The Mining Review.

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TROUBLE FOR SOMEONE.

The Editor of The Mining Review Arrested at Nelson.

It is said that at some hour of Saturday night the Sandon Miners' Union hall was broken into and the books and papers of the union stolen therefrom. It is alleged that because The Review, though doing what it can in urging shorter labor hours for the miners and proper wages, is opposed to features of the late mining laws that prevent miners and mine owners from making contracts between themselves as to services and remuneration satisfactory to both, that tie up the liberty of the subject—like Chinamen in bond,—that has driven capital from the country and blasted mining operations in the Slocan for, perhaps, a twelvemonth, therefore, the editor must be unfriendly to the miners; that he was seen around town late Saturday night, and that he went to Kaslo on Sunday with a satchel in his hands, he must have taken the stolen papers with him (and, of course, carried them around that they would be safe from the eagle eyes of the Miners' Union). Accordingly after the departure of the train, as the story goes, the president of the union and Mr. M. Kerlin engaged a hand-car and pumped to Kaslo to get a "dead cinch" on the thief. Mr. Cliffe remained in Kaslo over night and took the early boat on Monday for Nelson, where about 2 p.m. he was accosted by chief constable Bullock-Webster, who informed him he had a telegram to arrest him (Cliffe) for having in his possession the stolen books and papers. There was no warrant produced and no word of one having been issued. Mr. Cliffe at once went before P. M. Crease gave his own recognizances in $500 to appear before P. M. Lilly, at Sandon, at 10 o'clock Wednesday. In the interval Bullock-Webster advised P. M. Lilly of what had transpired. At the appointed hour Mr. Cliffe appeared in the police court, but was confronted by no accuser and no accusation. Bullock-Webster assumed a warrant had been issued in Sandon, but to the hour of writing no one connected with the defence knows whether a warrant was asked for or issued in Kaslo, or whether the policeman there, on the bare ipse dixit of the accusers, sent the telegram. After Mr. Cliffe's departure from here, and convinced he had the missing papers with him to feast the curiosity of Nelsonites, certain members of the union also assumed that half of the people of Sandon had them, that they were rarities and were everywhere present, as they asked for a warrant to arrest Mr. Harris and sundry search warrants to search dozens of houses in the city.

An ounce of enquiry and discretion would have led them to learn that Mr. Cliffe went to bed Saturday evening about 9:30 and remained there till 8 o'clock Sunday morning, it would also have led them to share in the general conviction that the real offender can be found in some one in their own ranks. This is a history of the innings of one side and in a few days the other side will commence. An effort will be made to learn whether even officers of miners' unions can cause the indiscriminate arrest and consequent ignominy of the miscellaneous public and on grounds that would be dissipated in five minutes reasonable consideration.

We believe the miners are perfectly justified in banding themselves together for mutual protection and the advancement of collective interests; we know that in their present struggle for reasonable remuneration for proper hours of labor they have the sympathy of many people of the country; but we also know that if they allow their institution to be run into such ruts as this by the indiscretion that has prompted this late departure, their association must shortly forfeit the general public respect it has hitherto in many directions very sensibly enjoyed.

So far as the editor of this paper is concerned, we have only to say he is determined to get at the bottom of this mare's nest and asking the courts to damage the addled eggs found therein.

Since the foregoing was written we have learned a warrant was issued in Kaslo—the P. M. here refusing to issue one—which, of course, relieves the police officials of responsibility. The responsibility now rests on the party who laid the information, the president of the Miners' Union, and with him and his associates the score will have to be settled.

When the plaintiff Stockham did not appear on Wednesday before P. M. Lilly in Sandon, where the case was supposed to be brought up, a summons was served on him demanding his appearance in the court on Friday at 10 a.m. He failed to respond to this also and Mr. Cliffe was discharged without a shadow of a suspicion resting on him. The general public are inclined to fair play, and we know the great bulk of the members of the union are as much so as the rest of the public. No one will, therefore, blame Mr. Cliffe in taking steps in vindication of his character. He was arrested on the public streets of a strange city, subjected to the consequent disgrace, put to considerable expense in a defence and will be only doing himself simple justice—miners and all will acknowledge—in taking the most available course open in the courts.

The Situation.

There is practically no change in the mining situation here during the past week. So far as the union and the owners are concerned there is no change. There is no concession from either side, and no re-opening or attempt at re-opening of any of the closed-down mines.

Will Be Made a Canadian Company.

The Rambler-Cariboo, at a meeting held in Spokane, Thursday, decided to reincorporate under the laws of Canada. It is at present a Washington incorporation. It was also decided to increase the capital stock from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 shares. This will give 250,000 shares with which to do some development work and to thoroughly explore the property. The mine is at present upon a basis where it is more than paying all expenses of operation, but it is desired to explore the ore bodies at much greater depth than hitherto, and also to open up the veins at points which have not yet been touched. To carry on this extensive work more considerably, money will be needed, and hence the increase in the capital stock. A Toronto broker, it is reported, has offered to take 100,000 shares at practically the present market price, and the matter of changing the company from American to Canadian will at once be proceeded with. As soon as the long tunnel is completed and the ore can be taken out at a slight expense, the mine will be upon a dividend-paying basis, and it is believed that it is only a question of a short time when regular dividends will be paid.

Fontenoy Company's Meeting.

Victoria, June 21.—The Fontenoy Gold Mining Company held its first general meeting of shareholders yesterday. The stock in the company is held by a strong western syndicate and is rapidly acquiring reputation as likely to be an early bonanza. Two shafts are sunk upon the ledge, 95 feet and 65 feet respectively, which have proved the ledge to be between six and seven feet wide. Assays give as high as $120 per ton in gold, silver and lead, and none went lower than $40 a ton. The machinery now being put in place will enable further work to be done on these shafts, and by next week a drift will be commenced from the northern shaft to cut the Cariboo, Camp McKinney ledge, at a depth of 100 feet.

Mr. P. J. Hickey, of this city, is largely interested in this property.

Wedding at Slocan City.

The following was received too late last week for publication:

The home of Mrs. Sarah E. Bennett was the scene of a very pretty wedding Monday evening, June 12th, when her second daughter, Mary Louisa, was united in marriage to Mr. Alfred R. Balderston, the Rev. A. M. Sanford, of Sandon, officiating. The house was tastefully decorated with wild flowers. At 9 o'clock, to the strains of the Wedding March, the bridal party took their places under a canopy of white and green, Mr. Ben Robertson acting as best man, while the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Clara Grace Bennett. The bride wore a handsome gown of white chiffon over white silk and carried a boquet of white lillies. About thirty friends were present, several from other cities, and their many useful and beautiful gifts testified to the esteem in which the young people are held. Mr. and Mrs. Balderston have gone to housekeeping in their new home in Slocan City, the best wishes of the entire community entering with them.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

ATE THEIR PARTNER.

A Tale of Cannibalism on a Trail in the Far North.

Circle City, Alaska, May 29, via San Francisco, June 19.—A story of possible cannibalism and death on the Yukon trail has just reached here. Three men who left Dahl river on December 5th for Jimton, were not heard of again, and were supposed to have been lost. Nothing was heard of them here till the steamer Ridcout, which arrived to-day, brought a terrible tale of suffering and horror. The men were Michael Daly, Victor Friar and M. Provost. They were from Providence, R. I., Woonsocket, R. I., and Brockton, Mass., respectively. The bodies were discovered 15 miles from the mouth of Old Man's creek, having lost the trail and became bewildered. Having left Dahl river with only three week's food, which was insufficient for 150 miles to Jimton, they were soon reduced to starvation. Daly's body was found partially eaten, on a stove in a tent, just as it was left when death overtook the others. Some scraps of moosehide and moccasins were found of which they were endeavoring to make a stew. Daly's body was identified by the clothes. The other two were found dead five miles from the tent. The fact of the tent flaps being shut down when found would seem to preclude the possibility of Daly's body having been eaten by animals. The other men were doubtless driven by hunger to the awful extremity of cannibalism.

Slocan City News-Items.

The steamer Slocan is to be laid up for repairs at Rosebery on Monday. The tug Sandon will take the regular trip.

N. F. McNaught, of Silverton, is taking up a force of men to do development work on the Kilo, on Lemon creek.

The owners of the Luck Jack have just completed a survey and are applying for a crown grant for that property.

J. C. Callum, manager and part owner of the Arlington, arrived from Spokane yesterday and has gone up to the property.

The Black Hussar, recently discovered, is attracting considerable attention, and few days pass without a trip of inspection being made by some one.

Notes on the Strike Across the Line.

Wallace, Idaho, June 17.—The scope of the permit system will probably be widened by making it apply to all employes around the mines of the camp. Up to the present time only men working under ground have been obliged to take out cards, but the martial authorities will, in all probability, make it necessary for surface laborers, engineers and the like, also to secure permits and to renounce the union in case they are now members.

The shift bosses and foremen of some of the Canyon creek properties, who are in sympathy with the unions, are quoted as declaring that they will not apply for cards in order to remain in employment.

At the Standard the machinery and the inside of the shaft are being whitewashed, as if in preparation for a long continued shut-down.

At the Helena-Frisco, which is being operated under the management of Joe McDonald, 30 men with two drills were employed yesterday, and it is expected that 15 more will go under ground today.

The Empire State, at Wardner, is working almost a full force of non-union men, as many permit men have come in during the past few weeks. A few more machine men could be employed, but there are plenty of laborers.—Spokesman-Review.

ELECTRIC FISH.

Species Found in Egypt That Give a Distinct Shock.

An interesting fish that inhabits the waters of the Nile is the malapterurus electricus, which is considered about the best species of electrical fish, for, unlike the gymnotus and torpedo, its electric organs do not affect its motion, says the Boston Transcript. In a paper recently presented to the Royal institution at London, the theory is advanced by Professor Gotch that the seat of the electric-motive force is the nerve centre itself, and not the collection of plates, which have hitherto been considered the electric organ of the fish. These plates number about 2,000,000, and consists of a modified muscular substance separated by an albuminous composition, while each is connected by a single nerve fibre to the nerve-centre. A measurement of the electro-motive force of the cells by a capillary electrometer revealed the fact that the electro-motive force was of the same order as that produced by the contraction of a muscle, and amounted to about .04 or .05 volt. Between the excitation of the nerve and the maximum electro-motive force there is a time-lag of about 1-1000 of a second, and an oscillatory electro-motive force is generated by a single momentary excitation of the nerve. At the lecture before the Royal institution already referred to the electric current from two of these live electric-current fishes was swown with a telephone, and also shocks given to many of the audience. Some of these fishes were procured by the Senff expedition of Columbia university, while at the Nile last summer, and are exhibited in the museum of the department of zoology of that institution.

TESTING THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Supreme Court of Colorado Trying an Interesting Case.

Denver, June 20.—The supreme court of Colorado today designated June 29 as the day for hearing oral arguments on the habeas corpus proceedings instituted to test the validity of the eight-hour law. Thos. Patterson, representing the State Federation of Labor, will be permitted to appear in the case as a friend at court. Attorneys Waldron and Waterman, representing the smelter trust, will attack the constitutionality of the law.

Calvin Elrod, assistant attorney-general, will represent the state.

Sandon vs. New Denver.

The Sandon and New Denver football clubs played a very interesting game last Saturday at New Denver—the score being 2 to 1 in the latter's favor. The Sandon team lacked combination in their playing, having had no practice for some time. However it was the hardest game that the New Denver boys played this season. The home kickers had the ball on their opponents goal most of the time, and towards the last both teams worked for the best results.

No Press Visit.

After all the efforts of our citizens to give the Press Association a fitting reception, they have wired the committee that they cannot visit Sandon, owing to change of train service. This is very dissapointing, not alone for the trouble gone to, but because the trip can be of but little service to the province without a visit to our mines, and a report on our mining resources and statistics.

The Eight-Hour Law in the Boundary.

Grand Forks, June 16.—The enforcement of the eight-hour mining law has practically resulted in the closing down of all mines in the Boundary Creek country.

The miners employed on the Stemwinder and Brooklyn, in Greenwood camp, owned by Dan Mann, the Montreal railway contractor, and other eastern capitalists, the Mother Lode and Morrison have walked out rather than accept $3 per day for eight hours work. They feel confident the mine owners will yield owing to the manifest desire to hasten development this summer.

The Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, City of London and Lincoln mines, as well as the B. C., are the only properties which, while observing the new eight-hour law, are paying $3.50 per day. Ten-hour shifts are still in vogue on a number of other properties, but the explanation is offered that the work is being done under contract. This especially applies to the properties on the north fork of Kettle river. The miners appear to have ample funds. Many of them have come to Grand Forks to enjoy the diversions of the town.

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

MINES AND MINING.

A recent sale of the Rainbow, near Slocan City, is reported.

Silver still keeps at a shade above 60 cents on the New York market.

The Arlington is working with a good force of men at union wages.

Reports of the New York markets indicate a upward tendency in the price of iron.

The Freddy claim, close to the Noonday, will probably be opened up from a prospect state.

C. M. Wilson is putting in a flume to do some hydraulic mining at the Coin, above Cody.

On the August Flower claim, on Silver mountain, owned by New Denver people, a good showing of about five inches of clean ore has been uncovered.

There is quite a quantity of ore on the dumps of several of the prospects on Wilson creek, which will be shipped as soon as a trail can be completed to where it has been mined.

The Black Prince, part of the Two Friends group, Slocan City, is being worked by local men. In a tunnel at the distance of 130 feet a strike has been made of four feet of clean ore with a good assay. A number of men will be taken on to fully develop the property.

The Noonday mine, near Silverton, is being worked, the management paying $3.50 for eight-hour shifts. They are running in on an ore body varying from five to nine inches of concentrating ore, and from ten to twenty-four inches of solid galena. Grey copper has also been encountered.

Stein Bros. have sent some men out with their partner, H. Meonardt, to further develop the Mountain Queen, on the north fork of Carpenter creek. There is a 130-foot tunnel on this property and they will now drive 150 feet of a cross-cut, where they expect to strike the lead at a depth of 150 feet.

The Fidelity, on Twelve Mile, has been sold to a Montreal syndicate, of which Hon. A. W. Morris, of Montreal, and C. G. Griffith, of Spokane, are members. The purchase price is not yet known, but is said to be a good round sum. The new company will work the mine so as to make it a steady shipper.

Arrangements were completed on Tuesday whereby the Chapleau mine passes into the control of English capitalists. The bond is for $30,000 and extends over eleven months. The necessary papers were to be made out yesterday, and it is expected that everything will be settled so that in a few days a large force of men will be put to work developing. The Chapleau is a high grade dry ore proposition, carrying good values, both in gold and silver. It is situated on the north fork of Lemon creek, not far from Slocan City.

Hospital Notes.

But few miners now come in on account of the shut down of the mines.

During the week the following were admitted:

R. Twomey, with a poisoned leg; W. Hanna, of carotis; O. Ringwood, with a severe cold; Jas. Dimmick, adhesion of the elbow.

There are no serious cases in the institution. All in are doing well.

CHURCH NOTES.

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

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

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

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending June 23:

MINE.	TONS.
Slocan Star	80
Total	80

BICYCLISTS

Should keep on hand a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is clean to use and will not soil the clothes. Cures cuts and bruises, takes out pain and limbers up stiff, sore joints and muscles.

THE LOVER AND THE LASCAR.

"Heroes are just the last people in the world to say heroic things," was the remark which set my friend Clarence telling this story. The man who made the remark was a short, stout person, who seemed, as a rule, disinclined to talk. Somebody had quoted Macaulay's—

If my standard-bearer fall, as fall full well he may,
For never saw I promise yet, of such a bloody fray,
Strike where ye see my white plumes shine above the ranks of war,
And be our oriflamme to-day, the helmet of Navarre!

That led to the stout man removing a very big cigar from his mouth to make the above assertion, and, as usual, Clarence had a story to "point the moral."

"I'll tell you what I saw with my own eyes at Port Galla, in Ceylon," he said, "and what I heard with my own ears What makes it stick in my memory all the more is, that it was the last thing I remember happening before I left Ceylon.

"I had got myself and all my traps on board the P. and O. steamer to leave. But in those days—I don't know how it is now—the steamers used to be kept waiting at Port Galla for other steamers from other ports. Sometimes, if the currents about Cape Comorin or the straits were particularly unreasonable, you might have to put up with forty-eight hours of waiting. This time we had to wait more than a day for a boat that was bringing passengers from Singapore and Hong Kong. In that way I became acquainted before we weighed anchor with a particularly interesting group of passengers. This group consisted of an elderly lady, wife of a judge up country, her daughter and two men. The daughter had been ordered home to England for her health. The two men—well, that's where my story comes in.

