The Mining Review.

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MINING AMENDMENTS.

ome Slight Changes Recommended to the Local Legislature by Committee.

That Crown grants of mineral claims hould show the interest of each rantee.

That the time for recording surveys f claims under section 127 of the ineral act should be extended for anther year, and that such survey hould be allowed to be utilized at any ime within two years of the record.

That the fee provided for abandonnents should be increased from $2 50 o $10.

That, with regard to lapsed miners' ertificates, it is recommended that he hardships involved in these cases ay be obviated to a certain extent by roviding that all miners' certificates hould expire on the same day, say on he 31st of May in each year; persons aking out licenses for a portion of the ear paying a pro rata amount of the ee; that renewal certificates running rom the 1st of June may be obtained t any time; also that any person who as allowed his miner's certificate to xpire may at any time within three nonths after such expiry apply and et a special free miner's certificate pon payment of a sum of $25, the ffect of which special free miner's ertificate shall be to revive his title o any claim owned by him at the ime of the expiry of his original certificate and not since vested in anyone se under the provisions of the Mineral Act.

That a person should be entitled to ne a defaulting co-owner for assessent work.

Regarding the Metalliferous Mines nspection Act:

(a) That the slides now in use in all ifts beyond 100 feet either be ironhod or be made exclusively of light on, so as to enable the buckets to ravel easily and without danger of atching. Many preventable accidents vould thereby be avoided.

(b) That all serious accidents in ines, whether fatal or otherwise, be mmediately reported to the inspector, o that he may investigate the causes f such accidents at the time and on he spot.

(c) That it be made imperative that ot less than 75 cubic feet of air per inute for animal or man, be made to ravel through the mine.

(That all buildings and boilers and ngine houses and machinery used for oisting, where any danger of fire exists, should be erected at a distance of t least fifty feet from the mouth of he shaft.

(e) That all mine owners keep at heir office, at the mine, a working lan of all drifts, levels, inclines and topes, which should be corrected not ess than once in every three months, nd be open for inspection by the Inpector of Mines, and by adjoining wners, and for examination and report of the Inspector of Mines as to ame.

(f) That powder must neither be tored nor thawed in a mine.

All vertical shafts of a depth of 50 eet or more shall be provided with a ross-head and guides, and such crosshead shall in all cases descend as such haft is sunk, so that at no time shall be at a greater distance from the ottom of such shaft than 30 feet.

No stope or drift shall be carried on n any shaft which shall have attained a depth of 200 feet, unless suitable rovision shall have been made for the rotection of workmen engaged therein by the construction of a bulkhead of sufficient strength, or by leaving 15 feet of solid ground between said topes or drifts and the workmen engaged in the bottom of such shaft.

That the following recommendations be made with regard to the administration of mineral laws:

(1.) That a complete record shall be kept by the Department of Mines in Victoria of all free miners' certificates issued throughout the Province.

(2.) That Provincial land surveyors shall be compelled to file separate field notes of each claim.

(3.) That a copy of all changes in the Mineral Act passed each session shall be posted at every Mining Recorder's and Gold Commissioner's office.

(4.) That steps be taken to arrive at a clear understanding with the Dominion government as to the rights of free miners locating claims on Indian reserves, and to obtain permission for free miners, under suitable restrictions, to work such claim, and to obtain rights-of-way through Indian reserves for such miners necessary for the working of claims.

The Masquerade.

The skating carnival held last Friday evening was by far the best ever held in the city, both for beauty and originality of costumes and attendance. Of course there were a few outsiders to swell the number, but the fact of there being prizes to be competed for lent zest to the occasion and many pretty and unique costumes were seen on the ice. Mrs. I. Crawford, as Russian Lady, was richly gowned in white satin, making an easy decision for the judges in best ladies' costume. We will not, at this late time, list the characters represented, but only give those winning prizes, though many others were worthy of notice, if not prizes. The following are the prize winners:

Best Ladies' costume—1st, Mrs. I. Crawford, Russian Lady, pair silk holders, by Mr. Gibbs (New Denver); 2nd, Miss Aggie McKinnon, "Fairie" lady's hockey skates, by Murray Byers.

Best sustained character—1st, Miss McQueen, "Night," fancy box, by E. R. Atherton & Co.; 2nd, Mrs. Schiffler, "Maine," bottle of perfume by Donaldson & Co.

Ladies' fancy costume—Miss Duncan, "Cuba," box of handkerchiefs by Isaac Crawford.

Girls' fancy costume—Miss Cliffe, "Sea Nymph," handkerchief box by Cliffe & Co.

Gents' fancy costume—J. A. McVichie, "South Sea Islander," pipe by J. Williamson.

Comic costume—F. L. Christie, "Age," box of cigars by S. J. Mighton.

Boys' fancy costume—Clarence Smith, "Clown," bicycle ink stand by Joe Brandon.

Fancy skating—J. A. McVichie, opal pin by G. W. Grimmett.

After the prizes were given many of the spectators joined the skaters to enjoy a spin to the time of "Love's Dreamland" by Sandon's brass band.

Curling at Kaslo.

On Tuesday one rink of Sandon curlers went to Kaslo to cross brooms with the curlers there. Upon arrival it was found that the Kaslo curlers desired to have two rinks on a side compete. With the aid of F. W. Peters, of Nelson, and H. W. Bucke, Kaslo, Sandon managed to get together two scrub rinks, as follows:

H. W. Bucke	F. C. Sewell
Thos. Brown	D. J. McLachlan
F. W. Peters	J. Crawford
Wm. Wilson, skip	M. L. Grimmett

These two rinks were opposed by the following Kaslo rinks:

C. Moore	S. Benzie
A. McKinnon	— Boswell
— McLean	G. O. Buchanan
J. Waugh, Skip.	A. E. Hall, skip.

In two good games Hall beat Grimmett 10 to 8, and Waugh beat Wilson 9 to 8. After the hockey match the Sandon rink composed of—J. Crawford, T. Brown, W. Wilson and M. L. Grimmett, skip, played Kaslo's crack rink made up of—A. McKinnon, G. O. Buchanan, A. E. Hall and J. Waugh, skip. This game was one of the finest exhibitions of scientific curling ever played in Kootenay and resulted in a victory for the Sandon rink by a score of 10 to 4. After the game the Sandon curlers were treated to a splendid banquet and entertained right royally by their Kaslo friends.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Harris went to Victoria Sunday.

W. H. Brandon is expected back from Ontario, in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Vallance visited in Nelson and Kaslo this week.

Mrs. Sterritt returned Wednesday from a visit in New Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar White went to Nelson, Thursday for a short visit.

Miss Wilson left for Victoria via Spokane on Tuesday, where she may remain for some time.

Mrs. C. M. Wilson returned from Spokane on Monday bringing with her a youthful son and heir.

Miss Rawlings, of Calgary, arrived in the city Friday to visit her cousins, Ald. and Mrs. Crawford.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

MINES AND MINING.

The True Blue has now a three-foot paystreak.

Silver is 59½, and lead $4.40 in the New York quotations.

The Bannockburn group of mines, on Hall creek, has been bought by Tomlinson & Co. for $20,000.

The Cameronian will hold its annual meeting in this city at 10 a.m. on the 25th day of March, for the election of directors and other business.

Some six or seven miners came down from the Payne the past week, and are leaving for the Atlin country in a few days. The working staff of the Payne is now about 130.

Things are looking exceedingly well at the Queen Bess mine under Mr. G. N. Brown's management. They are now in ore 100 feet in the lower tunnel, showing improvement as depth is reached. About 75 men are at work on the property.

The Oro and Mabel, two promising properties in the White's Camp, Greenwood, owned by John Douglas, of Midway, were bonded a few days ago to Edward C. Finch, of Rossland. The consideration is $3000, 10 per cent. down. The deal was arranged by E. A. Bielenberg.

M. D. MacLeod, of Anaconda, has sold the Baltimore claim in Greenwood camp to the Baltimore company, which was recently organized by John B. Moody, of London, Ont. The price paid was $8,000 cash. The Baltimore is the old Clifton, which was worked for some time by the Coolgardie company.

The Canadian group, back of the Ruth, of which Mr. W. H. Brandon is manager, is in luck. Recently while driving in the lower tunel of the Adams group a seam of some 12 to 15 inches of pure galena was encountered at a depth of 700 feet. We take it this means a fortune for both the Ontario people and the Adams Co., whose properties are contiguous.

One of the most promising strikes of the season has just been made by Cory and Foster on the Palmita and Queen Bess lead just below the Palmita lines. The lead at this point is over 40 feet in width and 3 feet of ore has just been got in cross-cutting. This proves the great strength and continuity of this vein, and justifies both the Palmita company and Cory & Foster in their opinion that they have one of the best in Slocan. Work is being pushed as fast as possible on both properties and further development will be watched with great interest.

A strike has been made on the Nettie L., which may make it one of the biggest mines in the Trout Lake district. A crosscut tunnel has been run to tap the vein at a depth of over a hundred feet. In running this tunnel, and when in above a 100 feet, two leads were encountered which did not appear on the surface, each containing a considerable quantity of mineral. The first of these blind leads was 8 feet thick, and the second 5 feet. The latter of these carrying a streak 2 feet thick of a fair grade of ore. After leaving these veins and continuing the crosscut for the main ledge, nothing was encountered until in over 160 feet, when a body of magnetic iron 7 feet in thickness was met and run through. Lying next to this was 2½ feet of carbonates; then a layer of steel galena 2 inches thick and finally the latest strike of 18 inches of solid galena and gray copper.

Silvertonian: "Work on the Noonday, near town, progressing favorably and ore is being sacked daily. The main drift, that is being driven to cut the big ore chute known to exist in the ledge, is now in 75 feet, and is being driven at the rate of 2 feet per day. A crosscut is also being run, about 50 feet in the tunnel, to ascertain the width of the ledge, which at present shows itself to be a good ten feet width with no sign of a footwall yet. This cross cut is in a solid body of ore that would concentrate about three into one and give 300 ounces concentrates. As it is it is being hand sorted and a large amount is being sacked ready for shipment. On the hanging wall is a streak of ore that is very rich, being alive with native silver in the form of flakes and wire. Beautiful specimens can be obtained from this streak. The Noonday ledge, like that of most mines in this district, lies in the slate formation, and, like the Alpha and Wakefield ledges, has not a very big pitch."—Sandon parties are largely interested in the Noonday.

A Return Hockey Match.

Our senior hockey club, made up in part of entirely new men, went over to Kaslo and had "a struggle" with the seniors there on Tuesday night. Spectators say it was a clean game and good hockey. When the hour was up it was a tie of 2 to 2, as it was a tie here at the carnival. After a brief, keen second contest, Kaslo was said to have scored by the umpire, though many disinterested spectators doubt it. This leaves the clubs, in all fairness even. Kaslo declined to play off a tie here, when the home team were on the winning side, and, properly speaking, lost the match by default, and counting it to the home team thus leaves an even status. The Sandon boys say they were used right royally, which covers a great deal. On their arrival home they found the kids ready with a paper flag at half mast and a rigorous tin can fusilade.

The Slocan.

The following is from a correspondent of the Mining Record, and is true every word of it:

"The year that has just closed has been a prosperous one for the mine-owners of this district; but this statement does not necessarily imply that it has been all that could be desired to the actual resident of the Slocan. The production most certainly shows a considerable increase over '97, but the conditions have been such as to conduce to steadier and more conservative methods of mining. This, of course, looked at in the right light is a distinct advantage and its effects will doubtless be seen in all-round improvement during the ensuing year.

It is strange what a nomadic disposition the majority of dwellers in mining camps evince; notwithstanding the palpable advantages of staying in a country of proved capabilities, as the Slocan is known to be, the least little excitement from outside suffices to draw their attention and, too often, their presence as well. Last winter and spring we suffered from an exodus to the much-boomed Klondyke, and this year it is being repeated, on a smaller scale, to the Boundary Camp. Without offering any disparagement to that promising field for enterprise and industry, I submit that the vast majority who are leaving would find it very much to their interest to stay where they are.

The Rambler-Cariboo.

This Slocan property has come to the front once more with the announcement of a dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock, or $10,000, payable on April 1st next. W. H. Adams, the general manager of the company, is in Rossland for the purpose of meeting J. B. McArthur the president of the company, prior to that gentleman's departure for the east. To a Miner representative Mr. Adams expressed his pleasure at the present condition of the company's mine. The five-mile wagon road from the mine to McGuigan station, on the K. & S. railway, is now complete and in working order. Over this road the output of the mine will be taken summer and winter without a break. The objective point of the shipments is Kaslo, and from there they go to the smelters in the United States.

The mine employs 30 men, and ships from 100 to 125 tons of ore per month. The values run from 150 to 300 ounces of silver, with from 45 to 70 per cent. lead per ton. Mr. Adams is of the opinion that there is ore in sight now to keep up the shipments to the end of the year.

At present the lowest workings of the mine are only 225 feet, and the results so far obtained compare very favorably with other Slocan properties which have a much greater depth. The company had already paid two dividends of two per cent. on the capitalization of $1,000,000, or $40,000 in all. There is now every promise of monthly dividends being paid regularly for the balance of the year.

Mr. Adams brought with him some very fine specimens taken from the present workings. They are now on view in the window of the Reddin-Jackson company, limited. The values run as high as 1,500 ounces in silver.—Miner.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

From the Mining and Scientific Press.

To raise 2200 cubic feet of water per hour from a mine 378 feet deep would require 26.25 h.p.

At Battle Mountain, Colo., the reduction works pay $20 per ounce for the gold contents of the ores.

The British-American Co., owning the LeRoi mine at Rossland, B.C., are preparing to sink a vertical shaft to cost $100,000.

A "Dokimastic" test is a metallic assay in which all the accessories are of a nature to justify absolute accuracy in the result.

"Mundic" is a Cornish term for iron pyrites, or arsenical pyrites. It occurs in auriferous quartz, having a bright, scintillating luster.

Quicksilver's highest price in San Francisco was in '74-5—$1.55 per pound; lowest, 33 cents in '69. Its present worth in San Francisco is $42 per flask of 76½ pounds.

The gold output of the Witwatersrand district, South Africa, for the year '93 was 1,478,463 ounces; for '92, 2,024,159 ounces; '95, 2,277,635; '96, 4,281,875; '97, 3,034,674; '98, 4,555,009.

The term "ore shoot" is usually applied to a body of ore. The "ore chute" is an inclined boarded slide built between levels, through which ore is dropped for loading cars run on tracks to the hoisting shaft.

The highest point in the United States is Mt. Whitney, San Bernardino Co., Cal. The lowest in the United States, below sea level, is Death valley in the same county, about 50 miles in an airline from Mt. Whitney.

To find the weight of water in a pipe, square the diameter in inches, divide the product by 3, the result will be the weight of water in pounds for each foot of pipe. The same rule applies to circular, vertical tanks.

Miners back from the Klondyke say that there has been a most unusual period of mild weather at Dawson. To such an extent was this the case that many of the shafts, upon which the men were at work, have been filled with water.

Consul McCook writes to the Department of State from Dawson City that platinum has been recently discovered in black sand in some of the creeks there. A furnace test is said to have resulted in showing that in one ton of the non metallic black sand there was $102 in gold and 96 ounces of platinum, some iridium and a trace of tin.

