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The Mining Review.

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THE MINERS' SIDE.

Organizer Wilkes Outlines the Position of the Union on the Eight-Hour Issue.

The following is the miners' side of the situation as expressed by Mr. Wilkes, the organizer:

"I have no hesitation in saying that the Nelson and Slocan miners' unions will not accept the reduced scale of wages, of $3 for the new eight-hour shift offered by the mine owners.

Thus said James Wilkes, travelling organizer of the Western Federation of Miners for British Columbia and the state of Washington. "And the result will be a lockout or strike, as you have a mind to call it."

Such was his terse reply to a correspondents' enquiry for some definite statement of what the miners' unions were going to do. It was given just previous to the organizer leaving on the noon train for Whitewater, where he went to form another union. He will have good material to work with, as that camp has nearly 200 miners, who will meet Mr. Wilkes and discuss the eight-hour law, and incidentally the benefits of forming a union.

While here Mr. Wilkes was a busy personage at the local union club rooms attending to an accumulation of correspondence and receiving the reports of local officers. He cordially received the correspondent and talked freely on the subject of the eight-hour law saying: "I am inclined to think that the public mind is possessed of an exaggerated idea of the seriousness of the present situation.

"My impression is that there will be no trouble in any part of the province excepting possibly Nelson and Slocan districts, and in the latter many mines will be closed down for a few weeks, as they usually do at this season of the year owing to the difficulty encountered by reason of surface water flooding the inner workings.

The proposition of the mine owners of Nelson and Slocan to reduce the wages to $3.00 on the 1st of June is, in my opinion, a most unreasonable one, for the reason that it is admitted that the men will accomplish more in proportion to the hours worked in an eight-hour day than they will in a ten-hour day. It is also a well-known fact that out of ten hours the men were required to stay in the mines in the past, probably less than nine hours were actually consumed in labor. This applies particularly to Nelson and Slocan, where it is practically all manual labor, very few machines being used.

"Further, the eight-hour work day will only reduce the working hours of any mine two shifts from 19 to 16 hours—because under the 10-hour system, night shifts were only required to work nine hours—instead of from 20 to 16 hours as is generally supposed.

"Keeping these well known and admitted facts always in mind is it not fair and reasonable to assume that equally as good results can be achieved under the eight-hour system of the future as was ever accomplished in the past by the ten-hour system? Why is it that coal miners only work eight hours in this Province? Because, as their managers will tell you, better and more satisfactory results can be secured by the eight-hour system than by the ten.

"Apart from this, assuming for the purpose of discussion, the mine owners would suffer a slight loss as a result of the initiation of this reform, I am unwilling to believe that the mines of this district, presumably the richest silver-lead producers of the world, are operated at such a small margin of profit that a very material reduction is necessitated. It is a significant fact that the entire opposition to the eight-hour movement comes from the communities that have not given the principle a fair trial, and on the other hand those that instantly complied with the law have not, at least to my knowledge, made any expression of dissatisfaction at the results achieved, and, in conjunction with this, the fact that the War Eagle mine at Rossland, one of the largest employers of labor, managed by J. B. Hastings, known throughout the west as the most successful and prominent mining man, has adopted the eight-hour principle on their own accord, more than twelve months before the law required them to do so, is the strongest argument I can submit in support of our contention.

"I also believe that considerable opposition to this reform comes from people who do more mining with the pen than with the pick and drill, and is in some cases inspired by political bias and prejudice. It is surprising to think that so much opposition would be forthcoming to a reform which means so much to the improvement of the laborers of this province without a corresponding loss to their employers.

"In my opinion $3.50 is not too much pay for good miners in this country; neither do I think that good miners will work for less."

Asked if James R. Sovereign, the noted labor leader, would come here to help the local unions, he replied: "I do not think it is likely that he will come here in connection with the eight-hour law."

The strength of the union is, roughly, as follows: Rossland, 1000; Ymir, 160; Nelson, 260; Sandon and Silverton combined, nearly 500, and the new union to be organized at Whitewater will probably have 100 members.

"So far as the Silverton and Sandon miners are concerned, rather than accept $3 for an eight-hour shift, they will go out on strike."

This information was obtained from one in a position to know the feeling in the "inner circles." So far, however, no public statement has been given out by officers of the unions here. It would appear that the mine owners' association underestimate the strength of Slocan union. The membership here and at Silverton numbers over 480. If a strike is declared it will probably be a long and bitter one; especially if the mine owners endeavor to import outside labor, as hinted on the streets.

"It is likely the mines will all be closed for an indefinite period. Every day the trains on both the K. & S. and C. P. R. railways are comfortably filled with departing miners. They probably each have a small stake, and, rather than hang round camp when a strike is declared, are off to new fields. Over 150 have left.

"Both in Rossland and Boundary Creek camps I anticipate no trouble, as I understand the men will receive the same wages as heretofore. It would have been foolish not to have grasped the opportunity presented us by the last Legislature of a reduction of the hours of labor. Nowhere else in the British empire is there a precedent for 10-hours' work by miners. This feature we strongly placed before the Minister of Mines. We also believe that the mines can stand a reduction in the hours of labor without hurting them. Take Rossland, for instance. The employers of the War Eagle have for some time worked eight hours at $3.50. A man can and will do as much in eight hours as in ten, and do his work just as faithfully.

"So far as the local union is concerned you can state it will stand together firm, and will receive the moral and financial support of all the other unions to win what it deems is justly due its members."

Silverton Football Club.

Silverton Football Club was formally organized at a well attended meeting held in the Victoria hotel last Wednesday evening. The following officers were elected: Wm. Hunter, president; Jas. Bowes, 1st vice-pres.; J. A. McKinnon, 2nd vice-pres.; J. Kirkpatrick, secretary-treasurer; R. C. Matheson, captain; R. Thorburn, R. Malloy, J. Brandon, S. Watson and B. McNaught, committee of management.

The secretary was instructed to correspond with the neighboring clubs for the purpose of forming a Slocan league. At the meeting it was decided to withdraw the offer to play Sandon for money, it being considered that such a match would lower the game. The Sandon boys were communicated with and agreed in the wisdom of this action.

Keeping the Bars Against Aliens.

Victoria, June 6.—Finance Minister Cotton, in an interview last evening upon the matter of the complaints raised against the government's policy in refusing to grant placer mining licenses to companies to mine in the Atlin district, said that it was quite true that the government had refused the certificates, but the explanation was that they wished first to frame and adopt regulations to prevent aliens from acquiring rights by means of joint stock companies only nominally British. He could not speak offhanded as to the Ontario application, but in the case of one of the two applications refused, the government had reason to believe that Americans were actually in Victoria awaiting the issue of the certificate to have the control of the company turned over to them.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

M. L. Grimmett is attending court at Kaslo.

Mr. C. M. Wilson is in town again from Spokane.

Mesdames Atherton and Williamson and children went to New Denver Monday to occupy their summer cottage there.

Byron N. White is in town for a few days. No doubt, while here, he will define the Star's position in the eight-hour crisis.

F. C. Sewell, city clerk, went to Vancouver yesterday morning on society business, but may make a long visit. P. M. Lilly is to be acting clerk in his absence.

Rev. A. M. Sanford will officiate at the wedding of two popular young people of Slocan City, on Monday. Mrs. Sanford will accompany him on the pleasant expedition.

Band Ball.

The dance given by the Sandon brass band on Tuesday evening, though not as largely attended as the circumstances might warrant, was a genuine success. The evening was pleasantly cool and those who put in an appearance came with the idea of having a good time, and they evidently had it, as reports were current that it was one of the most enjoyable ever given. The music, by the orchestra of six pieces, came in for much favorable comment, while the two waltzes by the full band were said to be "perfectly lovely." So the "boys" can count on a fuller house the next time they give a ball or other social affair. The ladies, too, deserve much credit for their ready assistance in baking and preparing a bounteous supper from which, after the inner man was satisfied, not fragments, but several fine cakes were left for auction, bringing good prices under the hammer of floor-manager Bitladeau.

One of Silverton's Big Mines.

At the Vancouver mine, above town, development work is steadily going on. From the No. 1 tunnel a cross-cut is being run to the back vein, which runs parallel to the Vancouver vein, and is now in 300 feet. In the No. 3 tunnel a cross-cut is being run from the east drift to the back vein, and is now in over 100 feet. At a distance in of 40 feet in the west drift of the No. 3 tunnel an upraise is being put through to the No. 2 tunnel above, and is now 65 feet. The loss by fire a short time ago of the bunk house has not caused any delay in the work at the mine, as the office building has been found to be big enough to accommodate the men until a new bunk house can be erected. This mine, which last winter shipped 400 tons of the highest grade ore sent out of the Slocan, will be sent out of the Slocan, will be found in our list a steady shipper again next winter, and, under its present capable management, as equally good a showing is expected to be made. The change to an eight-hour basis will have no effect in the steady development of the property, as most of the development has been carried on under a system of eight-hour shifts and the union wage of $3.50 per shift has always been paid by this management.—Silvertonian.

Football Club Organized.

The football players of the city held a meeting last Saturday evening for the purpose of organization. The following were elected as officers for the season: W. McAdam, president; Dr. Milloy, vice-pres.; W. Lawson, sec-treas.; J. Gusty, captain.

The captain and secretary-treasurer along with Andy Grierson and Byron Cliffe and Tom Lawrence were appointed a committee to draft by-laws, etc. The club will join the league.

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.

News From Whitewater.

Whitewater, June 8.—Our town, although dull by reason of the miners' strike, is just now livened up by the capture of a very fine cinnamon bear by Frank Townsend, of Kaslo, and Alexander Goldsmith, of this town. This is the second bear trapped by the above named gentlemen within the past few days. On both occasions the captive died hard and fought furiously. The cinnamon was terrific in his attempts to get at his assailants, notwithstanding that a big 18-pound, tooth-jawed, steel trap held him fast by a short chain attached to a log of green timber. The Winchester rifles seemed hardly able to subdue the cinnamon, which displayed great strength with bullets through the head, jaw broken and its shoulder shot and shattered to pieces. Many futile attempts have been made to trap these wary animals by "dead falls," but the big steel trap when covered with leaves and properly set up has proved itself to be effectual when all other contrivances fail. Now, this incident shows the need of the government placing a "bounty" on the heads of these fierce denizens of our hills, where the enterprising prospector and miner are bound to travel at the risk of their lives.—Com.

Slocan City News-Items.

A new strike was made by Thompson and Ratcliffe on the Black Hussar, on Lemon creek, Monday. The specimens brought in were galena of a fine quality, and if the ledge is in place it will no doubt prove a valuable find.

Robert Covington went up yesterday to take charge of the Tamarac, on Springer creek. This property is under bond to eastern parties, and is improving with development.

The Evening Star No. 8 have put in a new fan on the main shaft. This was badly needed and will prove a boon to the miners, who have suffered considerably from bad air.

Hardly True.

The Nelson Miner says that J. Roderick Robertson has returned from Kaslo and reports that the miners are satisfied to accept $3.00 per diem for short day, and go to work at that as soon as the present spasmodic and artificial agitation is over.

This can hardly be true. There are men who are close run, others who feel they must be earning something, who may be ready to take the low wages; but no good miner will accept it and be satisfied. In short no good man can run the risks to health and body a miner has to run, bear the expenses of living in the Kootenay, work for $3.00 a day and be satisfied. The trouble lies in the law that disturbs agreements between men.

Public Meeting.

The Mayor is calling a public meeting for Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the council chamber, to consult with the citizens as to what steps should be taken to entertain the Eastern Press Association on the occasion of their visit to Sandon, on the 23rd. There will be some 50 papers represented, and it is well that the resources of our surroundings should be brought prominently before them. Let all who would like to see Sandon properly dealt with in the Eastern press attend this meeting.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending June 10:

MINE.	TONS.
Slocan Star	120
Total	120

Whitewater Ore Shipments.

The following is a statement of ore shipped from this station for the week ending June 10:

Mine.	Tons.
Whitewater	114½
Total	114½

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.

MINES AND MINING.

The Wakefield has prepared for the immediate erection of a tramway.

A valuable strike has been made on the Black Hussar at Slocan City.

W. D. Coxe has taken a lease on the Tom Moore, near the Antoine, from J. C. Ryan.

If the Heather Bell continues to mine in quantity ore of the quality of that left at The Review office, the company can well afford to pay $3.50, and even more, for the short day.

The Enterprise mine is shipping $50,000 worth of ore.

The Neepawa mine, on Slocan Lake, is to change hands shortly.

After all the California mine is not going to pay $3.50 for the eight-hour day, but is shutting down with the others.

Messrs. Sandiford and Oswold, of New Denver, were here the other day looking at a property. There may be more about it a little later.

The Duncan mines at Nelson are hiring Italians at $3.00 for the short day.

The Arlington mine, at Slocan City, is increasing its force at $3.50 for the short day.

The Montezuma mine will close down on the 12th over the eight-hour trouble.

The Excelsior Mining Co. will shortly open up the Joker group of claims, at the head of the south fork of Kaslo creek.

The True Blue made a trial shipment to the Hall Mines smelter last week.

The Tribune says the Hall Mines are going to pay $3.50 for the short day, but will discontinue Sunday work.

Six men are at present working on the Heather Bell property and ten more will probably be added shortly. The men are working eight hours at $3.50 per day. A good showing of galena has been discovered, and drifting in No. 2 tunnel for the same lead has been commenced.

Another ton of lead-silver bullion was shipped Tuesday from the Hall Mines smelter to the refinery at Newark, New Jersey. The bullion contained 95 per cent. lead, which with silver and gold values brought the aggregate value up to $3,579.

The miners' strike, lock-out or whatever else it may be termed is coming to a sudden termination at several of the mines. The Vanconver and the Noonday, at Silverton; the Porto Rico, near Nelson, and the Heather Bell at Three Forks, are increasing their staffs at $3.50 for the eight-hour day.

