral expenses of deceased they are making up a handsome purse to assist Mrs. Kennedy and the little ones in removing to their old home in Edmonton. For such consideration they will earn the respect of all classes of the community.

As there is a feeling prevalent that a dance would be opportune after the long rest, the band boys have decided to give one in Virginia hall Tuesday exening, June 6th. This will, no doubt, be the last one of the season, and from the way in which the ladies of the town are lending their aid, it promises to be one of the best. The tickets will be $1.50, which will include supper in the hall. It will be in order for citizens to patronize the band dance, as they get the benefit of their music, and it requires money to run a band. With the exception of the purchase of the instruments and suits, which most of the citizens generously put up for, the members have had to go down into their pockets to meet expenses, so a good attendance of friends of the band should be expected on Tuesday evening next.

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."

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SANDON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision appointed by the Council of the City of Sandon, for the purpose of hearing all complaints against the assessment for the current year, will be held in the Council chamber, City offices, Sandon, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of June, at 2 o'clock p. m.

FRANK C. SEWELL,
City Clerk.

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.

SOME HINTS.

How often mothers are perplexed and driven nearly to despair by their little ones losing appetite and refusing all manner of food when children will take

...BOVRIL...

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

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH

Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in Itself.
Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for
CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
25 and 50 cent Bottles.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
PERRY DAVIS'

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. LILLEY, 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.

FOR SALE.

A first-class hand laundry, with steam connection; doing $125 worth of work per week; best located. Bath rooms in connection. The purchaser can have the help of an experienced laundry man for a short time. Apply to Victor Kleinschmidt, Sandon, B.C.

Miss Marie Johnson announces to the ladies of Sandon and surroundings that she has opened a dressmaking business in the Arnold block, opposite the Sandon hotel. Her motto is, the best of work in the latest styles, and prices reasonable.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is ituvaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
1 yr. Brooklyn, New York.

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.

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.

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GOODENOUGH
SANDON, B. C.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Furnished Rooms.

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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.

BEAUTY & GLASSES

Women Strain Their Eyes

Waste nerve energy and produce premature wrinkles, because they think glasses detract from their personal charms.

Properly fitted glasses positively improve the looks of those with defective eyes. We put beauty in glasses as well as behind them.

G. W. GRIMMETT. OPTICIAN.

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.
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