So long as men with properties to sell want to get for a prospect the price of a developed property, and men with money to buy want to get a developed property for the price of a prospect, so long will exist the condition of things, commented on at such length by a Montana correspondent. Such conditions are not peculiar to the mining business. They pervade every department of the world's bargains and sales.

The output of gold from the Klondyke and British Columbia has raised Canada te the fifth place in the list of gold-producing countries. While the United States shows a greatly increased output for '98, it is second to the Transvaal, South Africa. The five leading gold-producing countries for '98, according to figures recently published, are: Transvaal, South Africa, $73,476,600; United States, $64,300,000; Australia, $61,480,768; Russia, $25,136,994; Canada, $14,190,000.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

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

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	100
Last Chance	140
Total	240

The following are the ore shipments via the C. P. R. for the week ending March 3:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	120
Total	306

Whitewater Ore Shipments.

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

Mine.	Tons.
Whitewater	80
Jackson	30
Total	110

Three Forks Ore Shipments.

The ore shipments from Three Forks for the week ending March 3 were:

Mine.	Tons.
Queen Bess	91
Monitor	42
Total	133

HOUSEHOLD.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Bouillon.—Here is a southern receipt for a particularly delicious bouillon: A half-shin of beef, a knuckle of veal, one fowl, one pound of lean beef, one onion, half a carrot if large, or two or three small ones; two stalks of celery; one large tomato, or one-half cupful of juice from canned tomatoes. Put on the fire as early in the morning as possible, the shin of beef, knuckle of veal, and the fowl covered with cold water, and a little salt added. When it comes to a boil, skim well and draw to the side of the range to permit it to boil very gently until evening. The next day skim off the fat and strain. Chop the lean beef very fine and mix with it the whites and shells of three eggs and the vegetables chopped fine. These should all be mixed very thoroughly before they are added to the stock, which should be quite jellied. Return the whole to the fire and stir until it is near the boiling point; then draw again to a cooler part of the range, and let it simmer slowly until it is perfectly clear. It must not boil up, and should simmer fully half an hour. If it should boil up too suddenly, check with a very little cold water. Finally strain through a cheesecloth, adding a little Worcestershire sauce, if that flavor is liked, before straining. When wanted for use, heat slowly and serve very hot, adding sherry or white wine the very last thing, in the proportion of a pint of either to three quarts of bouillon. Cheesecloth, by the way, kept for straining this or any other soup should never be washed with soap, as the soup will always be affected by this treatment.

Cream-of-Beet Soup.—A cream-of-beet soup is an attractive addition to the list of winter soups. It is particularly delicious when made with a quart of chicken stock. The beets are peeled and grated into the stock, in which they are afterwards boiled. They may, however, be boiled in a quart of water, to which has been added a tablespoonful of beef extract, with raw potatoes and an onion. This liquid is strained, and to it is added a quart of hot milk, thickened with four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, and seasoned with a few pepper corns and a blade of mace. Strain it through a fine sieve, adding a tablespoonful of butter just before it is sent to the table. Serve with crusts.

Candied "Sweets." — Candied sweet potatoes are prepared by boiling them until they are thoroughly cooked, but not mealy. They are then peeled and sliced. A shallow dish or tin is smeared with butter, and a layer of the sliced potatoes put in; over this, sugar is sprinkled, then another layer of potatoes and another of sugar, with a few bits of butter on top. Some cooks add a very little maple syrup just before putting them in the oven. As the potatoes are cooked, they need only be left in a fairly hot oven long enough to brown and caramel slightly.

Celery Sandwiches. — Celery sandwiches are best made when combined with hard-boiled eggs. The celery should be shredded very fine and mixed with finely chopped whites and yelks of hard-boiled eggs. The paste is then formed of mayonnaise dressing. Spread between thin oblongs of brown bread, this mixture is not only appetizing but substantial.

SO TIRED.

That is a moan. And "So tired!" it must be until we have learned not so much to rest from any work as to rest in work; to keep faculties in full exercise yet never overstrained; to choose the wisest method for body and mind and soul, and to follow them through every chance and change of this mortal life—learn what to leave undone, and what to slight, what to pursue setadily, what to slight, what to pursue steadily. Rest must be daily. Not a month of "resting like fury" after eleven months of working in the same fashion; but a deliberate stopping to be still; to collect all visible and invisible forces and draw that long full breath without which climbing is impossible.

THE WINDOW GARDEN.

In February arrange a "sand-pot" by filling a large pot, or gallon can, with pure sand, and setting a small thumb pot in the center with the drainage hole corked, to hold the water to give the supply of moisture by percolating through the porous sides. Then stick all sorts of cuttings in the sand, to root for summer bedders.

Start fresh water plants, the hyacinths in their water glasses, the Chinese sacred lilies in dishes of pebbles and water, and others that will bloom in four or five weeks from the time of starting, and have them ready for Easter blooming.

FLOWER GARDEN WORK.

Many women consider their flower garden work complete for the season as soon as the frost kills the plants, unless it be to protect the half hardy plants for winter. The result is that their flower garden is an eyesore and a place of desolation for several months, or until the kindly snow covers the dried stalks and withered leaves. The condition of some flower gardens is some justification of the remark of one boy who declared that "sister's flower garden was the worst looking spot around the whole place. All the fall and winter it was full of dead stalks and withered flowers and all the spring it was covered with brush to keep the chickens out of the flower beds." Such a condition is not only unnecessary, but is not for the best good of the garden itself.

All farmers know that they must restore to the soil the humus which the crops had used up in their growth. If corn and potatoes, grain and fruit trees need vegetable matter in the soil, flowers do much more so, especially such annuals as asters, sweet peas, etc. Our heavy black soils would be much benefited for the growing of tender annuals by a liberal application of leaf mold, but this cannot be obtained in a prairie country. However, on every well ordered farm may be found a substitute that if rightly applied will answer the purpose quite well.

After the flowers have been killed by the frost, put up and carry away all dead stalks. Do this immediately so that the garden will never present a desolate appearance. Some plants are cut down by a lighter frost than others, but remove them as soon as they are past their beauty period. Then visit the barnyard and get old, well rotted manure. That which is around the edges or underneath old piles of strawy manure is the best. Apply this to the garden beds, suiting the quantity to the condition of the soil in the beds. If the soil is much impoverished by a long period of flower growing without restoring the fertility, add more than if it is rich in plant food. It is not necessary to do this every year except for sweet peas and a few other gross feeders.

Dig this fertilizer into the earth with a fork or similar implement. Since some authorities hold that if the earth is thrown up in clods and left, not smoothing it down at all, but letting the winter freezing have a chance to mellow the soil and unlock some of the fertility stored up in the soil, it would be best to follow their directions somewhat. Too many people leave this work until spring, and then when hot July days come wonder why their sweet peas die with a seeming blight. The reason is that the manure if applied in the spring heats and ferments when hot weather comes, and as sweet peas are very particular about having their feet cool they die down under such unfavorable conditions.

Another reason why this work should be done in the fall is because there is a longer time in which it may be done, while in the spring the hurry of spring housework often causes the flower garden to be neglected. If it is done in the fall and all preparations possible made for the next spring the prospects for the next summer's floral display are much enhanced. One may have an abundance of flowers all the long summer through by a careful, judicious selection of plants and a timely attention thereto, but if one once gets behind, then woe to the flower garden.

ENGLISH POSTAL INNOVATION.

A System of Mailing Boxes in Private Houses Now in Operation.

The British Post Office is becoming really a live concern. More reforms have been introduced since the Duke of Norfolk became Postmaster-General in 1895 than in the previous twenty years, says a despatch from London.

The latest innovation, which has been in operation since Jan. 2, introduces a system of posting boxes located in private houses. From these boxes the postmen collect letters at regular intervals. Two collections are made daily for a fee of £1 yearly. A slight additional fee is charged for each floor above or below ground. The user is not allowed to have a key to the box. A letter once posted becomes the property of the Postmaster-General, and cannot be returned to the writer.

Probably other facilities will follow for G. H. Murray, the successful Chairman of the Inland Revenue Board, accepted the Secretaryship of the Post Office at the special request of the Government, which found that a strong outside man was necessary to break the red tape autocracy.

THE RULING PASSION.

Everything, even a magnificent cathedral, has to be regarded from the point of view of the beholder. A London paper says that two country girls who acted as if they might be enjoying a holiday from domestic service, were lately observed walking down the aisles of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Under the great dome one of them stood and gazed around with an air of such wonder that her silence conveyed the impression that her probably limited vocabulary did not furnish her with words to convey her impressions.

Oh, dear, Sarah! she presently exclaimed, wouldn't this place take a long time to sweep out!

LIBEL ON A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

A caribou man lately wandered into a remote hotel that doesn't keep a dictionary, and on coming down in the morning was asked by the landlord how he rested. "Oh," replied the gentleman, "I suffered nearly all night from insomnia." The landlord was mad in a minute and roared: "I'll bet you $2 there ain't one in my house.

A $275,000 BICYCLE.

The costliest bicycle in the world has just been finished at a gun factory in Vienna. It will cost 500,000 gulden, which is a little more than $275,000. The owner is a rich South African diamond king and mine owner, who will present the machine to his wife on her next birthday. It is inlaid with precious stones and diamonds on every possible part.

LAND OF THE HEATHER

SOME INTERESTING NEWS FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND.

The Doings of Scotch People and Item of Interest From England's Northern Neighbor.

The total value of fish landed in Scotland last year was £1,953,763.

Last year 3,930 recruits were enlisted in Scotland against 3,540 in 1897.

The death rate in Paisley last year was 20 per 1,000, which is larger than usual.

Clydebank has a constable with a flattering resemblance to Lord Kitchener.

The railways in Scotland are responsible for the employment of 15,000 men on Sundays.

A man pays £1,500 for three weeks' use of the Waverley Market, Edinburgh at New Year time.

The estate of the late Sir John Watson, of Earnock, Lanarkshire, has been given up at £501,078 16s 4d.

During 1898 the National Bible Society of Scotland issued 920,893 Scriptures, an advance of 118,000.

The value of Dunfermline linen exports to the United States last year was £225,666, or a decrease of £47,149.

On the 13th December, Russell & Co., Port Glasgow launched a steamer of 4,850 tons for Thomson & Co., St. John, N. B.

Rev. A. M. Campbell, chaplain of the Calton jail says he can find no distinct law againsst gambling in the Bible.

The Scotch Miners' Federation has been asked by local districts to formulate a demand or a ten per cent. advance in wages.

On the 14th December the funeral took place to Stirling churchyard of the late Lieut.-Col. Murray, formerly of the 72nd Highlanders.

The gallantry of the Cameron Highlanders at Atbara and Omdurman has had a good effect upon recruiting for the regiment in Scotland.

Mr. C. D. Rudd's new mansion at Glenborrodale, Ardnamurchan, is estimated to cost £30,000. Mr. D. Fletcher, Tobermory, is builder.

Mr. Patrick Smith, advocate, has been appointed Sheriff-Substitute of Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk, at Selkirk, in room of Mr. F. Harper, deceased.

A funeral party from Ross of Mull to Iona, were unable to cross the Sound, owing to the storms recently, and the company had to revert to the old custom of leaving the coffin at the shore till the weather calmed.

The funeral took place on the 14th ult., with military honours, of Col. A. C. Nightingale, formerly commandant of the 91st Regimental district, Stirling. Col. Nightingale's long and honourable connection with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders extended over a period of forty years.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, who is expected home from Egypt this month, will be the recipient of various honours in Scotland. In Glasgow he is to be entertained to a banquet, at West Kilbride, he is to be feted, and at Ayr he is to receive a massive sword, subscribed for by the county.

In connection with the National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes at Mauchline, Ayrshire, Mr. T. Killin, honourable treasurer, has issued a first report, from which it appears that since 1895, when the scheme was inaugurated, £4,500 has been subscribed leaving £500 still to be obtained.

Mr. Robert Knight, general secretary of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders Union in Scotland, announces his retirement on account of advancing years. He has occupied the position for 28 years, during which the membership has increased from 7,000 to 40,000, and the capital from £9,000 to £175,000.

A scholarship in memory of Colonel Stewart who was treacherously murdered in September, 1884, while pushing up the Nile to Khartoum, is to be established at the Gordon Memorial College. The idea originated with Lord Cromer, and he and the Sirdar have each given £50 towards the endowment fund.

Prof. James Stewart, M.P., was installed Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University on the 25th December, and delivered a brilliant inaugural address. Thereafter the Senatus conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Chief Rabbi H. Adler, of London; George E. Buckle, editor of the London Times; Sir Wm. Broadbent, physician in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Sir James Sivewright, who is revisiting Britain after a long absence, is a Scot of the Scots, having been born at Fochabers, Elgin in 1848. He graduated at Aberdeen University in 1866, and entered the telegraph service in India. In 1870 he was appointed superintending engineer of the southern division of British telegraphs, and in 1877 general manager of South African telegraphs.

Archie Hogarth, who has been selected by Sir Thomas Lipton to command the Shamrock in the contest for the America's Cup, is a West of Scotland man, residing at Port-Bannatyne, Buteshire, and is still less than forty years old. His first command of note was the ten-rater Yvonne in 1890-91. He made a name for himself in the Isolde, which was brought out by Peter Donaldson in 1895, winning 127 prizes of the value of £4,217 in four seasons.

The gentleman who in Burke's British Peerage is set down as the Earl of Caithness, Lord Berriedale, and a baronet of Nova Scotia, is living as a farmer in North Dakota, known there by his family name, John Sutherland Sinclair. Moreover, that "Berriedale Farm," Dakota, is the sole possession remaining to the present representative of the family which once owned and dominated all the Northern part of Scotland, and the Isles of Orkney also.

SOME FUNNY MISTAKES.

Instances Where Men With Bad Memories Have Been Led Into Peculiar Complications.

When a man forgets his expectant bride on his wedding day and has to be reminded that it is time to repair to the ceremony it may be safely assumed that his memory is not of the best. Several well known individuals, however, have been affected in this way, and it must have been somewhat trying to the ladies when they became acquainted with the state of affairs. Perhaps their actions after marriage fully atoned for this lapse of memory.

The celebrated Sergeant Hill appears to have been rather absent minded, and it is related that on the day in which he was to be married he was so deeply engaged in an intricate case that he forgot the other important engagement, and had to be reminded of his waiting bride. Bishop Thomas, of Salisbury, was another absent minded individual, who forgot his wedding day until reminded of it by his servant. On another occasion, when this ecclesiastic was engaged in conversation, a gnat bit his leg, but, strange to say, he stooped and kindly scratched the leg of the gentleman standing near to him. The gnat kept on biting, of course. Other stories are also told of this dignitary which go to prove that his memory was not of the

MARVELLOUS DESCRIPTION.

When a Cabinet Minister lets out the secrets of office to one of his opponents it may be taken for granted that it is done in a fit of abstraction, and that it is quite unintentional. The late Lord Derby, who was occasionally very absent minded was once walking with Lord Clarendon, an opponent, when he began telling him the secrets of the Cabinet and ultimately asked for advice. This was too much for Lord Clarendon, and when he intimated this, Lord Derby came to himself, saying, "Really I thought all the time I was talking to a colleague." Of course, Lord Clarendon did not make known the information thus placed in his keeping.