There are many rumors afloat that the Monitor mine, near Three Forks, is about to change hands. We are informed that the mine was offered for $130,000, and that there was $100,000 of ore in sight. This is vouched for by several prominent mining men of this camp. A peculiar characteristic of Monitor ore is that it carries considerable gold values, averaging $8 per ton. This past winter the mine has from the ore taken out in its development, netted its owners, after paying all expenses, over $10,000. The owners are George Petty, A. R. Finland, Miss E. J. Kendall and Ernest Harrup.

Contract work is being done in the joint workings of the Reco and Goodenough mines. After driving the No. 8 cross-cut tunnel to the Reco-Goodenough vein a raise is being made to connect with an incline winze sunk from the No. 6 level, on the dip of the vein. This connection is for air, and is absolutely necessary before further explorations can be resumed in the lower level. The winze has been sunk to a depth of 92 feet, and the raise is up 75 feet. The total distance between the two levels is 220 feet on the dip of the vein. Fifteen hundred feet below the No. 8 level on the Twilight claim, owned by two of the Reco proprietors, J. M. Harris and F. T. Kelly, and on the same lead eight inches of clean galena, assaying 900 ounces in silver, has been discovered.

WHAT DR. A. E. SALTER SAYS.

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

A Haunted Island.

The following events occurred on a small island of isolated position in a large Canadian lake, to whose cool waters the wealthy inhabitants of Montreal and Toronto flee for rest and recreation in the hot months. It is only to be regretted that events of such peculiar interest to the genuine student of the psychical should be entirely uncorroborated. Such unfortunately, however, is the case.

Our own party of nearly twenty had returned to Montreal that very day, and I was left in solitary possession for a week or two longer, in order to accomplish some important "reading" for the law which I had foolishly neglected during the summer.

It was late in September, and the big trout and maskinonge were stirring themselves in the depths of the lake, and beginning slowly to move up to the surface waters as the north winds and early frosts lowered their temperature. Already the maples were crimson and gold, and the wild laughter of the loons echoed in sheltered bays that never knew their strange cry in the summer.

With a whole island to oneself, a two-storey cottage, a canoe, and only the chipmunks, and the farmer's weekly visit with eggs and bread, to disturb one, the opportunities for hard reading might be very great. It all depends!

The rest of the party had gone off with many warnings to beware of Indians, and not to stay late enough to be the victim of a frost that thinks nothing of forty below zero. After they had gone, the loneliness of the situation made itself unpleasantly felt. There were no other islands within six or seven miles, and though the mainland forests lay a couple of miles behind me, they stretched for a very great distance unbroken by any signs of human habitation. But though the island was completely deserted and silent, the rocks and trees that had echoed human laughter and voices almost every hour of the day for two months could not fail to retain some memories of it all; and I was not surprised to fancy I heard a shout or cry as I passed from rock to rock, and more than once to imagine that I heard my own name called aloud.

In the cottage there were six tiny little bedrooms divided from one another by plain unvarnished partitions of pine. A wooden bedstead, a mattress and a chair, stood in each room, but I only found two mirrors, and one of these was broken.

The boards creaked a good deal as I moved about, and the signs of occupation were so recent that I could hardly believe I was alone. I half expected to find some one left behind, still trying to crowd into a box more than it would hold. The door of one room was stiff, and refused for a moment to open, and it required very little persuasion to imagine some one was holding the handle on the inside, and that when it opened I should meet a pair of human eyes.

A thorough search of the floor led me to select as my own sleeping quarters a little room with a diminutive balcony over the verandah roof. The room was very small, but the bed was large, and had the best mattress of them all. It was situated directly over the sitting-room where I should live and do my "reading," and the miniature window looked out to the rising sun. With the exception of a narrow path which led from the front door and verandah through the trees to the boat-landing, the island was densely covered with maples, hemlocks and cedars. The trees gathered in round the cottage so closely that the slightest wind made the branches scrape the roof and tap the wooden walls. A few moments after sunset the darkness became impenetrable, and ten yards beyond the glare of the lamps that shone through the sitting-room windows—of which there were four—you could not see an inch before your nose, nor move a step without running up against a tree.

The rest of that day I spent moving my belongings from my tent to the sitting-room, taking stock of the contents of the larder, and chopping enough wood for the stove to last me for a week. After that, just before sunset, I went round the island a couple of times in my canoe for precaution's sake. I had never dreamed of doing this before, but when a man's alone he does things that never occur to him when he is one of a large party

How lonely the island seemed when I landed again! The sun was down, and twilight is unknown in these northern regions. The darkness comes up at once. The canoe pulled up and turned over on her face, I groped my way up the little narrow pathway to the verandah. The six lamps were soon burning merrily in the front room; but in the kitchen, where I "dined," the shadows were so gloomy, and the lamplight was so inadequate, that the stars could be seen peeping through the cracks between the rafters.

I turned in early that night. Though it was calm and there was no wind, the creaking of my bedstead, and the musical gurgle of the water over the rocks below were not the only sounds that reached my ears. As I lay awake, the appalling emptiness of the house grew upon me. The corridors and vacant rooms seemed to echo innumerable footsteps, shufflings, the rustle of skirts, and a constant undertone of whispering. When sleep at length overtook me, the breathings and noises, however, passed gently to mingle with the voices of my dreams.

A week passed by, and the "reading" progressed favorably. On the tenth day of my solitude, a strange thing happened. I awoke after a good night's sleep to find myself possessed with a marked repugnance for my room. The air seemed to stifle me. The more I tried to define the cause of this dislike, the more unreasonable it appeared. There was something about the room that made me afraid. Absurd as it seems, this feeling clung to me obstinately while dressing, and more than once I caught myself shivering, and conscious of an inclination to get out of the room as quickly as possible. The more I tried to laugh it away, the more real it became; and when at last I was dressed, and went out into the passage, and downstairs into the kitchen, it was with feelings of relief, such as I might imagine would accompany one's escape from the presence of a dangerous contagious disease.

While eating my breakfast, I carefully recalled every night spent in the room, in the hope that I might in some way connect the dislike I now felt with some disagreeable incident that had occurred in it. But the only thing I could recall was one stormy night when I suddenly awoke and heard the boards creaking so loudly in the corridor, that I was convinced there were people in the house. So certain was I of this, that I had descended the stairs, gun in hand, only to find the doors and windows securely fastened, and the mice and blackbeetles in sole possession of the floor. This was certainly not sufficient to account for the strength of my feelings

The morning hours I spent in steady reading; and when I broke off in the middle of the day for a swim and luncheon, I was very much surprised, if not a little alarmed, to find that my dislike for the room had, if anything, grown stronger. Going upstairs to get a book, I experienced the most marked aversion to entering the room, and while within I was conscious all the time of an uncomfortable feeling that was half uneasiness and half apprehension. The result of it was that, instead of reading, I spent the afternoon on the water, paddling and fishing, and when I got home about sundown, brought with me half a dozen delicious black bass for the supper-table and the larder.

As sleep was an important matter to me at this time, I had decided that if my aversion to the room was so strongly marked on my return as it had been before, I would move my bed down into the sitting-room, and sleep there. This was, I argued, in no sense a concession to an absurd and fanciful fear, but simply a precaution to insure a good night's sleep. A bad night involved the loss of the next day's reading,—a loss I was not prepared to incur.

I accordingly moved my bed downstairs into a corner of the sitting-room facing the door, and was moreover uncommonly glad when the operation was completed, and the door of the bedroom closed finally upon the shadows, the silence, and the strange fear that shared the room with them.

The croaking stroke of the kitchen clock sounded the hour of eight as I finished washing up my few dishes, and closing the kitchen door behind me, passed into the front room. All the lamps were lit, and their reflectors, which I had polished up during the day, threw a blaze of light into the room.

Outside the night was still and warm. Not a breath of air was stirring; the waves were silent, the trees motionless; and heavy clouds hung like an oppressive curtain over the heavens. The darkness seemed to have rolled up with unusual swiftness, and not the faintest glow of colour remained to show where the sun had set. There was present in the atmosphere that ominous and overwhelming silence which so often precedes the most violent storms.

I sat down to my books with my brain unusually clear, and in my heart the pleasant satisfaction of knowing that five black bass were lying in the ice-house, and that to-morrow morning the old farmer would arrive with fresh bread and eggs. I was soon absorbed in my books.

As the night wore on the silence deepened. Even the chipmunks were still, and the boards of the floors and walls ceased creaking. I read on steadily till, from the gloomy shadows of the kitchen, came the hoarse sound of the clock striking nine. How loud the strokes sounded! They were like blows of a big hammer. I closed one book and opened another, feeling that I was just warming up to my work.

This, however, did not last long. I presently found that I was reading the same paragraphs over twice, simple paragraphs that did not require such effort. Then I noticed that my mind began to wander to other things, and the effort to recall my thoughts became harder with each digression. Presently I discovered that I had turned over two pages instead of one, and had not noticed my mistake until I was well down the page. This was becoming serious. What was the disturbing influence? It could not be physical fatigue. On the contrary, my mind was unusually alert, and in a more receptive condition than usual. I made a new and determined effort to read, and for a short time succeeded in giving my whole attention to my subject. But in a very few moments again I found myself leaning back in my chair, staring vacantly into space.

Something was evidently at work in my sub-consciousness. There was something I had neglected to do. Perhaps the kitchen door and windows were not fastened. I accordingly went to see, and found that they were! The fire perhaps needed attention. I went in to see, and found that it was all right! I looked at the lamps, went upstairs into every bedroom in turn, and then went round the house, and even into the ice-house. Nothing was wrong; everything was in its place. Yet something was wrong! The conviction grew stronger and stronger within me.

When I at length settled down to my books again and tried to read, I became aware, for the first time, that the room seemed growing cold. Yet the day had been oppressively warm, and evening had brought no relief. The six big lamps, moreover, gave out heat enough to warm the room pleasantly. But a chilliness, that perhaps crept up from the lake, made itself felt in the room, and caused me to get up to close the glass door opening on to the verandah.

For a brief moment I stood looking out at the shaft of light that fell from the windows and shone some little distance down the pathway, and cut for a few feet into the lake.

As I looked, I saw a canoe glide into the pathway of light, and immediately crossing it, pass out of sight again into the darkness. It was perhaps a hundred feet from the shore, and it moved swiftly.

I was surprised that a canoe should pass the island at that time of night, for all the summer visitors from the other side of the lake had gone home weeks before, and the island was a long way out of any line of water traffic.

My readings from this moment did not make very good progress, for somehow the picture of that canoe, gliding so dimly and swiftly across the narrow track of light on the black waters, silhouetted itself against the background of my mind with singular vividness. It kept coming between my eyes and the printed page. The more I thought about it the more surprised I became. It was of larger build than any I had seen during the past summer months, and was more like the old Indian war canoes with the high curving bows and stern and wide beam. The more I tried to read, the less success attended my efforts, and finally I closed my books and went out on the verandah to walk up and down a bit, and shake the chilliness out of my bones.

The night was perfectly still, and as dark as imaginable. I stumbled down the path to the little landing wharf, where the water made the very faintest of gurgling under the timbers. The sound of a big tree falling in the mainland forest, far across the lake, stirred echoes in the heavy air, like the first guns of a distant night attack. No other sound disturbed the stillness that reigned supreme.

As I stood upon the wharf in the broad splash of light that followed me from the sitting-room windows, I saw another canoe cross the pathway of uncertain light upon the water, and disappear at once into the impenetrable gloom that lay beyond. This time I saw more distinctly than before. It was like the former canoe, a big birch-bark, with high-crested bows and stern and broad beam. It was paddled by two Indians, of whom the one in the stern—the steerer—appeared to be a very large man. I could see this very plainly; and though the second canoe was much nearer the island than the first, I judged that they were both on their way home to the Government Reservation, which was situated some fifteen miles away upon the mainland.

I was wondering in my mind what could possibly bring any Indians down to this part of the lake at such an hour of the night, when a third canoe, of precisely similar build, and also occupied by two Indians, passed silently round the end of the wharf. This time the canoe was very much nearer shore, and it suddenly flashed into my mind that the three canoes were in reality one and the same, and that only one canoe was circling the island!

This was by no means a pleasant reflection, because if it were the correct solution of the unusual appearance of the three canoes in this lonely part of the lake at so late an hour, the purpose of the two men could only reasonably be considered to be in some way connected with myself. I had never known of the Indians attempting any violence upon the settlers who shared the wild, inhospitable country with them; at the same time, it was not beyond the region of possibility to suppose But then I did not care to even think of such hideous possibilities, and my imagination immediately sought relief in all manner of other solutions to the problem, which indeed came readily enough to my mind, but did not succeed in recommending themselves to my reason.

Meanwhile, by a sort of instinct, I stepped back out of the bright light in which I had hitherto been standing, and waited in the deep shadow of a rock to see if the canoe would again make its appearance. Here I could see and not be seen, and the precaution seemed a wise one.

After less than five minutes the canoe, as I had anticipated, made its fourth appearance. This time it was not twenty yards from the wharf, and I saw that the Indians meant to land. I recognized the two men as those who had passed before, and the steerer was certainly an immense fellow. It was unquestionably the same canoe. There could be no longer any doubt that for some purpose of their own the men had been going round and round the island for some time, waiting for an opportunity to land. I strained my eyes to follow them in the darkness, but the night had completely swallowed them up, and not even the faintest swish of the paddles reached my ears as the Indians plied their long and powerful strokes. The canoe would be round again in a few moments, and this time it was possible that the men might land. It was well to be prepared. I knew nothing of their intentions and two to one, when the two are big Indians! late at night on a lonely island was not exactly my idea of pleasant intercourse.

In a corner of the sitting-room, leaning up against the back wall, stood my Marlin rifle, with ten cartridges in the magazine and one lying snugly in the greased breach. There was just time to get up to the house and take up a position of defence in that corner. Without an instant's hesitation I ran up to the verandah, carefully picking my way among the trees, so as to avoid being seen in the light. Entering the room, I shut the door leading to the verandah, and as quickly as possible turned out every one of the six lamps. To be in a room so brilliantly lighted, where my every movement could be observed from outside, while I could see nothing but impenetrable darkness at every window, was by all laws of warfare an unnecessary concession to the enemy. And this enemy, if enemy it was to be, was far too wily and dangerous to be granted any such advantages.