"My sympathies ought to have been with the elder of those two, because he was a coffee planter, and so was I, or I had been until a few weeks before. This coffee planter man was evidently on familiar terms with Mrs. Judge and the young woman, and Mamma seemed to treat him with distinguished consideration. From that I gathered that he was the favored suitor. The other man was a persevering lover, evidently, but not nearly as likely to win as his rival, judging by the signs of parental inclination. He was a young subaltern in a British regiment stationed up country, and that was how and where he had made the acquaintance of Miss Edith—I may as well say at once that his name was Cropley—Lieut. Cropley. I soon picked up the whole thread of Cropley's story. It was an old story; the only new feature in it, to me, was the promptness with which the young man had managed to get leave of absence and sail on that steamer as soon as he knew that the coffee planter was going to be a fellow passenger with Edith and her mother. I think the mother was rather surprised when Cropley bobbed up on board; whether Edith was equally surprised, I can't say.

"With all my enterprise and inquisitiveness, I couldn't find out for sure whether the girl's sympathies were with the coffee planter and her mother or with Cropley—that is, until the morning after we had all gone on board and waited a night in the harbor. Until then, I thought she was rather indifferent, with, perhaps a slight natural preference for the younger man. But then it was easy to see that the poor girl's health was feeble.

"Cropley and I made friends very fast. He was an ingenuous, whole-souled youngster. From his way of talking to me, as we sat together late that night by the ship's rail and smoked, watching the lights of the harbor, it was plain that he was anxious to find some one to tell his troubles to. He was not rich, I found, and the coffee planter, I guessed, was. If he could only get Edith to say, 'Yes,' he was quite prepared to leave the army and go back to Ceylon as a coffee planter, in hopes of being some day as rich as his rival.

"'Bad move,' I said. 'The other man has a long start of you on that line. If you give up your red coat, you throw away your strong suit, don't you see?'

"I don't know whether he did see it in that light, but I do know that Cropley seemed wonderfully comforted by the interest I took in his affairs. He went to bed—or to his bunk—in a more cheery mood than he had seemed to be in when we first struck up acquaintance. Next morning he was apparently in the best of spirits.

"'I've been thinking over what you told me last night,' he said, puffing at his pipe after tiffin, before the ladies had shown up on deck. 'It is a rum thing,' he said; 'this business is rather like a game, isn't it?'

"I told him that both love and war were huge gambles, and in both games it was all-important to show a good front to the enemy—or the adversary. This philosophy seemed to amuse him; but he certainly practiced it that morning, when Edith and her mother came on deck he joined them, utterly unabashed by either the presence of the coffee planter or the severe politeness of Mrs. Judge. And the plan seemed to work, too, for Edith talked to Cropley, listened to Cropley, and asked Cropley questions about the harbor, and the funny boats, and the pearl divers, which questions, for the most part, he had to either refer to me or give up.

"It was a beautiful morning, and the goose seemed to hang high for poor Cropley—so much so that his rival was beginning to look as dejected as a man in spotless white duck, with a shining, freshly shaven face, can look. I made up my mind to tell Cropley at the first opportunity not to push things too hard, or the mother might resort to stringent measures, and forbid Edith to talk to him at all. That was the danger which I foresaw at that time.

"But then Cropley suddenly burst into a blaze of glory as a hero.

"We were all standing at the stern rail—five of us—looking at the small craft below us dancing about on the light swell. A native seaman—a Lascar from some piratical part of the Malay Peninsula—came skipping nimbly along the top of the rail that was to hang in bights from spring hooks for some purpose or other. He apologized for disturbing us and passed on. In less than a minute after he had passed we heard the cry, 'Man overboard!' behind us.

"Of course it was the Lascar who had dropped from the taffrail. Everybody ran to the starboard side of the deck, and there was the poor devil's head bobbing up and down like a cork, while his shipmates were running every way at once to get out life buoys.

"You see, there was no danger of his drowning. You can't drown a Lascar, unless you anchor him in ten fathoms with a two-fathom cable. The danger was in sharks; that was why all the dingheys and sampans that were paddling about within a few yards of the man held off from him so, they were afraid of being upset by the scramble of sharks that were sure to come. And then, you see, the man was only a Lascar, anyhow. A white man or a high caste native would have been different.

"Just for one moment it was horrible. There was not a ripple near the man as yet, but we all expected to see the ripples in another moment, and then—the end of it. Edith's mother drew her back from the rail. We three men seemed momentarily paralyzed.

"Then, suddenly, young Cropley began getting his arms out of the sleeves of his loose Chinese silk jacket. I shall never forget the way he set about it. There was an expression on his face, which I can only describe as pouting.

"'Confound it,' he said, 'I suppose I must go.

"And the next moment he was over the rail and flying, arms and legs all spread out, through the air, down to the shining, swelling water where the Lascar's head was bobbing up and down.

"What struck me about it all was the tone in which he said those words, 'Confound it, I suppose I must go.' It was just as if the bugle call had interrupted him in a game that interested him deeply. Things had evidently began to look bright for him, because Edith was smiling, and I suppose he thought it 'a beastly bore, don't you know,' for this fool of a Lascar to go and drop into that shark pond on this particular morning.

"And I suppose Cropley had quite made up his mind that there would be no coming back for him. He was only doing it all, I believe, because it was 'the thing' to do, and because it would be a disgrace to the flag if this Lascar were eaten up like that without an attempt on the part of any of the 'sahibs' to save him; and it did look for a little time as if things were going that way. But he was pleasantly surprised, so was I, so was Edith, so, I believe, was even Cropley's rival. We had none of us counted on one very simple fact in natural history, namely, that sharks, with all their ferocity, are very timid. The splash Cropley made as he dropped into the water saved two lives. Probably it came just in time.

"There was an answering sudden swirl as he dropped in, and I even thought I could see a long fin cutting through the water, going away from the two men. The sharks were rushing away from the splash, as they always do, though they may be counted on to come back as soon as everything gets quiet again. But before they could come back one of the ship's boats that had been moored at the foot of the companion ladder was alongside the Lascar and the Englishman. They were both pulled in safe.

"That does illustrate what you were saying about heroes not making heroic speeches, doesn't it?"

"Well, I don't quite know whether it does or not," said the stout man with the cigar. "But how about the girl?"

"Oh, the girl? Well, curious thing about that affair. How do you suppose it ended?"

"She, of course, fell dead in love with young Cropley—no mistake at all about it this time. Then her mother tried to put a spoke in his wheel, in spite of the strong public opinion that sprang up on board before we got as far as Aden. For, of course, Cropley immediately became the hero of the ship. It was the coffee planter himself who did the trick for young Cropley.

"My prosperous friend first went and had an interview tete-a-tete with Mamma, after which that lady treated Cropley with a great deal more urbanity and consideration than she had been doing. And before we all separated at Southampton, Cropley told me his rival had offered him a one-third share in the coffee plantation if he, Cropley, would cut the army and go back to Ceylon to manage things there for him, so that the middle-aged planter might retire and live at ease in Europe.".

"Did Cropley take the offer?" I asked.

"Indeed, he did," said Clarence. "And he took Edith, too."

COLONIAL SETTLEMENT.

A LADIES' TRAINING HOME IN PROSPECT OF ESTABLISHMENT.

The "London Times" Gives Prominence to an Interesting Article — Disproportion Between Numbers of Men and Women—Woman as a Factor of Refinement.

The London Times of a recent date contains a well-written and interesting article on the subject of "Women and Colonial Settlement." The article, which is given unusual prominence in The Times, is from the pen of Mrs. Fitzgibbon, of Toronto, a stepdaughter of the late D'Alton McCarthy. Mrs. Fitzgibbon is herself the originator of the novel scheme outlined. The article in The Times is as follows:—

A letter on the subject of a prospective training home for lady colonists to be established in the North-west Territories of Canada which was published in our columns a few days ago, draws attention to a new and not unimportant development of the movement of Imperial expansion. It has begun to be recognized as an evil in the movement that one result is to deplete this country of a valuable and energetic section of its manhood, while it leaves women in excessive numbers unprovided for. Each fresh census shows the disproportion between the numbers of men and women to be increasing. The surplus of a quarter of a million of women over men which used to be talked of with some alarm twenty years ago has risen to a million and a quarter, and shows no sign of probable diminution. Ingenious calculations are made to show the percentage of women who, putting other causes for remaining single aside, must remain unmarried for want of a sufficient number of men to provide husbands for them all, and a demonstration of the large number of women who are forced to work in order to provide themselves with bread is to be readily found in the overcrowded state of all professions which are open to their competition. That the United Kingdom should eventually become a country in which women largely predominate in the population is a consequence of Imperial expansion, which the most ardent Imperialists would shrink from contemplating. It is obvious to those who have acquaintance with the facts of colonial settlement that there is no need for such a contingency to arise. The evil of the growing disproportion needs only to be noted in order to bring its own remedy into operation. The women who are a surplus here are badly wanted in the newly-settled districts of the empire. The whole question resolves itself into one of organization by means of which they shall be enabled to take the part that naturally belongs to them in a development so important to their welfare.

It is perhaps difficult to realize at home, but it will be clearly in the mind of every one who has travelled observantly through the outlying portions of the empire, that one of the most urgent needs which declare themselves after safety to life and property has been assured in a new district is the need of industrious, cheerful and healthy women, prepared to exert themselves in their natural capacity as home-makers. Classes in our sense of the term disappear rapidly in new countries, but the traditions, tastes and habits which tend to form class where populations are numerous enough to supply a sufficient number of individuals of each kind remain, and the men of all classes who find themselves thrown together in new circumstances need women of all classes to make their homes. The doubt which presents itself is not whether women are wanted on the outskirts of civilization, It is whether women of the right kind can be enabled to face the conditions which they will find there with a fair chance of success. One of the many classes of Englishmen who migrate to the newer portions of the empire is the young English gentlemen. Sons of clergymen, lawyers, doctors, military and naval officers of good breeding and traditions, but as poor in worldly possessions as the sons of artisans, go in increasing numbers every year. These men in different portions of the empire have held their place as natural leaders in the movement of expansion. They need the women of their own class to make their homes, and it has been generally assumed that this requirement could not be met. But the possibility suggests itself, as one of the consequences of the more intimate knowledge now generally possessed of the conditions of the problem, that the young English gentlewomen of this class are perhaps no less naturally fitted to take a place in leading a movement of women outwards towards the borders of the empire than their brothers have been in leading men. They are hardier, more active in out-of-door habits, better bred and better fed than their contemporaries of the less-favored laboring classes. They have the intelligence to initiate, and, like their brothers, they are driven by the wholesome spur of poverty either present or to come. Where they may have the courage to make openings for themselves leading to material success other women will undoubtedly follow, and if the endeavor be judiciously directed another generation may see a common acceptance of the custom that the young women no less than the young men of the United Kingdom should confidently seek a living wherever the British flag flies in a temperate climate.

DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE.

It is with a view of putting this possibility to the test of practice that the institution of a training home for lady colonists in the centre of the fruitful prairie lands of the Northwest Territories of Canada is now proposed. The intention is that in such a home young ladies, either from the United Kingdom or from other parts of the empire who have a desire to take part in the work of settlement, should receive the necessary training and be prepared for the practical conditions of the life to which they propose to devote their energies. There is much to be said in favor of the execution of such a scheme. The Canadian prairies offer an admirable field for the initiation of an experiment of the kind. The climate is one of the best in the world, the soil is good, land is so cheap that one year's moderately successful crop will repay the capital cost of purchase as well as the actual cost of production, markets are at hand for the disposal of produce, the position is relatively near to England, and the moral surroundings are of the wholesome kind to which parents and guardians could without fear confide the destinies of the young people in whom they take an interest. To feel that in case of urgent necessity a personal visit is not impossible would be a consolation to many parents viewing the departure of a first daughter with natural dismay. To know that there are no physical dangers to be faced is a guarantee of first importance. Nowhere more than upon the Canadian prairies are women needed for the purpose of investing the bare log houses known as "shacks" with the comforts and the dignity of homes. But the objection to their presence which has hitherto seemed in a large number of instances insuperable is that they have not the necessary knowledge, and that to face the life without it is to subject themselves to too severe a strain. The object of a training home situated in the Northwest Territories will, of course, be to teach on the prairies the life of the prairies. The Canadian Government has already greatly helped the intelligent development of prairie settlement by the institution of experimental farms, of which the operations, conducted at Government expense, serve to raise the scientific level of local farming. It is suggested that the ladies' training home should be established in connection with one of the experimental farms where the best instruction in practical agriculture and its supplementary sciences can be readily obtained. Dairying, gardening, poultry-rearing, bee-keeping, bread-making, cooking, washing and other household arts would form a part of the course, and it is unnecessary to dwell on the value of such instruction, given within sight of the farm plot upon which it was to be carried to personal use. It is believed that women so instructed may in some instances purchase and work land for themselves. In the majority of cases it is supposed that they will in the first instance work in co-operation with their farmer brothers on a system of mutual profit.

ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED.

The institution of such a college, if carried to a successful issue, would solve the first difficulty which presents itself to the minds of many parents anxious to give their daughters, with due precautions, the opportunity of learning to make a practical career. Girls could in such an institution fit themselves for a settler's life. But there is a practical objection which has to be taken into consideration. Education is costly, and in the families from which the majority of these girl settlers would presumably be drawn money is usually scarce. At the age of nineteen or twenty, when a college course would possibly begin, the boy who goes to farm in the colonies hires himself as an unskilled laborer to a local farmer and gains his experience while he earns his bread. For the girl's education parents who have no money to spare would be asked to pay. To make the first working of the experiment successful it is essential that the cost of the scheme should be reduced to the lowest possible figure. If the Canadian Government felt the value of introducing a good class of settlement to the Northwest Territories to be worth the expenditure of a little money, and showed itself disposed to subsidize a system of organized institutions in connection with the existing system of experimental farms, private subscription and endowment might then do more to bring a serviceable training in the essential requirements of a settler's life within the reach of ladies desirous of entering upon a colonial career. The successful inauguration of such a scheme, copied, as it could scarcely fail to be, in other colonies, would render a service to the cause of Imperial consolidation of which the substantial value would long outlast more showy performances professing to further the same objects.

ORIGIN OF LACE-MAKING.

It was linen embroidery and cut work that led the way to the introduction of what we call lace. The nuns busied themselves with this industry. The pattern was hewn out of solid linen worked round with buttonhole stitch in colored silk and unbleached flax, and sometimes in gold and silver, the result being not unlike our guipure of the present day. Among the earliest specimens of it is an altar cloth, presented to Prague Cathedral by Good Queen Anne, wife of Richard II., but this to unaccustomed eyes differs but little from the ordinary English embroidery on jaconet or linen.

SHORT-SIGHTED PARENT.

He, reading item in newspaper—It is estimated that in a few thousand years the human race will have become entirely destitute of teeth.

She—And yet you want Tommy to be a dentist!

BRITONS WERE CANNIBALS

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES MADE AT BRAINTREE, ENGLAND.

Skilful Manipulators of Bones—Specimens Found Which Had Been Broken Open to Extract the Contents—Skulls Fractured to Obtain Brains.

It has been discovered during the past few days that the early Britons were in the habit of eating each other when food ran short, says a recent London letter.

The prehistoric Englishman had no objection to human flesh. On the contrary, there is evidence to show that he rather liked a out from a human being now and then for a change.

These remarkable discoveries have been made at Braintree. Skulls that were cracked open so as to get at the brains, and human bones split from end to end by artificial means, have been found embedded in the soil. The nature of the treatment to which these skulls and bones were submitted in ancient times is such as to leave no doubt in the minds of specialists, that they are relics of a prehistoric feast indulged in by the residents of Braintree, possibly upon the remains of their enemies.

These ancient Britons were constantly warring upon each other; but it is by no means improbable that when food was scarce they did not trouble to go out and kill an enemy. Suspicion is entertained that the number of bones which have now been found, and which undoubtedly were scraped and split at some festival, were part of the anatomy of some peaceable resident in the locality who happened to have the ill-luck to be selected for the evening meal.

The soil around Braintree is specially adapted to the making of bricks. Excavations are now in progress there for the purpose of extracting brick earth. These operations have been

CAREFULLY WATCHED.

by the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy, who is interested in antiquarian research. Much to his astonishment he came upon a find of the first magnitude.

This went to show that a prehistoric settlement existed on an island in the middle of a lake at Braintree. The reverend gentleman has laid the facts before the Field Club of his county.

Mr. Kenworthy has been able to show that the lake at Braintree silted up with washings from the hills, and that for some purpose the prehistoric residents of Braintree constructed an artificial island in the middle of the lake. This was probably for the purpose of defence. Mr. Kenworthy has discovered this island, on which were huts inhabited by people of the stone age.