The great La Fontaine was another gentleman possessing a peculiar memory, and many amusing instances are recorded of his absence of mind. In fact, it is said that when he went to present his "Fables" to the King, he discovered, after he had delivered a very good address, that the had forgotten the book; while on another occasion he is credited with having called to visit one of his friends whose funeral he had attended some time before. Although much shocked when told his friend was dead, he subsequently remembered having attended the funeral.

An amusing story is told in connection with a certain professor who seems to have had a bad memory. He visited a friend who was recovering from a serious illness, and took a bunch of grapes with him for the sick man. Becoming engrossed in conversation, however, the absent minded individual began picking the grapes, and

ACTUALLY ATE THEM ALL.

Then, on leaving, he said to his friend, "Now, mind you eat those grapes! They will do you all the good in the world."

Another learned gentleman was troubled in the same way. One day he met a friend who told him an interesting piece of news. Later on in the day the gentleman in question dined with this friend, and actually told him then, as something of great importance, the story he had heard from him a little before. When this was pointed out, the unfortunate narrator of the story was much upset, and in his excitement put his host's napkin into his pocket instead of his own pocket handkerchief. On another occasion when attending the theatre, he rose from his seat and bowed on the appearance of a celebrated actor, but the outburst of laughter which this provoked soon brought him to his senses.

An amusing story is also told of the absentminded Count de Brancas. Once, as he was walking in the street, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld saw him, and crossed the way to speak to him. No sooner did the Count see his friend, however, than he exclaimed, "God bless thee, poor man," and when the Duke endeavored to speak to him he hastily interrupted him with "Is it not enough that I have said, at first, that I have nothing for you? Such lazy beggars as you hinder a gentleman from walking in the streets." A loud laugh brought him to his senses, and he was rather surprised, and, no doubt somewhat ashamed of himself, to find that he had mistaken his friend for a mendicant.

AN ADEPT.

Gentleman—I never had such a perfect polish on these boots as you have given them.

Western Hotel Porter, modestly—I used to be a private soldier in the regular army.

SOME NEW SHIP CANALS.

THE GREAT CANAL NOW BUILDING ACROSS RUSSIA.

Project to Make Brussels a Maritime Port —The Proposed 108-Mile Canal Across Florida—Suez Still Stands Alone Among Ship Canals as a Large Dividend Earner.

Among the canal projects that are making most rapid progress is the Russian canal across western Russia, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Work on the canal, began last spring, and four years will be required to complete it. It is to be 1,080 miles long, and will extend from the port of Riga, on the Baltic, to the mouth of the Dniepen River, on the Black Sea. The new waterway will be large enough to permit the largest warships to pass through. It will have a width at the top of 217 feet and 117 feet at the bottom, with a depth of 28 1-2 feet. Starting from Riga the route follows the Dwina River to Dunaburg. From this point the canal will be dug to Lepel upon the Beresina River. It will then follow this stream to the Dnieper, which it will descend to the sea. The route thus utilizes the river courses which are to be canalized, and of the total length of the canal only 125 miles will be dug. The canal is being so strongly built that vessels may steam through it at a rate of six knots an hour. It will take six days for large vessels to pass through it.

TRAVELLING NIGHT AND DAY.

The canal is to be lighted throughout by electricity, and the total cost is estimated at about $100,000,000. To enlarge the commercial area to be served it is proposed to utilize numerous secondary rivers and thus connect the canal with the important towns of Mozyr, Chernigov, Jitomir, Poltava, and others.

The success of the Manchester ship canal has led Belgium to think of a similar undertaking for the benefit of Brussels. The project is to make Brussels a maritime port, with large dock accommodations and a basin for shipping, comprising about 30,000 acres. The work has not yet begun but there is no doubt it will be carried out. The canal will be about seventy-five miles long. The Belgians are among the best canal builders of the world, and a great deal of their internal commerce is carried on the twenty-nine canals now in operation.

There is no telling when the proposed Florida ship canal, designed to save some hundreds of miles of travel around the end of the peninsula, will be carried out. The projectors of this enterprise, however, have recently made progress in the study of available routes for the canal. The route selected by the late Gen. Stone has been pronounced impracticable by Engineer Caffall, who reports that a tidewater canal is out of the question, and that the only practicable route for a ship canal is on a lock system, beginning at the harbor of St. Augustine, going straight to St. John's River, 15 1-2 miles, up that river 10 miles, thence to Orange Lake, 28 1-4 miles, through that lake 9 miles, thence to the Gulf, south of Wacassassee Bay, the nearest deep water, 45 1-4 miles. The total length of the canal is to be 108 miles.

The Panama Canal Company has completed the Boca dock, the Pacific terminus of the canal. It remains to be seen whether vessels will use this dock. The tide fluctuation at Panama amounts to over twenty-five feet, and at the lowest ebb the

BOTTOM OF THE SEA

is exposed for a mile or more from the shore. Some persons express the opinion that the dock will be a great success, while others think it will be a complete failure, as, in their opinion, vessels will not venture to tie up there.

The French Chamber has had before it for some time a plan to connect the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean by a ship canal. The plan is to start from Bordeaux, follow the left bank of the Garonne for a considerable distance, then cross the river and remain on the right bank as far as Toulouse, where it will again pass to the other side. The canal will finally cross the river a third time and terminate in the Gulf of Lyons near Narbonne. Its length will be 327 nautical miles. One great advantage that is urged in favor of the canal is that it will give northern France sea communication with its southern ports without passing through the Strait of Gibralter.

The Suez Canal is as yet the only great financial success among the ship canals now in operation. Its total traffic receipts for the half year ending June 30 last were $8,636,920. The charges imposed by the canal company are $1.54 per registered tonnage, and ten of the German mail steamers alone contribute annually about $500,000 to the canal company for passage or a sum equal to nearly half the mail subsidies received from the imperial Government.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, between the mouth of the Elbe on the North Sea and Kiel on the Baltic Sea, is more than paying its expenses, and the net income of the Manchester is slowly increasing. The Isthmus of Corinth Canal is only a little over three miles long, but it saves from 100 to 200 miles in the journey to Constantinople and obviates the necessity of making the dangerous passage around Cape Matapan. It is not yet utilized by shipping as much as was expected.

CHILDREN OF OLD MEN.

Seventy Years No Bar to the Acquisition of Interesting Families.

Cases of children being born to men verging on the three-score years and ten, which are declared by the Psalmist to constitute the span of human life, are by no means so rare as might be imagined.

The present Earl of Leicester, one of the only peers of the realm who witnessed Queen Victoria's coronation was seventy-one years of age at the time of the birth of his youngest daughter, whose eldest sister, aged forty-nine, is already a grandmother. The famous French Field Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, was sixty-eight when he married, and his only daughter, recently divorced from the Polish Count Zamoiska, was born a year later. His fellow Field Marshals, Canrobert and Bazaine, likewise married when they were in the neighborhood of seventy, and each left several children.

The father of Queen Isabella of Spain old King Ferdinand, was sixty-eight at the time of her birth, and sixty-nine when her sister, the late Duchess de Montpensier, made her appearance in the world. Ancient history furnishes many more such instances, among the most notable being, perhaps, those of Cato, King David and last, but not least, Father Abraham.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

The annual meeting of this company was held in the company's building here on Thursday, February 2nd, 1899, when Mr. John L. Blaikie was appointed chairman, and Mr. William McCabe secretary.

The directors' report presented at the meeting, showed continued and marked proofs of the great progress and solid prosperity of the Company in every branch of its business.

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 31ST, 1898.

Cash Income ... .$	785,130.81
Expenditure, including death claims, endowments, matured investment, policies, profits, and all other payments to policy-holders. . . .	442,019.07
Assets.	3,137,828.61
Reserve Fund.	2,586,947.00
Net Surplus for Policy-holders	474,029.08

Audited and found correct.

Jas. Carlyle, M.D. W. McCabe.
Auditor. Managing Director.

Some of the leading features of the year's business as mentioned by the president, were the following:—

1. Looking at the company from every standpoint, the report submitted shows financial strength, productive assets, solid growth, and large relative surplus, which is the supreme point to policy-holders, as it is from this source alone that satisfactory returns can be made to them.

2. The new business for the year exceeded that of any previous year.

3. Another marked feature of this company is the relatively large amount of its net surplus to liabilities, when contrasted with that of its leading competitors. The president showed that this ratio was one of the best tests by which to judge of the relative merits of the different companies.

4. The following marked increases were made during the year:

	Per Cent.
In Premium Income	11.56
In Interest Income	13.11
In Insurance in force.	13.15
In Assets	10.01
In Net Surplus	10.73
In Insurance Reserve.	15.18

The president stated that the gentlemen representing the United States Insurance Departments had been in the city during part of last month, and had made a thorough and most searching investigation into the affairs of the company, with a view to its admission to do business in their respective States, and that these experts were extremely well satisfied with the soundness of the company, and expressed themselves as gratified with every aspect of its affairs.

The Hon. Mr. Allan, in seconding the adoption of the report, called special attention to the excellent character of the investments of the Company, of these over 37 per cent. are in the first mortgage securities, nearly 20 per cent. in debentures, nearly 14 per cent. in stocks and bonds, loans and policies about 6 1-2 per cent., the balance consisting of cash in banks, interest accrued, etc.

He also called special attention to the fact that although the assets had increased very largely, the outstanding and accrued interest had been very materially decreased, which is a proof of the excellent character of the investments of the Company, and the promptness with which the interest thereon has been paid.

James Thorburn, M.D., medical director, presented a full and interesting report of the mortality experience of the company from its organization, which showed that great care had been exercised in the selection of the company's business.

The consulting actuary reported that he had made an independent examination of the affairs of the company as at December 31st, 1898, having examined the books, accounts and balance sheet, also a detailed copy of the annual report to the Insurance Department, and stated that he was very much gratified with the result of such examination, also with the thorough system of the work of every department throughout the office. He commended the company for closing its books promptly at the end of the year, as had been its custom from organization, and stated that notwithstanding the large amount paid the policy-holders during the year, another substantial gain had been made in the net surplus, now amounting to $474,029.08 or if made up on the same basis as that generally used, viz., by adding the difference between the cost and market value of debentures, etc., owned by the company, such surplus would be $522,664.83. He referred to the great difficulty which has been experienced of late years in securing satisfactory investments, and pointed out the great decline in the rate of interest which gilt-edge securities yielded. In view of this he stated that the settlement of the company's investment policies should be highly satisfactory to the holders thereof, as they compare favorably with those of the leading and best managed companies on this continent.

A special vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Company's Provincial managers, inspectors, and agency staff, for their splendid work of the past year, during which the largest business ever done by the company had been secured, largely exceeding that of any other home company at the same age in its history.

After the usual vote of thanks had been passed, the election of directors took place, whereupon the newly-elected board met, and Mr. John L. Blaikie was unanimously re-elected president and the Honourable G. W. Allan and Sir Frank Smith, vice-presidents.

Woman is the Nervous Part Of Humanity

Man the muscular—the peculiar needs of the gentler sex are best supplied by the pure blood, good appetite, better digestion, greater strength, which come from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. "It made me a new woman," write many warm friends who have realized its benefits. It is unquestionably the best medicine money can buy.

A Bible which had once been the property of Cardinal Mazarin, was recently sold at auction in London for £2,950. The same book had previously been sold at £3,900. Some slight defects had depreciated its value.

A Generous Offer.

We are authorized to offer our readers, prepaid, a free sample of a never-failing cure for catarrh, bronchitis, irritable throat, influenza, and such throat and nasal diseases. There is no mystery about Catarrhozone, though its effect is magical. Ointments and washes cannot reach the diseased parts, and have thus proved useless. But Catarrhozone is carried by air directly to the diseased part, and is like a breeze from the pine woods. Write for free sample to.

N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

The Scotch trade unions are moving for an eight-hour day.

Iowa Farms for sale; $2 per acre cash, balance crop until paid. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

Hypnotism is scientifically studied in some of the French medical colleges.

THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER

The windows of Persian houses, as a rule, are not visible from the street.

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL } Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Humming birds in Minora, one of the Philippines, are very pugnacious. Hundreds of them simultaneously attack a huntsman and seriously injure him.

HARNESSING THE NILE.

The English engineers who have been at work on the problem of transmitting electric power from the cataracts of the Nile, continue to picture the results obtainable in glowing colors. Prof. George Forbes says the city of Cairo can be lighted cheaper by power generated at the First Cataract, over 460 miles away, than by means of steam-engines located in the city itself. By a system of irrigation, combined with electric power from the cataracts, he avers the Dongola province, up to the Fourth Cataract, may be made the most fertile country in the world.

PHOSPHATES AS A SOURCE OF FERTILITY.

As set forth in the analysis under which it is sold, Thomas-Phosphate in its best samples is nearly one-half composed of phosphates, and its importance as a manure for wheat must be admitted when it is remembered that the ashes of the grain of wheat consists of over 76 per cent. of phosphates. This phosphate is capable of supplying fully three parts out of the four of the constituents of a crop of wheat. No wonder when judiciously applied that wheat and other cereal crops, all of which are largely dependent on phosphates, derive immense benefits by its use as a manurial agent. But beyond this, there are other good reasons why cereals, as well as clovers, etc., should luxuriate when it is applied. The difficulty of accounting for the crops I have seen and heard of, if merely its phosphate of lime was taken into account, induced me to devote considerable time and attention in the hope of obtaining a better understanding of its nature and trying to guage, through a knowledge of the process by which it is evoked, the why and the wherefore of the aid it furnishes to vegetable production, and the reason of the fertility that follows its use as a plant food.

These researches have shown me, in the first place, that instead of the phosphates present in it being all in the form of the phosphate of lime, they are largely composed of phosphate of magnesia, which as far as wheat is concerned, and in smaller degree all other cereals as well, is of far greater importance than phosphate of lime, the ashes of the grain showing between four and five times as much of former as they do of the latter.

Practical agriculturists will at once realize that the application of a substance rich in both these phosphatic elements of wheat food must of necessity be sounder practice than using a phosphatic manure which has only lime for a base, and I would impress upon them the importance that probably may result from this knowledge of the real nature of Thomas-Phosphate. —Newport and Market Drayton Advertiser.

RICHES CONCEALED IN RAGS.

Two Paris policemen the other day arrested a ragged vagabond who was too imbecile to answer any questions. When his clothing was searched his pockets were found to contain $2,600 in banknotes and $170,000 in bonds.

W P C 959

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.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 40 acres at Hepworth, brick house, frame barn, good water, or exchange for larger farm. Apply W. T. KEARNS, Hepworth Sta., Ont.

Maple Evaporators CATALOGUE FREE G. H. GRIMM, Mfg. Co., Montreal. Syrup

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

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

SAUSAGE CASINGS—New importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

Stammerers Every stammerer can and will talk if they will come and try. I have spent 40 years' study on this distressing habit. Come and satisfy yourselves. No risk. W. K. BATE, Specialist, 392 College St., Toronto.