(To Be Continued.)

TOYS OF A CHINESE CHILD.

Few indeed would be their playthings if the Chinese children had to depend on toy shops for them. As it is, the hawker is a familiar sight in every Chinese city, and when the children hear the gong of a toy seller it is a signal for a rush to the front gates. At a call these men slip the pole from their shoulders and set their baskets on the ground, and there is always a group of children ready to gether round them.

A display of toys carried by one of these toy sellers includes many things familiar, besides kites, made in the shape of birds, fish serpents, dragons and even inanimate objects, like bells and houses, will have wind harps fastened on to make them sing while in the air, and will have eyes set loose in their heads, so that when the wind blows the eyes will turn round and look as if they were winking at you.

His paraphernalia also include a lot of clay moulds of different kinds of animals or fruits or other familiar objects, and for "one cash" you can take your choice.

The seller then opens up the bottom tray in his rear basket and shows a bowl of yellow sweets set over a pan of burning charcoal to keep them soft. He rubs a little flour in the moulds to keep the sweets from sticking, picks up a little of the soft substance, which he works into a cup shape in his fingers, and then draws it out, closing up the hole. One end is drawn out longer than the other and then broken off. He places his lips to the broken place and begins to blow, and the lump slowly swells.

Then he claps the moulds which you have chosen round it, and gives a hard blow, breaks off the stem through which he has been blowing, opens the moulds, dips a little bamboo stick into the soft sugar and touches it to the side of the sweetmeat figure in the mould, lifts it out and hands it to you on the stick, all in much less time than it takes to tell about it.

IMITATION RUBIES.

One of the great prima donnas now in New York wears in one role a beautiful parure of diamonds, and she horrified another singer in the company by telling her that they were French imitations that had not cost one-fiftieth of what they seemed to have cost

The other woman was distressed because all of hers were real, and the thought of the money invested in them was too much for her.

Imitation jewels have come to be so finely made that detection is almost impossible. Even for ordinary wear they are accounted beautiful, and it is only the knowledge of their falsity which makes them unpopular. For every ordinary purpose they are as useful as the genuine pieces.

The last jewels to be imitated with wonderful success are rubies, and they happen to be a fashionable stone just now. The manufactory which has these imitation rubies on the market is situated in London, and it has already been said there that the price of real rubies will certainly fall in consequence of the discovery of these wonderful imitations. The profits of the company making the rubies are said to be $185,000 a year.

Artificial rubies weighing 40 carats can be produced, but are not, as there would be no sale for stones of that size. An authority has said that there is no way known to him by which these stones can be told from the genuine ones.

A London jeweler questioned as to the possible results of these good and cheap imitations said that the stones impossible to imitate might become the most valuable and the most fashionable, eventually.

PUT PINS IN HER MOUTH.

Hundreds of women are in the habit of putting pins in their mouth. Mrs. Catherine Hackman died at her home in Lebanon, Penn., Wednesday after suffering 25 years with a pin in her throat. More than a quarter of a century ago she accidentally swallowed a pin, which lodged in her throat. She suffered excruciating pain at times, and was often obliged to take food through a tube.

AWFUL THREAT.

Jones—Are you going to pay me that account?

Smith—Not just yet.

Jones—If you don't I'll tell all your creditors that you paid me!

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborly Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered from His Daily Record.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to the city of Atlanta the sum of $100,000 for a free public library on condition that the city furnish a site and maintain the library at a cost of not less than $5,000 a year.

The national Government has contributed an 8-inche howitzer, with 14[illegible] shells, to mark the grave of Major-General John Sedgwick, in Cornwall, Conn. General Sedgwick was killed in battle during the civil war.

There are four Macs in the Senate—McBride, McEnery, McLaurin and McMillan. Two are Democrats and two Republicans; but they all voted for the treaty, and two of them—McEnery and McLaurin—secured its ratification.

Within a few years, or since about the time of Anna Gould's marriage to Count Castellane, 152 rich American girls have married European noblemen. The dowries they have taken across the water average $100,000 each.

Rober Barr, the novelist, says he will wager he can step off a train at any village in England, and at two out of every three houses receive an affirmative answer to the question, "Have you any relatives in America?"

Congress has just passed a special act placing upon the pension rolls Mrs. Mary Forbes Cobbin, New London, Ind., a Mexican war widow and one of the war of 1812. Her first husband Louis H. Bryan, was a great-grandfather of W. J. Bryan.

Blanche Willis Howard von Teuffel, who died in Germany a few months ago, was cremated at Heidelberg, according to her wish, and the urn containing her ashes has been brought to this country and placed at Mount Hope cemetery, Bangor, Me.

Helen Kellar, the deaf, dumb and blind student at Radcliffe College, visited the Boston Museum of Art a few days ago and "saw" the statues. By passing her sensitive figures over the figures she was able to get a marvellously correct idea of them.

A Mount Vernon, N.Y., judge thinks that in order to obtain the best results a jury should be made to feel at home in the court-room. Accordingly he has had the stationary chairs heretofore used by jurors removed, and has replaced them with commodious reclining chairs.

Judge William Butler, of Philadelphia, who has resigned from the bench of the United States District Court, learned the trade of a printer in the office of the West Chester, Pa., Village Record. Among the other boys in the office at the same time was Bayard Taylor.

Mrs. Anna M. Bach, a wealthy widow who died at St. Louis last week, bequeathed $500 for the care of a pet canary and two dogs. This special duty was imposed upon a niece to whom Mrs. Bach left the bulk of her property, Various charitable institutions received legacies amounting to $20,000.

A great joke is reported on the "army" from Junction City, Kan. A party of eight officers on a wagonette were held up by three bogus bandits and robbed of $750, and the officers sent back to the post bare-headed and on foot. The bogus bandits drove back and had all the post turn out to see the officers upon their return. The officers were armed and equipped ready to start for Manila.

Postmaster Tuttle, of Carthage, Mo., has just received from the Federal Government a draft for $8.26 in payment of a debt that has been running since the civil war, but of which Tuttle knew nothing. It appears that in settling with Capt. Tuttle for his services as a soldier one day's pay was overlooked, and also an allowance for clothing. It took Uncle Sam 34 years to discover the error.

Kansas City has adopted a trade-mark. Hereafter it will appear on all manufactured goods sent out from that city. The design was selected by the directors of the Manufacturers' Association from 78 which were submitted. It consists of a map of the United States, with Kansas City represented by a star in the exact centre. Above the star hovers an eagle with outspread wings.

According to advices received in New York, the millionaire mine owner, Jos. de La Mar, who came out of the west a rough, rich and eccentric miner, is now going to re-marry his divorced wife in Paris. This wife was Nellie Sands, a beautiful girl, the daughter of a druggist. Captain de La Mar settled a neat little trifle of $200,000 on her on his wedding day, and gave her for a bridal present a diamond trinket which cost just exactly $40,000.

GOLD IN CLAY.

It has been discovered that the clay of which our common red bricks are made contains gold, about 25 cents' worth to every ton of bricks. An ingenious person has calculated that, as there are at least 5,000,000 tons of bricks in London, there must be at least $1,250,000 worth of the precious metal locked up in the walls of that metropolis alone.

HOW MEDICINE HAT WAS NAMED.

Queer Appellation of the Champion Cold Weather Town.

"Yes, sir, I can tell you how our town came to get its queer name," says George W. North, of Medicine Hat. "Poor Lo is responsible for the name. Now the Indian is the most superstitious chap alive. Nobody believes in luck half so much as he does. 'Good medicine' with him is anything that brings him good luck, and 'bad medicine' is just the reverse. Every Injun that amounts to anything has his 'medicine.' It's his 'lucky penny,' so to speak, and he depends upon it largely for good luck. Often he carries it in a little buckskin bag around his neck, and just as like as not he won't tell you for love or money what it is. Again he will make a fuss over it and insist on letting everybody know all about it. I knew one buck whose 'good medicine' was the top of a tomato can which he wore on his breast.

"Well, to get back to Medicine Hat, there was a famous Blackfoot chief who lived somewhere around in that part of the country. He divided his time between hunting and making war, on the Crees. This chief's 'good medicine' was a most gorgeous head-dress of feathers. He called it his medicine hat, and it was the luckiest 'good medicine' in all the region around. Well, one day he fell upon the Crees just about where our town now is, and he smote them hip and thigh. He was in afair way to wipe the Crees out of existence when along came a gust of wind and lifted the magic hat off his head. That was bad enough but worse was to follow. The wind whirled it up on high, carried it faster than he could chase it on his pony, and finally dropped it in the Saskatchewan river. That was too much for Mr. Blackfoot. He lost all confidence in his luck. Instead of returnigg to the fight and pressing home his victory, he turned tail and ran for dear life, followed by all his tribe.

That's how our town on the south fork of the Saskatchewan got its name. Personally, I hope it will never be changed. It's a hundred times more desirable than the one thousand and one insane names that one runs across all over the continent."

KIDNEY DISEASES

Are Positively Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Lanark County People Know This—Their Experience Has Proved It—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Peter O'Brien of Kidney Complaint.

Kilmarnock, May 22.—The people of this section are among the shrewdest and most level-headed people in Canada. They know a good thing when they meet it. And when they "run up against" a good thing they make use of it. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills have such an enormous sale in this district. That's the reason Dodd's Kidney Pills are used in nearly every household in the county.

It is nothing unusual to hear of several cures of Kidney Disease, every day, by Dodd's Kidney Pills, in this neighborhood. The medicine is in universal use. It has the record of having completely cured every case of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Heart Failure, Urinary Disease, Diseases of Women, or Blood Impurity, in which it has been used. Our people claim that it is the only medicine on earth that will cure these diseases.

A still further claim is made by those who have used Dodd's Kidney Pills. They assert empathically, and to speak the truth, they bring convincing proof, that Bright's Disease and Diabetes are as easily cured, if Dodd's Kidney Pills are used, as is a common cold.

Mrs. Peter O'Brien, of Smith's Falls, whose cure is the latest reported, has many friends in Kilmarnock, and her complete recovery amazes, while it delights them. Her case was a severe one of Kidney Disease, and Dodd's Kidney Pills worked a wonderfully quick and complete cure.

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 Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

CZAR LOVES MUSHROOMS.

The Czar has inherited his father's love of mushrooms. He enjoys nothing so much as a dish of these dainties prepared by his consort. His royal relatives in England and Denmark occasionally send him a special consignment.

CHEAPER TO LET IT GO.

Client—This bill of yours is exorbitant. There are several items in it that I don't understand at all.

Lawyer—I am perfectly willing to explain it, but the explanation will cost you $10.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

The old sexton of a certain English country parish church, who did a little as a monumental mason as well, was once found at work by the local doctor. Noting some furious mistakes in spelling, the doctor twitted him therewith. Cover it over, doctor—cover it over, answered the clerk I've covered over many blots o' yours.

The Trade Winds

Blow strong since Nerviline is in the market. Nerviline is the great nerve-pain cure. Its penetrating and pain subduing power is such that relief is almost instantaneous. Try it and be convinced.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers.

It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Running Sore—"My mother was troubled with rheumatism in her knee for a number of years, and it broke out into a running sore. She took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is now well. Hood's Olive Ointment helped to heal the eruption." MRS. JOHN FARR, Cloverlawns, Ancaster, Ont.

Rheumatism—"I was badly afflicted with sciatic rheumatism. Consulted doctors without relief. Was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and five bottles gave me relief and enabled me to go to work." WILLIAM R. ROACH, Margaretville, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

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

CURIOUS OFFER.

A firm of English tea merchants offers to every married woman who boys a pound of its fifty-cent tea for five consecutive weeks a pension of $2.50 a week in case of the death of her husband, provided he was in good health when she began to buy the tea. The pension is to continue as long as she remains a widow.

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

WORLD'S LARGEST CEMETERY.

At Rookwood, Australia, is the largest cemetery in the world. It covers 2,000 acres. Only a plot of 200 acres has been used thus far, in which 100,000 persons of all nationalities have been buried.

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

LIFE'S MANY TROUBLES.

Beggar—Please, sir, won't you give me a dollar to buy some medicine fer me sick wife?

Gentleman—See here! Only a day or two ago you said your wife was dead and you needed money to bury her.

Beggar—Y-e-s. This is another one.

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

WELL CAST.

Ah! cried Cholly. This fresh ocean breeze makes me feel like a 2-year-old!

Well, you act like one, replied his fair companion archly.

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

DENTIST TO MULES.

A Mexican mining company, which owns 300 mules, keeps a dentist on its staff simply to look after the mules' teeth.

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

NOT SO FORTUNATE.

Jones—It is said that Dame Fortune knocks once at every man's door.

Smith—Well, it was her daughter, Miss Fortune, who called on me.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.

More than 100 laudatory poems have been sent to Lord Kitchener since his great victory at Omdurman.

$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.

A PASSENGER'S OPINION.

Lady, at railway station—Is there any objection to dogs in this car, conductor?

Gentleman, on platform—I am not the conductor, madam, I will say, however, that there is a crying baby in this car, and if your dog is big enough to swallow the baby, I think he will be welcome.

NOT THE CONSERVATORY.

Young Lady—The Musical Conservatory is in this building, isn't it?

Janitor—No, mum; the Musical Conservatory is 'bout two blocks down street.

Young lady, dubiously—I—I was sure I heard pupils practicing vocal exercises. Are you sure the Musical Conservatory is not here?

Janitor—Yes'm. No hin' here but dentists' offices, mum.

Is Your Wife Ill-Tempered?

Examine her feet, and if she has corns buy her Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Home will then become an Eden. Much of the misery of married life is due to corns. Putnam's Extractor is sure, painless, and prompt.

HAD NO STATISTICS.

George, murmured the young wife, am I as dear to you now as I was before we married?

I can't exactly tell, replied the husband, absent mindedly. I didn't keep any account of my expenses then.

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

A GREAT COMFORT.

Conductor—We have missed the connection and you will have to wait at this station six hours.

Old Lady, who is a little nervous on the railroad—Well, I'm safe for six hours, anyway.

W P C 973

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

"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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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 Lorcyer St., Montreal.