The huts had well made floors and were protected by pointed piles. In the material of the floors Mr. Kenworthy searched for evidence of the manners and customs of these Braintree lake dwellers.

Before coming to the bed of London clay which underlies the artificial lake, Mr. Kenworthy encountered relics of the pre-Roman period, and beneath that a stratum 3ft. 6in. thick going back to the neolithic or stone age. Beneath this was a stratum of the post-glacial age, resting on top of the bed of London clay. The remains of the lake-dwellers were found in the stratum of the stone age.

Here were found numerous flint javelin-heads and wooden spear-shafts. The most remarkable discoveries, however, were made on what was formerly the bottom of the lake. These included a large number of bones of the ox and of other animals, which bones had been carefully split to get at the marrow. The skulls had been cracked so as to permit of the brains being extracted.

Scattered among these were several human bones and skulls, which had been treated in a precisely similar manner.

One of the human skulls found at this spot has had the back entirely broken away, evidently for the purpose of getting at the brains. After the

BONES HAD BEEN SCRAPED

clean they were thrown into the lake by the dwellers on the artificial island.

The only argument that has been brought forward to prove that these bones were not split by cannibals is easily disposed of. That the men threw their dead into the lake is not likely, as people of that period buried or burned their deceased comrades according to superstitious rites. Had the dead been simply thrown into the lake the bones would have been found in a perfect condition, just as if the individuals had been accidentally drowned.

Several scientific men who have examined these remarkable relics of English cannibalism say they prove conclusively that a large cannibalistic community existed at Braintree, and that human beings were eaten there in the ordinary course of domestic cooking.

Mr. Kenworthy will shortly publish an interesting treatise on these strange discoveries.

MORE THAN ONE.

Henry, did you attend the lecture last evening, as you expected?

Indeed, I did, Amanda, an I tell you I had a great treat.

Unless appearances belie the facts, Henry, you must have had a good deal more than one.

Twice Wooed, Once Won.

A wonderful man was Reginald Mortimer. He prospered. Dross turned to gold at his touch. He was flattered profusely; he was envied bitterly. And yet he was not happy.

He was not happy. As he paced the floor of his private office on the afternoon of a sultry summer's day, it was plain that he was neither happy nor even satisfied. His hands were clasped behind him, his head bent in deep thought, his face drawn with care. At last the fear that he had been fighting for months had possessed him; he knew now that, so far from his life having been the success the world deemed it, it had been an utter failure. He looked round on the luxurious fittings of his office, he thought of all his wealth, and an exclamation, half impatient, half despairing—escaped him as he recollected that not all the wealth of all the world could purchase for him that which was more than life itself—the love of his wife.

He had not at first hungered after this love. Marriage with him had been business, not sentiment. He scoffed the idea of such nonsense. He had asked her father, not Laura herself, for her hand, and Mr. Leigh had not hesitated to sell his daughter. What was the consideration in this deal in flesh and blood was never known, and, indeed, does not concern us. But so it came about that Laura Leigh, whose girlish grace still lingered to heighten the charm of her budding womanhood, whose loyal heart and spotless soul shaped the glory of her form and lighted her beautiful eyes, was wedded to Reginald Mortimer, upon whom the pleasures of life had already begun to pall.

Laura, rightly or wrongly, had been too dutiful a daughter, and with all a woman's unreasonableness, she had loved her selfish father too tenderly to think of crossing his wishes; and so, with the best grace possible, after many hours of lonely anguish, she had submitted herself to the sacrifice her parent demanded of her, and had gone to the altar with the husband of his choice. But after the ceremony, instead of the supple, yielding girl that he expected, Reginald Mortimer, much to his mortification, had found himself face to face with a strong-souled, perfectly self-possessed woman.

"I do not love you," she explained.

"Why on earth did you not say so before?" he asked savagely.

"When did you ask me?" she replied and swept from his presence.

Left alone, his first impulse was to rage and curse. But somehow the picture of her standing before him, erect, unflinching—the matchless magnificence of her beauty heightened by the intensity of the moment—insinuated itself into his soul, and shamed and quieted him. And after that day he had never found the face to reopen the question.

So for months they had lived their lives—together, yet separated by an impassable gulf. And during this time the heart, the whole nature of Reginald Mortimer was in perpetual protest. Sometimes he fumed with fury at the thought of having been thwarted, sometimes he cursed himself for a fool in ever marrying her. But as he lived daily in the presence of her radiant beauty, as the graceful tenderness of her daily life sank into his soul, as his ears caught daily the haunting music of her voice and speech, gradually he was delivered from the gross materialism into which his love of money had dragged him. Her purity purified him, her nobility ennobled him, and his life insensibly began to shape itself anew.

He began to feel in his heart strange, unreasonable stirrings—to linger over things that she had touched, to long for her presence, to be happy in her happiness. He fell into the habit of going straight home from business, that he might have dinner with her. When she spoke he hung upon her words, and her voice soothed him, like simple music; he found delight in watching the flexible play of her delicate lips. It became his joy to lavish his great wealth upon her, to anticipate her wish.

In all the growing love there was no material hope. There was that in her which forbade it utterly. The slightest hint of a desire to pass the boundary that divided them, and instantly her eyes were filled with a hard and dangerous light, her flexible lips were rigid, and her head was poised erect and defiant. And so gradually he schooled himself to the inevitable, he learned to put out of his heart, all the selfish hopes he had ever cherished regarding her.

But as his love grew, so did his vision clear, and it dawned upon him that though she smiled radiantly and thanked him graciously, nothing that he ever did availed to make her happy. The love that made him keenly anxious to gratify her every wish was revealed to him, deep hidden beneath all the outward seeming, a need that he could not reach, and in her heart a despair that he could not heal. A pang of remorse chilled him as these facts came home, for it was then he realized what he had never thought of before—how cruelly and irreparably he had wronged her.

To have taken advantage of her dutifulness and her father's worldliness he had come of late, to see this as a crime black enough; but to have thus cut her off from all hope of what is best in a woman's life, and to have bound her for all time to himself, whom naturally she loathed, the realization of these things made him hate himself utterly.

"If only it could be undone!" he thought. "If only I could set her free!"

To have been able to tell her that she was as free as if he had never been—that, unless she wished it, she need never look upon him again,—this would have gladdened his soul, though it had wrung his heart. But it was impossible.

And so his thoughts were full of anguish that summer afternoon as he paced the private room of his office. To atone for all his cruelty he felt prepared to make any sacrifice.

"But what can I do?" he groaned, as he sank into a chair and buried his head in his arms. "Is there no way of atonement?"

Into his thoughts and feelings as he sat there we cannot pry. From time to time, at longer and longer intervals, a heavy sob shook him. But when he rose, after a long hour had passed, there was a new light in his eyes, and on his face the glow of a hope and a resolution.

"That is the way," he mused, as he began to open some letters. "I'll do it—I must do it; there is no other way."

It was rather late when he reached home that evening. Laura met him as usual, with her sweet smile and word of welcome, just as she would have welcomed a brother. As he looked at her he almost faltered in his purpose—how could he bear to leave her? But the pursuit of wealth had taught him tenacity, and so when they were parting for the night he said:

"It must be good-bye, as well as good night. I expect I shall be off before you are about in the morning. And I shall probably be away for a few days, so——"

"Indeed! How is that?"

"I have to go off early on urgent business."

"Oh, well, good-bye!" And she held out her hand.

He retained it one moment longer than was necessary and looked at her. Then he drooped his eyes, like a man dazed with magnificence. Then he raised them upon her again, and said, haltingly:

"Laura, if—if I might kiss you."

The look in his eyes and the tone in his voice, went to the woman's heart and, in spite of herself, made her hesitate for one single instant. But then there came flooding back upon her the old, overwhelming sense of the wrong he had done her, and the old intense repugnance toward him, and she felt that she could more easily die than allow her lips to touch his. Unconsciously she became distant and hard, she drew her hand out of his, and her voice was cold as she replied:

"I thought that question was settled between us long ago."

He bowed his head.

"Good-bye, Laura," he said again.

"Good-bye, Reginald," she answered.

And he was gone.

Mrs. Mortimer, like all young widows, was charming. She was not yet more than two or three years out of her teens, but her exquisite beauty and healthy vivacity were sterilized by an imperceptible air of matronly gravity. In addition to this there was that halo of domestic romance about her which made her at once interesting to whomsoever heard her story.

She had been married, so the whisper went, whilst still a mere girl, and against her own good will, to a man at least twenty years her senior. But though the marriage had been one of convenience, they had lived together not unhappily for a twelvemonth, and people who had known Reginald Mortimer in those days spoke of the great change for the better that had been gradually coming over the man. But one morning he left home early on urgent business, and nothing was heard or seen of him for a month.

At last he was found—at least, there was no doubt it was him,—in a dirty canal, utterly unrecognizable, save for his clothes, having apparently been stuck fast in the mud for some considerable time. How he had got there was never discovered, but murder for the purpose of robbery was hinted. Be that as it may, the whisper generally concluded that he had left her piles of money; and he would be a fortunate man who could persuade her to enter for the second time into the holy and blessed state of matrimony.

Nevertheless, five years after the announcement of her widowhhod, she was still Mrs. Mortimer. Amongst the men who paid their court to her, were few who even interested her; fewer still who inspired her with any regard; one only whom she could possibly love. She had known him more than a year, and from the first moment of their acquaintance something about him had struck her as inexplicably reminiscent. She was certain she had never seen him before. Why, then, was it that she never met him but her mind involuntarily, went groping blindly amongst the dead ashes of her memory? What was it in his eyes that haunted her? What in his voice that echoed and re-echoed through the silence of the past? Could it be that she had known him before, or was it simply that an ideal of manly beauty, cherished in girlhood and forgotten, had returned embodied before her?

Such were the questions his presence, and indeed the memory of him started in her mind. And she could not answer them. She could only tell herself that he was a man of whose love any woman might be glad and proud. Not tall, but broad, and bronzed with health. Once, as she thought of him, the memory of her late husband seemed to come back somehow upon her, for no reason at all that she could think of—his eyes bright and alert, his face strong and kind.

Ah she would confess it to herself, for where would be the harm? She could love this man, should it be his will. But he differed from the mob of men who crowded round her in that sometimes he seemed to shun her. She could not understand this; she did not like it, and if she had not been on the point of loving, she would have hated him for it. As it was, there were times when she could not help a feeling of anger that he, of all men, should seem indifferent to her beauty—though again, at other times she was consoled by the fact, which she did not fail to discover, that when they were under the same room, he never took his eyes off her, except when she looked at him.

And so, marked thus by the ebb and flow of hope, time passed and destiny tarried not. On the evening when she found herself under his escort, she was conscious of being aware that something critical was about to happen. Bashful almost as a schoolboy, he had ventured to solicit the privilege of attending her, a privilege which, indeed she had graciously granted, and had even, with a consciousness that she was doing something remarkably bold, but which she could not help doing, suggested a walk instead of the cab he was on the point of hailing.

It began to seem, however, that her expectation would not be realized, for they had nearly reached her house, and nothing but the merest commonplaces had passed between them. It was very disappointing. She felt almost as if she had been slighted. And yet, withal, she was more than conscious as she walked by his side, of that strange reminiscent feeling—more than ever aware of something in his voice that seemed to echo like forgotten music in her heart.

"Do you know, Mr. Maxwell," she said suddenly and spontaneously; "I sometimes have the feeling that the person I am speaking with has been familiar to me in some strange, forgotten, far-off, past? Do you think other people have such a feeling? Does it ever come to you?"

He looked down at her and smiled with a sort of grave tenderness.

"Yes," he replied slowly, "I think I have had such an experience. But what makes you say that now? May I flatter myself that you have that feeling when you are with me?"

"What a horrible man you are," she replied banteringly; "I cannot bear thought readers."

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "you see I was helped by the fact that I have the same feeling when I am near you."

"Indeed; how strange!"

"Not strange at all, if you will excuse me," he replied,—"not strange at all, at least to me."

"Well, I confess, that to my mind the explanation is hidden."

"Don't you think that it is the drawing of two souls toward each other that causes this feeling? Don't you think it is love? Forgive me, Mrs. Mortimer, I love you. I have almost begun to hope that—tell me I am not mistaken—say you will be my wife."

She put her hand in his. "I understand now, I understand," she said.

"Do you understand?" he asked, taking her other hand in his and looking her full in the face. "Are you sure you understand fully, and can you forgive me the past, Laura?"

"The past—the past—forgive you!" she repeated reflectively, and in that moment the recollection of Reginald Mortimer, which had come upon her once before, came again, and would not be shaken off.

"The past, the past!" she still repeated, looking earnestly at her lover, the first faint conception of the truth growing gradually yet rapidly to conviction.

"Reginald?" she said. And she hid her face in her hands, and staggered as if she would fall.

He caught her in his arms.

"Look up, my love. Kiss me, and say you forive me. I was wrong to startle you in this way. Kiss me, my wife!"

He pressed his lips to hers, and this time she did not shrink from the touch.

THE CAT AND THE BIRD.

When a cat and a bird are left together in a room long enough, the cat can always kill the bird if it really tries to do so.

This is not due to what is known as fascination, a power often attributed to cats and especially to snakes, but to the excessive nervousness of the bird itself. It gets "rattled." Instead of staying quietly on one perch until the cat laboriously climbs near it and then quietly flying to another, thus tiring out its antagonist, it dashes wildly about the room, beating itself against the windows and exhausting itself in vain struggles.

Sooner or later in its mad frenzy, the bird dashes too near the waiting cat, which pounces upon it and the little tragedy is over.

Even a cage is no protection to the bird unless the cat has been warned by repeated punishments not to interfere with it. If the cage is small, the cat climbs on top and lies on its belly leisurely reaching one forepaw in alternately on either side until it can clutch the bird. If the cage is large the cat "rattles" the bird by dashing at it, first from one side, then the other. The bird in turn, instead of remaining in the middle, out of reach, dashes from side to side, beating against the wires until it can be seized and dragged out.

FADS OF EMBROIDERY.

Hand decorations will play a dainty part in the wardrobe this year. A pretty fad in handkerchiefs is to buy them with colored borders, then trace the name in pencil, and etch it in linen or silk to match the edge. A more striking whim of fashion, though, is the embroidering of monograms on gloves. The best way is to have the gloves made to order, with the black stitching left off; the monogram is then placed in the center at the back of the hand.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND.

THE DOINGS OF THE ENGLISH REPORTED BY MAIL.

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

John Ruskin always dines in solitude, for he finds that conversation has a bad effect on his digestion.

According to official figures, Great Britain expends $90,000,000 a year on the support of the poor. This does not include private charities.

A new illustrated weekly has been started in London, called Lords and Commons. It will deal especially with matters relating to Parliament.

A committee of young natives has been formed at Cairo to collect funds for the purpose of having a portrait of the Sirdar painted. The portrait will be presented to Lord Kitchener.

Sir George King and Mr. Robert Pantling, of Alnwick, who have been orchid hunting in a prolific district of the Himalayas, have discovered and classified nearly 8,000 new species.

According to the Patrie, two Englishmen were arrested at Bonifacio, in Corsica, as spies, but were released almost immediately by order of the Prefect, who profusely apologized for the mistake.

The body of a boy named Charles Elson, who had been missing about a month, was found in a refuse pit at Leicester. The remains were shockingly decomposed and the head smashed in.

The Simla, hired troopship, with over 1,000 troops for India, left Southampton on Saturday morning. Returns just issued show that during the last year 38,486 troops arrived at or departed for Southampton.

Archbishop Maclagan, of York, England, entered the Madras division of the Indian army in 1847 as a lieutenant. He studied the native language, became an interpreter, and retired on a pension, which he still draws.

A ship's boy named Keighley died at Hasler Hospital from injuries caused by another boy named Chatfield falling upon him from the mast on the cruiser Terrible in Portsmouth harbor last week. Chatfield's condition is serious.

Golf and archery came into competition recently near Birmingham, one contestant undertaking to hole out eighteen holes with bow and arrow in fewer shots than his competitor would make strokes with club and ball. The archer won.

The returns of the health of the English Navy for 1898 show a death-rate of only 5.23 per 1,000, or .05 lower than in the previous ten years. The rate of invaliding was 4.62 per 1,000 higher than in 1896, mainly owing to the Benin campaign, when much remittent fever was contracted.

Four years ago Alice Francombe, a Bristol child, swallowed a halfpenny. Subsequently she was subjected to the Roentgen rays, with a view to locating the coin, but without success. The other night the child was seized with violent sickness, and brought up the halfpenny. Internal hemorrhage resulted and she died.

The directors of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway are introducing a bill in the present session of Parliament for a pension fund for their officers and servants. The new fund will include all servants over eighteen years of age, whereas the present superannuation fund only provides for servants of certain grades in the service.