Bookbinding, Printing, Acct. Books. Send your magazines, have them nicely bound. Bill Heads, Statements, Letter Heads, Cards, in stock and to order. Send 25c and receive post-pd counter daybook 6½x4½, 180 pages ruled. G. H. Lanigan, 52 King-st. Hamilton

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL.
Write for special terms during January and February. S. CORRIGAN, 113 Yonge St.

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

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

YOUR PHOTO ENGRAVING 15 JUNE ENG. CO. 5 & 10 ADELAIDE ST. TORONTO

"Peace or War"
On the bivouac of the battle-field, or in the peaceful home, nothing more cheering than a cup of Blue Ribbon Tea

The average tea is like a lottery, one seldom gets a prize. Don't trust luck when buying tea use the best,

LUDELLA
CEYLON— Lead packages— 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

Conboy's Improved Carriage Tops .....

RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR 1893.

Conboy's Patent Roller Tops have met with such universal favor that other manufacturers are now making inferior imitations and selling them on the reputation the Conboy Tops have made. Do not be hoodwinked by any person who recommends an inferior make to be just as good.

Insist on having the genuine Conboy make as imitations are never as good as the genuine.

$25,000 $25,000 $25,000 $25,000

$25,000.00 CASH GIVEN AWAY FREE.

THE best advertisement for any medicine is one coming from a person who has taken the remedy and has been BENEFITED.

AS an introduction we wish to distribute throughout Canada 200,000 packages of Dr. Green's Health Specific. To accomplish this we have decided to appropriate 25,000 dollars to be distributed amongst our patrons.

AS to the efficiency of the Specific we could write pages laudatory of its curative qualities. When we were done you would know no more of it than you do now, so we simply say if you are troubled with Constipation, Indigestion, Liver or Kidney trouble, or any ailment arising from a disordered stomach, and will take one package of Dr. Green's Health Specific, and find you are not delighted with the results, state the facts to this Company and we will cheerfully refund your money. Used as a laxative it has no peer, and when once used will never be discarded for any other remedy. Send your order direct to this Company, enclosing 50 cents (no stamps), and we will mail you one package of the Specific. To the writer of the first letter received enclosing fifty cents for one package of the remedy we will remit ten dollars in cash, and to the sender of every 238th letter, thereafter, enclosing fifty cents, until 200,000 order letters are received, we will remit an amount ranging from $5.00 to $5,000.00, the total of our presents in this way aggregating $25,000.00. Write quick and enclose this advertisement. Address—

The Sanford Ear Drum Co.,
OF TORONTO, LIMITED,
Room E, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

$25,000 $25,000 $25,000 $25,000

IF you have any APPLES, BUTTER, EGGS or POULTRY to ship, ship them to
The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing Felt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Buildings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1936
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Young Men and Women properly prepared for business life; graduates always successful; best teachers; large attendance; board cheap; students can enter at any time; Best Commercial School in Ontario. Write for beautiful catalogue.
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CATARRH
and HAY FEVER Permanently Cured by Medicated Vapor Inhalation—a miracle of success. 10 Days Trial Free. Send 15c. for express on outfit. Dr. Ray's Successful Remedy Co., Toronto, Ont. Dr. Ray's Anti-Constipation Pills always cure. London, Eng. Melbourne, Aus. Toronto, Can.

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, Fistulacy, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Influenza, Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhoea, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency,
Du Barry & Co., (Limited), 77 Regent street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglione, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in tins 2s., 3s., 9d., 6s., 5lb., 14s. Sent carriage free. Also Du Barry's Revalenta Biscuits, in tins, 3s. 6d. and 6s.

Dominion Line ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
St. John, N.B., and Halifax, to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry. Large and fast twin screw steamships "LABRADOR," "VANCOUVER," "SCOTSMAN." Superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage passengers. Rates of passage—First Cabin, $55.00; Second Cabin, $35; Steerage $22.50 and upwards according to steamer and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents, or DAVID TORRANCE & Co., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

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

FREE We give this fine WATCH with chain and charm, for selling two doz. Whitelight Wicks at ten cents each. *No Money Required.* Write, and we will send the Wicks, postpaid, and our big Premium List. When you have sold the Wicks, return the money, and we will at once send your watch free of all charge. Hundreds have earned fine watches working for us, why not you? *In writing, mention this paper.*
WHITELIGHT WICK CO., TORONTO, CAN.

A Cure Guaranteed
Send $2.50 for 6 Boxes BOLD'S BUILDERS, the now only recognized System Regulator and Blood Tonic, and we will mail you a guarantee to refund the money for any case of General Debility not cured after taking the medicine.
Thousands of sufferers are daily recovering lost health by this Great English Prescription, therefore we make you this unbiased guarantee.
Bold's Blood, Bone and Brain Builders.
Cures all forms of weakness in either sex arising from impure blood, diseased bone, or impoverished brain.
We also take this opportunity of thanking the many doctors who have spoken so favorably of the medicine.
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456 King St., West, Toronto.

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Loan and Savings Company.
INCORPORATED 1855.
Paid-up Capital.....$2,600,000
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DEPOSITS are received at interest, paid or compounded half yearly.
DEBENTURES issued in Currency or Sterling with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.
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THE ODORLESS CREMATORY CLOSET.

No home should be without one.
Hundreds Are Now in Use
giving entire satisfaction.
ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS
Fire only required once in two weeks.
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Hamilton, Ont.

The Mining Review

SATURDAY.....MARCH 4, 1899.

TAXATION OF MINES.

On receiving the protest from Sandon, last week, against the proposed increase in taxation of mine outputs, Mr. Green conferred with Minister Cotton and was told it was not the intention of the government to make any advance at present. The budget speech foreshadowed an increase, but no doubt the fusilade of protests, caused them to change their minds.

This brings us to the consideration of the government's method of taxation as a whole, and forces us to the conclusion that it is wrong in many of its features and rotten to the core. In the first place taxation of mines in any form until they become dividend paying is a hardship on the owners and a serious obstacle in the way of incoming capital. The moment an owner sacks his first car or part car of ore his output becomes liable to taxation—he may have sunk to that point $100,000 and is, even with ore in hand, without assurance that he will ever get 10 per cent. of it back, and yet be shadowed by the tax-gatherer adding to his perplexities. Until he realizes, or from development has assurance that he will realize, an income equal to his outlay, in real business language, his property is not worth a cent, and on any equitable taxation basis is not an asset of a cent available for the tax-gatherer. When the property once makes a return equal to the outlay, it becomes a tangible asset and should then pay taxes on the basis of profits. Taxation on this basis, and this alone, will encourage investments in the country; on any other it will discourage them.

Let us now look at the systems of realty, personal property and income taxation—they are a remnant of ancient barbarism.

An assessor is appointed and given a territory equal in area to half a province, to which time and acquaintance will not give him an opportunity to do justice, even if he was in intelligence and ability superhuman. Where municipal organization comes in, he is relieved from realty tax, but in all other respects he is lord of all, and, like Crusoe, just as fully competent to master. This district assessor spends a couple of days in a place like Sandon and learns all about the value of stocks, incomes, personal effects, etc., etc., and their values, where it would take a shrewd resident as many weeks to properly master all the information required. As a result under assessments, over assessments and total omissions are the rule, and the ill-provised revenue secured from such an assessment goes to keep up a lot of nabobs in Victoria or elsewhere; yea, even a fifth department—when there are enough already—instead of being collected in the city and spent on streets, sidewalks, schools, etc., as it should be. Outside of municipal corporations this assessor has, even still wider scope—his duties are increased by the assessment of real property. He goes to the registry offices and the owners of townsites and after a few moments' enquiry he finds out the names of all who own property and he can complete his roll in a day or two, taking in personal property and incomes as he does incorporated towns. He has taken no step, however, to find out the values of building on the properties of which he has received no information, or of those on mining claims, government lands, or located in many other ways.

An infinitely better plan would be to place these unorganized districts, by local constituencies where practicable, in the hands of supervisors, elected by the people, who in turn would appoint assessors, road overseers and such other officials as necessities demanded; these supervisors being in turn empowered to apply the taxes, real and personal, and hotel licenses and other local revenues for the improvement of roads, bridge etc. They being on the spot would know just where the expenditures should be made, having in view the localities contributing. Such an arrangement in the hands of local men should prove infinitely more satisfactory to the people, than having the revenues collected and the expenditures made from Victoria by a committee of men, none of whom may ever have visited the districts.

Power should also, we may say in this connection, be given school trustees to secure necessary amounts from such revenues to meet the incidental expenses of schools. At present they have no means of raising a dollar, and do not know that if they buy a broom or a cord of wood for their schools the government will ever pay for them.

It appears to us that if the Conservative party desire, as a party, to make a showing at the next general elections, as was dicided on at their late convention, they want to be ready with an entire system of radical reforms like this, that will at once commend themselves to the better judgement of the people. Volumes might be written on the inconsistencies and vagaries of Joseph Martin, but the public intellect now-a-days calls for better food than that. Our province is young, has peculiarties of its own differing from those of other provinces, and the party should be ready with a complete system of government of its own, meeting the weaknesses of the present system, and with conditions fully anticipating growth and development in the native peculiarities of the country.

CHANGES IN LICENSE LAWS.

Some changes are being made in the hotel licensing laws and briefly this is the substance of them: A board of commissioners of two persons are to be appointed in each district, who will be paid for actual time spent and disbursements only. Every aplicant for a license shall adopt a special form of application, send $10 to the Finance minister to reach him before the 15th of May or the 15th of November. The minister will then send the application to the inspector, which by the way is a new officer, under Martin's economy. Soon after these dates the inspector is to advertise notice of the application in a local paper, with a description of premises of applicant; the date of meeting of board of commissioners 14 days before the meeting

"In case any person wishes to apply for a license at any other time than as above provided, he may send to the Finance Minister his application and $10, as above provided. Upon receipt of the application and the Finance Minister's receipt by the Chief Inspector, he shall calculate the expense of calling the board together, of advertising and of inspection, and he shall notify the applicant that his application will not be considered until the amount so estimated has been sent to the Finance Minister. On this being done, the Chief Inspector shall arrange for the advertisement of the application, the inspection of the premises, and the calling together of the board at as early a day as possible, to consider the application."

This is a synopsis of Manitoba law which will be found to be very unsatisfactory under conditions in mining camps.

EXPENDITURES.

The following is a complete list of all the proposed government expenditures in the Slocan for the coming year, excepting the regular ones otherwise provided for:

Assessor and Collector, Kaslo....$	900
Clerk.....	1,080
"	720
Mining Recorder, Kaslo.....	480
" " New Denver..	600
" " Slocan City...	600
Registrar County Court, New Denver.....	300
Kegistrar County Court, Kaslo..	300
Repairs to govt. buildings.....	500
Roads, bridges, etc.....	15,000
Fire dept., Kaslo.....	100
" " Sandon.....	100
Extra teacher, Sandon, 4 mos. to 30th June.....	240
Public school, Slocan City.....	2,000
" " Sandon.....	2,000
" " Silverton.....	1,500
New Denver	300
Recorder's office, Kaslo.....	41

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

When thirsty? Water.

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

Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

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

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

Just where and how this $15,000 for roads, bridges, etc. will be expended we do not know; but, of course, Mr. Green should have something to say in its distribution. All we have to say is that it is a very small tu' pence ha' penny against the revenues given the government by the Slocan. Our mineral output contributes infinitely more than is given for the improvement of roads, to say nothing of the revenues arising from the taxation of lands, personal property and incomes, hotel and other licenses (outside of Kaslo and Sandon), timber dues, sales of lands, timber leases, miners' certificates, mining receipts general, etc., etc.

The Vancouver Province:

"The olive branch has failed. Let us try what retaliation will do. Let us treat the Americans as they treat us. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth may not be in accord with what the world recognizes as the highest ethical standards, but we seem unable to resort to anything else under certain circumstances. Let us give them hostile legislation for hostile legislation."

When in 1879 the Tory government of Canada inaugurated the National Policy, it was because the Americans had a Chinese wall against our products, and they refused to renew the treaty that expired in 1864. All the same the Grit party denounced the high duties of the N. P. from one end of Canada to the other, Premier Laurier declaring in the interval that he would give Canada "unrestricted Reciprocity," Free Trade, Free Trade as they had it in England, etc., etc. by turns. He has now failed in his efforts to induce the Americans to pull down their high tariff, and his organs througout the country are urging him not to give us "unrestricted reciprocity" or any other of his playthings, but to "fight the devil with fire." It is now urged that the Grit party should entirely reverse their cries of the past 20 years, and even add to the protection of the N.P. This is Reform and Liberalism as defined under Monsieur Laurier. How will the old time Liberals, that have been looking for the Free Trade for the last twenty years, take to Liberalism in this form? What will the country think of this Liberalism in a general election?

As cheeky as ever, Martin quoted the dismissal of Tupper's government, in 1896, as a precedent for McInnes in 1898, when there is no parallel. In Tupper's case neither party contended that Tupper had a majority and could hold office, while in Turner's case he claimed a majority and McInnes had no proof that his contention was not sound. A citation of the way things have gone since is no proof that Turner could not have held office if he had been allowed to meet the House, for Canadian history is full of assurances that there are always loose fish to go with governments. It is not unlikely that Turner could have got one of Martin's "noble 19" to have taken the speakership, and if he had he would have been as strong in the House today as Semlin is. In all principles of fair play, Turner should never have been dismissed until defeated in the House.

This is the way the government treated the petition for aid to the Queen Bess wagon road:

Mr. Green presented a petition from citizens of Sandon asking for the construction of a wagon road which Mr. Speaker ruled out of order as it involved the expenditure of public moneys.

If it was something to increase the government's vote in the House, the rules would soon be suspended to put it through.

The Grit party of Canada are now aching to have Corbin's railway extended into the Kettle river country. We remember the time they defeated Sir Hugh Allan's proposal to build the C.P.R. because he was getting Americans and American capital to help him. Then they wanted no Yankees; now they want all Yankees. What competition Corbin's short bit of railway can bring Canada can be measured by a one inch rule.

The New Denver Ledge doesn't want the miners to build an hospital in Sandon. No, Brother Lowry, it ought to be built at New Denver, of course, where all the miners in the Slocan country are working. The idea is to bring the hospital as near as possible to where the men are working and where the illness and accidents will occur, and of course New Denver is the spot.

Take B.B.B. This Spring.

'Twill purify the system—Give you strength and energy.

Very few people escape the enervating influence of spring weather.

There is a dullness, drowsiness and inaptitude for work on account of the whole system being clogged up with impurities accumulated during the winter months.

The liver is sluggish, the bowels inclined to be constipated, the blood impure, and the entire organism is in need of a thorough cleansing.

Of all "Spring Medicines," Burdock Blood Bitters is the best.

It stimulates the sluggish liver to activity, improves the appetite, acts on the bowels and kidneys, purifies and enriches the blood, removes all poisonous products, and imparts new life and vigor to those who are weak and debilitated.

7 Big Boils. Mr. Wm. J. Hepburn writes from Centralia, Ont.: "I can sincerely say that Burdock Blood Bitters is the best spring medicine on the market. Last spring my blood got out of order, and I had seven or eight good sized boils come out on my body, and the one on my leg was much larger than an egg. I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and inside of six days, when only half the bottle was taken, there wasn't a boil to be seen. I have recommended B.B.B. to different people in our village, and all derived benefit from it. I wish B.B.B. every success, as it is indeed a great medicine for the blood."