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Plans, Estimates, etc., for
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ESTATE DRAINAGE AND IMPROVEMENTS,
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ALPHA—HAND AND POWER.
CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,
Of Montreal and Winnipeg
Sole Agents for Canada.

WHITE'S BROMO SODA
An Effervescing Phosphate, excellent cleanser for liver, kidney and stomach, takes the place of coal tar preparations in case of headache, its effect is immediate. Sold by all druggists, in 10c., 25c, 50c and $1.00 packages.
Canadian Bromo Co., 27½ Wellington-st.E., Toronto.

Cylinder Engine Machine Dynamo **OILS** Spindle Lard Neatsfoot Castor
Germania Oil Co., 134 Bay St., Toronto.

"The best value for the least money" is the motto of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Everyone appreciates a cup of good TEA. .....USR.

LUDELLA
Lead packages. CEYLON—IT'S THE BEST. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

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

TWO FARMERS' SONS WANTED—with knowledge of farm stock; fair education to work in an office for the Veterinary Science Association; $600 per year; personal interview necessary; must be over 21 years of age, and able to deposit $300 in cash as security. Apply in writing, giving full particulars. Head office, Veterinary Science Association, London, Ont.

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

Hotel and Saloon men cannot afford to be without the Automatic Faucet Attachment, as it pays for itself in one week drawing beer. No drip, no waste. You only need one hand to draw beer with the Automatic but in case of rush you can hold glasses in each hand, as the Automatic is always ready. The Automatic draws the finest glass of beer and is used for any trade, as it puts the kind of head on the beer that you want. Price $1.50 pre-paid—money refunded if not satisfactory. Hamilton Mfg Co., Toronto

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

$25.00 PER MONTH.
can be made by any woman showing "Ideal Hat Fastener." It does away with bothersome hat pins, keeps the hat firmly on the head, prevents it tilting or getting askew. Adjusted to hat can't be lost. Very durable. Overcomes all disadvantages of old-fashioned hat pins. If you don't want to sell, want a set for yourself? Mailed with full particulars, 25 cents. Address
MRS. M. L. LINCOLN, 48 Adelaide East, Toronto.

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

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

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.

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.
Taggott Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.

L. COFFEE & CO., Established 1843
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Rooms 409-12 Board of Trade Building,
TORONTO, ONT.
THOMAS FLYNN JOHN L. COFFEE

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.

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

$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.

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 5 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.

Shannon LETTER FILES and TRANSFER CASES.
File Complete $1.00. Board and Arch 50c. Simplex, 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.

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

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.
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YOUR NAME
Printed on 25 LOVELY CARDS for only 25c., and this beautiful SOLID GOLD-FILLED RING given free with each order.
FREE. FREE.
The Canadian Card Co., 243 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

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

$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 hand 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 if just the watch for trading 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 EAR DRUMS.
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.

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO. (LIMITED.) SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Successors to..... Ontario Canoe Co.
J. Z. ROGERS, Manager.
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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 PINS 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 20.
GALLIA—May 20, June 24.
CORODONGA—May 27, July 1.
Cabin Passage—$50.00 and upwards.
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Steerage—Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry Queenstown, $23.50.
For further information apply to
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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
AYLMER IRON WORKS or J. W. ANDERSON, Aylmer, Ont.

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.
50 Years' Invariable Success, 100,000 Annual Cures of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Influenza, Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency.
DuBarry & Co., (Limited), 77 Regent Street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglion, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in tins, ¼, ½, 6d., 6c., 5lb., 14s. Sent carriage free. Also Du Barry's Revalenta Biscuits, in tins, 2s. 6d. and 4s.
Agents for Canada: The T. Eaton Co., Limited, Toronto.

The Mining Review

SATURDAY.....JUNE 10, 1899.

LIGHT WANTED.

We publish the deliverance of Mr. Wilkes, organizer of miners' unions, on the situation in the Slocan, in other columns, that the public may see every side of it. Some of Mr. Wilke's statements are absolutely true, others of them require qualification. In the first place, we may remark that no matter what may be the consequences to the country from the stoppage of the influx of capital, the miners of the Slocan are in no way responsible for them, as they did not ask for the law that is the cause—the government alone is responsible for that. Again, no one can blame the miners, when the law has been passed, in desiring to take every advantage that can be got for them from its enforcement. Any body of men would do the same; it is simply a business proposition. If it gave the owners advantages, they would endeavor to take them. The miners have but their labor interested, and it is their duty to themselves to turn it to the best account. When, however, Mr. Wilkes says this is the only mining portion of Great Britain that has not passed an eight-hour law before this he tells the truth as far as he goes; but he does not go as far as he should to give the public all the facts. He should have said this is also the only colony in which quartz, or underground, mining is in its infancy, and everyone knows that circumstances alter cases. Mr. Wilkes again says the mines of the Slocan are rich and can pay the old price for the short day. This also is true, but it falls short of the vital point, as does his other statement. No doubt the "mines" of the Slocan that are paying dividends could go on paying $3.50 or even more for the short day, and still make money; but he should have added that all the properties affected are not "mines." There are in the Slocan any where from 50 to several hundred properties on which from $5,000 to $25,000 has been expended and which have not yet paid their owners a dollar, and with their future in deep uncertainty. Now supposing Mr. Wilkes had one of these on which he had expended $25,000, or nearly his all for instance, and the prospects still uncertainty, would he stand up and support a law that would make future work on such prospect cost him more, with the returns still in doubt? This is one thing for him to look into.

During the week we have met several miners who have been for the past few months earning a little money to pay for homes elsewhere and keep their families also, and now they will be forced to consume part of their past earnings in keeping themselves here until matters become settled again. These invariably say they were satisfied with the old condition of things, and regret that the friendly relations between owners and men have been disturbed by a law that robs men of their freedom and individual liberty in preventing them from selling their labor as they are disposed to sell it.

If the men abstain from injuring property, and remain orderly, as they have remained to the present, they will receive a larger share of public sympathy in a struggle in their own interest as a body.

The main objection given by the owners, when spoken to on the subject, is not to an eight-hour law, but the tying up of the liberty of the subject, by an enactment, for which no body asked.

One strong point with the men is that the conditions are not of their own creating; and that they are not left by the law an alternative. With expenses remaining the same, they cannot in their hazzardous calling well work for less than they had been receiving. It is no argument that they will have more time on their hands, for they have no way of employing spare time to advantage. Even if they had twenty out of the twenty-four hours on their hands it would be of little moment when there was no other opportunity at hand to enable them to increase their income. Things were about right, and they should have been left so.

The flop of the Hon. John Costigan from Tory to Grit at Ottawa is one of the latest sensations. He has for a quarter of a century been recognized as a leader of the Roman Catholic Irish in the House, and as such he held for many years a portfolio in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet. When the Conservative party ceases to be dividend paying he flops and joins the party with the loaves and fishes. He gives as his reason his dislike for Sir Charles Tupper's leadership; but another coincidence is likely to be a stronger factor in the conversion. He has a son a government official, as most prominent politicians have, to their discredit be it said, and that son has become a defaulter. The defaulter, however, has not been punished for his shortcoming as some "friends," presumably from the ranks of his father's new found friends, have made good the deficiency, and he retains government favor. These things "smell to heaven" in the nostrils of honorable men—outside of politics, we should add.

It would take a box of dynamite to move the present B. C. government, or at least the education end of it. A sum was placed in the last estimates that passed the House to purchase the present school property in this city and erect an additional room, and though the trustees have written about the matter over a month they have got no satisfaction since. They cannot find out whether the present site is acceptable, or if they are at liberty to let a contract for the additional room. Like Rip Van Winkle, they appear to have gone to sleep, and the present generation may have passed away before they awake.

Our beneficent B. C. government that cannot afford to organize the schools people are loudly calling calling for, or purchase fuel for those already organized, or build bridges and roads to revenue producing mines can afford to give millions to an All Pacific cable, to help out publishers and business men of Great Britain. Of such is the one-sided intelligence of our present government.

The man who will suggest a law that will be constitutional and will compel mine owners to pay wages in proportion to the profits of their operations and let down easily the owners of prospects until paying ore is struck, is the man whose utterances will elicit public sympathy.

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again.

Better put the cough out.

That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil.

But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the weakened tissues.

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

A TERRIBLE TIME!

A Port Hope Lady Undergoes a trying experience, from which she is at last freed by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. F. J. Armstrong, one of Port Hope's best known citizens, speaks as follows:—"My wife has had a terrible time with her heart for the last fifteen months.

"The pains were intense, and she had a smothering feeling together with shortness of breath, weakness and general debility. Medicine seemed to do her no good, and we had about given up trying when she started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They have toned her up wonderfully.

"She is stronger to-day than she has been for months, thanks to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I am sure there can be no better remedy from their remarkable effects in Mrs. Armstrong's case."

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia.

City Council.

A regular meeting of the council was held Monday night. Present—Ald. Hunter, McDonald, Buckley and Crawford, with the mayor in the chair.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:—

Salaries for May	$630.57
Creek Improvements	38.60
H. Byers	54.75
Scavenging	4.00
Paystreak	8.20
E. R. Atherton & Co	13.60
Foliett & McMillan	3.00
Water & Light	216.25
Office rent	30.00
Steam heating	10.00
Court House rent	15.00
Miners' Union Hospital	32 65
Creek improvements	19.00

W. H. Lilly was appointed acting clerk and treasurer in the absence of treasuser Fallows and clerk Sewell.

On motion of Buckley and McDonald the council were instructed to take into consideration a petition of residents of Southside for a sidewalk and other improvements as soon as a survey and plan can be made and registered.

The tenders of D. J. McLachlan and Folliett & McMillan, for sidewalks on Cody ave. and Sunnyside, were by motion of Crawford and Hunter laid over to afford an opportunity of examining the ground.

On motion of Hunter and Crawford Ald. Atherton was recommended to the government for License and Police Commissioner, vice W. H. Lilly resigned.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting was held on June 6th. All present as before also Ald. Atherton.

On motion of Crawford and Atherton the council was authorized to negotiate a $500 loan with the bank, hypothecating the licenses falling due on July 1st as payment.

On motion of Crawford and Atherton the construction of sidewalk on Cody ave. was awarded to D. J. McLachlan at 15 cents a lineal foot, the work to be done in accordance with plans of Board of Public Works.

On Motion of Buckley and Hunter a two-foot walk was recommeded for Sunnyside to be given to Folliett & McMillan at $138, and to be done according to plan and under supervision of Board of Public Works.

MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver.

LOCATIONS.

May 23—Keystone, Galena Farm, Geo M Davis. Amazon, Howard creek, Karl Eckert. Baldwin, same, P D Ahur.

May 25—Great Eagle No 2, Carpenter creek, T Lanergan.

May 26—Diana, near Almo, Richard Peake.

May 27—Madison Extension, E L Warner.

May 29—Newmarket, north of Rosebery, D McLeod. Willie, same, John H Wereley.

May 30—Raine, Goat mountain, T A Austin. Eight Hour, same, T Hoben.

May 31—Virgin, Alpha mountain, A S Reid.

June 1—Mahoning, near Almo, John Brincen. Carbonate, same, Sam Norris. Coming Event Fraction, Galena Farm, J S Reid. Amazon, Goat mountain, T Hoben.

June 2—Dr D, Carpenter creek, D McLaughan, White Cloud, All Right, Wilson creek, J H McAuly. Arizona, Howson creek, J S Reid and Jos Fortin. Good Hope, same, H E Rodgers and Wm Donahue.

June 5—Fred L, Vancouver mountain, F F Libsher. Westmannia, near Almo, Chas Kumbun. Frank W C, Carpenter creek, J D Bryan. Hardship, Carriboo creek, L M Knowles. Dutchie, same, T W Kiel. Old Newrey, Goat mountain, J M Lind. John L, near New Denver, D S McIntyre. New Castle, relocation of Hustler, New Denver, D McLeod.

June 6—Climax, north Slocan Lake, R Fawcett.

ASSESSMENTS.

May 23—Dandy Fraction; 25—Soho, Capella; 26—Havana, Dewey, Medford, Dpumlumond; 27—Foothill, Lake View No2, Tiptop, Admiral Dewey; 29—Queen Fraction, Much-a-do, Perth, Liberty No 3, Flossie Fraction, Maybell Fraction, Carleton, Clarence; 30—Boss, Emma, Haney Moon, Corncracker, Fairhaven, Elizbar; 31—Red Cross; June 1—Hemlock, North Star No 6, Atlanta, Electric; 2—Manilla, Cuba, Glenekauf, Gladstone; 3—Recon Fraction, Hewitt Fraction, Cliff Extension; 5—Lakeview, Fidelity Fraction, Black Grouse, Furlong Fraction, Evening Star, Jem, Maple, Alberta Fraction, Grainse, Summit.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

June 6—Random Shot.

TRANSFERS.

May 15—Whirrton, Chas M Hitch to E Foyle Smith, April 28.

16—Evelyn ⅓, Annie Horton to W J Kyle, March 3.

17—Humphrey, Wm H Adams to Rambler-Cariboo Consolidated Gold & Silver Mining Co (Foreign) April 29, $2,500.

Day Dawn, Fred Steele to W B Steele, May 8, $500.

Adirondack 1-9, Willie Eccles to W Hunter, March 18.

25—Fitz ½, P M Hayes to John Bough, May 26, 1898, $750.

Home Run, Jas H Moran, C W Greenlee, A E Fluquier to John A Ginty, May 26, $5.

Roisemarie, J H Moran to John A Ginty, May 26, $5.

Golden Chariot ½, M E Bragdon to Philip Perkins, Jan 12, $5.

Willard 1-6 each, H T Bragdon to Geo Millward Oct 14, 1898, $100.

Mars Fraction ½, D S Foobes and C P Seale to J B Cliffe, June 27 1898.

Golden Chariot ½, Phil Perkins to O Marino May 26, $50.

Willard 1-6 each, Phil Perkins, Geo M Willard to O J Marino, May 26, $600.

30—Atlanta, Snido all interest, Carbonate King ½, N C Sheall, Geo W Adrian to Mary L Adrian, Sept 16, $100.