At Thornhill churchyard a married woman, named Emma Bentley, of Netherton, while attending a funeral suddenly felt great pain in her upper lip, and it was discovered that she had been shot by a pellet, evidently from the gun of one of a party of men engaged in a pigeon-shooting match in a field more than a hundred yards away.

Prof. Percy Gardner, of London, emphasizes the benefits that would follow if adequate graduate courses were organized at Oxford and Cambridge. He found, he says, a colony of Canadians working as instructors or as graduate students at Harvard, and noted how these British subjects looked to Boston as the metropolis of education.

Londoners consume 275,000,00 gallong of water a year, according to the Home Magazine; they do not drink all of it, and what they do drink is not always taken clear, as they use 25,000,000 pounds of ten as well. They do put down 153,000,000 gallons of beer, however, as well as 4,400,000 gallons of spirits, besides 50,000,000 gallons of mineral waters.

A gentleman at the George Hotel, Rugby, was found dead in his room, fully dressed, with a bottle and glass that had contained prussic acid near him. A note was found in his pocket giving the name of Noel Whitby, of Woodside Park, North Finchley, and stated that he suffered from shivering fits, and that he was sure he would go off his head.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, has purchased Furze Hill Pirbright, Surrey, lately the residence of Mr. Walter Winans, the crack revolver shot. Mr. Stanley will have as a near and congenial neighbor Mr. F. C. Selous, whose local museum of hunting trophies has gained a notoriety as being possibly one o fthe most complete of its kind in the world.

The English Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved on Saturday quashed the conviction of two men sentenced to twelve months and three years at Huntingdonshire Assizes for obtaining goods by fraud in conspiracy with another man, who pleaded guilty, because the chairman had admitted hearsay evidence. The Lord Chief Justice remarked that the court came to this conclusion reluctantly, because the prisoners had been convicted upon ample evidence of gross fraud.

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

He Does a Man a Little Service and I Treated Like a Man in Return.

The thing that fixed my eye in this room, said the retired burglar, was a travelling bag, not an empty travelling bag just lying around, but a full bag, evidently just packed and all ready to pick up and carry off; and when I swept my lamp along a little further on the floor it struck a chair with a man's hat on it, and sweeping the lamp round just a little bit further still I struck a bed, with a man stretched out on it, completely dressed. He was all ready to go, and just waiting for the hour, and he'd laid down there just to lie down and rest himself or to take a nap till his time came to start.

"How he expected to know about that was easy enough to see from an alarm clock that stood on the sill of a window near the head of the bed. I picked that up and looked at it and saw that it was set to go off at 2 o'clock. It was then about a quarter past 2. Whether the alarm had gone off and failed to wake him up, or whether it was likely to ring at any minute while I was standing there, or whether it was busted up and wouldn't go off at all, was something that of course I couldn't tell, but that interested me very much. I stood there thinking about it and, at the same time sort of swinging my lamp round to finish surveying the room when the light fell on a yellow paper that was lying with one end of it, kind o' bent up, on top of the bureau, and when I came to look at this I saw it was a telegraph blank. It was a message that this man had received and put down there on the bureau. It said something like this.

"'If you want to see Mary alive you want to come by the first train.'

"Well, now, I imagine he must have got that despatch somewhere along about midnight, and he'd packed his bag and got all ready to start and had an hour or two to spare, and so he'd set his alarm clock and laid down to wait. You know I don't think he should have laid down and taken any chance on that at all, but of course I'd got to wake him up; the only question was how.

"I might have kicked over a chair or two in his room, or gone outside and thrown a rock against the window blinds; but this might not have woke him up, and there wasn't any time to spare. You see, I knew the train. I had been in this town on business before, and I had taken it myself. It left at 2.48, and it was now about 2.20 and something more than a mile to the station. So I just leans over and shakes him on the shoulder, and when he turns his head I blinds him for a minute with the light, and I says to him:

"'Old man, it's about time for you to be getting up.'

"'What time is it?' he says covering his eyes from the light, but getting up at the same time, and I tells him that it's about 2.20, and up he jumps very sudden.

"What he'd do about me, or try to do, of course I couldn't tell, but I'd made up my mind what I was going to do when I was shaking his shoulder, and when he finds his feet and begins to get up I says to him:

"'I'm going to take that train myself.'

"And I walked down to the station with him, neither of us saying boo.

"He got into the smoking car when the train came along, and I got in somewhere else. I didn't see him get off, or where he was going; I didn't look for him; but I knew well enough that there wasn't any danger of his going to sleep again.

"Years after that, walking down the street, I saw that man coming. I would have sort of casually walked by, myself, and not seen him; but he saw me, and stopped and shook hands.

"'Old man,' he says, 'she's living yet, thank God! but I never'd have forgive myself if I'd have missed that train.'

"And then he shakes hands with me again and passes on; he never offered to stake me, nor nothing; and I liked that best of all."

HORSE AND MEN.

Study of the relation between the total length of life and the time required to reach maturity has brought out an interesting comparison between men and horses. A horse at five years is said to be, comparatively, as old as a man at 20, and may be expected to behave, according to equine standards, after the manner of the average college student following human standards. A ten-year-old horse resembles, so far as age and experience go, a man of 40, while a horse which has attained the ripe age of 35 is comparable with a man of 90 years.

The Mining Review

SATURDAY.....JUNE 24, 1899.

"A LITTLE MORE ENERGY."

"It is a matter which excites surprise and comment among observant visitors to this district that the leading citizens of Rossland should seem so indifferent to the position which this city is to occupy, in the future, in relation to the other cities of the Kootenays. They are unanimous in acknowledging the commanding position which Rossland occupies today and they concur, almost to a man, in the opinion that this supremacy can be maintained, but to maintain it, they say, there must be a much greater display of energy than is now being manifested by the community."

The Rossland Miner gets off the foregoing, which gives a lecture to Sandonites, that appears more applicable than where directed. That Rossland is surrounded by much mineral wealth, is a fact no one attempts to deny; but that the fact has been fully advertised by its citizens, is a statement all conversant with the circumstances will fully endorse. We do not think the citizens of Rossland are blamable in any respect, as the Miner appears to think they are, for not announcing the circumstance of Rossland's wealth from the house-tops. If then wealth in mineral surroundings should be boomed and re-boomed that the encircled towns may grow from the circumstance, Sandon citizens have much to account for in neglect. Rossland has we believe four shipping mines, and three that have paid dividends totaling about one million dollars. For the age of the camp this may be an excellent showing—all that is required to call out the redoubled enthusiasm of the Rosslanders. The Slocan on the otherhand has upwards of 50 shipping mines. Sandon itself has upwards of 30 mines that have shipped, some seven or eight of which have paid dividends of over two millions—one alone having paid more than all of Rossland's properties put together. If, as the Miner says, Rosslanders have not said and done enough in keeping their city to the front, because of its mining importance, how much have Sandonites to charge themselves with in dereliction of duty?

One thing Sandon needs is a Board of Trade, which business men, professional men, mechanics, miners and mining men—people of all callings may join—and at their meetings discuss every matter and thing of importance to the city and surroundings. It is through such an assembly that united and concerted action may be best promoted for the further advancement of our collective interests. At board meetings business men may give suggestions to one another; miners, mining men and business men may fuse their ideas together, and from united effort do much to bring the importance of our position before the outside world. The mining statistics of the place might be printed on the correspondence paper of all the business houses and hotels of the place, bringing our wealthy surroundings before the attention of many who might be induced thereby to place some of their capital with us. There are many other ways through which united effort might do much to bring the wealth of our surrounding hills more fully before the attention of capitalists, and all can be done more effectually through a Board of Trade than any other way. The cost of such an institution need not be at all burdensome; the council chamber could be used for meetings, leaving the only other outlay in correspondence and similar minor matters. Who will move in the matter?

It is simply surprising that in a civilized country there should be such interest taken in prize fighting as there is. Running, jumping, football, etc., etc. tend to develop the physical of all who practice such exercises, and it requires no argument to prove that the healthier the body the stronger and clearer the mind. Here is an incontrovertible argument for athletic exercises. Prize fighting develops the brutal in the contestants as well as in the spectators, and stands without a single argument in its support, excepting that it enables a few, who are unwilling to do it through any industry, to make a little money out of one another and the unsophisticated public.

It is said that the Grits of Vancouver are circulating a petition to be presented to the Lieut.-Governor asking him to secure F. Carter Cotton's resignation, over the Deadman's Island litigation. That is just what's wanted, and then the great menmon will fall asunder—there will be several dead men off the island. That government cannot last much longer, the way things are going, and the sooner the crash comes the better.

The Socratic mind running the leaflet up the gulch thinks that the city treasury, through the council, should have borne the expense of entertaining the Press Association, if, indeed, there was wisdom in entertaining them at all. In other words, it would have been better if the money of many, who can never hope to derive any benefit from the expenditure, were taken for the purpose. The "ideas" of some are great.

Sport in Canada.

In looking over the pages of a new Canadian monthly entitled "Rod and Gun in Canada" one cannot help feeling somewhat surprised that Canada, the home of sport, has had up to the present time no journal devoted to the great subject of outdoor enjoyment. The reason for the appearance of Rod and Gun, however, is obvious, and the wonder is it has not come before.

Hitherto the fishing and game interests of the Dominion have been totally neglected. Occasionally in an English or American sporting magazine were to be noticed stray references and articles concerning the great Dominion, which gave but a crude idea of the sporting possibilities of the country. There are many ardent sportsmen in Canada, not only in the east but here in the west, who have enjoyed the delights of hunting and fishing under the shadow of the Rockies. It is to such as these that Rod and Gun will be especially welcome, as it will give the views of able writers, some of whom are already well known authorities on sporting matters. It will also aim to disseminate accurate and useful information as to the choice fishing and shooting districts. From the appearance of its first number a successful future may safely be predicted for the new venture, which it may for once be truly said it will fill a long felt want in sporting circles.—Revelstoke Herald.

Quicksilver Mining in California.

The following reports give some interesting details of quicksilver mining in California. Some day, one trusts, British Columbia's own cinnabar deposits will also be well and successfully worked:

Napa Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, California.—The annual report of this Company, which covers the year ending December 31st, 1898, shows that during the year 32,489 tons of ore were smelted, an increase of 3,839 tons over the previous year. The product was 6,850 flasks of quicksilver, showing an increase of 650 flasks over 1897. The average yield of the ore smelted was 0.8 per cent. The average receipts per flask were $35.89 and the average cost $21.33.

The total receipts from sales of quicksilver were $245,256, and other items amounted to $609, making a total of $245,865. The total expenses, including repairs and new construction, were $146,099, leaving net earnings of 99,766. From this surplus $80,000 were paid in dividends, leaving $19,766. added to the surplus.

The charges to expense account included $10,266 for construction and $1,655 for development work. During the year an entirely new hoisting plant was erected which will decrease the cost of mining the ore, and the outlay was charged to expenses. The development work on the lower levels shows good bodies of ore.

Aetna Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, California.—The report of this company, for the year ending December 31st, shows that the total receipts from products sold were $124,310, and the increase in cash was $918, making a total of $125,228. The total expenses, including new work, were $91,609, leaving net earnings of $33,619. The company paid $40,000 in dividends, leaving a decrease in surplus account of $6,381. New construction and depreciation amounted to $7,591. The expenses were high owing to the large quantity of new work done.

During the year the furnaces smelted 18,394 tons of ore, an increase of 856 tons. The yield was 3,450 flasks of quicksilver, a decrease of 150 flasks from 1897. The average yield of the ore treated was 0.72 per cent. metal. The average receipts were $36.03, and the average cost $26.55 per flask.

The report says that during the year the 8th and 9th levels continued to produce good ore, and prospecting was carried on extensively on the 10th level. The new Washington shaft has opened up a body of ore of good grade. The expenses were largely increased by the great amount of development work done, especially at the Washington shaft. This work was all charged to expenses; otherwise the operations of the year would have shown a large surplus.

MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver.

LOCATIONS.

June 6—Miller Creek fr, Miller ck, E L Warner; New York, Wilson ck, F Kelly; Iowa, same.

June 8—Summit, Wilson ck, H H Pitts; St Lawrence, same; Whistler, Wilson ck, E J Tracey; Butte, Wilson ck, H H Pitts.

June 9—Midnight Star, nr Sandon, P M Hayes; Aroma, same, J M Donnelly and J A Blues; Hunter, Silver mt, A D McPherson; Hub and Hub, same, T Avison; Wanita, adj Alpha, H E Rodgers.

June 10—Gray, Three Forks, Hugh Niven.

June 12—Jerone Baldhe, Carpenter ck, J T Kelly.

June 14—Omega, nr Three Forks, D Buchart; Silverite fr, nr Palmita, J T Kelly.

June 15—Tyrrel, nr Three Forks, Ed Bower; Edith May, Carpenter ck, I N Innis; Flora Temple, Silver mt, D McKinnon; Hubert fr, same, Florence L McInnes.

June 16—Atlantic, Carpenter ck, D Cameron; Pollard, Mowich basin, N McDonald; Balart, same.

June 17—Argenta fr, nr Sandon, J B Cliffe; Boston, Mike Mellan.

June 19—Central fr, nr Mountain Chief, Jno Ball; Lina, Wilson ck, W Cook; Concordia, nr Three Forks, Gus Kumlin; Parrot fr, Four Mile ck, Ben Knecbone.

June 20—Adventure, nr Sandon, C H Stratton.

ASSESSMENTS.

June 6—Bolivia, Peru, Silver Bill, Mercury, Big Timber, Jessie; 7—Star West fr, Mars fr, Sunrise, Virden; 8—Eva fr; 9—Admiral Nelson, Dixie, Hummer, Home Rule, Eureka; 10—Diamond Cross, Lost Bear, Rebound, Roulette, Lucky Move; 12—Sigsbee, June Bug, Apis, Buffalo, St Charles, Black Bird, Seattle, Nonpariel, Ironside, Vernon, Rouse fr, McAllister, Oshkosk, Mentor; 13—Vulture, Vult, Mineral Hill, Ophir No 3, Semaphore, Tontine, Prickley, Hornet, Snow Bird; 14—Bismark, Rosemarie, Anacortes, Reliance; 15—Trio fr, J L P, Dayton No 2; 16—Atlas No 3, Champion, International, Butterfly, Shoshone, Little Jumbo, Shakespeare, Cracker Jack; 17—Monterey, Willard, Golden Chariot, Monitor No 3; 19—Milton; 20—King Oscar.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

June 6—Random Shot, Medford; 9—Chicago No 2; 14—Oregon, Yakima, Mine, Sunshine, Monday, Kasa fr, Monday fr.

TRANSFERS.

June 7—Billy D fr, A E Fauquier to A C Allen, June 5, $125.

Rouse and McAllister, ¼ in each, Thomas Rouse to Wm Hunter, June 5.

Ada F ½, J Fyfe to W L Lawry, April 28.

Mabee W and Ada F, W L Lawry, J Fyfe, W Cummings to Carpenter Creek Mines, Ltd, June 1, $5.

June 8—Franklin M Lode, J D Ryan to G H Murhard and E H Stein, June 6.

Winton, E F Smith to Silver Band Co, May 24.

June 10—Baldwin ½, P D Ahler to Geo W Hughes, May 29.

Baldwin ½, P D Ahler to Scottish Colonial Co, May 29.

Amazon ½, Karl Eckert to Geo W Hughes, May 29.

Amazon ½, Karl Eckert to Scottish Colonial Co, May 29.

June 14—Billy D fr, A E Fauquier to John Foster, June 27, 1898.

June 15—H R Bruce cancels Marmion and Maryland.

June 16—Bill of sale of Baltimore and Leltoi deposited escrow at Bank of Montreal, G H Dawson.

June 17—Fitz, I & L, Manila, Cuba, ¼ in each, Jno Bough to H B Thompson, May 25.

Dewey 1-12, D Bremner to A Thompson, Jan 9.

Slingo Fraction 1-12, W D Mitchell to W R Will, June 17.

Wallace, Turris and Dewey, 1-12 in each, June 17.

Capella 1-12, R Thompson WR Will, June 17.

June 19—A E ½, H C Wheeler to G A Jackson, June 15, $500.

June 20—Neglected 3-18, S T Owings to A D McMillan, June 9.

Hard-working Farmers.

Long hours of hard, never-ending work makes Kidney Trouble a common complaint on the farm. Painful, weak or lame backs and Urinary Disorders are too frequent.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS help a farmer to work and keep his health—take the ache and pain out of his back and give him strength and vigor.

Mr. Isaiah Willmot, a retired farmer living at 138 Elizabeth St., Barrie, Ont., said:

"I have been a sufferer with kidney trouble and pain in the small of my back, and in both sides. I also had a great deal of neuralgia pain in my temples, and was subject to dizzy spells.