B.B.B. is a highly concentrated vegetable compound—teaspoonful doses—add water yourself.

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

M. L. Grimmett, LL. B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
Sandon, B. C.

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AND
HIDES
McMILLAN
FUR & WOOL CO.
EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.
200 to 208 First Ave. No.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Shipments Solicited.
Write for Circular.

MINING STOCKS
AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.
Every Representation Guaranteed.
J. M. Harris
SANDON, B. C.

STEERING AIMLESSLY

Into bad health unless you check that Cough, Cold or La Grippe. You can do it with

Lambert's Syrup
Douglas Pine.

It will land you into a haven of safety. Your druggist has it—25 cents a bottle.

Business Announcement.

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

A trial order solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NO ORDER TOO SMALL AND NONE TOO LARGE.

LOUIS, THE SHOEMAKER.

Louis Hupperten.

New Tinshop.

I have opened on Reco Avenue, opposite Clifton house, in Tinware, &c. I am prepared to do all kinds of jobbing for mines or families. Rates reasonable, and the best of work guaranteed.

H. J. Robertson.

A Change at McGuigan.

I have leased from the owners, the K. & S. Hotel at McGuigan, and have taken possession. Well as the house has been run in the past, from my experience as a caterer, I will endeavor to make improvements. The travelling public, one and all, will find the K. & S. first class in all respects as a country hotel.

MRS. S. E. PETERS.

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

John Buckley, Proprietor.

Finest Writing Supplies

Can be had at the lowest prices at Cliffe's Bookstore.

B. & N. Terminus Fixed.

The Bedlington & Nelson terminal works have been located at Kuskonook, and contractor Carlson has a large force at work upon them. This will be increased to 500 men as soon as they can be obtained, and it is hoped to have the road completed to the C. N. P. Crossing, a distance of about three miles, within the next two months. The Crow's Nest Pass Railway has applied for running privileges over this portion of the Bedlington & Nelson, and the inhabitants of Kuskonook need not be surprised to waken up some April morning and find a train in town.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SANDNO.

BYLAW NO. 13.

A Bylaw for Levying a Road Tax for the Year 1899.

WHEREAS, it is deemed expedient and necessary to levy a Road Tax in the City of Sandon:

How, therefore, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Sandon enacts as follows:

1. It is hereby levied and imposed and there shall be raised and collected an equal rate of two dollars per head per annum upon all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years residing within the Municipality of the City of Sandon. Provided however, that any person who is the assessed owner of lands or improvements within the municipality, to the value of not less than one hundred dollars of land, or two hundred dollars of improvements, as shown by the latest Assessment Roll, or any person who is a bona fid active member of the Sandon Volunteer Fire Brigade, shall be free and exempt from payment of aforementioned Road Tax.

2. The said rate shall be due and payable to the City collector, at his office in the City of Sandon, on the first day of April, 1899.

3. The Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as "The Road Tax Bylaw No. 13, 1899."

Read for the first time February 2 , 1899.

Read for the second time, February 20th, 1899.

Read for the third time February 20th, 1899.

Reconsidered and finally adopted February 22nd, 1899.

HERBERT H. PITTS,
Mayor.
FRANK C. SEWELL,
City Clerk.

(SEAL.)

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a Bylaw passed by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Sandon on the twenty-second day of February A. D., 1899, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such Bylaw or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this Bylaw in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

Signed,
FRANK C. SEWELL,
City Clerk.

MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver.

LOCATIONS.

Feb 22—Cove, New Denver, F E Dingman.
Feb 24—Nickel, same, W L Callanan.

ASSESSMENTS.

Feb 16—Chief, Denver.
Feb 17—Exeter, St Keverne, Burlington Fraction, Burlington No 3 (2 years), Ashland, Pauline G.
Feb 18—R D Fraction, Bidgood.
Feb 22—Victor.
Feb 24—Spokane.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Feb 13—The Ben, to Wakefield Mines, Ltd.
Feb 17—Exeter, St Keverne, Dominion, Felix, Payne Fraction, to St Keverne Mining Co.
Carrie, to L W Berness.
Feb 18—Belt, to Argo Mines.
Good Day and Good Day Fraction, to John Bough.

TRANSFERS.

Feb 13—Biggood ½, David Clark to Thomas Jenkins, jr, Feb 17.
Snowdon ½, W C Davis to L Doolan, Feb 14.
Feb 20—Paymaster ¼, T Henderson to Frederick Swanell, Jan 16.
Isis ¼, Jas Black to Daniel Casgrift, Feb 17.
Feb 27—Dewey, power of attorney, Perry Altaffer to Chas McNichol, Aug 31, 1898.
Dewey ¾, Perry Altaffer by his attorney in fact to Thos Avison, Feb 27.
Havana ¾, Chas McNichol to Thos Avison, Feb 27, $3.00.

Slocan Lake Ore Shipments.

The shipments of ore from Slocan lake points for week ending Feb. 25, were:

MINES.	TONS.
From Bosun Landing—	
Bosun	40
From Silverton—	
Vancouver	20
Wakefield	80
Grand total	140

It is a painful sight to see an otherwise robust man limping along on a crutch or cane, a sufferer from rheumatism. Rheumatism is a disease that will never attack a man who keeps his blood pure and rich. There is just one way to do this. That is, to keep the digestion and assimilation perfect and the liver and bowels active.

All cases of rheumatism are promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It creates a keen, hearty appetite, corrects all disorders of the digestion, and all weakness of the stomach. It makes the assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life-giving elements of the food, the nerves strong and steady, and it drives all impurities and abnormal acids from the blood. It allays inflammation and dispels pain. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It does not make corpulent people more corpulent. Unlike cod liver oil, it does not build flabby flesh, but tears down the unhealthy, half-dead tissues that constitute corpulency, carries them away and excretes them, replacing them with the firm tissues of health. Thousands have testified to its merits. Sold at all medicine stores.

"I have been afflicted with rheumatism and kidney trouble," writes Mr. C. B. White, of Grove, Geauga Co., Ohio. "I suffered untold pain. I was afraid I would lose my mind. At times was almost entirely helpless. There had not been a night for three years that I could rest in any position. I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I used three bottles of it and am well of both diseases."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them and there's nothing else "just as good."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
TRADE MARK

The above is the name and trade mark of the original Kidney Pill.
The only reliable Kidney Pill.
They were placed on the market by Mr. James Doan, Kingsville, Ont., February, 1885—long before other Kidney Pills were thought of.
Their phenomenal success in all parts of the world, as well as in Canada, has brought forth many imitations.
Take nothing that has a name that looks or sounds like D-O-A-N-'S.
Always ask for D-O-A-N-'S Kidney Pills—the pills that quickly and thoroughly cure all kinds of Kidney ills after other remedies fail.

The D. & L. EMULSION

The D. & L. EMULSION
Is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.
The D. & L. EMULSION
Is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada.
The D. & L. EMULSION
Is a marvellous flesh producer and will give you an appetite. 50c. and $1 per Bottle.
Be sure you get the genuine | DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., Limited, Montreal

MRS. GEO. SMALL,
MT. FOREST, ONT.,
Considers Laxa-Liver Pills the best remedy for Biliousness.

One after another is coming forward and speaking a word in favor of the new family medicine—Laxa-Liver Pills.

Mrs. Geo. Small, Sligo Road, Mount Forest, after giving these pills a thorough trial, thus expresses herself:—"Laxa-Liver Pills are the best remedy I ever took for biliousness; and as a general family cathartic, they are far superior to anything in the market for that purpose."

Laxa-Liver Pills are mild in action, harmless in effect, and do not weaken the system.

They act promptly on the Liver, tone up the digestive organs, remove unhealthy accumulations and cut short the progress of disease. Price 25c.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. cures the severest coughs and colds of young or old quicker than any other remedy. Price 25c.

EVERY SPRING.

Mrs. Aggie Barnes, Lunenburg, N.S., writes: "I have taken B.B.B. every spring now for some years, to purify my blood and keep my system in good order, and can honestly say I do not know of its equal anywhere."

THE....
GOODENOUGH
SANDON, B. C.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Furnished Rooms.

Northern Pacific Ry.
THE FAST LINE
TO ALL POINTS.
The Dining Car Route via Yellowstone Park is safest and best.
Solid Vestibule Trains equipped with Pullman Palace Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Modern Day Coaches,
Tourist Sleeping Cars.
Through tickets to all points in the United tates and Canada.
Steamship tickets to all parts of the world.
Tickets to China and Japan via Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Co.
Trains depart from Spokane:
No. 1, West at 3.40 p. m., daily.
No. 2, East at 7.30 p. m., daily.
For information, time cards, maps and tickets apply to agents of the S. F. & N.
F. D. GIBBS, Gen. Agent, Spokane, Wash.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent. 255 Morrison St., Cor. 3rd, Portland, Ore.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.
The only All-raill route without change of cars betwen Nelson and Rossland and Spokane and Rossland.

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

The train that leaves Nelson at 6.20 a. m. makes close connections at Spokane with trains for all
PACIFIC COAST POINTS.
Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with Stage daily.
C. G. Dixon, G. P. T. A.
G. T. Tackabury, Gen. Agent, Nelson.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY
THE FAST AND SHORT ROUTE EAST AND WEST.
THROUGH SERVICE, FEWEST CHANGES LOWEST RATES
TO PACIFIC COAST.
First-class Sleepers on all trains.
TOURIST CARS Pass Revelstoke daily to St. Paul.
Monday, for Toronto, Thursday for Boston.
Baggage checked to destination and through tickets issued.
No customs difficulties.
Connections daily to points reached via Nakusp. Daily (except Sunday) to points reached via Rosebery and Slocan City.
Train leaves Sandon daily at 9.00 a. m.
Train arrives Sandon daily at 10.55 p. m.
Ascertain rates and full information by addressing nearest local agent or
A. C. McARTHUR, Agent, Sandon
W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson
E. J. Coyle, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.
BE SURE YOUR TICKET READS VIA C. P. R.

Kaslo and Slocan Railway.
TIME CARD.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

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

CODY BRANCH.

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

GEO. F. COPELAND,
Superintendent.
For cheap Railroad and Steamship Tickets to and from all points, apply to S. CAMPBELL, Agent, Sandon, B. C.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.
When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable so far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned. Employees of the Wisconsin Central Lines are paid to serve the public, and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.
Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.
Dining Car service excelled. Meals served a la Carte.
In order to obtain this first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over
THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES
and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points east.
For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with
JAS. POND, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. or JAS. A. CLOCK, General Agent, 246 Stark St., Portland, Or.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS
To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P. R. agent or
A. C. McARTHUR, Sandon.
WM. STITT, Gen. S. S. Agt., Winnipeg.

Kootenay Tailors.
A new and splendid assortment of seasonable materials for all kinds of garments now on hand.
Do Not Forget
Our Motto—
A FIT WE GUARANTEE.
In addition to perfect fits we guarantee perfect workmanship, a matter of much moment in this day of close competition.
Our prices the lowest.
J. R. & D. CAMERON,
KOOTENAY'S TAILORS.

HUNTER BROS.
—FOR—
Ladies' Mackintoshes,
Rubber Coats,
Rubber Overshoes,
Rubber Boots.

P. BURNS & CO.
Dealers in Meats
At Sandon, Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, Pilot Bay and Three Forks.
Sandon. Slocan City.

WHEN IN SANDON STOP AT THE
HOTEL SANDON
SANDON, B. C.
Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men.
Rates $2.50 to $4.00 per day.
R. CUNNING, PROPRIETOR.

When your supply of PRINTING has run out don't forget to give The Mining Review a trial.

Do you see this package?
keep it in your mind
and when you ask for "Athlete"
See that this is what you get.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Few evidences of the thinness of our civilization are more discouraging than the unreasoning hatred of the French people for the Jewish race. Here is a people highly civilized, exceedingly practical in business affairs, and ostentatious in its declaration of the equality of men, yet which is visibly losing its balance of mind in a frenzy of hostility to a caste that has given it no provocation except by its prosperity. The case is the more singular because in France, as in this country, the Jews are citizens, laboring under no political disabilities. They possess all the privileges and perform all the duties of other citizens, fill important offices, enjoy the free exercise of their creed, and their clergymen are paid by the state. Not only is there no complaint of failure to faithfully perform their civic duties, but many of them have in science, literature and art, greatly increased the fame of France. It would be untrue to say, that, in any civil sense, they are a people apart, for they are as French as any other section of the population, more French, indeed, than the Monarchist irreconcilables. Yet they are regarded by a majority of the French people with bitter hatred.

It is true that something of the same intensity of prejudice against the Jews has appeared in recent years elsewhere on the continent. But while in Germany and Austria it may be explained by envy of Jewish prosperity and by religious antipathy such explanation can only partially cover the case in France. It is probable, indeed, that sectarian prejudice, together with the feeling that, though accepted citizens, the Jews are a separate race, may account for the dislike entertained for them by the peasantry. There is, too, in France, as everywhere, a large class imbued consciously or unconsciously, with communistic ideas, which, envious of all wealth, hates the Jews chiefly as possessors of capital. Again, there is reason to believe that from some cause, the impression of the power of wealth has so deepened in the French mind, as to produce belief that anyone can be bought, and that the Jews are using this power to influence determination of the Dreyfus case.

The chief stimulus of hatred may, however, doubtless be found in the widespread distrust of the Jews excited by the Catholic clergy. The latter have for the Jews two grounds of dislike, their independence of all clerical control or even influence, and their devotion to gain. To the first the clergy strenuously object because of its tendency to diminish their authority with their own flocks, and to the second because it promotes a kind of earthiness incompatible, in their belief, with spirituality. All these causes combined have so fanned into flame the old medieval hatred, that the Jews in France are now under popular proscription, and were it not for the fear of the military, they would not be safe against violence for a day. Such a revival of Middle Age antipathies, which, it was hoped, had in the Western World disappeared forever, is, as we have said, discouraging, for it shows how very thin a veneer our boasted civilization is after all. There must be some serious defect in the constitution of human society when the mere accident of race is deemed sufficient reason for outlawing all its members.

Happily this blind hatred of the Jews, seemingly so general on the continent, is a revelation of human passion yet unknown in this country. It is true that as yet we have had no Jewish problem. There have been no swarming Ghettos nor overcrowded Pales to produce a degraded caste, and to excite race hatreds. Such questions as the Jewish immigration have raised have been purely economical, relating to the willingness of the immigrants to accept a smaller wage than our own workers, and to produce commodities at less cost. In no other land, save England, are the Jews so much a part of the people. Whether orthodox, liberal, or without creed, they are accepted as American citizens, entitled to all the privileges and charged with all the duties pertaining to such citizenship. There is no complaint anywhere that they fail conscientiously to perform their civic duties, no evidence that they are not concerned equally with other men in public affairs. They may not escape the prejudices of the ignorant and half-educated, but the liberality of the wealthy of the race in all matters of public need, their splendid charities, and their orderly and conservative citizenship have with the great body of Americans, destroyed any lingering antipathy to them.