Isis ½, Daniel Cosgriff to H T Twigg, Power of Attorney, H D McDonald to J A Austin.

Willie ½, J H Wereley to M M Malley, May 30.

L H ½, L H Mining Co to A R Fingland May 30, $1.

L H 107-1600, L H Mining Co to C Broad, May 30.

L H 663-1600, L H Mining Co to John Tinling, May 30.

31—Oakland ½, J A Anderson to Jno Smith, June 20, 1898.

Frisco ½, F L Byron to E E Lloyd, May 31.

June 3—C P R, estate of A H Stirrett to Catherine Stirrett, April 5.

6—Howett Fraction 1-10, C F Yates to L M Yates, June 1, $56.60.

Cadmore ½, Paul Nikola to Ragn Francis.

The village blacksmith is usually considered the type of good health. Even he sickens and dies frequently in early youth. No man, not even the most robust, can afford to neglect his health, which is his most precious endowment. The man who does so will sooner or later pay the penalty in some serious or fatal malady. When a man finds that he is losing his appetite, that he passes restless nights, that he awakens in the morning unrefreshed and without ambition or mental or bodily vigor, when he is troubled with headaches, nervousness or biliousness, it is time for him to take serious thought for his health.

These symptoms are by no means trivial, and are indicative of disorders that may lead to consumption, nervous prostration, malarial troubles or some serious blood disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for men and women who suffer in this way. It restores the lost appetite; it gives sweet, refreshing sleep; makes the digestion perfect, the liver active and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, bronchitis, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. It is also an unfailing cure for nervous exhaustion and prostration. At all medicine stores.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health and broke out with a disease which my doctor said was eczema. I fell away to 90 pounds. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I weigh 140 pounds and am well."

Constipation often causes sickness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, in little vials. Druggists have nothing else "just as good." They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Didn't Dare Eat Meat.

What dyspeptics need is not artificial digestants but something that will put their stomach right so it will manufacture its own digestive ferments.

For twenty years now Burdock Blood Bitters has been permanently curing severe cases of dyspepsia and indigestion that other remedies were powerless to reach.

Mr. James G. Keirstead, Collina, Kings Co., N.B., says:

"I suffered with dyspepsia for years and tried everything I heard of, but got no relief until I took Burdock Blood Bitters.

"I only used three bottles and now I am well, and can eat meat, which I dared not touch before without being in great distress. I always recommend B. B. B. as being the best remedy for all stomach disorders and as a family medicine."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Established in 1895.

E. M. SANDILANDS,

SLOCAN MINES

Sandon, B. C.

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

W. S. Drewry, Sandon, B. C. H. T. Twigg, New Denver, B.C.

DREWRY & TWIGG,

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors. Civil and Mining Engineers.

Bedford-McNeil Code.

MINING STOCKS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. Harris

SANDON, B. C.

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.

Business Announcement.

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

A trial order solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NO ORDER TOO SMALL AND NONE TOO LARGE.

LOUIS, THE SHOEMAKER.

Louis Hupperten.

Groft's Blend—the best Scotch Whiskey in Canada at the Clifton.

John Buckley, Proprietor.

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.

Sandon, B. C.

-FURS- AND HIDES

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.

200 to 208 First Ave. No.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Shipments Solicited. Write for Circular.

JUST ARRIVED

2 TONS WALL PAPER

12 CASES OF STATIONERY

CLIFFE & CO., Sandon.

TELEGRAPH LINE

To Dawson Is Being Pushed Ahead—Cariboo Crossing Passed.

Lake Bennet, B. C., May 22.—The first milestone may be said to have been passed by the Dominion telegraph staff, in charge of J. B. Charleson, when they completed the line to Cariboo Crossing. Charleson and his party landed at Skaguay on March 30th and reached Bennett on April 2nd. Today the poles and wire are distributed to McClintock, at the foot of Marsh Lake, seventy-six miles from here. A fine storehouse, office and kitchen have been erected here, and a fine building 30 by 40 feet at Cariboo, to be used as a telegraph office and police quarters. A wing damn 335 feet long, 10 feet wide and 6 feet high has been built at Cariboo to throw the water all into the main channel. This dam is built of logs on brush mattresses, and filled with stone. It is faced with plank to make it water-tight. It had to be built in water three feet deep. Three beacon piers have also been built on that river twelve feet square and filled with stone for the guidance of vessels. Two lifting barges have been constructed and are used in removing all rocks from Six Mile river. A building has also been erected at Tagish, to be used as a Crown timber and telegraph office. The first telegraph pole was erected at Lake Bennett on April 22, and the first wire placed in position on May 8; and today there is wire communication with Cariboo Crossing. The completion of the line to the foot of Lake Bennett has not been an hour too soon, as the ice is now breaking up very fast.

The Last of Spain's Islands.

Berlin, June 6.—The minister of foreign affairs, in the reichstag today, made a statement on the subject of the German-Spanish treaty for the cession of the Caroline, Ladrone and Pellew islands. He said that in order to round off the German possessions in the Pacific, and in view of German commercial interests which had long existed in the Caroline island: "We considered it our duty to take care of this group, so that in the event of a change in ownership it should not be lost to Germany."

The islands ceded by Spain are all of her remaining Pacific possessions. They are very numerous but very small, their area being about 610 square miles and their population about 37,000. The Palaos islands are chiefly known to the English-speaking world as the Pelew or Pellew islands. The Marianne islands are better known as the Ladrones. The best port in them, Guam, was retained by the Americans. The Caroline islands are chiefly notable through the existence of some remarkable ruins. By the cession Germany will gain control over an enormous stretch of the Pacific coast, as she already has the Marshall islands to the east and the Bismarck archipelago, Solomon islands and German New Guinea to the south. The German Pacific possessions will henceforth cover a huge area of the Pacific east of the Phillippines, south of the tropic of Cancer and extending to some distance south of the equator.

Skagway Bank Breaks.

Victoria, June 6.—The First Bank of Skagway is in the hands of a receiver, with liabilities of $16,000 and assets, such as they are, of $18,000. The bank failed on May 28th, J. G. Price being appointed receiver. The bank was organized in 1897 as a stock company with a capital stock of $25,000, of which not more than $2,500 has ever been paid in.

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.

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."

SPRAINED BACK!

Sprains, Strains and Injuries of the Back often cause Kidney Trouble.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS THE CURE.

Here is the proof:—

Mrs. S. Horning, Glasgow Street, Guelph, Ont., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are grand. I have not been ill since taking them, which was over a year ago last winter, and can give them my warmest praise; for they restored me to health after 25 years of suffering. Twenty-five years ago I sprained my back severely, and ever since my kidneys have been in a very bad state. The doctors told me that my left kidney especially was in a very bad condition. A terrible burning pain was always present, and I suffered terribly from lumbago and pain in the small of my back, together with other painful and distressing symptoms, common in kidney complaints. I could not sleep, and suffered much from salt rheum.

"When I first commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills I had little or no faith in them, but I thought I would try them; and it proved the best experiment I ever made. I had only taken two boxes when the pain left my back entirely. Three boxes more, or five in all, made a complete cure.

"After 25 years of suffering from kidney disease I am now healthy and strong again, and will be pleased to substantiate what I have said, should anyone wish to enquire."

Laxa-Liver Pills are the most perfect remedy known for the cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia Biliousness and Sick Headache. They work without a gripe or pain, do not sicken or weaken or leave any bad after effects.

The D. & L. EMULSION

The D. & L. EMULSION

Is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.

The D. & L. EMULSION

Is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada.

The D. & L. EMULSION

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

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

JACOB KELSEN

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

Reco Avenue, Sandon.

J. J. BILLADEAU

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, KALSOMINER, DECORATOR

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

A. MILLOY, L. D. S.

DENTIST.

Rooms in Virginia block, Sandon, B.C.

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

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

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

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.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation COMPANY.

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

Schedule of Time — Pacific Standard Time

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY

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

S S. INTERNATIONAL

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6 a m, daily except Sunday; returning, leaves Nelson at 4 30 p m, calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and all way points. Connects with S F & N train to and from Spokane at Five Mile Point.

S S. ALBERTA

Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, Tuesdays at Saturdays, at 7 a m, meeting Steamer International from Kaslo at Pilot Bay; returning, leaves Bonner's Ferry at 8 a m, Wednesdays and Sundays. Connects at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern Railway for all points east and west.

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

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

To ascertain rates and full information, address

ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo.

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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

AND SOO PACIFIC.

..DAILY SERVICE..

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MARVEL OUS KLONDIKE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE COUNTRY AND ITS DISCOVERER.

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

Dame Fortune was never in more capricious mood than when the golden treasures of the Klondike were ripe for discovery. Such, indeed, has been the history of mining. But although somewhat over a year has elapsed since the full significance of the strike became generally known, and more than two years since the discovery itself, the story of that time, so far as it has been heard, is still obscured by the mists of uncertainty and contradiction.

This may seem strange to those who have observed no apparent lack of information from the very start regarding the Klondike; but those familiar with the difficulty of obtaining reliable information in a country like Alaska, and even of conveying it accurately through most popular channels of publication, will not be surprised at all. In making this contribution to the history of that time, I am animated not only by a desire to gather together the scattered ends of report and hearsay, but that tardy credit may be given to the men, and in particular one man, whom Fortune, never more unkind, has deprived thus far of material compensation for a generous act and years of patient work. It is a fascinating story, but to understand better its significance, and, indeed, that of the present Klondike, it is necessary to go back somewhat in time and to sketch briefly, events that, step by step, led up to the memorable summer and fall of 1896.

For us the story begins with the purchase of Alaska by the United States from Russia in the year 1867, and the instalment of a powerful company, known as the Alaska Commercial Company, into the seal-hunting rights of the Pribyloff Islands, and a practical monopoly of the fur trade of the whole of Alaska, then solely a fur-producing country. The Alaska Commercial Company was something more than a monopolist of the fur trade; it virtually stepped into the place of the Russian government, sharing for many years with the Greek Church alone the absolute control of a large native population of Indians and Eskimo.

THE SALMON-CANNERS

on the coast, then the pelagic sealers, gradually broke down this authority. Then, after twenty years, they were supplanted in the Seal Islands by the North American Commercial Company.

Of the interior of Alaska little was known It is a matter of history that in 1843 one Robert Campbell, an employe of the Hudson Bay Company, crossed over from the head of the Liard to a stream which he named the "Pelly," which he descended to its junction with another stream, which he called the "Lewes," and, after many dangers, established in the year 1848, a post at the confluence of the two rivers, known as Fort Selkirk. In 1847 another Hudson Bay employe, A. H. Murray, crossed over from Fort McPherson on the Mackenzie to what is called the Porcupine River, and established a post—Fort Yukon—at the confluence of the Porcupine and another larger river, which, however, was not proved to be the same as the "Pelly" of Campbell until 1850, when Campbell dropped down to Fort Yukon. Fort Selkirk was burned to the ground in 1852 by Chilkats from the coast, who thereby expressed their displeasure at interference with their own exclusive rights to the trade of the so-called "Woods," or "Stick," Indians. In 1869 the company were ordered by the United States to leave Fort Yukon, it having been discovered by our observations that it was within American territory. They did so in a leisurely way, building what is now called "old" Rampart House; but this also was found to be in American territory, so they moved to their present location, about twenty miles farther up the Porcupine. Supplied by the slow and tedious Mackenzie River route, they are no longer a factor in the Yukon, almost the only signs of their existence being the names of their posts, now occupied by others.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO

three notable men entered the Yukon. They came from Northwest Canada by way of the Porcupine River—LeRoy N. McQuesten, known commonly as "Jack" McQuesten; Arthur Harper, scarcely known except as "Old Man" Harper; and Al. Mayo. These three men, and some others not so well known, located at several points on the river as agents of the Alaska Commercial Company. This company, from their main distributing-points, Unalaska and Kadiak Island, supplied St. Michael's Island, the site of the old Russian post, and from there a small steamer took up supplies to the traders and brought down the Marten, silver-gray fox, and other furs taken in barter. The Indian population was larger than it is now, and the furs from the valley of the Yukon were very high grade, the marten being second to those from Kamtchatka, the celebrated Russian sable.

While the traders provided for the physical welfare of the natives in the interior in return for furs, and a few missionaries of the Russian, English, and Catholic churches were doing what they could for their souls, factors were at work elsewhere that were to change the history of the Yukon. As early as 1857 gold had been discovered on Fraser River, in British Columbia; in 1860 the "Caribou" district; and then, in 1874, the "Cassiar" district, the latter two immediately south of the headwaters of the all but unknown Pelly and Lewes Rivers. Thousands of miners rushed there, disclosing some of the richest placers of the world. And as these became exhausted, it was but natural that the hardy prospectors should push farther along the coast.

Thus in 1880, just back of the present town of Juneau, Dick Harris and Joe Juneau discovered the Silver Bow Basin, and the town of Juneau, first called Harrisburg, was founded. From time to time, previously, reports of gold having been found in the interior by employes of the trading companies reached the outside. But the pass which led over the mountains to the head-waters of the Lewes was guarded by the Chilkat Indians, who monopolized the trade with the "Stick," or "Woods," Indians, holding them indeed in a state of slavery, and opposed all white men who attempted to enter the country. The year of the Silver Bow strike a party of miners went over, the first party of white men whom the Indians had allowed to go in. This party brought back good reports from the bars of the Lewes River and from now on parties began climbing over the pass, building their boats on the other side, and descending the river farther and farther, working the bars—generally returning to the coast the same year.

THE GOLD WAS "FINE" GOLD,

and it lay in the gravel near the surface, on the heads of what the miners termed "bars." A "bar" is simply the accumulation of gravel and dirt on the inside of the bends of the winding river. They are built up by the wearing down of the high banks against which the current cut at high water.