"I felt tired and worn out most of the time.

"Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I have had no pain either in my back or sides. They have removed the neuralgia pain from my head, also the tired feeling.

"I feel at least ten years younger and can only say that Doan's Kidney Pills are the most remarkable kidney cure, and in addition are the best tonic I ever took."

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation.

Ask your doctor how many preparations of cod-liver oil there are.

He will answer, "Hundreds of them." Ask him which is the best. He will reply, "Scott's Emulsion."

Then see that this is the one you obtain. It contains the purest cod-liver oil, free from unpleasant odor and taste. You also get the hypophosphites and glycerine. All three are blended into one grand healing and nourishing remedy.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

In J. Fenimore Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, we read stories of the wonderful agility, physical endurance and the unerring accuracy of the eye of the American Indian when he reigned supreme over this continent. Before he was debauched by modern civilization, he was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood. He lived entirely in the open air, and knew no medicine, save the simple herbs gathered by his squaws.

Civilized man leads an unnatural and an unhealthy life. Unlike the Indian if he would maintain his physical and mental health, he must take reasonable precautions to combat disease. Nearly all diseases have their inception in disorders of the digestion, torpidity of the liver and impurity of the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made of simple herbs. It restores the lost appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and promotes the natural processes of excretion and secretion. It sends the rich, red, life-giving blood bounding through the arteries and corrects all circulatory disturbances. It dispels headaches, nervousness, drowsiness, lassitude, and drives out all impurities and disease germs. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma and diseases of the air-passages. It gives sound and refreshing sleep, drives away all bodily and mental fatigue and imparts vigor and health to every organ of the body. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing else, "just as good."

"A few of my symptoms," writes Charles Book, of Climax, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., "were heart-burn, fullness after eating, pain in my bowels, bad taste in my mouth, and occasional fever and hot flushes. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured all these and I am perfectly well."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are sure, speedy and permanent cure for constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Found at all medicine stores.

Save the Babies.

Thousands of them die every summer who could be saved by the timely use of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

There is not a mother who loves her infant but should keep on hand during the hot weather a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

There is no remedy so safe and so effective for the diarrhœa of infants, and none has the endorsation of so many Canadian mothers who have proved its merits, and therefore speak with confidence. One of these is Mrs. Peter Jones, Warkworth, Ont., who says: "I can give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry great praise, for it saved my baby's life. She was cutting her teeth and was taken with diarrhœa very bad. My sister advised me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I got a bottle and it cured the baby almost at once."

W. S. DREWRY, Sandon, B. C. — H. T. TWIGG, New Denver, B.C.

DREWRY & TWIGG,

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors. Civil and Mining Engineers.

Bedford-McNeil Code.

MINING STOCKS

AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. Harris

SANDON, B. C.

The SANDON DAIRY

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

H. TATTRIE.

Business Announcement.

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

A trial order solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NO ORDER TOO SMALL AND NONE TOO LARGE.

LOUIS, THE SHOEMAKER.

Louis Hupperten.

M. L. Grimmett, LL. B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Sandon, B. C.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Shipments Solicited.

Write for Circular.

P. BURNS & CO.

Dealers in Meats

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

Sandon. Slocan City.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST BOOKSTORE IN THE SLOCAN

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

The latest Novels and Magazines.

CLIFFE & CO., Sandon.

The Future Pulp Wood Country.

The common spruce tree of the American forests furnishes the great bl the wood pulp that is daily converted into printing paper. The word "common" is chosen advisedly. Time was when in New England and the northern tier of states spruce trees were as familiar to the people and almost as plentiful as the grass of the fields.

The inevitable result has been so rapid a contraction of the available spruce area in the United States that many of our paper manufacturers have been forced already to go over into Canada for spruce logs. The situation is not keenly critical, but it would be folly to declare that it is not alarming. American ingenuity may yet discover something to take the place of spruce pulp in the making of paper, but up to date it surely has not done so. Upon the best inside authority it has lately been declared that, if the present pace of spruce land is kept up, in five years from now there will not be a stick of the timber standing in the United States.

Forestry and pulp manufacturing data are in some instances difficult of of access, but the most reliable sources of information, after the most careful investigation by a Boston newspaper, yield the following facts:

Practically the only large spruce areas available for pulp now left in America—that is, for the supply beyond the immediate future—are in parts of Maine and the British Provinces.

Maine has been a most attractive field for spruce pulp operations. She was a pioneer in the industry, and she now finds most of her own spruce contiguous to water-power cut off. On the Androscoggin river there are numerous pulp mills, which, when worked to their full capacity, require about 250,000,000 feet of spruce logs annually, and it is reported on good authority that the standing spruce in the territory tributary to these mills cannot last over four years at the present rate of consumption. "Why," was the recent remark of a Boston manufacturer, "they are already grinding up bean poles and boughs for pulp down on the Androscoggin—this, to save the larger trees—and God only knows what they will do five years from now."

Contiguous to the Kenebec river the spruce lands have been so nearly stripped that they can no longer supply the pulp and saw mills with logs.

In northern Maine the water-ways that flow into the St. John river above Grand Falls, in Canada, have most of the smaller growth of spruce still standing along their banks and for many miles inland. This is because there was profit to the lumbermen only in the large logs. The cost of driving and booming to the mills was $2.50 per thousand feet on an average, and it did not pay to cut and drive the small growth.

And here is the only part of Maine where large pulp and paper mills can now find a supply of good timber. Where there is good water power convenient to these spruce tracts and transportation is sufficiently cheap these properties are being rapidly developed, or at least being bought up by paper capitalists as a safeguard for the future. But, compared with the enormously increasing consumption of white paper, both in this country and in Europe, the spruce pulp product of these remaining forest-lands in northern Maine promises to put off an evil day of actual exhaustion only a year or two at the best.

It is to Canada, then, that we must turn for our spruce in the future—the very near future, too. And this condition has already awakened our provincial neighbors to the opportunity which they possess for developing the pulp and paper industry along our own water-ways, so that if our manufacturers here in the states would provide early for the inevitable, they have no time to lose in the matter of selection and purchase of Canada lands. The price is already advancing, and the comparatively few water powers are becoming scarcer on the market. The cry of the paper manufacturers is "On to Canada."

KOOTENAY REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Bostock, M.P., Writes That He Cannot Do Anything.

Mr. Bostock, M.P., writes in reply to the telegram of the Golden board of trade, urging that a member should be granted to represent Kootenay in the House of Commons: "I am in receipt of your note of the 1st inst., and note contents. I did what I could to get the government to give representation to Kootenay in the Dominion House, but they decided to confine the present bill to Ontario, and I have not been able to get them to do anything, and I am afraid I shall not be able to do so."

WEATHER PROPHETS.

How a rheumatic sufferer knows when a storm is brewing. After he takes Milburn's Rheumatic Pills his weather forecasting is spoiled. This remedy removes every trace of rheumatism.

Mrs. James Constable, Seaforth, Ont., writes:—"Ever since I can remember I have suffered from weak action of the heart. For some time past it grew constantly worse. I frequently had sharp pains under my heart that I was fearful if I drew a long breath it would cause death. In going up-stairs I had to stop to rest and regain breath. When my children made a noise while playing I would be so overcome with nervousness and weakness that I could not do anything and had to sit down to regain composure. My limbs were unnaturally cold and I was subject to nervous headaches and dizziness. My memory became uncertain and sleep deserted me.

"I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and as a result am very much better. I have improved in health and strength rapidly. The blessing of sleep is restored to me. My heart is much stronger, and the oppressive sensation has vanished. I can now go up-stairs without stopping and with the greatest of ease, and I no longer suffer from dizziness or headache. It seems to me the circulation of my blood has become normal, thereby removing the coldness from my limbs. I can truly say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done me a world of good."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The D. & L. EMULSION

CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING of BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

By the aid of The D. & L. Emulsion, I have gotten rid of a hacking cough which had troubled me for over a year, and have gained considerably in weight.

T. H. WINGHAM, C.E., Montreal.

50c. and $1 per Bottle

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.

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.

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-rail 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.

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II.

Another man than Henderson would have been discouraged. He was still entitled, according to the custom and usage prevailing on the Canadian side, to his discovery claim on Gold Bottom, and as discoverer he was entitled to still another. On the other fork just spoken of he was entitled to a discovery claim and one more. He staked all four of these. The ice was commencing to form. Having made his clean-up and divided the money, he started to record. On the way he met Andy Hunker, who told him he had made a discovery on the same creek where Henderson made his second discovery, and he thought Henderson would not be able to hold discovery there. The whole creek was now called Hunker Creek, and Gold Bottom was a fork of Hunker Creek. Hunker had found the splendid prospect of three dollars in the pan. Henderson, therefore, being uncertain, and seeing the latter was probably richer, staked No. 3 above Hunker's discovery, which was two miles below his own. A discovery had been made by Solomon Marpak on Bear Creek, which enters Klondike between Hunker and Bonanza. Being entitled to a location here also, Henderson staked another claim. When he reached Forty Mile and applied to record, he learned that the law had just been changed; that he could hold but one claim in the whole Klondike. So, as it seemed to be the best, he recorded No. 3 above on Hunker Creek. Henderson was sick all the following winter. In the spring, far from being disheartened by the ill luck that had befallen him, he went up the Klondike prospecting, finding some gold on Flat Creek, then known as "Too Much Gold," by mistake in description a smaller stream below it was recorded as "Too Much Gold," and now bears that name. Returning, he went up to Stewart, making a discovery on

HENDERSON CREEK,

which was named after him, and after going a long distance up Stewart River and staking a site at the mouth of the McQuesten, he returned. He applied to Ottawa for the grant of the town site, but his application was never answered.

From an injury he received on Indian River he was laid up, and started out of the country; but the steamer upon which he took passage was frozen in at Circle City, where he remained all winter under the doctor's care. He was in Dawson the summer of 1898, but was unable to work or to prospect as before. I met Henderson then, and was impressed by the earnestness of the man. I asked him if he was not discouraged by all that had happened. "No," replied he; "there are as rich mines yet to be discovered as any that have been found." I am not quite sure that he believed that, but it was characteristic of the man to say so. He was obliged to sell his Hunker claim for a fraction of its value.

Again, in Seattle, I saw Henderson. He had just come from Dawson. Unsuspicious and trusting, he had been robbed on the steamer of all the money he had—eleven hundred dollars. He had but one thing left. It was the golden square and myrtle leaves of the badge of the Yukon Order of Pioneers, of which he was a member. For some reason he insisted on pinning it himself to my vest, saying: "You keep this. I will lose it too. I am not fit to live among civilized men." He is now back at Aspen, Colorado, at the same mine he worked six years ago, before he went into the Yukon. The miners who knew have always given Henderson the credit that is due him. "Siwash George would be fishing yet at the mouth of the Klondike if it hadn't been for Bob Henderson," is what one may hear.

From the moment the discovery on Bonanza was known at Forty Mile, even the most trustworthy report of Mr. Ogilvie, who was making the survey of the boundary, left Henderson entirely out. Reason was obvious—nothing was told about Henderson. But in a recent speech in Victoria, Mr. Ogilvie used these words:

The Klondike was prospected for forty miles up in 1887, without anything being found, and again in 1893, with a similar lack of result; but the difference is seen when the right course is taken, and this was led up to by Robert Henderson. This man is a born prospector, and you could not persuade him to stay on even the richest claim on Bonanza. He started up in a small boat to spend this summer and winter on Stewart River prospecting. This is the stuff the true prospector is made of, and I am proud to say he is a Canadian.

Henderson himself sums it up in a letter that is almost pathetic: "That is all I have got after two and a half years' prospecting, living on meat straight.

HOW EL DORADO CAME TO BE STAKED AND NAMED.

The large fork spoken of before, came into Bonanza at No. 7 above Discovery, but none of the side gulches—or 'pups," as they were called—were favored by the stampeders until Bonanza had been staked as far below and as far above Discovery as was considered, in the light of past experience, to be worth while. The middle of the creek was considered the best part. Obviously, as there was small time to prospect, chance predominated. But as soon as the first holes to bed-rock began to show a richness greater than anything ever known in the Yukon, many of those who had staked blindly, as a mere speculation, without plan or knowledge, laughed, and all but cried, in their overflowing joy. Then, when the novelty of sudden wealth wore off, not a few began to think just as men do the world over. As the extent of the richness became more known, the more the wisdom they displayed in picking out such choice locations became evident to themselves. They looked wise when the chechahko arrived, and tapped their heads with their finger, so to speak, as if to say that any one might have had as good as they if they had known where to look. There is no end of stories of the curious luck that accompanied the filling up of Bonanza and El Dorado. The following account of how El Dorado came to be staked has more interest than ordinary in that it is told by one who was not only one of the first who staked there, but also who supplied the readers of Harper's Weekly with the first direct news and photographs from the new diggings—namely, William D. Johns. Mr. Johns was in the neighborhood Forty Mile when word of Carmack's discovery arrived, and was one of those who did not believe in the truth of it. He was therefore not in the first stampede. Confirmation of the strike was daily being received.

the 80's and as far up as the 70's, but

"Bonanza was staked as far down as I determined to go away and try some of the 'pups,' believing it is never too late in a camp as new as this.

"Fred Bruceth, the man with whom I planned to go, said it was no use. So when, on the morning of the day that we were to start from Forty Mile, we found that our boat had been stolen, he threw up his hands and refused to go. But upon inquiry I found that it was still possible for us to go. I found some men who owned a boat, and they told us that if certain parties to whom they had promised the use of it did not return in fifteen minutes

WE COULD TAKE THE BOAT.

"The men did not turn up, and in half an hour we were towing the boat up the Yukon. Only two weeks before we had passed the mouth of the Klondike, and camped on the site of the present Dawson; at the very time Siwash George was making his discovery on Bonanza—of course unknown to us. On the third day we reached the mouth of the Klondike, and camped in our old camping-place, and the next morning, after making a cache of our supplies and taking a pack, we crossed the mouth of the Klondike to the Indian village, where Klondike City now is, and then took the trail which leads over the hills and along the ridge parallel with Bonanza—a trail that is used at times even now in preference to the more recent trail in the valley of the creek. After a hard tramp we reached Discovery in the afternoon. Siwash George and three Indians were working at the side of the bank, sluicing with two boxes in the crudest sort of way. I took a pan, and panned my first gold in Klondike, off the side of the bank, getting fifty cents. We went on to No. 3 above Discovery, and made camp under a brush shelter. That night two men Antone, his full name is Antone Standard, an Austrian, and Frank Keller, whom we had seen before on the Yukon, came to our camp, and sat for an hour and a half talking. Antone told us their camp was further up—on upper Bonanza, we inferred. They said they had found ten cents to the pan on upper Bonanza, and they advised us to try there.

"Next morning we took our packs, and with two others, Knut Halstead and John Ericson, two Norwegians, prospected along till we got into the 30's. There we left everything but picks, shovels, and pans, and went up into the 70's, a distance of rather more than seven miles from Discovery. We prospected as we went, but found nothing. The boys agreed in declaring that if the ground had not been already staked they would not take the trouble to do so themselves. We returned to camp, and decided that we would prospect the large 'pup' that came in just above on No. 7. Our attention had been drawn to this 'pup' before we got to Discovery, on the day of our arrival, by meeting two men

GOING DOWN THE CREEK.

"They were of a party of four Miller Creek men. We had asked them, "How's the creek?"

"'No good,' 'Skim diggings,' 'Bar diggings,' 'Moose flat,' were the answers received.

"'Did you stake on the creek?' we asked.

"'No,' they replied.

"'Where are Demars and Louis Empkins?' we asked, referring to the two other members of their party.

"'Oh, they have gone up a pup to stake.'

"'Why didn't you stake?'

"'Oh, to h——l with the pups,' was their answer as they went away down the creek.

"Pretty soon we met Demars and Empkins. 'Where have you been?' we asked.

"'On that pup,' they replied.

"'Any good?'

"'Don't know anything about it; as long as we were up, we thought we might as well stake somewhere,' and they hurried on after their companions. They were rich men, but they did not know it.

"Next morning, before we were ready to start, Keller came down to our camp dressed in corduroys, and with a rifle on his shoulder, as if he were starting out on a hunt. He inquired how we had made out. We told him we had found nothing. He still favored upper Bonanza; he thought it was all right. We asked him where his camp was; we had not seen it the day before. 'Over on the other side,' he replied, indicating the way, and we thought no more of it then. 'Where are you going to-day?' he asked us."

"'To prospect that pup,' I replied. 'Do you know anything about it?'

"'Oh, I found a five-cent piece on rim-rock, a mile up.'

"He left us. We still thought he was off on a little hunt.

"We started toward the 'pup.' When we reached the mouth, we followed the tortuous course of the stream. Fred Bruceth stopped and pointed to the brook.