The largest theatre in the world is the Paris Opera House, which covers an area of three acres.

IT WILL OUT——

OR,

A GREAT MYSTERY.

CHAPTER V.

Our morning exertions had been too much for my weak health, and I was tired out in the afternoon. After Holmes's departure for the concert, I lay down upon the sofa and endeavored to get a couple of hours' sleep. It was a useless attempt. My mind had been too much excited by all that had occurred, and the strangest fancies and surmises crowded into it. Every time that I closed my eyes I saw before me the distorted, baboon-like countenance of the murdered man. So sinister was the impression which that face produced upon me that I found it difficult to feel anything but gratitude for him who had removed its owner from the world. If ever human features bespoke vice of the most malignant type, they were certainly those of Enoch J. Drebber, of Cleveland. Still I recognized that justice must be done, and that the depravity of the victim was no condonement in the eyes of the law.

The more I thought of it the more extraordinary did my companion's hypothesis, that the man had been poisoned, appear. I remember how he had sniffed his lips, and had no doubt that he had detected something which had given rise to the idea. Then, again, if not poison, what had caused the man's death, since there was neither wound nor marks of strangulation? But, on the other hand, whose blood was that which lay so thickly upon the floor? There were no signs of a struggle, nor had the victim any weapon with which he might have wounded an antagonist. As long as all these questions were unsolved, I felt that sleep would be no easy matter, either for Holmes or myself. His quiet, self-confident manner convinced me that he had already formed a theory which had explained all the facts, though what it was I could not for an instant conjecture.

He was very late in returning—so late that I knew that the concert could not have detained him all the time. Dinner was on the table before he appeared.

"It was magnificent," he said, as he took his seat. "Do you remember what Darwin says about music? He claims that the power of producing and appreciating it existed among the human race long before the power of speech was arrived at. Perhaps that is why we are so subtly influenced by it. There are vague memories in our souls of those misty centuries when the world was in its childhood."

"That's rather a broad idea," I remarked.

"One's ideas must be as proud as Nature if they are to interpret Nature," he answered. "What's the matter? You're not looking quite yourself. This Brixton Road affair has upset you."

"To tell the truth, it has," I said. "I ought to be more case-hardened after my Afghan experiences. I saw my own comrades hacked to pieces at Maiwand without losing my nerve."

"I can understand. There is a mystery about this which stimulates the imagination; where there is no imagination there is no horror. Have you seen the evening paper?"

"No."

"It gives a fairly good account of the affair. It does not mention the fact that when the man was raised up a woman's wedding-ring fell upon the floor. It is just as well it does not."

"Why?"

"Look at the advertisement," he answered. "I had one sent to every paper this morning immediately after the affair."

He threw the paper across to me, and I glanced at the place indicated. It was the first announcement in the "Found" column.

"In Brixton Road," it ran, "a plain gold wedding-ring found in the roadway between the White Hart Tavern and Holland Grove. Apply Dr. Watson, 221B Baker Street, between eight and nine this evening."

"Excuse my using your name," he said. "If I used my own some one of these dunderheads would recognize it, and want to meddle in the affair."

"That is all right," I answered. "But supposing any one applies, I have no ring."

"Oh, yes, you have," said he, handing me one. "This will do very well. It is almost a fac-simile."

"And who do you expect will answer this advertisement?"

"Why, the man in the brown coat—our florid friend with the square toes. If he does not come himself he will send an accomplice."

"Would he not consider it as too dangerous?"

"Not at all. If my view of the case is correct, and I have every reason to believe that it is, this man would rather risk anything than lose the ring. According to my notion he dropped it while stooping over Drebber's body, and did not miss it at the time. After leaving the house he discovered his loss and hurried back, but found the police already in possession, owing to his own folly in leaving the candle burning. He had to pretend to be drunk in order to allay suspicions which might have been aroused by his appearance at the gate. Now put yourself in that man's place. On thinking the matter over, it must have occured to him that it was possible that he had lost the ring in the road after leaving the house. What would he do then? He would eagerly look out for the evening papers, in the hope of seeing it among the articles found. His eye, of course, would light upon this. He would be overjoyed. Why should he fear a trap? There would be no reason in his eyes why the finding of the ring should be connected with the murder. He would come. He will come. You shall see him within an hour."

"And then?" I asked.

"Oh, you can leave me to deal with him then. Have you any arms?"

"I have my old service revolver and a few cartridges."

"You had better clean it and load it. He will be a desperate man, and though I shall take him unawares, it is as well to be ready for anything."

I went to my bedroom and followed his advice. When I returned with the pistol the table had been cleared, and Holmes was engaged in his favorite occupation of scraping upon his violin.

"The plot thickens," he said, as I entered. "I have just had an answer to my American telegram. My view of the case is the correct one."

"And that is?" I asked, eagerly.

"My fiddle would be the better for new strings," he remarked. "Put your pistol in your pocket. When the fellow comes, speak to him in an ordinary way. Leave the rest to me. Don't frighten him by looking at him too hard."

"It is eight o'clock now," I said, glancing at my watch.

"Yes. He will probably be here in a few minutes. Open the door slightly. That will do. Now put the key on the inside. Thank you! This is a queer old book I picked up at a stall yesterday—'De Jure inter Gentes'—published in Latin at Liege in the Lowlands, in 1642. Charles' head was still firm on his shoulders when this little brown-backed volume was struck off."

"Who is the printer?"

"Philippe de Croy, whoever he may have been. On the fly-leaf, in very faded ink, is written, 'Ex libris Guliolmi Whyte. I wonder whom William Whyte was? Some pragmatical seventeenth-century lawyer, I suppose. His writing has a legal twist about it. Here comes our man, I think."

As he spoke there was a sharp ring at the bell. Sherlock Holmes rose softly, and moved his chair in the direction of the door. We heard the servant pass along the hall, and the sharp click of the latch as she opened it.

"Does Dr. Watson live here?" asked a clear but rather harsh voice. We could not hear the servant's reply, but the door closed, and some one began to ascend the stairs. The footfall was an uncertain and shuffling one. A look of surprise passed over the face of my companion as he listened to it. It came slowly along the passage, and there was a feeble tap at the door.

"Come in!" I cried.

At my summons, instead of the man of violence whom we expected, a very old and wrinkled woman hobbled into the apartment. She appeared to be dazzled by the sudden blaze of light, and, after dropping a curtesy, she stood blinking at us with her bleared eyes, and fumbling in her pocket with nervous, shaky fingers. I glanced at my companion, and his face had assumed such a disconsolate expression that it was all I could do to keep my countenance. The old crone drew out an evening paper, and pointed at our advertisement.

"It's this as has brought me, good gentlemen," she said, dropping another curtsey; "a gold wedding-ring in the Brixton Road. It belongs to my girl, Sally, as was married only this time twelvemonth, which her husband is steward aboard a Union boat, and what he'd say if he come 'ome and found her without her ring is more than I can think, he being short enough at the best o' times, but more especially when he has the drink. If it please you, she went to the circus last night along with—"

"Is that her ring?" I asked.

"The Lord be thanked!" cried the old woman. "Sally will be a glad woman this night. That's the ring."

"And what may your address be?" I inquired, taking up a pencil.

"13 Duncan Street, Houndsditch. A weary way from here."

"The Brixton Road does not lie between any circus and Houndsditch," said Sherlock Holmes, sharply.

The old woman faced round and looked keenly at him from her little red-rimmed eyes.

"The gentleman asked me for my address," she said. "Sally lives in lodgings at 3 Mayfield Place, Peckham."

"And your name is—"

"My name is Sawyer—hers is Dennis, which Tom Dennis married her—a smart, clean lad, too, as long as he's at sea, and no steward in the company more thought of; but when on shore, what with the women and what with liquor-shops—"

"Here is your ring, Mrs. Sawyer," I interrupted, in obedience to a sign from my companion; "it clearly belongs to your daughter, and I am glad to be able to restore it to the rightful owner."

With many mumbled blessings and protestations of gratitude, the old crone packed it away in her pocket, and shuffled off down the stairs. Sherlock Holmes sprang to his feet the moment she was gone and rushed into his room. He returned in a few seconds enveloped in an ulster and a cravat.

"I'll follow her," he said, hurriedly; "she must be an accomplice, and will lead me to him. Wait up for me."

The hall door had hardly slammed behind our visitor before Holmes had descended the stair. Looking through the window I could see her walking feebly along the other side, while her pursuer dogged her some little distance behind.

"Either his whole theory is incorrect," I thought to myself, "or else he will be led now to the heart of the mystery."

There was no need for him to ask me to wait up for him, for I felt that sleep was impossible until I heard the result of his adventure.

It was close upon nine when he set out. I had no idea how long he might be, but I was stolidly puffing at my pipe and skipping over the pages of Henri Murger's "Vie de Boheme." Ten o'clock passed and I heard the footsteps of the maids as they pattered off to bed. Eleven, and the more stately tread of the landlady passed by my door, bound for the same destination. It was close upon twelve before I heard the sharp sound of his latch-key. The instant he entered I caw by his face that he had not been successful. Amusement and chagrin seemed to be struggling for the mastery, until the former suddenly carried the day, and he burst into a hearty laugh.

"I wouldn't have the Scotland Yarders know it for the world," he cried, dropping into his chair; "I have chaffed them so much that they would never have let me hear the end of it. I can afford to laugh, because I know that I will be even with them in the long run."

"What is it, then?" I asked.

"Oh! I don't mind telling a story against myself. That creature had gone a little way when she began to limp and show every sign of being foot-sore. Presently she came to a halt, and hailed a four-wheeler which was passing. I managed to be close to her so as to hear the address, but I need not have been so anxious, for she sung it out loud enough to be heard at the other side of the street. 'Drive to 13 Duncan Street, Houndsditch,' she cried. This begins to look genuine I thought, and having seen her safely inside I perched myself behind. That's an art which every detective should be an expert at. Well, away we rattled, and never drew rein until we reached the street in question. I hopped off before we came to the door, and strolled down the street in an easy, lounging way. I saw the cab pull up. The driver jumped down and I saw him open the door and stand expectantly. Nothing came out, though. When I reached him he was groping about frantically in the empty cab, and giving vent to the finest assorted collection of oaths that ever I listened to. There was no sign or trace of his passenger, and I fear it will be sometime before he gets his fare. On inquiring at No. 13 I found that the house belonged to a respectable paper-hanger, named Keswick, and that no one of the name either of Sawyer or Dennis had ever been heard of there."

"You don't mean to say," I cried, in amazement, "that that tottering, feeble old woman was able to get out of the cab while it was in motion, without either you or the driver seeing her?"

"Old woman be d——d!" said Sherlock Holmes, sharply "We were the old women to be so taken in. It must have been a young man, and an active one, too, besides being an incomparable actor. The get-up was inimitable. He saw that he was followed, no doubt, and used this means of giving me the slip. It shows that the man we are after is not as lonely as I imagined he was, but has friends who are ready to risk something for him. Now, doctor, you are looking done up. Take my advice and turn in."

I was certainly feeling very weary, so I obeyed his injunction. I left Holmes seated in front of the smoldering fire, and long into the watches of the night I heard the low, melancholy wailings of his violin, and knew that he was still pondering over the strange problem which he had set himself to unravel.

CHAPTER VI.

The papers next day were full of the "Brixton Mystery," as they termed it. Each had a long account of the affair, and some had leaders upon it in addition. There was some information in them which was new to me. I still retain in my scrap-book numerous clippings and extracts bearing upon the case. Here is a condensation of a few of them:

The "Daily Telegraph" remarked that in the history of crime there had seldom been a tragedy which presented stranger features. The German name of the victim, the absence of all other motive, and the sinister inscription on the wall, all pointed to its perpetration by political refugees and revolutionists. The Socialists had many branches in America, and the deceased had, no doubt, infringed their unwritten laws and been tracked down by them. After alluding airily to the Vehmgericht, aqua tofana, Carbonari, the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, the Darwinian theory, the principles of Malthus, and the Ratcliff Highway murders, the article concluded by admonishing the government and advocating a closer watch over foreigners in England.

The "Standard" commented upon the fact that lawless outrages of the sort usually occurred under a Liberal administration. They arose from the unsettling of the minds of the masses, and the consequent weakening of all authority. The deceased was an American gentleman who had been residing for some weeks in the metropolis. He had stayed at the boarding-house of Mme. Charpentier, in Torquay Terrace, Camberwell. He was accompanied in his travels by his private secretary, Mr. Joseph Stangerson. The two bid adieu to their landlady upon Tuesday, the 4th inst., and departed to the Euston Station with the avowed intention of catching the Liverpool express. They were afterward seen together on the platform. Nothing more is known of them until Mr. Drebber's body, was, as recorded, discovered in an empty house in the Brixton Road, many miles from Euston. How he came there, or how he met his fate, are questions which are still involved in mystery. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Stangerson. We are glad to learn that Mr. Lestrade and Mr. Gregson, of Scotland Yard, are both engaged upon the case, and it is confidently anticipated that these well known officers will speedily throw light upon the matter.

The "Daily News" observed that there was no doubt as to the crime being a political one. The despotism and Liberalism which animated the Continental governments had had the effect of driving to our shores a number of men who might have made excellent citizens were they not soured by the recollection of all that they had undergone. Among these men there was a stringent code of honor; any infringement of which was punished by death. Every effort should be made to find the secretary, Stangerson, and to ascertain some particulars of the habits of the deceased. A great step had been gained by the discovery of the address of the house at which he had boarded—a result which was entirely due to the acuteness and energy of Gregson, of Scotland Yard.

Sherlock Holmes and I read these notices over together at breakfast, and they appeared to afford him considerable amusement.

"I told you that, whatever happened, Lestrade and Gregson would be sure to score."

"That depends on how it turns out."

"Oh, bless you, it doesn't mater in the least. If the man is caught, it will be on account of their exertions; if he escapes, it will be in spite of their exertions. It's heads I win and tails you lose. Whatever they do, they will have followers. 'Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire.'"

"What on earth is this?" I cried, for at this moment there came the pattering of many steps in the hall and on the stairs, accompanied by audible expressions of disgust upon the part of our landlady.

"It's the Baker Street division of the detective police force," said my companion, gravely; and as he spoke there rushed into the room half a dozen of the dirtiest and most ragged street arabs that ever I clapped eyes on.

"'Tention!" cried Holmes, in a sharp tone, and the six dirty little scoundrels stood in a line like so many disreputable statuettes. "In future you shall send up Wiggins alone to report, and the rest of you must wait in the street. Have you found it, Wiggins?"

"No, we hain't," said one of the youths.

"I hardly expected you would. You must keep on until you do. Here are your wages." He handed each of them a shilling. "Now, off you go, and come back with a better report next time."

He waved his hand, and they scampered away downstairs like so many rats, and we heard their shrill voices next moment in the street.

"There's more work to be got out of one of these little beggars than out of a dozen of the force," Holmes remarked. "The mere sight of an official-looking person seals men's lips. These youngsters, however, go everywhere and hear everything. They are as sharp as needles, too; all they want is organization."

"It is on this Brixton case that you are employing them?" I asked.