They are covered, like the rest of the valley, with a growth of cottonwoods or fairly good-sized spruce. The work on them was done only in summer, after the freshet, winter work being then considered impossible, not only on account of the severity of the climate but by reason of freezing of the water needed to separate the gold. The method of saving the gold was by means of the "rocker." The "rocker" was simply a box on rockers, like a cradle, with a perforated metal top, and a sloping blanket inside. The rocker was set at the edge of the river and the dirt shovelled into the perforated hopper. Water was dipped up in a long-handled dipper and poured in with the dirt, the "rocker" being energetically rocked at the same time by means of an upright handle. The larger stones were removed by hand, the gold falling through perforations and lodging upon the blanket, which at intervals was cleaned, the contents being placed in a bucket with quicksilver until all the fine particles of gold were taken up. The amalgam formed, was squeezed in a cloth filter, and the remaining lump heated over a fire until practically all trace of the quicksilver disappeared. In this manner comfortable sums were taken out—Cassiar Bar, discovered in 1886, yielded to five men

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS

for thirty days' work.

Harper and McQuesten were at Fort Reliance, nearly two hundred miles below Fort Selkirk, from 1873 to 1882, and afterwards at other posts above and below. As the miners worked down stream, many of them, either disinclined or unable to get back the distance of four hundred to six hundred miles to the posts, wintered at the posts, where they could procure provisions. So year by year, as the miners became more numerous, the traders began to cater more and more to the miners' trade.

The winter was a season of enforced idleness. The spring freshet at one end and freezing at the other shortened the working season to about sixty-five days, during which time an average of eight or ten dollars a day had to be made for the next year's grub stake. Every man was a prospector and a hard worker, skilled at boating, accustomed to hardship, rough, yet generous to his fellows. Beyond a few quarrels that would be laughed off by the others, there was no trouble among them. One custom in particular that shows this feeling was that when the 1st of August came, and there were any who had failed to locate a bar, they were given permission to go upon the claims of such as had struck it and to take out enough for the next season's outfit. This peaceable condition has in general characterized the Yukon.

In 1885 the rich bars of the Stewart River were discovered, and with the rush of miners there the next summer Harper, McQuesten & Co., established a post at the mouth of that river. During the winter which followed there was a shortage of provisions, and the little camp of seventy or eighty men was on the verge of starvation. McQuesten himself had gone out to San Francisco. What caused this shortage was the report that

COARSE GOLD

had been discovered on Shitanda Creek, a corruption of the Indian name "Zitzehn-duk," now called "Forty Mile" Creek, from its being that distance below Fort Reliance. It was late in the fall when report came that Mickey O'Brien, Jim Adams, and two others, named Lambert and Franklin, had found coarse gold. A stampede for the new diggings followed; for the miner does not bother with fine gold when he can get coarse gold. Coarse gold, being heavier, is not carried so far by water as fine gold, and is nearer its source. Those miners who thought they had not enough for the winter bought all the trader would sell them and started for Forty Mile. It was the late comers from up river who suffered in consequence.

A letter with the news of the find was sent out from Stewart River in January, by a man named Williams, with an Indian boy and three dogs. On the summit of Chilkoot they were overtaken by a storm, and were buried for three days in the snow. When the storm abated Williams could not walk, and was carried on the back of the Indian boy four miles to Sheep Camp, whence he was sledded in to Dyea by some Indians, and died in the store of John J. Healy. The dogs were never seen again. The miners congregated from all parts to know what had brought the man out, for the winter journey was considered almost certain death. The Indian boy, picking up a handful of beans, said, "Gold all same like this." The excitement was intense, and that spring over two hundred miners poured in over the pass to Forty Mile.

Forty Mile, unlike other streams that had been prospected, proved to be what the miners call a "bed-rock" creek.

THE HEAVY GOLD, OF COURSE,

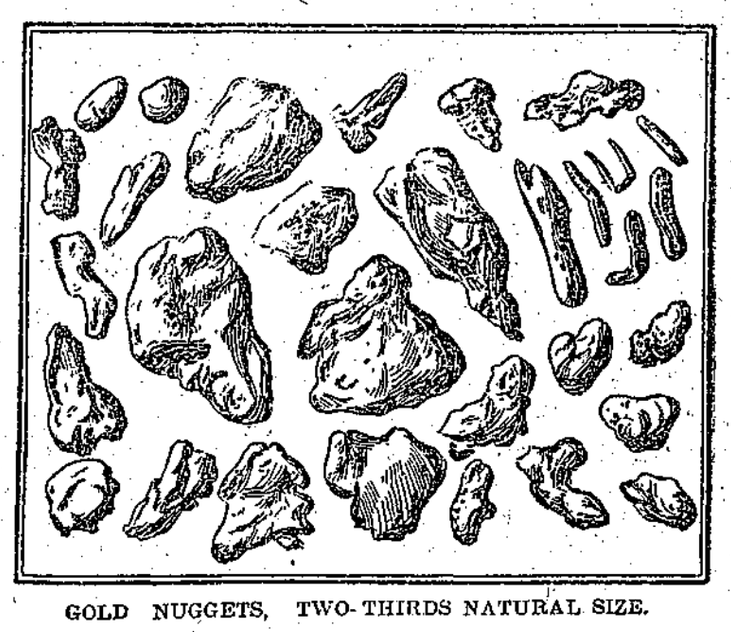
would only lie on or near bed-rock, instead of on top the bars. On Forty Mile bed-rock came to or quite near the surface. Then Franklin Gulch, tributary of Forty Mile, was discovered. In the bed of the small brook the gold was found under several feet of gravel; other tributaries of Forty Mile were discovered, all with good pay. Some of this gold is very beautiful. I have seen a quantity of the gold from Napoleon Gulch, as regular as pumpkin seeds in size and shape. Nuggets weighing five hundred dollars have been found.

In the spring the traders moved to Forty Mile, and now, with the post for a base of operations, still richer placers were discovered—in 1893 on Sixty Mile, and in 1894 on Birch Creek.

The discovery of heavy gold led to the first change in the method of working. Strings of narrow sluice-boxes, with "riffles" of poles for catching the gold, supplanted the rocker. A dam was built above the claim to obtain the necessary head of water, a "drain ditch" dug to bed-rock, a line of sluice-boxes set up, and the dirt shovelled in; but no quicksilver was used, and whatever fine gold there might be was lost.

The country is one of eternal frost. True, the summers, though short, are warm, the temperature reaching 80 degrees, and by reason of the almost continuous daylight at that season, the warming power of the sun is much increased. But the earth is overlaid with a carpet of moss, which the sun's rays do not penetrate, and the roots of the stunted spruce rest upon perpetual ice.

(To Be Continued.)



GOLD NUGGETS, TWO-THIRDS NATURAL SIZE.

INFLUENZA AND VENTILATION.

Atmospheric impurity, says the Lancet, was largely responsible for the recent epidemic of influenza. "If the proper ventilation of private houses, and especially of places of business, were insisted upon by their owner," it says, "we should hear much less than we do of the infectious forms of so called cold." The imperfect provision of ventilation in churches and chapels is referred to in the same connection by the Hospital, which "considers such buildings as hotbeds for influenza on this account, and on acount of the gathering together of persons whose power of resistance, has been diminished by recent illness or by other circumstances."

EXPENSE OF PARLIAMENTS.

The French Legislature the Most Expensive in Europe.

A paragraph going the rounds of European papers is intended to show that popular government through a representative legislature is generally more expensive than monarchical government. According to this view the most expensive parliament in Europe is that of France. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate cost nearly $1,500,000 each year. Russia, which has no parliament in the American and English sense, saves this item of expense, a saving which must seem to most persons insignificant when compared with the advantages derived.

One reason why the French Assembly is so expensive is its extensive membership. There are 300 Senators, and 584 Deputies, a total in excess of 800. The salary paid each is 9,000 francs, or $1,800 a year. French legislators also have free passes on the railroads, Italian legislators receive no salary, but have free transportation on railroads. The cost of the Italian Parliament was 2,100,000 lire last year, or about $420,000. The Holland legislature is in two branches, the First and Second Chambers of the States General. The former comprises 50 memebrs, who receive 10 guilders a day during the session, and the second 100 members, who receive 2,000 guilders a year and their mileage. A Dutch guilder is approximately, two-fifths of a dollar, and the total expenditure of the Dutch Parliament is $300,000 a year in the equivalent of American money. As might be expected, Spain has an elaborate parliamentary system, whereby not alone do the elected representatives of the people, or of such of the people as vote, have places in the Cortes, but also those who, without being elected, receive a cumulative vote in several districts, sufficient to have elected them in one. Spain extended last year 1,640,000 pesetas for its Cortes, equivalent to about $350,000. Portugal expended for parliamentary service about $160,000, and Austria, with two Chambers, one in Vienna, and the other in Budapest, about 4,000,000 florins, of which 2,300,000 was for the Austrian Reichsrath and 1,700,000 for the Hungarian Parliament. The members of the lower Austrian house, ostensibly a representative body, receive 10 florins a day for their services, and get besides, a mileage on Austrian railroads.

The members of the Swedish Parliament number 150 in the upper and 250 in the lower branch. The former get no pay, the latter receive 1,200 crowns, or $300 a year, and if the session lasts longer than four month sthey receive 10 crowns additional for each day of actual service. A Swedish crown is worth about 26 cents, and this means an addition of $2.60 a day for legislative overtime. England spends about $260,000 a year for the British Parliament, the members of which serve without salary. The German Reichstag, one branch of which represents the political divisions of the country and the other branch the voters, costs about $100,000 a year. Belgium spends $180,000 for this purpose, and Greece, 500,000 drachmai for its Chamber of Deputies, the equivalent of $100,000. The United States have 90 Senators and 360 Congressmen approximately, with an annual salary account of $2,500,000, exclusive of the expenditures for clerks secretaries, stationery, mileage and like expenses.

BANDS ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

Music Helps Soldiers on the March and Leads to Victory in Battle.

The utility of music in matters pertaining to war is probbly one of the greatest forces. At the present day, in all the armies of the world, musical war signals are sonsidered not only useful, but absolutely indispensable. The infantry drill regulations of many countries give the music and significance of more than sixty trumpet signals—calls of naming, of assembling, of alarm, of service and so on—besides a dozen or more drum and fife signals, all of which is a definite language to soldiers.

But its use is not merely confined to signalling, for music is used in other ways for purposes of war. In the way of dispelling weariness on the march, nothing is equal to the music of a brass band. Lord Wolseley has remarked that "troops that sing as they march will not only reach their destination more quickly and in better fighting condition than those who march in silence, but, inspired by the music and words of the national song, will feel that self-confidence which is the mother of victory."

Probably savages are the most susceptible to the warlike feeling inspired by certain class music. It arouses their anger, incites their fanaticism, and by accompanying their war dances in time of peace it arouses their lust of war. For this reason it is among warlike nations that early music was most developed.

The German army includes more than ten thousand military musicians. Other powerful nations on the Continent employ rather less numbers in military bands.

SPECIAL RATES.

Do you make special rates to bridal parties? asked the innocent-looking bridegroom. Yes, replied the honest hotel clerk. We always charge 'em double rates.

THE PANGS OF SCIATICA.

MRS. PALMER, OF FENELON FALLS, TELLS HOW SHE SUFFERED.

Confined to Her Bed for Weeks—Her Limbs Became so Numb That a Red Hot Iron Could be Placed Upon It Without Her Knowledge.

Only those who have felt the agonizing pains of sciatica, can form any conception of the torture which the victim undergoes. The case of Mrs. Job. Palmer, of Fenelon Falls, was one of unusual obstinacy and severity, and she makes the following affidavit in reference to her cure, for the good of humanity. "I am 29 years of age and have lived in this vicinity all my life. I had always enjoyed the best of health until November, 1897, when I took a stinging pain in my right hip which seemed to be in my very marrow as it effected every muscle and joint.

I kept up for several weeks although suffering the most intense pain, freely using liniments and many other internal and external preparations that sympathizing friends would suggest. I was then compelled to stay in bed as I got so weak and run down that I could sit up no longer. I received several courses of medical treatment such as electric batteries, poulticing, etc., but got no ease from the excruciating pains which would shoot down through my leg into my very heel where it caused a bursting feeling. Often I prayed that my heel would burst thinking this might give relief. The limb at last became so numb that a hot iron could be placed upon it without my having any knowledge of it. The closing or opening of a door or anyone entering or moving about in my room, seemed to increase the pain. For weeks I could not move any part of my body and had to lie in one position all the time. My brother was cured of rheumatism after every other remedy had failed, by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so I thought as a last resort I would try them. As the directions said that in severe cases three pills could be easily taken at a dose, I took this number three times a day for about a week although I got the relief I so longed and prayed for in three days after taking the first dose. Then I kept on taking the pills two at a dose. In a week after commencing the pills I was able to get out of bed and dress myself and a few weeks later when I had gained strength enough, I was able to attend to all my household duties and I have ever since enjoyed the best of health. Friends and neighbors who were conversant with my case can also tell you of my terrible suffering and the remarkable cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

MRS. SUSIE PALMER.

Taken and declared before me at Fenelon Falls, in the County of Victoria, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1898.

JAMES DICKSON, J. P.

THE NEW PARASOLS.

The new parasols are very attractive in their varied combinations and degrees of fluffiness, even though their period of usefulness has not yet come; and here, as in every other department of dress, the polka dot flourishes in all sizes. Silk parasols of all tints are spotted over with white, but the most stunning thing of all is the white silk covered with black velvet moons. Graduated rows of black velvet ribbon trim some of the new sunshades, and quite the newest thing of all is the scalloped edge finished with a ruche of the same silk. The ruching is very narrow and three rows are the usual number, put on with spaces between. Lace insertions and frills are also used for trimming, and the same little cords and tucks seen last season are set in from the tip to the edge of the plain sunshades.

Most of the dressy parasols have some trimming of white or black or both. Black chiffon parasols made over a color, violet, for example, and trimmed with bunches of violets caught in chiffon rosettes, are among the many styles in sight. White chiffon and lace parasols are an indescribable succession of puffs, shirrs and frills, most beautiful to look upon, and are trimmed with clusters of flowers or ribbon rosette bows. One variety is charred in tucks, all over, and each tuck is headed by a frill of narrow lace edging. Moire silk parasols in the light colors are especially pretty and are made quite plain. There are brocaded silk parasols, too, and all sorts and conditions of handles, the natural wood stick being the prevailing style. Colored silk parasols covered with chiffon decorated with applique lace are another pretty novelty for the few who can afford an assortment in this article of dress.