"'Some one is working; the water is muddy,' said he.

"Like hunters who have scented game, we lapsed into silence, and, with eyes and ears alert, kept on. We had gone only a little ways, when suddenly we came upon four men. Three of them were standing around the fourth, who was holding a gold-pan. All were intently looking into the pan. The man with the pan was Antone, and the other three were J. J. Clements, Frank Phiscater, and old man Whipple. When they looked up and saw us, they acted like a cat caught in a cream-pitcher. Seeing that we had found them out, they loosened up and

TOLD US ALL THEY KNEW.

They showed us then what they had in the pan. There was not less than fifty cents. While we were talking, along came Keller. He had taken off his corduroys and was in his working-clothes, his attempt to steer us away having been a failure. The five men had staked off their claims Antone's was the highest up the creek. Above his were the two claims that Empkins and Demar had staked.

"Antone told Ericson that he might have his claim, as he was going to take Discovery claim. We all went up to stake. Pretty soon Antone came all a-sweating, and begged and pleaded with Ericson for his claim back, as the old man Whipple had declared that no one should have Discovery but himself. Ericson cut his name off the stakes, and Antone restaked the claim—the present No. 6, El Dorado. Ericson went above Empkins and Demars, 7 and 8, and staked 10. Bruceth and I went on far enough to be out of the way of a clash, and staked, he taking 11, and I 12.

"Regarding the discovery, it was the custom in the lower country — not only on the American side, but within Canadian territory—to allow a discovery, consequently a double claim, upon each gulch. But the edict had recently gone forth from Forty Mile that there could be but one discovery on a creek, and none on a 'pup' of a main creek. The discovery had been allowed to Siwash George, so that there could be no discovery claim on El Dorado.

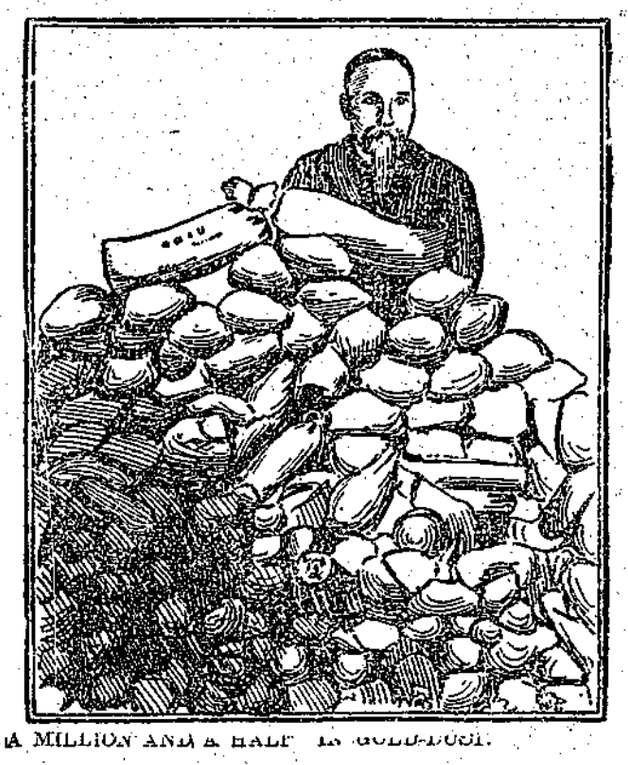
"Another custom was that if a person, after having staked in one place, wished to locate in another, he must, before he could hold the second, cut his name off the other stakes. Antone, Keller, et al., had already staked on upper Bonanza, and so might have been sincere in recommending that part of the creek as good. While according to old custom they might have held a discovery on El Dorado, they could not legally do so now. Consequently Halstead promptly jumped the so-called 'Discovery' claim that Whipple was trying to reserve for himself, still leaving him, however, with one claim on El Dorado, besides his Bonanza claim. He was stoutly

TRYING TO HOLD ALL THREE.

"A party of Finns soon came along, headed by a man named Cobb. They did not stake, but went on and turned up Bonanza. They were the only other persons on the creek that day. That night in camp we discussed naming the new creek. Old man Whipple wanted it called 'Whipple Creek.' But we were rather hot at the Whipple crowd for having used us so ill in trying to steer us away from the creek; and, besides, old man Whipple had tried once to jump Halstead and Ericson's claim on American Creek. After several names were mentioned, Knut Halstead suggested 'El Dorado,' and that was the name determined upon. I make this point, as certain later comers have claimed the honor of naming the creek.

"Next morning Fred Bruceth got up at five o'clock and went down after McKay, whom the miners had appointed as their recorder, letting out the news on the way. Among the first to arrive were Cobb and his crowd. Hearing of the prospect, and knowing that the Whipple crowd had staked Bonanza also, Cobb stated emphatically to Whipple that unless his crowd took their names off Bonanza, he would jump their claims here. Just then Antone, Clements, and Keller came up to where we were talking, and Bruceth and I, who felt that though they had tried to job us, yet thay really had made the discovery, and were entitled to the ground, tried out best to persuade them to go up and cut off their names, or they would lose their El Dorado claims — they certainly could not hold both. Whipple kept insisting that they could. At this juncture Phiscater came along.

To be Continued.



A MILLION AND A HALF IN GOLD-DUST.

GOOD HUMOR NOW PREVAILS.

Governments of Europe Can Now Make Satisfactory Agreements.

A wonderful change seems to have taken place in the temper of European diplomacy. A year ago the great powers were suspicious and resentful, and were trying to overreach one another in China, Africa and Constantinople. The European cabinets were whispering-galleries of intrigue. The arsenals and dockyards were bustling with preparations for war. This irritable condition has subsided. Good humor now prevails. The governments find it easy to make satisfactory agreements with one another respecting their colonial frontiers and spheres of influence.

The concert in the near East, which was sadly out of tune a year ago, is now harmonious. Crete has been released from Turkish rule, and is pacified. Greece is recovering from the disastrous war with Turkey. The sultan is again under discipline. The Eastern Question, which menaced the peace of Europe a short time ago, is no longer a disturbing element in diplomacy.

Within a few months England has come to terms with three rivals. An arrangement has been made with Germany respecting the African dependencies of the two powers. The Niger and Fashoda agreements with France have marked out rival spheres of influence in West and Central Africa, and while British rule in Egypt still excites jealousy in Paris, the relations of the two countries have greatly improved. With Russia a railway convention has been concluded, and a way opened for a general adjustment of rival interests in China.

A year ago there were successive raids upon Chinese territory. One power after another seized strongholds on the coast, and all signs pointed to a great European war in the near future over that helpless empire. The maritime nations now seem to understand one another, and it is safe to forecast the ultimate partition of China into clearly defined spheres of European interest.

What has caused this change of temper in European diplomacy? It is due in large measure to the weakening of the bonds of the Russian-French alliance, which was the chief disturbing force in Europe.

The rescript in favor of disarmament and a peace conference shattered French illusions, and brought all the great powers into congenial relations. It put an end to all talk about a war for the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine, and a coalition for the expulsion of the English garrison from Egypt. It left the powers at liberty to adjust the Cretan question, and to come to amicable agreements over their spheres of action in Africa and the far East.

European affairs have been well ordered for the Parliament of Peace at The Hague.

STOPPING A FLY WHEEL.

According to a foreign exchange recent experiments carried out at the machine works of Offenbach, show that with the proper appliances it is possible to stop even a fly wheel within a fraction of a second. By means of two brakes affixed to the fly wheel of 150 horse power, making 80 revolutions per minute, the "whole of the machinery was brought to a standstill in less than a second after the fly wheel had accomplished one quarter of a revolution."

HE KNEW.

A little 4-year-old occupied an upper berth in the sleeping car of a through train. Awakening once in the middle of the night his mother asked him if he knew where he was, Course I do, he replied, I'm in the top drawer.

An Operation Evaded.

MR. R. A. SIZE, OF INGERSOLL, ONT., TELLS HOW IT WAS DONE.

Symptoms of Appendicitis—The Way They Were Relieved—The Sufferer Now Well and Working Every Day.

From the Chronicle, Ingersoll, Ont.

In February, 1898, Mr. R. A. Size, was taken very ill, and was confined to his home for several weeks. We heard that he was to go to the hospital to have an operation performed, but the operation never took place, and as he has started to work again and in apparently good health, we investigated the case and found that he has been using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Size is a highly respected citizen of Ingersoll, having resided here for over thirty years, and has been a faithful employee at Messrs. Partlo & Son's flouring mills for over nineteen years. When asked by a Chronicle reporter whether he would give an interview for publication, telling the nature of his disease and his cure, he readily consented. Mr. Size gave the details of his illness and cure as follows:—

"In February I caught a heavy cold which seemed to settle in my left side. The doctor thought it was neuralgia of the nerves. It remained there for some time and then moved to my right side, in the region of the appendix. We applied everything, and had fly-blisters on for 48 hours. They never even caused a blister and did the pain no good. The doctors came to the conclusion that the appendix was diseased and would have to be removed. The pain was very great at times, and there was such a stiffness in my ankles, also in my hand, and pain all over my body. The day and date was set for an operation, and I was reconciled to it. About a week before I was to go to the hospital my wife was reading the Chronicle. She read an account of a man who had been cured by the use of Dr. William" Piak Pills. The symptoms of the disease were so much like mine that she became interested and wanted me to give the pills a trial. I had little faith in the pills but as my wife seemed to be anxious that I should take them, I consented. The day for the operation had now arrived, and I told the doctors that I did not think I would go to the hospital for a while as I was feeling better. I continued the pills, and was greatly surprised and pleased with the result. I continued to improve, and have long since given up all idea of an operation. When I started to use the pills, I was unable to walk, and suffered something awful with the pain in my side. It was just five weeks from the time that I started the use of the pills, until I was able to walk again and I had been doctoring three months before that, and I have been working ever since. Altogether I have taken sixteen boxes of the pills, and they have done me more good than all the doctors' medicine I ever took in my life. I have now every confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and think that they are the best medicine in the world to-day. Certainly had it not been for them, I would have had to go through the ordeal of an operation and perhaps would not have been living now. I hope that by making this public it will be of benefit to others, as it was through one of these articles that I first learned of the unequalled qualities of the pills.

The public is cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations of these famous pills. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE RATIO OF ILLITERACY.

Statistics From Various Countries of the Condition of Education.

Statistics of illiteracy are sought in Continental nations of Europe in the case of soldiers recruited for service in the army. Among German recruits, for instance, the percentage of illiteracy is 1.1. Of 1,000 recruits, 989 can read and write, 11 cannot. In Switzerland, the percentage of illiteracy is one-half of 1 per cent.; in France it is 5 1-2 per cent.; in Holland it is a little less—5.40; in Belgium it is 13.5; in Italy it is 38; in Hungary it is 28, and in Russia, it is 70. There are no authentic figures of an official or quasi-official character in Spain showing the illiteracy of army recruits. In Spain as in Great Britain in the test of illiteracy is the record of marriages from which it is seen that about 65 per cent. of the population of marriageable age seems to be illiterate.

According to the last figures of those signing marriage certificates in Scotland the ratio of illiteracy among them was only 35 per thousand. In England it was 58 and in Ireland it was 170, but since then, of course, the general diffusion of education has further reduced the figures, making them approximate those of Germany and other countries of the Continent. In Norway and Sweden the army percentage is nearly identical with that of Germany. In Denmark the ratio of illiteracy among army recruits is very little higher than it is in Switzerland, and in Austria, German provinces, the ratio of illiteracy is very low. In some other parts of the Austrian empire, however, Croatia, the Tyrol and Austrian-Poland, the ratio of illiteracy is much higher, bringing it up among army recruits generally to 12 per cent.

THE STALEST BREAD IN THE WORLD

It Is 4,500 Years Old and Was Found in an Egyptian Tomb.

A loaf of bread 4,500 years old was found in the tomb of Mentuhotep, who died in Egypt 2,500 B.C. It is now in the Museum of Berlin.

This loaf of cake or bread is dark brown in color. Inside are many large holes. Probably this part of the bread long since fell into dust, but much of the bread still remains in the shape of whole kernels and pieces of grain. Examination proves that the bread was made of barley, and the grains were only rudely crushed and not sifted. This proves that barley bread was one of the earliest kinds made, and it was baked and covered with twigs and leaves of the sycamore tree.

The process of preparing the grain for bread is to be gathered from a wall inscription which has been discovered at Thebes. It is a graphic picture of the entire process. This picture shows that at that early period even the hand mill was not yet invented. The flour was, of course, far from fine, and the bread resulting was of the kind found in the tombs. It was not baked in ovens, but after being kneaded into dough, by the addition of water was placed between two heated stones, or was put on a plate and laid upon the redhot coals.

WOMEN PROPOSE? HORRORS!

The average woman would be horrified, as a rule, if you made the assertion in her presence that her sex ever propounded the momentous question and proposed marriage to the man. But when you stop and quietly go over the question you will find that in many instances woman has taken the initiative—not in words, perhaps, but in cleverly devised plots and by just helping some bashful lover along.

Is not the wooing of Priscilla a good example? Did she not propose when she said, "Why not speak for yourself, John?"

Experienced devotees of the fair sex say the widows are more expert at proposing marriage than the debutante or reasonably up-to-date girl. But the widow is a hard proposition to cope with. She feels it imminently her privilege to "coo" over a man, say sweet things to him, tell him he is the sweetest thing in town and make him so absolutely comfortable that he dreads renewed acquaintance with his bachelor apartments. But the widow is dangerous. She knows how to manage a man with skilful tact. If she decides to marry him she will and he is helpless.

More desirable bachelors have been made benedicts through the influence of an after dinner cigar, shaded lamps and a grate fire than books ever tell of—a case of cause and effect. One frank woman remarked:—"Well, looking seriously at it, I guess I did propose to Jim. He had loved me long enough and deserved to be rewarded, only he was too busy with law to form the proper speech. I dressed up in his pet gown and my big hat and went and sat in the moonlight when I knew he was coming, with a sad, far away look in my eyes. He took my hand and simply said: 'The weather is so lovely I wish we might have a few days by the sea before the summer closes,' and in the most coy manner I said, 'Let us go!' In three weeks we were married."

And who says women never propose?

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

WHAT THE MINISTER SAID.

Jingso—What did the minister say when the plate came up?

Hingso—He said he wouldn't mind so much if the buttons were all alike.

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

MATURE CONSIDERATION.

Miss Peachblow—Was your marriage to old Moneybags the result of love at first sight?

Mrs. Moneybags—No; of second thought.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

MUST TRY SOMETHING ELSE.

Binks—Say, old man, do you know of any cure for insomnia?

Jinks—Counting 1,000 is said to be a remedy.

Binks—Confound it; that's what everybody tells me, but the baby's too young to count.

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."

RECORDS OF TWO OLD FAMILIES.

Your grandfather used to saw wood for my grandfather.

Yes; I've heard him tell how your grandfather beat him down on his price and half the time didn't pay him.

WHAT HE DID.

Johnson—What do you do when you have any stomach trouble?

Thompson—I just keep still about it. In that way I escape advice from everybody I meet.

SERVED A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

Widow Farrelly—Do ye moind the beautiful bookay Mr. Googan presinted me this mawnin'? Ah, the poor mon! his woife died jist tin days ago.

Widow Murphy—Begorra, they kipt well, didn't they?

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

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Husband—after the performance—I didn't enjoy the show very much. I forgot my glasses.

Wife—Perhaps you did, dear, but your breath doesn't indicate it.

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

SPADE'S ADVANTAGE.

First Amateur Gardner—"Why do you buy your seeds of spade instead of Barrow? Are they of better quality?

Second ditto—Not that I know of; but the pictures in his catalogue are much finer than those in Barrow's book.

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

HEARD THE BETROTHAL KISS.

First Boarder—Did you hear the report of the engagement of our landlady's daughter?

Second Boarder—I should say I did. I was sitting in the next room at the time, and it was a pretty loud report, let me tell you.

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

REPARTEE.

I come to steel, said the humorous rat

Pleased to welcome you, replied the matter-of-fact steel trap, as it sprang to embrace the newcomer.

W P C 976

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

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

COMMON SENSE KILLS Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, or 331 Queen W. Toronto.

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

FARMS FOR SALE.—BRUCE COUNTY. Some Great Bargains. Apply to JAMES McK. STEWART, Drawer 18, Kincardine P.O., Ont.

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

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.