"Yes; there is a point which I wish to ascertain. It is merely a matter of time. Halloo! we are going to hear some news now with a vengeance! Here is Gregson coming down the road with beatitude written upon every feature of his face. Bound for us, I know. Yes, he is stopping. There he is!"

There was a violent peal at the bell, and in a few seconds the fair-haired detective came up the stairs, three steps at a time, and burst into our sittingroom.

"My dear fellow," he cried, wringing Holmes's unresponsive hand, "congratulate me! I have made the whole thing as clear as day."

A shade of anxiety seemed to me to cross my companion's expressive face.

To be Continued.

A MORAL FROM FRANCE.

Contrast Between the Make-Up of the French Chamber of Deputies and the British House of Commons.

The French Parliament is not what it was during the first decade of the third republic. There has been in its members a decline in political capacity, debating power and representative character. When a general election takes place, there is intense interest in public affairs, but small politicians force their way into prominence as candidates, and are chosen by universal suffrage. The Chamber of Deputies does not, therefore, adequately represent the country, and consequently does not command its respect.

The British House of Commons is in touch with a wide range of public interests. There are now among its members fewer orators and fluent debaters than there were ten years ago, but the House has seldom had a higher average of character and ability. Among its members are titled landholders, millionaires and bankers, merchants and manufactures, ship-builders and ship-owners, mine-owners and miners, retired officers of the military and naval services, lawyers and men of letters, workingmen and land agitators. I represent the varied interests of the United Kingdom.

In the French Chamber of Deputies there are few manufacturers, merchants, bankers, large landholders and highly educated men. The majority of the members are journalists, advocates and minor politicians; noisy and excited talkers, who possess neither the mental qualities essential in statesmanship, nor an adequate knowledge of public affairs.

Herein lies an explanation of the comparative indifference with which the struggle between civil and military governments in the Dreyfus case has been regarded in France. The army, recruited by general conscription, is directed by parade-ground warriors and a corrupt staff of intriguers. The government of the day is at the mercy of a mob of small politicians who do not possess the confidence of the country. If the general average of character and ability of the Deputies were higher than it is, the struggle between rival powers in the state would be short and decisive. Rural France now cares little whether the wire-pullers in the army or the wire-pullers in parliament secure supremacy in the nation's councils.

A company in London insures umbrellas. If you can prove that your umbrella has been stolen the company pays you what it was worth.

Agricultural

POINTS ON MARKETING BUTTER.

Sometimes if men could only see ahead for a very short time they could make many or certain plans that would be the means of giving them success, the failure to make which causes total failure, writes H. S. Matteson.

Now I propose to explain some things that I find common in the butter market that cause loss, which if they were only known to most dairymen, and they would heed them, would be a benefit to them. Just how to explain matters is to me a question. I know of but one practical way, and that is to tell just what I see day after day as I go through the market. A few days ago, while in a butter store, a customer came in looking for a purchase of several tubs, and the dealer began to show his stock. I noticed that each time the purchaser called for a package to be opened for the trial he invariably choose one that looked clean and tidy on the outside. While looking through quite a large stock he came to a bunch of tubs that were not only clean but nicely varnished or oiled on the outside; every cover was perfect, white clean timber, no knots or dark stained spots in the wood. When the covers were removed the butter was clean and smooth, covered with a parchment paper and everything about the package was tidy and attractive. The result was that his purchase was made from this lot, at 16c per pound, while at the same time there were other lots selling for from 12 to 13c.; and aside from the general appearance there was scarcely any difference in the quality of the butter inside the package; and without doubt had some of the other lots been tried, he would have purchased from them.

After this deal was finished, with the permission of the dealer, I went through his stock on hand. And here is what I found—tubs with hoops black and slippery with mold, with nails driven in to hold them to the package, covers on which were spots where the blacking used for marking the package had been spilled, covers split and colored from being wet, tubs covered with cheap, unbleached cloth with a heavy coating of common barrel salt, tin pails rusty and bruised, some of them with the tin coating off in spots, not one in fifty that looked wholesome and tidy; butter that was as white as lard, butter of a deep orange color, butter that was mottled and streaked like marble; some salted with cheap salt that was still not dissolved, and when the cover and cloth were removed this was covered with specks of dirt. All of these things can be remedied, or entirely overcome, and any one or all are the means by which butter will remain unsold or will have to be sold at reduced prices.

Here are some suggestions for dairymen: Never use anything but a clean sound tub with perfect hoops and covers. Use parchment paper instead of cloth on the butter. If you use salt, which is entirely needless, on the paper, use none but fine, clean salt, and a very small amount at that. Never use tin. If you want small packages, say 5, 10, 15 or 20 pounds, use something made of wood, of which there are many kinds, among them white cedar, a very tidy, tasteful package. As to color nothing comes nearer perfection than a good lemon. Unless you have a private trade, put your butter on the market as fast as made; for very few dairymen make an article that will not show an old flavor after being held for weeks. I know that this proposition calls for the selling many times of some of the finest of June butter for a very low price; but with very few exceptions holding the butter puts it all at those very low prices, while if sold as soon as made, an early and later make will bring prices that will raise your average price much above the winter price for held summer make. Finally in every respect put your butter in the best of shape, the same as you do any other thing sold or put on sale from your farm. Do with it as you always do with a horse or cow when you put it on sale; you clean these up, and as with the horse put on the best harness and trappings—something that attracts and favorably impresses a would-be purchaser; for almost without exception first impressions are strongest and quite generally prevail. Last of all, put your own name and address on every package in good, plain, attractive type; this will give a purchaser confidence in your goods, because he will know you are not ashamed of them, and this name is at the same time virtually a guarantee that everything is honest and straight.

WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.

The nearer we come to spring the more carefully should we look after the health of the sheep, says E. A. Vincent. A little neglect just now may cost more than we at first thought would be willing to admit. A prime requirement at any season of the year, but especially in winter, is that sheep should have plenty of pure water. I know there is an idea among many sheep men that sheep do not need much water in cold weather. In consequence of this mistaken notion, we not infrequently see the poor creatures knee deep in the snow banks trying hard to assuage their thirst by licking the cold snow. This is not right. The man who will not take pity on his flock after witnessing their efforts to get a drink in that way ought never to keep sheep. They need a great deal of water and must have it to do well.

In the way of coarse fodder, mixed timothy and clover, cut early, is the best of anything. Now and then some nice, bright oat straw may be substituted for hay. You will find that they will eat it with great relish, even leaving timothy for it. Every day a few whole oats may now be fed ewes soon to yean. For sheep I place a high value on this grain. I know of nothing better. I know some prize barley even more highly, and there is no doubt that it is good, but I have seen sheep made too fleshy by liberal feeding of barley. Now and then a feeding of bran may be given instead of oats and a frequent ration of turnips or small potatoes will have a decidedly good effect upon the digestion.

On sunny days sheep like to run out for a while in the sunshine, but at night and on stormy days they should be provided with a dry shed, furnished with straw or other litter to keep them dry. Sheep are exceedingly sensitive to a damp sleeping place. When yeaning time comes on, the ewes should be taken into a good warm pen, particularly at night. Cared for as I have outlined there is little danger that the sheep will not come through all right and do well all through the summer.

A HANDY FARM CART.

On nearly every farm there is one or two pairs of unused cultivator wheels. With these a cart can be made which will save much labor, and many steps. Especially is this so where there are half grown children about. They will enjoy working with the cart and will do much of the feeding, haul wood and cobs, and do many chores that would otherwise take up the farmer's time and attention.

A box about 2 1-2x3 1-2 feet and six or eight inches in depth is set on an axle long enough to give the wheels plenty of play, in such a manner as to nearly balance, the heavier end being toward the handle, so the one pushing or pulling it will have little weight to carry. To the sides of the box fasten with nails or bolts, three inch boards, extending three feet from the box and about five from the axle. Bore an inch hole through the ends and put a round piece of wood, such as an old pitchfork handle or other strong wood, into these holes, fastening the ends by wedging firmly. This will serve as a means of propelling the cart. Underneath the rear end of the cart, standards can be spiked or bolted on, so that the cart box will always remain in nearly a horizontal position when the propeller releases the handles.

WOODEN LEGS ARE WEAPONS.

It has recently been decided by an English Court that artificial limbs are weapons when advantageously used in a fight. It was urged that they constituted a part of the body, just the same as a hand or foot, consequently their function has been limited.

HUMOR OF THE INSANE.

There Is Plenty of It, Says the Superintendent of an Asylum.

"I was sitting in my office the other day," said the superintendent of an insane asylum, "when one of the patients, a harmless fellow who is allowed to have the freedom of the building and grounds, came in, pale with indignation, and said that he had a complaint to make.

"'What is it, your Highness?' I said, for it was the Prince of Wales I was talking to.

"'Are the rules of the palace to be observed or not?' he demanded. 'I want to know whether our rules can be broken with impunity.'

"'Certainly not, your Highness,' I said; 'what is it?'

"'I was coming down the corridor this morning,' he said, 'and in a rack on the wall I saw a dozen red pails, marked, "For fire only." Now is that right or not?'

"'It is,' I said, 'The sign is correct.'

"'Well, then,' he said, 'John, referring to a keeper, must be punished. As I stood there he came along and filled the pails with water.'

"'He shall be executed at once,' I said, and the Prince bowed with great seriousness and walked out of the room.

"This incident illustrates a trick which few people know anything about," continued the superintendent. "That is, that there is more unconscious humor about a lot of lunatics than there is genuine humor among sane people. Some of the things that my patients say and do are funnier than any of the things I read or hear from the outside world. I tell you, life isn't so prosaic as you'd think in an insane asylum."

LONGEST HEAD OF HAIR.

The woman who possesses the longest head of hair in the world is said to be Mercedes Lopez, a Mexican. Her height is five feet, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet eight inches. The hair is so thick that she can completely hide herself in it. She has it cut very frequently, as it grows so quickly, enabling her to sell large tresses to hair dealers every month. She is the wife of a poor sheep herder.

The Home

BEEF AND CABBAGE.

Besides its unpleasant odor the cabbage has acquired an unsavory reputation from the fact that, as ordinarily cooked it is most indigestible. The beef and cabbage dinner of the farmer, as it is generally cooked, is as unwholesome and is as extravagant a waste of food values as can be instanced. The rich juices of the beef, if the meat has been corned, as it generally has, have been first drawn out in the salt water, and these are still further diminished by boiling in fresh water. The intelligent cook is to retain the juices of the beef to be served, and the greater part of its nourishing qualities are thus thrown away with the brine and pot of liquor. The cabbage has been cooked in its rank juices, which should have been extracted, making it coarse and indigestible, whereas it would have been a palatable as well as wholesome vegetable if it had been properly cooked.

This represents the perversion of cookery. The first effort of the intelligent cook is to retain the juices of meat, while she blanches a great many vegetables in order to free them from these coarse juices and leave a delicate digestible pulp. These principles once understood, the main secret of the successful cooking of meats and vegetables is mastered. Some vegetables, like corn or green peas, are so delicate in flavor that they do not require blanching, but would be injured by it; but others, like spinach, string beans, and notably all the cabbage family, must be blanched.

There are few vegetables more delicious than a cabbage cooked in cream sauce. Take a medium-sized fresh head of white cabbage and cut it in quarters, after removing the outer green leaves. Cut out the stem from the head and throw the cabbage into a kettle of boiling water. Let it cook for ten minutes; then remove it with a skimmer and put it into cold water to cool. After this the unpleasant odor so noticeable in cooking cabbage disappears. When the cabbage is cold chop it fine, season it with salt and pepper, and add two large tablespoonfuls of butter, mixed with an even tablespoonful of flour and a pint of milk. Let the cabbage simmer slowly for three-quarters of an hour and then serve.

Such a dish of cabbage served with a piece of fresh beef, braised with vegetables till it is thoroughly tender, gives a dinner an epicure might enjoy. The meat has had all its juices carefully saved by browning it in a small portion of stock—a process quite similar to roasting.

By this method all the liquor in which the meat is cooked is saved for the gravy. A pot roast is similar to the French braise and is a process in every way superior to the extravagant method of boiling meat, when the best parts of the beef are soaked out in the water.

Another dainty and excellent way in which to cook a cabbage is to stuff it. Cut out the heart stem, with the root of a medium-sized cabbage, and remove the outer green leaves. Plunge the head into an abundance of boiling water for ten minutes, and then take it up very carefully so as not to break it. Let it cool. Stuff the inside of the cabbage with fresh sausage meat and tie it up carefully, so that the stuffing will not come out. Put the cabbage into a braising kettle, with a small carrot, a small white onion and cup of stock. Let the cabbage simmer in the oven or on top of the stove, well covered, for one hour, basting it occasionally. Serve it with a rich brown sauce.

EGGLESS COOKERY.

The nutritious egg enters largely into the cuisine of all lands, and it is a staple article of diet; yet many cooks are unaware that eggs may often be dispensed with, and the dish be improved thereby writes Fanny L. Fancher. The aged grandmother who had been away visiting said, the morning after her return:

"I never ate such tough and leathery pancakes as their cook made, though she used three or four eggs; do you use eggs in your pancakes, these are as light as feathers?"

"No, I wouldn't use them in pancakes, had I eggs to sell," I replied.

Eggs may contain nutriment, but if any food in which they enter is "tough and leathery," it is unfit for the stomach. Well beaten pancake batter containing a little acid cream, will be light and feathery, and whole wheat flour is far better than buckwheat, which ought not to be eaten by anyone with weak digestion, or those of sedentary habits.

Baked Indian pudding and pumpkin pies are better made without eggs, since in these old fashioned dishes we do not desire a custard flavor. If used for the latter, one egg for two pies will be quite sufficient. These old-time favorites are in demand when fresh eggs, if they can be obtained, bring exorbitant prices, and it were better to use none than those that are stale.

Many cakes are good without eggs. An ordinary cake of sugar, butter, and milk, was found quite palatable though the eggs were forgotten in the making. Molasses ginger cake is just as good with no eggs, provided an extra spoonful of flour is added.

The writer was called to the bedside of a sick friend in the winter when eggs were scarce. Upon her return, the young domestic said:

"Mrs. C— came over and made us a cake. She used six eggs, and honestly, it wasn't as good as your cake with one egg."

My crowning achievements in this direction resulted from an experiment. The children clamored for ice cream, it being very warm that day. Finding only one egg in the larder, it seemed a rash proceeding. Three quarts of the morning's milk were usually scalded, in case ice cream was wanted during the day. I, therefore, appropriated one quart of the scalded milk into which I crumbled three or four slices of stale white cake. I whipped a cup of cream, a scant cupful of sugar, and the one egg together, and beat in the dissolved cake, and milk, flavoring to taste, and a firmer, finer cream never came from a freezer.

These hints are not intended for the farmer's wife who has fresh eggs "the year round," yet if she uses less, when prices are high, her "pin money" can be much augmented.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.