PATRON OF THE POOR.

The Prince of Wales has a daughter, Princess Victoria who shares few of the ideas current in court circles. She hates "high society," finding nothing there but deceit and hypocrisy. Her father excuses these ideas as eccentricities, saying that she is nevertheless a good woman, and at times even a great woman. She has a faculty for uttering some rather harsh truths in the family circle.

Lately in the course of one of her visits among the unfortunate, the Princess found in a wretched lodging in Seven Dials a whole family almost starved to death. Their faces were drawn with famine, the bodies scarcely were able to stand. After she had given them some food she had them photographed, and then presented herself before her father with this telling testimony. All she said to him was:—

"We are responsible for all this suffering. We are the ones who ought to cure the evil. There is something bad in your realm."

The reply of the Prince of Wales has not been reported.

FROM FRANCE TO AMERICA

THE PATHETIC STORY OF A YOUNG FRENCH REPORTER.

Haunted a Young Lady's House in Rain and Shine, Forgetful of Food and the Daily Necessities—Returned to France a Mental and Physical Wreck.

It may be, as a now famous novelist has observed, that fiction is the highest form of truth. Many of the wildest dreams of the romancer have found their fulfillment in real life. Yet, now and then, there come before the attention of the public cases never conceived by the most daring story tellers. One of these, and one of the saddest imaginable, took its origin in Paris one year ago, and culminated only when one of the characters, alone, hopeless, almost insane, returned last week to the home he had so rashly deserted. Men have done much for love, and are capable, while under the influence of some very erratic actions. The course of the young Frenchman in question must go down on the books as a record breaker.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

The leading physicians and surgeons of the world held a conference in Moscow last year. One of the gentlemen attending this convention was a well-known practitioner from Chicago. He took his wife and daughter to Russia, and after the business part of the trip was over toured the continent with them. On returning home the parents left the young girl, a most beautiful creature, so the story goes, and, from the denouement, there is every reason to believe she is, to study the languages at Paris. While boarding here in a quiet suburban family she became acquainted with a young Parisian reporter, Marcus Allar. The boy fell madly in love with her at first sight. He hardly waited for an introduction, but in his passionate Gallic way began to pour out his affection on first acquaintance. The young lady was boarding in the same house with Allar's sister, for whom she had contracted a sincere liking. In vain did she convey through this young Frenchwoman that the reporter's suit was hopeless. The other would not hear of it, and only pressed his claims the more madly. He spoke no English, and whenever his protestations grew too ardent she turned them off by appearing not to understand his French. After a time his attentions grew troublesome and she endeavored to discourage him; but he would not be discouraged. So at last she left the boarding house, and after a short time returned to her home in Chicago.

ALLAR STILL PURSUES.

After she left Paris Marcus Allar was disconsolate. He went about his work for a time, then gave it up. Without the fair one life was not worth living. At last he remembered that she had always told him that in America there was room for everyone. Not considering the drawback of knowing no English he persuaded his sister that he would do well in America, and without delay packed up his possessions and went to Chicago, knowing that in that city was the home of the woman he adored.

His first step on arriving there was to find the dwelling of the physician and his daughter. He had little trouble in doing that. His next step was to hire a room from which he could overlook the house of the young lady. That done he set out to find employment. This, however, proved a more difficult matter. His utter lack of knowledge of the English tongue proved an absolute barrier to any work in his own, the newspaper profession. In his futile search he gradually exhausted his means, and at last, when almost without money, and entirely without hope, he gained courage to present himself at the house of the girl he had followed from France.

HELPLESS IN A STRANGE LAND.

That the young lady was surprised needs no saying. She was more than surprised, she was startled, and when she realized why he had traveled 4,000 miles and had thus come among strangers she was angry and a little frightened. There was but one thing to be done, however. With the kindliest memories of Allar's sister she set about to find this young man some means of support. She first secured him a place as French teacher in the home of a friend, and for awhile he held it, but he neglected the duty of teaching to follow in the wake of his benefactress. Becoming too ardent and forbidden to call at the house he would stand for hours on the walk across the street from her door watching for a sight of her. Neither rain nor snow had any effect in dampening his ardor, and the coldest weather could not chill the passion which burned within him. So while he saw his adored, he lost his position as tutor. Again he was forced to seek for help, and again he was given an opportunity to take care of himself. But again to no avail.

Long brooding over his love had now begun to affect his mind. He would walk up and down the street the young lady lived upon muttering to himself, calling her name and talking of what he would do if she would not accept his suit.

FROM BROODING TO INSANITY.

But this could not last. Being without work he could not pay his rent or his board. He sold or pawned all his possessions. Even that means was soon gone, and some weeks ago he was forced to apply for assistance to the head of the French Mission on the West Side.

At the mission he was unable to communicate, except by signs with the doctor or his assistants. He took no part in any of their meetings. At meals he would sit with them, but was not of them, and understood nothing of what they were saying. Often he would suddenly break out in shrieks of laughter and could hardly be checked. Again he would weep, and tears would roll down his cheeks. He seemed to lose all control of himself. Such a course could have but one end. The Consul determined to send him back to France. Accordingly, after being well supplied with the necessary clothing, he was taken to New York and put on a liner for Paris. His pleadings when he realized that he would never more see the girl for whom he had suffered so much were most pitiable. But the case was utterly hopeless. Four months after his fatal move was made, he was on his way back to his home, ill, penniless, well-nigh insane.

NEW ANIMAL.

Its Hide Turns Rifle Balls, and It Lives in South America.

Natives of the interior of Brazil have been exciting naturalists for years with accounts of a certain wonderful animal, which, from their description had never yet been seen by civilized man. Dr. Florentino Ameghino, an Italian naturalist, who has been on the continent pursuing researches for a length of time, at last determined to penetrate to the regions in which the beast was said to have been found and see if there was anything in it. Ramon Lista, a Chilean, since deceased, had told the scientist of an encounter with an animal something of the order described. He had come across it in the dark, and although he fired point-blank at it from a point less than five yards, his bullet made no apparent impression. Armed with these particulars Dr. Ameghino set out some time last winter, and, after traveling hundreds of miles into the heart of Brazil, at last came upon the object of his search. He saw the animal three different nights before bringing it down. The repeated manner in which his shots did not tell convinced him that the reports of the natives as to the impenetrability of the animal's skin must have been correct, a belief in which, after securing the beast by a shot in the eye, and then finding that the hide could not be penetrated by a hatchet, he was more than confirmed. The Naomylodon Listai, named by the doctor, partly in honor of the Ramon Lista who first saw it, and partly from its characteristics, resembles more nearly than any other animal the short-tailed pangolin or scaly ant eater. It is larger than the pangolin, being some six feet in length. The skin is more than an inch thick, and so tough that no weapon at the disposal of the scientist sufficed to cut it. Its surface shows an epidermis, not scaly, but covered with coarse, reddish-gray hair an inch and a half long, the ossicles being buried in the skin like paving stones in the street. The ossicles resemble those of the fossil Mylodon, though smaller. The pangolin, if its traits may be assigned to this new beast, is more a lizard than a mammal. They have no weapon or defense against man or the larger animals, and are so far as is known perfectly harmless. The skin of the pangolin has often been known to turn a musket ball. Its habits are nocturnal, and it shows great timidity in the presence of man. Dr. Ameghino states his intention of securing specimens alive for the old world zoological gardens.

ABOUT SPRING DRESS.

Spring, and a young man's fancy, and love. Nobody denies the conjunction of that trio. But there is another one, which comes a little earlier, and which the poets have not yet celebrated in song. In the late winter a woman's fancy eagerly turns to thoughts of dress. There are women who buy winter clothes in a perfunctory way. One must keep warm. To this end one must have certain garments. Having shivered through the greater part of November, the indifferent woman goes drearily about the task of buying this necessary raiment. Her expression is one which says, "Well, if I must, I must!"

But even such a woman is not insensible to the fascination of spring clothes. The annual January "white sales" do not warm her interest. It is only those phenomenal women who live according to a schedule of the most forehanded description who in January set about the preparation of their spring wardrobes. But when March draws to a close and April comes on, then truly there are few women—and there should be none—with souls so dead that they are not touched with the wish to be in harmony with the beauty of the spring.

The duty of a woman to be always as well dressed as she can fairly be is one which has been often preached. Sometimes in vain, but not often so in the spring. Then every instinct of the universe, from the very clods of dirt to the hearts of men and of women, is toward freshness and light. It would be a time-saving arrangement, of course, if men and women had to take no more thought about a spring wardrode than the clod takes about its new coat of grass; but, leaving aside the probable objections of tailors and dressmakers to such a state of affairs, there are compensations for the rest of humanity. The counters in the shops are all aglow with exquisite colors and fabrics, and if one can bring one's self to a certain point of view, it ought to be as much of a delight to look at and handle all this loveliness as it will be, a little later, to walk on the grass and count the colors of the flowers.

MARTYRS TO BARBARISM.

THE TRAGIC FATE OF A BRAVE LITTLE CHRISTIAN BAND

Who Went Forth to Spread the Gospel in China—Nine Were Murdered, the Rest Were Wounded and the Missions Looted and Burned.

The details of one of the most horrible massacres committed in a land of blood and pillage have just come to light. In the early days of August, 1895, the leading journals of the globe had news of an uprising in the vicinity of Ku-cheng, China. It was reported that some dozen or so British and American missionaries had been foully murdered; that infant children had perished in their company, and that in the course of the depredation properties to the amount of tens of thousands of dollars had been destroyed. This was the first account, and practically the last, though the matter was widely discussed. The circumstance leading up to the revolt, and the scenes before and after, are only now at hand.

Ku-cheng is a walled city of some 60,000 inhabitants. It lies 100 miles northwest of Fuchau, and is usually reached by foreigners by means of native boats plying the River Min. The British Mission House, at which the principal horrors occurred, was situated outside the city, about a mile across the river, and contained, besides the missionaries' residence, schools for boys and girls and a foundling home.

AMERICAN MISSION ESCAPED.

The American Mission, in which, contrary to the first report, none suffered death, was also outside the walls, and situated near the British grounds. The head of the British Mission was Rev. R. W. Stewart. He had in his charge the field at Ku-cheng and Ping-nang, which is in the vicinity, and overseen by members of the Ke-cheng Board. To assist in this rather wide sphere of labor were seven lady missionaries, besides his wife. He had a family of five small children. Closely affiliated with him in this work was Rev. H. S. Philips, another British clergyman, who lived in a native house inside the city. The Dr. J. J. Gregory mentioned was a physican attached to the American Mission.

REVOLT OF VEGETARIANS.

The district around Ku-cheng has been in a state of more or less turmoil since August, 1894, when a religious sect known as Vegetarians were supposed to have made a wholesale attack on all foreigners, presumably because they were so beastly as to kill and eat of their fellow creatures. Latter developments indicated that the uprisings and constant maraudings were not attributable to the Vegetarians, who were, as a rule, mild and inoffensive peasants, but to some political intriguers, the fact that some of the rebels had been seen to eat cooked flesh besides the ruins of the dwellings they had burned, lending credence to the suspicion. In June, 1895, two months before the massacre in question, things began to look so stormy in Ku-cheng that at the advice of their respective Consuls, the British and American missionaries removed to Fuchau; toward the last of July, however, as the mandarin in charge of the district seemed to have got the rebels fairly well in hand, they returned. It was on the night of July 31-August 1, that the murders occurred.

One of the points in Chinese politics that most strikes the foreigner is the manner in which Chinese officials are not officious. There seems to be an odium attached to any municipal position; only the poorest spirited of men are ever put in charge. Perhaps this may arise from the Emperor's reluctance to trust any one with authority. At any rate there is no country on the globe in which law is so little more than a name as in China. As stated before the city of Ku-cheng is a walled town containing over 60,000 inhabitants. The mandarin in charge has at his disposal about 500 soldiers, with absolutely autocratic power in time of revolt; yet on the night of the massacre, on hearing that the Vegetarians were out again, he retired to his own house, barricaded it, and surrounding himself with the entire municipal guard, refused to stir until the trouble was all over. Not one native hand was raised in defence of the helpless victims.

EYEWITNESS'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

No adult of the British Missions survived to tell the tale. The best account is probably that of Miss Hartford, of the American Mission. She had herself the narrowest escape of the survivors. She said:

"At 7.30 in the morning I heard shouts and screams for the servants to get up, as the Vegetarians were coming, and were tearing down the houses on the hill belonging to the English Mission. Soon after I met a man with a trident spear. He yelled out, "Here is a foreign woman, and pointed his spear at my chest. I twisted it to one side. It just grazed my head and ear. He then threw me on the ground and beat me with the wooden end of the spear. I afterward jumped down an embankment and ran till I reached the hill, when I stopped to recover my breath. The yells continued, and I saw two houses being burned to the ground.

"Subsequently all was quiet, and, supposing that the Vegetarians had gone, I sent a servant to inquire what had happened. He returned and told me to come home, stating that five ladies belonging to the English Mission had been killed and others wounded, but that my house had not been troubled.

CHILDREN NOT SPARED.

"I went home, and there found Miss Codrington, much cut about the head and beaten all over; Mildred Stewart, 12 years of age, with her knee cut and bleeding very much; Herbert Stewart, 6 years of age, with his head cut and almost dead; while the baby of the Stewart family had one eye black and swollen, and the second Stewart girl, Kathleen, 11 years of age, together with the second boy, 3 years of age, had been beaten and stabbed with a spear, but not seriously injured.

"Rev. Philips, who lived in a house some distance away, escaped bodily injury, but arrived only in time to see the bodies of the dead and hear the Vegetarians cry, "We have killed all the foreigners!" We heard that some of the foreigners had escaped and were in hiding, but Mr. Stewart did not come, and we began to fear the worst. Mr. Philips went to the ruins of the burned houses, and there found eight bodies, five of them unburned and three so terribly scorched as to be unrecognisable."