Rambler
BICYCLES
PIONEER WHEELS

1899 MODELS
are the best RAMBLERS ever built, at any price, and the 1899
PRICE IS $50.00.
RAMBLER builders are confident, after 20 years' experience, that they can build and are building the
"BEST BICYCLES IN THE WORLD"
and no wheel at a lower price can be of RAMBLER quality, none at a higher price worth more.
Catalogue is free.
BERTRAM, WILSON & CO.,
CANADIAN AGENTS.
RAMBLER BICYCLES $50.00.
Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co., Chicago.
IDEAL BICYCLES, $25 TO $40.00.
Shelby Cycle Mfg. Co., Shelby, Ohio.
If there is no Agent in your town for the above Wheels, write us for prices.
53 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

FORESEEING DISEASE.

In a recent lecture on electricity Prof. Elihu Thomson related how Boston physicians had been able, with an X-ray tube, to detect the presence of the microbes of pneumonia in the lungs before any symptoms of that disease were felt by the patient, or were even perceptible by ordinary pathological examination.

FREE CAMERA.
For selling two dozen packages of Toledo Pens at ten cents a package, we give this Camera. It is made by the Yale Camera Co., has a Bausch & Lomb lens, and a shutter that can be used for snap-shot or time exposures. With it we send full instructions, so that a child of ten years can make, after a little experience, pictures almost as good as those taken by high-priced cameras. Many cameras are sold separately, and the purchaser has to buy the outfit afterward. We give the complete outfit, as shown, with every camera. The outfit consists of:
1 "Yale" Camera, 1 Package Developer,
1 Box Dry Plates, 1 Set Directions,
1 Package Hypo, 1 Toning Tray,
1 Printing Frame, 1 Package Fixing Powder,
1 Developing Tray, 1 Package Silver Paper,
1 Package Ruby Paper.
We require no money in advance. Send us your name and address, and we will forward the Pens, which you sell for us. Then return the money to us, and your Camera will be forwarded, all charges paid.
Toledo Pen Co. Dept. Z., *Toronto, Can.*

The Excellence is Uniform and the High Standard Always Maintained.

LUDELLA
Lead packages. CEYLON TEA. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

A BOON FOR THE LAME!
THE IVEY PATENT EXTENSION SHOE CO.,
Are anxious to secure the address of every lame man and woman in Canada whose lameness consists in one limb being shorter than the other, and are offering good paying employment to every lame person who will take the trouble to write for circulars and cards to act as agents. Get one of the Extensions for yourself and you will, after wearing it a week, have no trouble to convince others of its value.
This Extension is by far the best of its nature ever placed on the market, and enables the wearer to walk upright, to walk with ease and comfort, to wear any ordinary store shoe, and gives them the same appearance as their more fortunate friends. Descriptive circulars free to all. Ask for terms to agents. Address
BEFORE AFTER 170 BAY STREET, - - - TORONTO, CANADA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

29TH ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co.

THE BEST IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY, STILL UPWARD AND ONWARD

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of this popular Company was held in the Town Hall, Waterloo, Ont., on Thursday May 25th, 1899, at 1 o'clock p.m. The attendance was both large and representative, and the greatest harmony prevailed.

The President, Mr. Robert Melvin, Guelph, occupied the chair, and on the platform with the Manager, Mr. George Wegenast, the following Directors were seated:—Messrs. Hoskin, Bruce, Britton, Fisken, Clement, Kidd, Sommerville and Garrow.

At the request of the President, Mr. W. H. Riddell, Secretary of the Company, read the Directors' report:

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the report for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1898.

In the early part of the year, in consequence of ill health and advancing age, Mr. Hendry, who had so ably filled the position of Manager of the Company since its organization, placed his resignation in the hands of the Directors, which we accepted, and appointed him Consulting Actuary, a position much less onerous than that of Manager.

Mr. George Wegenast was appointed Manager, and has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Board. Mr. Wegenast has been in the service of the Company for eighteen years as Assistant Actuary and Actuary, and is therefore thoroughly conversant with the business and policy of the Company.

During the year an Agency was opened, in St. John's, Newfoundland, and we are pleased to say that so far we have received a fair amount of business from that Colony, and hope to increase it in the future.

We are glad to be able to inform you that the business of the year has been eminently satisfactory, and that notwithstanding the greatly lessened earning power of money, we have been enabled to continue a very liberal distribution of surplus to our Policyholders.

Our Superintendent of Agencies, Mr. Earl, since his appointment, has inspected our Agencies in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, the Maritime Provinces, and the Territories. A number of New Agents has been appointed to our Staff, which is now thoroughly organized and effective. This we believe will result in a still larger and better class of business. The amount of new insurance taken during the year was largely in excess of former years, and of a very satisfactory character.

The death rate was much below the expectation, and the losses by lapses and cash surrenders were considerably less in proportion to assurance taken and in force, than in any preceding year.

The number of policies issued during the year was 2351, amounting to $3,750,351, the number of applications declined 101, amounting to $113,200; the number of policies in force 16,982, amounting to $23,703,979.38, the Reserve, Actuaries' 4 per cent., on the amount of policies in force is $3,838,814.94; the net Premium Income $735,174.85; Interest on Investments $188,766.28; the Total Income $923,941.13; Total Assets $4,136,129.48

The amount paid to Policy holders for death claims was $152,893.00; for Endowments $71,663.00; Purchased Policies, $58,479.74; Surplus $75,030.70; Annuities, $1,969.42; Total, $359,975.86; Surplus earned $114,810.00; Surplus over all liabilities on Company's Standard Actuaries' 4 per cent. $271,196.88; Surplus on Government Standard $440,0.0.-00.

During the year we lost by death a much valued and respected member of the Board, Mr. James Fair, who, although only a short time a Director, had endeared himself to all by his kind, gentle, unassuming manner, his honesty of purpose and sound judgment. Hon. F. W. Borden was appointed in his stead.

Owing to Mr. Hendry's retirement from the Managership, and his appointment as Consulting Actuary, he resigned his position as a member of the Board of Directors, and the Hon. J. T. Garrow was appointed in his place.

You will be called upon to elect four Directors in the place of Alfred Hoskin, Q.C., E. P. Clement, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Hon. J. T. Garrow, whose terms of office have expired, but all of whom are eligible for re-election.

On behalf of the Board,
R. Melvin, President.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the Report the President said that the business for 1898 was in all respects of the most gratifying character, both in the volume of new business transacted and the mortality experienced. The amount of surplus earned and the amount paid to policy holders were in excess of any former year, while with a much larger amount of insurance in force, the lapse rate was very little more than in 1897. Purchased Policies showed a decrease of $202,915 as compared with 1897, when that item reached the sum of $470,488, indicating the growing confidence of the assured and the enhanced value placed upon the policies they hold in the Company.

For some time after this Company commenced business, many thought that a Mutual Life Assurance Company was at best but an experiment, and in our case doomed to failure; but as the public came to understand more fully the scientific principles underlying the purely Mutual System, it became evident that time which reveals the defects of less perfect systems, left untouched the giant strength and robust vigor of Mutuals. Their success has been so pronounced that some of the oldest Stock Companies are now seeking to give their policy holders a voice, however small, in the election of Directors—a right which the members of this Company have enjoyed since its establishment in 1869. During the past year we have added largely to our Assurance, largely to our Income, largely to our Assets, largely to our Surplus, that our Lapses are few, that our Cash Surrender Values are little more than half they were in 1897, that up to the 1st of May our increase in business is greater than in 1898, and our death rate much below the average. May we not hope, therefore, that the progress of 1898 will be even greater in 1899?

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Alfred Hoskin, Q.C., in seconding the adoption of the Report, held that the remunerative investment of its funds was one of the essentials to the permanent welfare of a Life Company. This will be conceded when it is remembered that there is to-day on deposit in our Banks the enormous sum of $250,000,000 of which about $88,000,000 bear no interest. The difficulty of finding desirable investments at fair rates of interest, is becoming greater every year. A decade ago the average rate was 7, but now investors are well satisfied at a much less figure. The Ontario has been more fortunate than its competitors, the rate of interest on its investments having in 1898 averaged 5.16 while that of most of the other Companies ranged from 4.43 to 4.59. This Company's percentage of foreclosures to its total investments was only 3 per cent, while its competitors ranged all the way up to 21 per cent.

In the rush there appears to be at the present time in life insurance circles, he hoped that this Company will adhere steadily to those traditions of insurance, which experience has shown to be essential to the true prosperity of a Company, viz., 1. Moderate expenditure; 2. High class investments producing a higher rate of interest than that assumed in the valuations, and 3, careful selection of lives." The Report was carried unanimously.

VOTES OF THANKS.

In response to a hearty vote of thanks to the Directors tendered by the meeting on behalf of the Policyholders, for their great care of and vigilant attention to the Company's affairs during the past year, the Hon. J. T. Garrow said it afforded him much pleasure to state that in his opinion The Ontario was one of the best, if not the very best, Life Company in Canada to-day. Before and since he became a policy holder, he heard many pleasant things said about the Company, which, even among its rivals in business, enjoys a reputation for honorable treatment of its members second certainly to none, and equal to any other in any part of the world—the best capital that any Company can possess.

Mr. B. M. Britton, Q.C., M.P., Kingston, said that the business of life insurance in volume and importance was enormous, the amount in force in the world to-day exceeding $15,000,000,000 and of this immense sum Canadians carried on their lives nearly $370,000,000, or about $75 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, if equally distributed among them. In this truly beneficent work The Ontario was entitled to a fair share of credit, having in force in round numbers the sum of $24,000,000, and having written in 1898, within a few thousand, the largest amount of new business secured in Canada by any other company in that year. . . The proud position the Ontario occupies to-day has been attained in spite of the ignorance that still exists, among men otherwise well informed, as to Mutual Life Companies. Many even in Parliament think a Mutual Life Company may levy "Assessments" or make "Calls" on their members. No one should, however confound a Mutual Company like ours with any kind of Assessment or Society Insurance, for they are as different in their methods as any two radically dissimilar systems can possibly be. The Ontario is a level premium Life Company; it takes no premium note as some Mutual Fire Companies do, and it holds at all times the full Government reserve, the same as Stock Companies.

Mr. E. P. Clement, acting Sheriff and County Crown Attorney, Berlin, in proposing votes of thanks to the Head Office Staff and Agents, paid a glowing tribute to the Manager, Secretary, Medical Director, officers, and field workers, for the very efficient manner in which the business of the Company, in their respective departments, had been looked after, and for the marked success that attended their labors during the past year.

Mr. Geo. Wegenast, Manager, returned thanks on behalf of himself and the Head Office and Agency Staff, assuring the meeting that it was a most pleasant thing to him and those who served the Company so loyally and well under him, to hear the welcome salutation of "Well done good and faithful servant." He wished to warmly thank the Board and the Agents for the generous support accorded him in the discharge of the onerous duties of Mangership, but especially the President, to whom he was greatly indebted for much valuable assistance and advice.

The Scrutineers, Dr. Webb and Mr. Geo. Moore, reported the re-election of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. C., G. C. M. G., Ottawa, Mr. Alfred Hoskin, Q.C., Toronto, Mr. E. P. Clement Berlin, and the Hon. J. T. Garrow, Goderich.

On motion Messrs J. M. Scully and George Davidson, were re-appointed auditors for the present year.

The Directors met subsequently and re-elected Mr. Robert Melvin, President; Mr. C. M. Taylor, First Vice-President, and Mr. Alfred Hoskin, Q.C., Second Vice-President of the Company for the ensuing year.

"The greatest good to the greatest number" is one reason why everybody should drink
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

St. Marys (Ont.) church people gave a concert in aid of the striking G. T. R. trackmen.

School broke up on Friday and now the youths of the town will be game for the pound keeper for the next few weeks.

It is reported that Charles Chambers, an old time prospector of these parts, was shot and killed by a woman at Dawson, recently.

Mr. John Nault, of Rosebery, suffered an irreparable loss on the 13th inst. in the death of his wife, by that dreadful disease, consumption.

A fast man shot his paramour at Cranbrook on Tuesday, and then killed himself. Their names were Harry Brant and Lillian Atwood.

The Slocan City sports announced for the 4th of July will not take place until some time in August or September, owing to traffic changes.

Summer Coughs are often the hardest to shake off. A bottle or two of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, though, cures the severest coughs, colds, hoarseness or sore throat.

A Vancouver man says there are more liars than gold nuggets over in the Atlin country, and Vancouver men are good authority on liars too.

Squire Lovatt has several men at work making a trail up the east hill to bring logs to his mill, which is now kept fairly busy on dimension and other lumber.

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.

Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is the safest and most effectual remedy to give children for worms of all kinds. No need of Castor Oil afterwards as it contains its own cathartic.

Two flat cars standing on the "Y" at the back of the K. & S. depot, on Thursday, broke away and ran into an open switch on the trestle, coming very near taking a plunge into Carpenter creek.

Laxa-Liver Pills have become the ladies' favorite cathartic. They act without any griping, purging or sickening, and if persisted in for a time cure habitual constipation.

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

Mrs. Snowman, who used to run a boarding house at Rosebery, has moved to Nakusp and opened up the Nakusp hotel, which she has overhauled and renovated from attic to cellar, making it first-class in all respects.

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.

Mr. John Nault, Rosebery, wants some responsible party to take over the management of his hotel, excepting the bar, for a few months, at a mere nominal rental to pay for wear and tear of furniture. He has some ten or twelve regular boarders and many more for extra meals. He also wants an elderly lady to take care of his child, four years old.

There is much puffing and blowing in some quarters about the mineral output of British Columbia. It amounts to eleven and a quarter millions of dollars, and more than one quarter of the total comes from within a circle of ten miles in diameter having Sandon as a centre. The exports are of Canada $33 per head averaged up and those of the Slocan proper $750 per head of the population.

Our local sportsmen are not coming on with their contests with outsiders in football etc. as well as many could wish. This, however, is no fault of theirs. We have several as good all around players as any place in the province has, but they have no practice for collective playing for the want of grounds. Give them the grounds Silverton, New Denver and other places have, and they will cope with the best teams in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Robertson were called upon last week to pass through the deep waters of affliction in the death of their only child, Friday last. The little one, a girl of 14 months, was never very strong, requiring careful nurture, thereby growing deeper into the affections of its parents. That Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have the sympathy of the public was attested by the large number of citizens who followed the remains to the Sandon cemetery Sunday afternoon.

Don't miss the chance of seeing the great Nix Family, of Chicago. They have played in every city in Canada, giving splendid satisfaction wherever they have appeared. Their performance is full of up-to-date specialties, and the musical numbers are given with the snap and vim that only old musicians can put in them. The press and public are all of one opinion in regards to this great company, and that is, it is a treat to hear and see them. Spencer's Opera House, Monday and Tuesday, June 26 and 27. Tickets on sale at Spencer's.

The fire hall looks neat in its coat of red and white.

D. J. McLachlan has the contract for the new Presbyterian church, at about $2,000.

As soon as it is definitely known that the Press Association will not visit Sandon the monies paid in for the reception will be returned.

When Pinkertons next want an experienced detective The Review will recommend Mr. Stockham, president of the Sandon Miners' Union.

A report of the closing exercises of the public school on Friday last, with the standing of the pupils for the past mont, will appear in our next issue.

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

Some of the mines are overcoming the eight-hour law by letting contracts. We should not be surprised if this order would become general later on. That a law can be dodged in this way shows it to be absurd.

Chief Doolan has Tara's Hall decorated with one of the best finished signs, with all of the emblems of the Emerald Isle, to be seen anywhere. It was was painted by Mr. Millward, of New Denver, and shows the work of a finished artist.

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

Cannot the city council do something to improve Sunnyside wagon road up to the school house. A team can hardly take up an empty wagon, and, we understand, the city draymen say they won't risk the safety of their horses much longer on the treacherous road. A couple of men with a cart two or three days would haul off all the loose rocks, and make the road passable.

There never was a lot of more orderly and better behaved men than the miners are in their present situation. In this connection also we may say there is no ill-feeling between the owners and the men. What the owners desire to see overturned is the law that prevents amicable arrangements between themselves and the men on fair common grounds.

Fatal Accident at The LeRoi.

Shortly after the drilling had been done at the LeRoi mine, at Rossland, yesterday, a fuse exploded too soon killing three men—Mike Griffin, Chas. Post and Chas. Lee—fatally wounding Chas. Canoson and slightly injuring an other man.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Ex-Ald. Cunning went visiting this week.

Ald. Thompson has returned from a lengthy visit to several distant points.

"Shady" Geigerich took in Kaslo and Ainsworth on a business trip this week.

Mr. A. W. Wright has brought his family to the city where they will remain for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell and Messrs. Page and Kelso returned Wednesday from a week's camping at Rosebery.

Mr. and Mrs. Bade, who have been for some time residents of the city, left on Thursday for Portland, Ore., where Mr. Bade has taken a large contract.

R. F. Green, M.P.P., and Mr. E. C. Chipman, city clerk, Kaslo, were in the city Wednesday on their way to Kamloops to attend a Masonic gathering.

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."