Such in brief is the testimony of a brave little woman who went out among savages for the sake of Christianity. She evidently was not terrified at the time of her trial, at least not so much as most men would have been. The people who go out on such missions as these become accustomed to the idea of martyrdom. Yet there evident resignation makes the deeds to those at home none the less horrible. The punishment of the culprits was, of course, sufficiently horrible, when once the consuls got after the authorities, to gratify the most revengeful; but the blood of the 11 beasts who were beheaded and hung on trees could not bring back the life to the dead. And as a characteristic accompaniment to the matter, it is further stated that the soldiers who, at the command of the Emperor's representative, hurried to the scene, were caught pillaging the ruins for food and booty.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Silence is a difficult argument to beat.

The course of true love is very often kite-shaped.

A man injures himself every time he wrongs another.

Death makes the widow, but the spinster is maid before.

In his winning ways is found the proof of a good bluffer.

Every time a woman sees a mirror she pauses to reflect.

A railway curve might be properly termed a scientific crook.

The doctor who gets out of patients is apt to lose his temper.

A weak back doesn't necessarily imply a man is behind the times.

A joy is visionary when distance lends enchantment to the view.

Don't believe those who praise you and speak in derogation of others.

Satan loves hypocrites because they serve him best and require no wages.

Some women love to make bread because it cleans their hands so beautifully.

Economy may be wealth, but you can't use it in politics to much advantage.

Many a so-called fire-proof building has furnished indisputable proof of a fire.

Good opportunities are lost to the lover who knows not how to embrace them.

When a man is conceited that is about the only satisfaction he gets out of life.

He who trusts everybody and he who trusts nobody both make a great mistake.

The smaller the woman, the easier it is for her to twist a big man around her finger.

The wine-bottler is a corker, but he makes less noise in the world than the uncorker.

If a man avoids scraping acquaintances he misses lots of scrapes acquaintances get a man into.

Better let your wife have a fit of hysterics than to run into debt for a silk dress or a new piano.

There can be no objection to a girl trying to peer into the future, but she should never look forward.

A matinee girl says the going out of men between the acts is far less objectionable than the coming back.

A cynical writer says what this country needs is better mail service abroad and better female service at home.

A household journal says that kerosene will remove rust from stoves. The objectionable feature about it is that in removing rust it incidentally removes the stove and the domestic sometimes.

RINGS ON THE INDEX FIGER.

Rings were never more fashionable, and it is the latest fashion to wear a ring on the index finger, and this is quite as awkward as wearing a circlet of jewels on the thumb. The ring most approved at present to wear on the index finger is large and costly. It consists of a ruby surrounded with diamonds. An emerald set in this same fashion is also in vogue. Women of fashion are also wearing curious ancient rings, many of which cover three fingers, after the style of Mrs. Mackey and her $27,000 ring.

HEALTH.

OBSCURE RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Rheumatism is a name applied to several conditions, which vary widely in almost every detail. The present paper has for its object the consideration of a single phase of the disease; soreness and lameness, and certain dull, intermittent pains in the joints, unattended by fever. They are popularly known as "rheumatic twinges," and in children as "growing pains."

Such pains precede, as well as follow, attacks of true rheumatism, and are also common in those who have no manifest rheumatic tendency. They are often transient, recurring only after indiscretions in diet, such as over-indulgence in rich food. Sometimes they occur only at seasons when out-of-door exercise has been neglected. They may follow loss of sleep, worry, or prolonged strain. Confinement in poorly ventilated apartments has also been observed to exert an influence in bringing on pains of this character.

Interference with the functional activity of the skin, caused by the presence of moisture in the air, such as always precedes a storm, also makes itself known to the "rheumatic" by pains in the joints.

Digestive disturbances often play an important part in causing such pains, while defective elimination of the waste products of the body on the part of the skin, kidneys, lungs and other excretory organs has a strong influence in the same direction.

It is evident, indeed, that depressing or unhygienic influences of whatever character foster the enemy in the case of persons afflicted with a rheumatic temperament.

Obscure pains in the joints are not to be regarded as without significance, nor their occurrence dismissed as unworthy of solicitude. It is well known that other changes in the organs, possibly painless, but frequently vital, progress step by step with the symptom manifested in the joints.

The remedy for the discomforts, and even dangers, which errors in hygiene invite, lies in seeking for and correcting the errors. Proper care of the skin is one of the most important measures for combating rheumatic pains. Bathing should be practised during the winter months almost as frequently as in summer, although the water should be of a comfortable warmth. In certain cases hot baths are beneficial. Errors of diet are to be corrected, and general measures for the promotion of health should be habitually observed.

Obscure pain in the joints is to be regarded as one of nature's hints in favor of a more healthful manner of living. Such hints are not to be disregarded without peril.

COOKERY FOR INVALIDS.

These recipes were obtained from a trained nurse, who was given a course of lessons in a cooking school.

It is sometimes hard to proportion a small amount when cooking for sick people, so we will give the individual recipes as they were furnished to the class.

Cracker gruel—Four tablespoonfuls powdered crackers, one-half teaspoonful of salt; one cup boiling water; one cup sweet milk. Mix crackers and salt, add milk and water. Cook a few minutes. Strain and serve, with or without milk.

Coddled egg—One-quarter cup hot milk; one egg; one teaspoonful of butter; one-eighth teaspoonful of salt, and a dust of pepper. Beat the egg lightly, add butter, salt and pepper, then add the milk gradually and stir until smooth and creamy. Serve on a slice of toast.

Scalloped oysters—Three or four oysters; one-half teaspoonful of butter; one-eighth teaspoonful of salt; one-half cup crumbs; two tablespoonfuls of milk, or milk and juice; bake in a large cup.

Oyster stew—One cup of oysters; one-half cup of cream; one tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour; salt to taste. Cook oysters in their own liquor until edges curl. Then add the cream, butter and salt. Let simmer five minutes.

Boiled rice—One-sixth cup rice; one-one-half teaspoonful of salt; one pint boiling water. Wash the rice thoroughly in cold water, add gradually to the boiling water. Season with salt and cover. Boil rapidly until tender. Pour off into a colander to drain. Then set colander in the oven for about five minutes. Leave the oven door open. Serve with cream, lemon sauce or maple syrup.

NUTS AS FOOD.

Nuts are not only exceedingly nutritious, but easy of digestion if the skins or inner linings, are discarded. They possess little if any starch, and therefore are a valuable substitute for other foods in cases of obesity. They compel an amount of mastication which is given to nothing else. They perform a function of peptonization in the stomach, assist in preventing the formation of an excess of bile, and act as a gentle laxative. Persons suffering from dyspepsia will find great relief by making nuts a part of their daily diet.

ITALY'S CROWN PRINCE.

There is no more daring rider among European royalties than the heir to the throne of Italy, the Prince of Naples. He is a keen sportsman, and has very few equals in the hunting field

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

Bonner's Ferry Jack has broke gaol at Kaslo.

J. M. Patterson, druggist of Whitewater, is moving to Duncan City.

A nice shower of the "beautiful" on Sunday, amounting to several inches in the hills.

On and after the 18th inst. trains will run as follows: Arrive at Sandon, 13:00; depart, 13:30.

Saturday last New Denver football club beat Silverton in 3 to 0, and Slocan city beat them 2 to 1.

Slocan City is going to celebrate the 4th of July, and its citizens are asking the miners of Silverton and Sandon to help them.

Mr. E. Brindle has opened up a jewellery and repair shop in New Denver, where he is now prepared to doctor all lake port sick watches.

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

A bank in Skagway, so near the golden El Dorado, has "busted" owing $16,000 and with $18,000 of nominal assets. It was a heavy bank throughout.

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

A dozen or so of the Masonic fraternity went to Kaslo Tuesday for a Masonic entertainment of some kind that took place there that evening. They speak highly of the reception accorded them there.

Incipient fires at the Klondike hotel and Kleinschmidt's laundry brought out the fire brigade on Saturday. The fires amounted to but little, but they might have resulted in much but for the prompt action of the firemen.

The K. of P.'s annual Memorial service will be held on Tuesday evening in the Methodist church. As admission is by invitation we will not elaborate on the proceedings this issue, but we understand a good programme is being prepared.

Follett & McMillan are going to build on Slocan Star street, near the lockup, a large carpenter shop, which will have quite extensive machinery run by water power. This firm is forging ahead in business sucesses at a rapid rate.

Tommy Milne and assistants have put the finishing touches on the exterior of the Methodist church. The new dress adds very much to the appearance of the the edifice, which would now do credit to much older and larger places.

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.

The members of the band wish to publicly express their appreciation of the kindness of the many ladies of the city who so materially assisted them in making their ball a success; also to thank the musicians for giving their services gratis, particularly to the two non-members of the band, Mrs. Funk and Mr. Duffy.

The miners are commanding general respect in the orderly way they are putting in their time in the "lay off." No violence is threatened or anticipated in any quarter. Of course, such acts as were committed across the line would not be tolerated in this country for a moment, and we are satisfied that the officers of the unions are conselling order, sobriety and firmness in every particular.

The Rev. Sanford is giving his Sunday morning congregations a series of lectures on historical subjects, which are both interesting and instructive. Last Sunday morning he traced the history of Judea, under the rule of Persia and Greece, and showed the preparatory work of Alexander the Great's conquests for the coming of Christ. The subject for tomorrow morning will be "The war of Maccabaean Independence."

A miner asks our opinion as to which party is likely to win in the present lock-out—a something even a prophet could not foretel. It is a moral certainty that no matter what prospect holders may do, the owners of paying mines will not leave their properties unworked indefinitely. Some of them may employ unskilled labor at the lower rate, but cautious foremen will not take the risk. It all depends on which party possesses the best staying power.

Mr. Stein, baker, and partner were out at the north fork, the other day, doing assessment work and they did some of it on one of the largest silver-bears ever seen in these parts. At a very long range the partner turned his rifle on bruin and broke his shoulder. On three legs the animal made the snow fly like fury in a vain attempt to get out of the way. He hid himself behind a log where Mr. Stein saw him, giving him a second bullet and breaking a second leg. A third shot did the business, as bruin gave up the ghost and his hide too, which the hunters brought home as a mark of their bravery in the forests.

The town of Republic is burned to the ground. Only four houses remain.

Even the Nelson Tribune says the government is weaker than it used to be.

Heneager, of Rossland, for attempted incest has got a six-year sentence by Justice Drake.

Brewster gets 15 months and Sinclair two years at the Nelson assizes. These are the C. P. R. thieves.

There is not likely to be any danger from freshets in town this year owing to the continued cool weather.

Pasto, an Italian, is to hang at Nelson on the 10th of August for the shooting of one Ryan at Cranbrook, in April last.

The Ottawa government has disallowed the anti-Japanese legislation. It now remains to be seen what "fighting Joe" will do.

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.

Mr. Riblet is erecting several aerial trams in East and West Kootenay, and for the purpose of facilitating his operations he is erecting a temporary shop at Nelson.

Ed. Quinlan, who stole $10 from J. Derham at Brooklyn got six months. If the theft had been for half a million he, doubtless, would have been acquitted.

The frame of the Ruth concentrator is going ahead rapidly, as also is the construction of the flume to furnish the water. The institution complete will be in full running order in three months.

To-morrow being the last Sunday on which trains will run on the old time a large number will want to take advantage of a day's outing. The C.P.R. have granted a rate of 60 cts. for round trip to Denver siding.

If the government had defined an underground tunnel to be that of a property with ore, and excepted prospects on which ore has not yet been found, their law would not play the havoc it is playing with operations in the Slocan.

Poor William Brown is no more. He was well known in the Slocan having worked here for years, and held interests in several properties. He was taken to the hospital some days ago with pneumonia, and expired on Wednesday morning. He received a respectable burial by the Union on Thursday, the Rev. Cleland conducting the services.

The miners and citizens had a football tussle the other day on the Cody grounds. There were several bruised limbs and considerable worked enthusiasim, and at the close the score stood 4 to 2 in favor of the citizens. It is needless to say that the referee, Dr. Milloy, had a hard time of it. We understand there are some bets up on the issue in the event of another match.

Red Paddy and his dog found on Thursday the remains of Siddons who was killed in the Ajax slide some months ago. Paddy was out on a prospecting tour, and his dog passing near where the body lay, about 2,000 feet below where the accident occurred, completely covered in a bank of snow, excepting one small hole, made demonstrations that attracted Paddy's attention. On going over he saw the body, and at once communicated with the authorities at Sandon. At writing it is presumed the Masonic order will take charge of the body; but in the meantime the man's father in the States is being communicated with.

The Manitoba and North West Press Association are to reach Sandon at 4 o'clock on the 23rd, and will leave the next day at 6.45 p.m. As we said in a previous issue, it would pay the city council to give them a formal reception in the shape of a banquet the night they stay here. They will, doubtless, spend the hours of daylight in visiting our surroundings, and at the banquet they could be fully posted by local people on the importance of our location. This information disseminated through the papers they individually represent should be of much service to the place. There will be about fifty people in the party. Rossland and Nelson will be the only other stopping places in West Kootenay.

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 immediately. 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."

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.

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.

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

Cramps and Colic

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

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

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

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

A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS and COLDS

Pyny-Pectoral

The Canadian Remedy for all THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS

Large Bottles, 25 cents.

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

ALTA LODGE, NO. U. D.

A. F. AND A. M.

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

W. H. LILLY, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Silver City Lodge, No. 49, 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.

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.

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.

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.

THE.... GOODENOUGH

SANDON, B. C.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. Furnished Rooms.

H. BYERS & CO.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED AIR PIPE.

We carry

THE CELEBRATED

WESTERN CHIEF BLOWERS

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BUFFALO BLOWERS.

Agents for

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TRUAX ORE CARS.

Mine Hardware of every kind.

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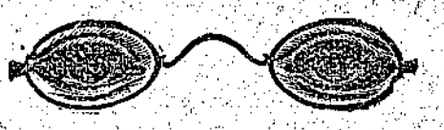
BEAUTY & GLASSES



Women Strain Their Eyes

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