PIMPLES ON THE FACE

Can all be permanently removed by Burdock Blood Bitters. Mr. E. P. Barnaby, Merchant Tailor, Shelburne, N.S., says: "After paying out money to doctors and not getting cured, I tried B.B.B. After using it for a time the pimples all vanished and have never troubled me since."

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 Word on BEEF TEAS.

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

BOVRIL

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

Pyny-Pectoral

A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the THROAT or LUNGS

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited

Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer

ALTA LODGE, NO. U. D.

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

W. H. LILLY, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

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

W. J. GARBUTT, N. G.

GEO. WAITE, V. G.

REV. A. M. SANFORD, Rec. Sec.

All sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

Established in 1895.

E. M. SANDILANDS,

SLOCAN MINES

Sandon, B. C.

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

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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

AND SOO PACIFIC.

..DAILY SERVICE..

BETWEEN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

BY THE IMPERIAL LIMITED TO BE INAUGURATED JUNE 18

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

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

Improved service on all Kootenay local rail and steamer lines.

Globe connections throughout.

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

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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Furnished Rooms.

H. BYERS & CO.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED AIR PIPE.

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WESTERN CHIEF BLOWERS

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BUFFALO BLOWERS.

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HAMILTON POWDER CO'S POWDER, CAPS AND FUSE,

CANTON RIBBED STEEL

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TRUAX ORE CARS.

Mine Hardware of every kind.

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BEAUTY & GLASSES

Women Strain Their Eyes

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

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

G. W. GRIMMETT. OPTICIAN.

Finest Line of GROCERIES Ever Brought to Sandon.

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

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

H. Giegerich,

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

FREE BOOK

FOR WEAK MEN

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

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

THE RECO LAUNDRY

WEST ON RECO AVENUE, IS NOW RE-OPENED.

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

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

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

DON'T PAY TO WORK ALL THE TIME.

An Oft-Repeated Lesson Told Again for Somebody's Benefit.

"I have tried working nights, and seven days in the week, and all that sort of thing," said Mr. Bifferly, "with a vague idea that nature would make an exception in my case, and that I could do it all right, whether anybody else could or not, but I find it doesn't pay, which is to say that nature didn't make any exception in my case. It may smile indulgently on me at the outset of my breaking of its established rules, but if I persist it gets stern and makes it clear to me that I must not violate its rules, doing this by bringing down my output, without regard to the number of days or nights I work, to as little or less than I could produce in six days work, besides keeping me in a state of perpetual nervousness and worry.

"The fact is that we need a day of rest; that no spring is inexhaustible, and if we keep on dipping after the water is low we dip up mud with the water, and it doesn't pay; it's better to give the spring a chance to fill up and to give your back a chance, too.

"A man that is fit and trim can do more work in six days than a tired man can in seven. The man that tries to get more out of himself by working all the time really gets less. If he is crowded for money and wants to work and earn it, the temptation is great to keep right on at work all the time, and earn all he can, and if he permits himself to stop at all, he thinks he's wasting time; but, bless us! he isn't he's only giving himself a chance to fill up. Let him keep calm and enjoy that period of idleness; and it is not really idleness, it's recuperation. Then when the time comes to work let him pitch in for all he knows how; he can't work too hard then, but it certainly does not pay to work all the time."

UNEXPECTED EFFECT.

I hope you are getting good results from the gymnastic exercises I recommended, said Mr. Pneer's medical adviser.

Well, I'm not, replied Mr. Pneer. They have ruined a good coat for me.

Didn't you take your coat off?

Certainly, but the exercise has enlarged my shoulders so I can't wear it any more. Coat was as good as new, too.

WHERE THE BIRD WAS.

Amateur Sportsman—What did I bring down, Pat?

Pat—Yer dog, sur; blew his head all off.

Amateur Sportsman — Where's the bird?

Pat—Picking at the dog, sur.

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

HARD ON TOM.

Cousin George — They tell me you spent the afternoon with Tom Callow. Is it a fact that he has raised a moustache? I supposed you had heard the report?

Cousin Jane — Really, I didn't notice. Am sorry I didn't ask him.

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

THAT NEW DRUG.

I see they have a new chemical over in Germany that is called dyathiglycocollamidoorybenzoesau r e m e thylesther.

Gee, I'd hate to go after a dose of that for a man whose life depended upon having it in a hurry.

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

HIS EXPERIENCE.

Miss Waffles—What's the longest time you ever got along without food?

Professor—I once lived three days on my wife's cooking.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

POOR FELLOW.

What's the matter with Shingle?
He doesn't know; he's so thin.
What do you mean by that?
Simply that he can't tell whether it's stomach trouble or backache.

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."

DINNER FARED WELL.

Hicks—So you were at Pincheley's last night. Does he serve a good dinner?

Wicks—Well, I'll say this much for Pincheley—he served the dinner rather better than he did the diners.

NO LONGER FASHIONABLE.

Chrysanthemums are going out of fashion in England. One society for raising the flowers, after having had 10 prosperous years, has been obliged to wind up its affairs owing to the bad business of the last two years.

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

CONDITIONAL SUPERSTITION.

Would you be willing to eat at a table where there were thirteen people?

Well, a good deal would depend upon whether I was goin' to git the meal fer nothin' or not.

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

LIKE MOST OF US.

Watts — What would you do if you had your life to live over?

Potts — I just wouldn't do it; that's all.

WPC 975

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

ONE NIGHT Corn Cure. Ask your druggist for it. Price 10c
MONTREAL
The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan, $1.50 & up.

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

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. L. JONES ENG. Co
6 & 10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

WHITE'S PHOSPHO SODA
An Effervescing Phosphate, excellent cleanser for liver, kidney and stomach, takes the place of coal tar preparations in case of headache, its effect is immediate. Sold by all druggists, in 10c, 25c, 50c and $1.00 packages.
Queen City Drug Co., 274 Wellington-st. E., Toronto.

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.
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THE VALUE OF
INDIAN WOMANS BALM
AS A PARTURIENT MEDICINE.

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

Hobbs Hardware Co.
LONDON.
BINDER TWINE.
Lowest Prices. Highest Grades.
Dealers, Ask For Quotations.

FREE!

We give this 4-Blade Pearl Handle KNIFE for selling 6 packages of our **ELITE PENS** at 10 cents per package (1 doz. pens in each package.
Simply send your address and we will forward the Pens post-paid. When sold send the 60 cents and we will send Knife with all charges paid. Address,
Gem Novelty Co., Toronto, 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, Coughs Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency.
DuBarry & Co., (Limited), 77 Regent Street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglion, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in tins, ½s., 3., 6d., 8s., 5.b., 14s. Sent carriage free. Also Du Barry's Revalenta Biscuits, in tins, 3s. 6d. and 6s.
Agents for Canada: The T. Eaton Co., Limited, Toronto

If you want to find out which is really the best tea in Canada, buy a package of Blue Ribbon Ceylon and it wont take you long to decide.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Holland's young Queen has a decided fondness for pretty clothes. A large assortment of dress goods was sent to the palace the other day, and her mother proceeded to choose for the Queen some alpaca and plain material; but Wilhelmina flatly refused to abide by the selection, and chose figured silks and brilliant dress materials, even for morning wear. She said that her loving parent might make use of the plain stuff if she liked them, but she wanted something prettier.

You have tried other teas—now TRY
LUDELLA
Lead packages. CEYLON TEA. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

AMELIA'S CONTRARINESS

Professior, to his wife, provoked—I never know how to take you, Amelia. Two years ago you were crazy for that hat, and now I've bought it for you you don't like it at all!

HOPELESS BANKRUPT.

I'm all broke up!
Has she jilted you?
Jilted me? Here are letters from six girls to whom I promised graduating presents.

BETTER INTEREST THAN A SAVINGS BANK.
WITH BETTER SECURITY.

Banks Will Lend You Money Quicker on a First Mortgage Railway Bond Than on a Real Estate Mortgage or Other Security.

Ask Your Banker or Your Broker to Get You a Prospectus with Application Blank and Forward Your Subscription to a Trust Company Named in the Prospectus.

ISSUE OF $750,000 FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE ELECTRIC RAILWAY DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS,

Payable in the year 1929 at par, or redeemable upon previous notice from the Company in May or November in any year, at the Price of $525 for each $500 bond in New York.

The North American Trust Company of New York, The Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Cincinnati, and The St. Louis Trust Company of St. Louis, have been authorized by **The American Equipment Company,** the railway contractors, to receive subscriptions for (1,500) First Mortgage Gold Bonds, each of $500, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, such interest payable in gold and free of all United States taxes, in the months of May and November in every year.

Price of Issue $475 Each $500 Bond:
(Equals 15 per cent. interest for first year and 5 per cent. thereafter.)

Payable $25 on application, $50 on allotment, and $400 one month after allotment, less 5 per cent.; or payable $5 on application, $100 on allotment, and balance in eight semi-annual payments of $50 secured by the Bond, maturing coupons attached to the Bond will be credited to the purchaser on their due dates, less 5 per cent. interest per annum on deferred payments. Any payment can be anticipated to save interest. Half-yearly coupons will be attached to each bond. The bonds will be to bearer, but may be registered in holder's name. The Bonds are secured and rank as First Mortgage Bonds of the

Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway Company,
OF KANSAS.

Length of railway, 68 miles single track under construction. The traffic, from which it is estimated, when in full work will yield as follows:—

Freight	$500,000 gross
Passenger	360,000 gross
Total	$860,000 gross
Operating	$333,333
Operating	240,000
Total	$573,333
Net	$166,666
Net	120,000
Total	$286,666

Almost eight times more than sufficient to pay the annual interest upon the first mortgage bonds now issued.

The American Equipment Company has taken the contract from the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway to build the railway from Kansas City to Topeka for an average price of $24,000 per mile, including bridges, and has agreed to accept in payment therefor two thousand acres of land, together with the stock of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway Company, and its first mortgage gold bonds issued not to exceed $15,000 per mile, and guaranteed to be a first mortgage on its completed railway not to exceed that amount, free and clear of all liens and claims whatever, by a certificate attached to each bond and signed by the National Surety Company of New York, agreeing to indemnify the holder of such bond for an amount equal to the face value thereof in default of such being the case.

In accepting the contract the American Equipment Company has had executed an indemnity bond in favor of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway Company for $100,000, in default of its not being able to complete the road between Kansas City and Topeka inside of six months from the 1st day of May, A. D. 1899, according to forms and specifications.

With reference to the great commercial value of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway when in full operation no better evidence need be offered than the following letter from Messrs. John W. Moore, President Kansas City Board of Trade; L. M. Miller, President Zenith Milling Company, and G. L. Brinkman, President Kansas City Milling Company, a committee of business men requested to report on the merits of the enterprise.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1, 1899.
James L. Brown, Esq., President the American Equipment Company:

Dear Sir,—At the request of various parties desiring to become interested in a profitable enterprise, we, the undersigned, were chosen to investigate the merits of a proposition to build an electric railway up the Kansas Valley to the City of Topeka, by the way of Forest Lake, Bonner Springs and Lawrence, reported as follows as the result of our investigation:

First. That the line projected by the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway, for which most of the right of way has been secured, is the only practical route for an electric railway between these cities.

Second. That the territory through which this line will pass is one of the most productive in the United States, yielding on an average per annum of 5,000 carloads of potatoes, 4,000 of fruit, 2,000 of stock and almost as many carloads combined of dairy and manufactured products, such as flour, paper, merchandise, etc.

Third. That the Kansas City wholesale houses almost entirely supply the cities of Lawrence and Topeka with their provisions and merchandise.

Fourth. That the rate of freight charged by the trunk lines now operating between these points is almost as much as the rates charged by the same lines from Kansas City to the Mississippi River, or St. Louis, a distance of 300 miles, or five times the distance between the same point and Topeka, a fact which is due to these cities not being located on the Missouri River, the basing point designated by all American railways for establishing rates in this section of the country.

Fifth. That for the foregoing reasons we consider with the better facilities afforded by an electric line stopping wherever required, the same would command the major portion of the traffic mentioned.

Sixth. That conservatively figuring on the basis of rates now charged, the estimated earnings from freight traffic can be safely put at $500,000 gross per annum, or after allowing the usual 66 per cent. for operating expenses, $166,000 net.

Seventh. That the necessity of such a line for passenger travel is apparent from the following facts, which should assure the earnings from that source, viz., the cities to be connected have a combined population of 300,000 people; Topeka, the capital of the State, being at one end of the line; Lawrence, the seat of the Kansas State University, in the centre, and Kansas City, the metropolis of the west, at the other end; facts which cannot help but create constant travel between these cities if afforded the proper facilities.

Eighth. That Forest Lake, a distance of fifteen miles from Kansas City, and through which this road passes, is the largest and most convenient pleasure lake in the vicinity of these cities, and which, without doubt, would be of great commercial value to this enterprise.

Ninth. That the picturesque and fertile valley through which this line will pass would soon develop into suburban homes, a development which has been neglected by these cities for want of proper transportation facilities.

Tenth. That from the passenger traffic now existing between these cities, we figure on a conservative basis the estimated earnings from passenger traffic should be $360,000 gross, or, allowing 66 per cent. for operating expenses, $120,000 net.

In summing up all of the above facts, together with all other circumstances connected with such an enterprise, we feel justified in recommending it to all who may desire a profitable investment, provided the same is not bonded and stocked to exceed $30,000 per mile.

Yours truly, JOHN W. MOORE.
L. M. MILLER.
G. L. BRINKMAN.

The following letter from the Hon. W. S. Cowherd, Congressman, and ex-Mayor of Kansas City, Mo., may be of interest:—

House of Representatives, U.S., Washington, D.C., May 3, 1899.
James L. Brown, Esq., President American Equipment Co.

Dear Sir,—I have examined the statement signed by Messrs. John W. Moore, L. M. Miller and G. L. Brinkman of Kansas City, Mo. While I am not sufficiently posted to give an opinion of my own as to the value of the enterprise, I do know that the gentlemen whose names are mentioned above are men of the highest standing in this community, both for personal integrity and business judgment. Yours respectfully, W. S. COWHERD.

The estimated cost of constructing the railroad over the right of way secured by the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway is given in the following letter from Mr. W. H. Stalnaker, Chief Engineer of the company:—

Kansas City, Kan., April 1st, 1899.
John W. McDaniell, Esq., President K. C. B. S. & T. Ry.

Dear sir:—At your request I submit in reduced form my estimate cost of constructing the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway, which in most points agrees with the estimate furnished you by Messrs. Tuttle & Pike, the Kansas City engineers:

Road-bed, bridges and stations	$1,050,000 00
Overhead electric construction	185,590 00
Power plant, steam and water power	100,000 00
Distributing power stations	25,000 00
Rolling stock and equipment	250,000 00
Total	$1,610,590 00

The above estimate is made on a standard gauge railroad, with light grades, and suitable for heavy freight traffic as well as fast passenger traffic, also equipped to be operated by steam in the event of insufficient water power. Yours truly,
W. H. STALNAKER, Chief Engineer.

The attorneys of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway report as follows on the issue of bonds now offered.

Kansas City, Kan., April 24th, 1899.
Isaac H. Orr, Esq., Trust Officer St. Louis Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear sir:—We hereby certify we have carefully examined all particulars connected with the organization of the Kansas City, Bonner Springs & Topeka Railway Company, and the issue of bonds now made, and find everything in order and strictly in conformity with the laws of Kansas, under which this company is chartered. Yours truly,
HUTCHINGS & KEPLINGER,
SAM'L MAHER,
Attorneys.

The St. Louis Trust Company of St. Louis, Mo., have accepted the trusteeship in behalf of the debenture bond-holders. By the deed of trust the complete mortgage is not to exceed $2,000,000 which provides for a double track, also any extensions necessary, and the trustees will not allow the said bonds to become negotiable in excess of $15,000 per mile of railroad, nor deliver any part of said bonds until each mile covered by such amount is completed and turned over to the company free and clear of lien or any claim whatever.

Copy of the first mortgage bond is printed on the prospectus, and certified copies of the deed of trust and letters shown in the prospectus can be seen at the offices of the trust companies heretofore mentioned as authorized to receive subscriptions.

The subscription list will open Monday, June 5th, and close on or before Tuesday the following week at twelve o'clock noon.

Application will be made in due course to the New York Stock Exchange for an official quotation.

An allotment will be made as early as possible after the close of the subscription, and in case of no allotment the deposit will be returned in full immediately.

In default of payment of the respective instalments at their due dates, the allotment and any previous payment will be liable to forfeiture.

The gold bonds will be issued and exchanged for script certificates as soon as practicable after the final payment is made.

Applications should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus and together with a check for the amount of the deposit, be forwarded to the trust companies designated, who will also furnish prospectuses and forms of application if requested.