A simple remedy is a teaspoonful of syrup of ipecac dissolved in a glass of cold water, and administered by the teaspoonful every hour. If there seems to be any hoarseness in the breathing, a flannel cloth clipped in camphorated oil and heated quite hot and laid across the chest, with a number of pieces of flannel over it to keep in the heat, will often give relief. It should be frequently renewed. Special care should always be taken not to expose the child to draughts, or in any way by which a fresh cold may be taken while this medicine is given. The perspiration induced by this and almost any medicine administered for a cold, renders the patient doubly sensitive to draughts, or any change of temperature. A simple cold in the head and throat may often be eased by rubbing the nose and throat with camphorated oil. If this is not convenient, mution tallow or simple olive oil, with a few drops of camphor sprinkled in it, will answer the same purpose. In case of a cold, give the child as much nourishing food at its meals as it will take. The system is in a weakened, debilitated condition, and may often be completely rallied by rich, wholesome, stimulating food.

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

He Doesn't Believe in Luck, but Thinks Things Do Happen Curiously.

"I don't believe in luck," said the retired burglar, "but it certainly is curious how things happen sometimes. Going out of my house one morning, about a quarter of 1, I dropped my lantern putting it in my overcoat pocket, and broke the bullseye. I had another lamp in the house—a new, perfect lamp—but it had never been used, and wasn't even filled; and it took me half an hour or more to fit up that lamp and so, of course, I started out that much later.

"I had the house I was going to marked, and I got there all right and got in and got to work. But it was tremendously disappointing. It was a good big house, promising-looking from the outside, but very lean inside, that is as to stuff that was worth carrying off; silver all plated, and that sort of thing; and I didn't find a blessed thing downstairs worth taking away. Then I started upstairs hopeful, of course; but the fact was the outlook was poor, no doubt, about that with things running so downstairs, you couldn't expect much up. And I hand't got half way up the stairs when I heard somebody at the front door outside putting a key in the lock. Say, that looked as though it knocked out the last chance there was of my getting anything, even if there was anything there to get, but of course I wanted to look out for myself, anyway, and I made for the top of the stairs, to look for a dark pocket to stow myself in till I got a chance to pass out.

"But the second sound of the key put a different complexion on things; the man with the key had been dining somewhere generously. He got in finally, though, and clambered up the stairs and made for a room at the front end of the hall, and got in there and turned up a light. Then I didn't hear anything of him for a minute or two, and then he upset something with a crash that just simply shook the house. I looked to see everybody in it come rushing around right off, but nobody came at all; maybe they were used to such things, but anyhow they slept though this.

"Then I heard him for some minutes at work getting off his clothes, and I heard him drop one shoe, and then for a long time there was perfect stillness and then I heard him snoring. When I ventured to look in I didn't need my new bullseye, he had left his light burning brightly, and there he was stretched out on the bed, partly clothed, and with one shoe still on and sleeping so soundly you couldn't have woke him up without shaking him, and it would have been hard work at that.

"When I had rounded up his stuff I found a gold watch, a pair of diamond sleeve buttons, a pretty fair-sized diamond pin, and a pocketbook with $71 in it. It looked as though he carried the wealth of the household, and I should have missed him if I hadn't dropped my lamp. I don't believe in luck, but if I did I should certainly think there was luck in that."

Healthy, Happy Girls

OFTEN BECOME LANGUID FROM NO APPARENT CAUSE.

The Blood is a Vital Element—It Must Be Kept Pure, Rich and Red—Only in This Way Can Young Girls Attain Perfect Health.

In the early days of her womanhood every girl—no matter what her station in life—should be bright, active, cheerful and happy; her step should be light, her eye bright and her cheeks rosy with the glow of health. But the resverse is the unfortunate condition of thousands of young girls throughout the Dominion. They drag along, always tired, never hungry, breathless and with a palpitating heart after slight exercise, so that merely to go up stairs is exhausting. If a doctor is consulted he tells them that they are anaemic—the plain English for which is they have too little blood—and unless a powerful blood enriching, nerve-restoring tonic such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is taken to restore health, decline and an early grave is only too likely to follow.

The benefit which follows the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is amply illustrated by the following testimonial from Miss Ida Bookman, of Marksville, Ont. Miss Bookman says: "It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My health was completely broken down; I became so weak I could scarcely walk across a room. I was very pale, had no appetite and gradually lost flesh until I was merely a skeleton. I was subject to palpitation of the heart, dizziness and violent headaches. I was under treatment from two doctors, but neither seemed to benefit me and I went on in this way for about seven months. Having seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills recommended I determined to try them. Before I finished the second box I began to improve and by the time I had used eight boxes I was as well as ever I had been, and had gained 22 pounds in weight. I am grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me and freely give this testimony in the hope that it may benefit some other girl suffering as I was."

More pale and bloodless girls have been made bright, active and strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than by any other means. Mothers should see that their daughters entering womanhood are strengthened and invigorated by the use of this great blood making tonic. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SOMETHING ABOUT TIDES.

According to the law of universal gravitation the moon attracts matter which stands near to her more strongly than that which is more remote.

It follows that the attraction on the ocean, at the side of the earth which is nearest to the moon, must be greater than that exercised on the solid earth itself.

Hence there is a tendency for the sea to depart from its natural spherical shape and to bulge outward toward the moon.

So far the matter is simple, but it is perplexing to many that the moon should apparently repel the water lying on the further side of the earth.

This action, however, is not due to any actual repulsion from the moon, but results from the fact that on the further side the moon must attract the solid earth more strongly than it does the water.

On the nearer side the moon pulls the water away from the earth, and on the further side she pulls the earth away from the water, thus producing an apparent repulsion of the water to the attraction on the other side.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

Dodd's Kidney Pills' Cures are Simply Marvellous.

People Read of New Cures Every Day—All are Genuine—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mr. C. S. Griggs, of Hamilton, of Bright's Disease.

Hamilton, Feb. 13.—"I never knew anything like the way these testimonials to the efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills, in Kidney Diseases, appear in the newspapers," said a citizen, a couple of evenings ago, as he laid down his paper, after having read one of the testimonials.

"How is that?" queried his friend.

"Well, no matter what paper you take up, you find in it, the narrative of a cure of Kidney Disease, by Dodd's Kidney Pills. And, mind you, every time it is a new case that's talked about. They don't harp on the one case all the time, so, if they are all true, Dodd's Kidney Pills must be curing people by thousands."

"Don't you think the testimonials are true?" questioned his friend.

"Oh yes, I know they are. Now here's a case that I've investigated:—

"Mr. C. S. Griggs, a carpenter, who lives at 151 Queen Street South, Hamilton, says he was told, eight years ago, that he had Bright's Disease. He couldn't get any relief, let alone a cure, till he tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. He used three boxes of that remedy, and was completely cured by them.'"

"I don't know how many Hamilton people have been cured of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills, but the number must be enormous, for hardly a week passes that I don't see a testimonial from one of our citizens, in the papers."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are a great medicine—the only Kidney Cure under the sun."

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

Chief Doolan is parting with his old friend, the grip.

Dr. Young has been made Coroner vice Dr. Brouse, resigned.

The Local House prorogued on Monday, and the country now breathes easier.

Rudyard Kipling is recovering, but the Pope is said to be dying. He is a very old man.

The Registrar-general has issued his returns of births, marriages and deaths for 1897. It is very late news, surely.

Ex-policeman Waite is proud of being the owner of another bouncing boy that came to his residence on the 26th ult.

The Provincial government has taken power unto itself to introduce into the province that relic of barbarism—toll roads.

The Rev. J. A. Wood, of Kaslo, delivered two missionary sermons in the Methodist church Sunday last, with, no doubt, good effect.

The sum of $2,500 will be expended on Springer creek the coming summer; $750 on Wilson creek, and $750 on the north fork of Carpenter creek.

Barrister Kerr has left New Denver for the Boundary. New Denverites will now have to fall back on Bro. Lowery for their law as well as their poker.

A contest scrub curlers skipped by Wilson and Grimmett, on Thursday, resulted in the latter having to put up the stake—a cord of wood for the Rev. Sanford.

You don't know when Diarrhœa or Dysentery may attack you, so always be prepared to check them at once by having on hand Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

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.

The Greenwood Times advises miners and others looking for work to keep away from Greenwood, as the labor market is glutted. Slocan miners will take the hint.

No trouble getting the children to take Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It always does its work effectually without any cathartic to be given afterwards. Price 25c.

There will be a special meeting of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias on Monday evening, March 6th, at their hall. All Knights Loyal are urgently requested to be present.

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.

It is rumored that the Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company has made arrangements for the building of a new steamer to run between the end of the Nelson & Bedlington road and Kootenay lake points.

The anniversary services in connection with the Knights of Pythias will be held in the Methodist church tomorrow evening at 7:30. This will be a union service—there will be no services in Virginia hall.

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.

E. J. Scovil, champion amateur skater of B. C., defeated Otto Augustine by one lap, in Nelson, Monday evening. It is believed that Scovil will be sent to Montreal next winter to represent British Columbia in the annual championships there.

Though in the regular 'spiel it was decided that the Bostock cup should remain in Sandon, it was not known until Monday evening which local rink would win it from the others. Crawford's (Grimmett's), however, holds it, having beaten Main's 12 to 10, and Wilson's 10 to 6.

Joe Martin has cancelled the contract between the late government and McKenzie & Mann for the construction of a railway from Penticton to the coast, and is now open for new offers for the same. You see the late contract had no provision in it for "$500 per mile for etc., etc.," and Joe could not stand that.

The Sandon Miners' Union has rented the old Club rooms and converted them into offices, hall and hospital, for which they are exceedingly well adapted. The hospital directors have engaged Nurse Chisholm, a graduate of the Boston Training school, so the institution may now be said to be ready for the reception of patients. It will be found a great convenience to any who may become afflicted in these parts. The government makes an appropriation for hospitals, from which this institution should get a considerable sum annually.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS

Are exceedingly dangerous. Better take a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and cure them before they become too serious. Mrs. Geo. Nash, 183 Colborne St., London, Ont., says she had frequent attacks of dizziness, but these pills cured her completely. 50c. a box.

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.

The Klondyke is now pronounced a fraud on all hands.

The Rev. Powell, of New Denver, was in the city Monday, on his way home from Kaslo.

A land registry office will be built at Nelson the coming summer, to take in the whole of East and West Kootenay.

Silverton is likely to have a chartered bank in the place. We hope it will be of some use to the business men.

Demato Cassato, an Italian, was murdered recently at Cascade City for a sum of money he was known to have on him. No arrests have yet been made.

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.

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.

Joe Martin has given it as his opinion that the Sandon Water & Light Co. can charge what they like for the use of the hydrants, that is, we presume, if the council is willing to pay it.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil can be applied externally or taken internally. A medicine chest in itself. Cures, cuts, burns, sprains, gatherings, lumps, sore throat, croup, quinsy, kidney complaint, etc. Price 25c., all dealers.

The silver trophies won at Rossland by our junior hockeyists and curling clubs are now on exhibition in I. Crawford's window, and are the envy of all Rosslanders that get a squint at them. It looks like "the glory departing from Israel."

The New York Show Co. played here to a well-filled house Thursday night. Mr. Markham is an old hand at the show business and made a comical Ole Oleson. They tender a complimentary benefit to the Miners' Union hospital this afternoon.

J. Lydiott, a Toronto man, was in the city Saturday. He says in Toronto you hear nothing of B. C. but the LeRoi and the War Eagle, but when you come here you learn better. He took an option on some Slocan properties, and returned to Toronto to form a company to take them over.

The Silvertonian says the government has cut down salaries in every direction. We have not seen that Joe Martin has reduced his own salary or that of his deputy. In short none of the ministers have suffered from the pruning hook. On the contrary, another portfolio has been added.

A correspondent writes us that it would be well for the present owners of the flume to have it repaired and put in reasonably good order before they begin to think of selling it to either the city or any one else, for it is a fact, plainly to be seen, that only about one-half the water is running inside of it, a state of affairs which any practical man knows will in a very short time render it completely useless.

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."

WRITE THIS MAN.

Mr. J. J. Markle, 257 Lansdown ave., Toronto, bridge contractor, was cured by Milburn's Rheumatic Pills of a bad attack of rheumatism which laid him up in bed for weeks. He will tell you all about his cure, if you write him.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sandon Miners' Incorporation will not be responsible for any debt incurred by the directors of the Sandon Miners' Union Hospital.

JOSEPH STOCKHAM, President
Sandon Miners' Union.

NOTICE.

The Whitewater Hotel has been closed. Nelson Martin, late manager, has no authority to contract debts or collect accounts on account of said hotel.

F. RIFFLE for R. E. L. Brown.

TENDERS FOR SCHOOL-SITE.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on Monday 20th March, for two or more lots suitable for a school-site. Tenders are to describe locality offered and price, and may be left with anyone of the school board.

W. H. Lilly
A. Crawfoid } Trustees.
C. Cliffe

Sandon, March 3, 1899.

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

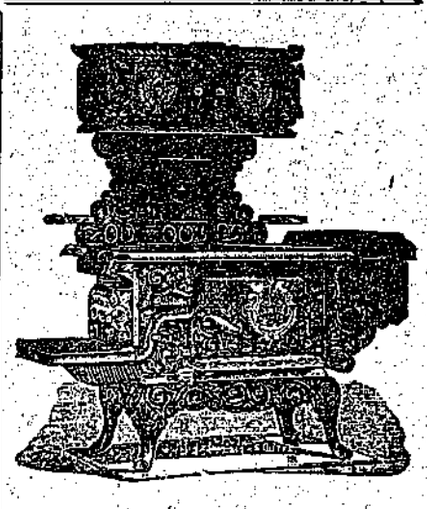
BOVRIL

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.

.CITY · CIGAR · STORE.

SMOKE Primado and La Flor de Vallues Cigars—they excell all others in flavor. All the leading brands in stock.

City Cigar Store. S. A. Mighton.



H. Byers & Co.
carry a large stock of
Ranges and Cook
Stoves,
Box and Heating
Stoves,
'Queen' Heaters, Etc.

Call and inspect our lines.

H. BYERS & CO.

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

GRIPPE'S LEGACY.

Shattered Nerves and Weakened Heart--A St. John Lady Tells About It.

Mrs. John Quigley, who resides at 30 Sheriff St., St. John, N.B., states: "Some time ago I was attacked by a severe cold, which ended up in a bad attack of La Grippe. Since that time I have never regained my health, being weak, nervous and run down.

"I suffered very much from Indigestion, accumulation of gas in the stomach, and was in almost constant distress. I doctored with some of the best physicians in this city; but got no relief until I began using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and am pleased to say that they have completely cured me.

"My appetite is restored; my nervous system has been toned up to its old-time condition, and I have no more trouble from the Indigestion and can eat anything I choose.

"I am only too glad too testify to the merits of such a marvellous remedy as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for the cure of nervousness, heart trouble, Indigestion, etc. Price 50c. a box, all druggists.

A first-class cook, experienced for many years—hotel, restaurant or boarding house. Apply Balmoral hotel, Sandon.

ALTA LODGE, NO. U. D.

A. F. AND A. M.
Regular Communion of lodge. Meets first 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.

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

All sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

Certificate of Improvments.

NOTICE.

Kitchener Fractional Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—In the Ivanhoe basin, adjoining the Admiral Nelson and Great Eastern Mineral Claims.

Take notice that I, W. S. Drewry, acting as agent for W. H. Yawkey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 5619 a, and P. J. Hickey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 55369 a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1899.

W. S. DREWRY.

NOTICE.

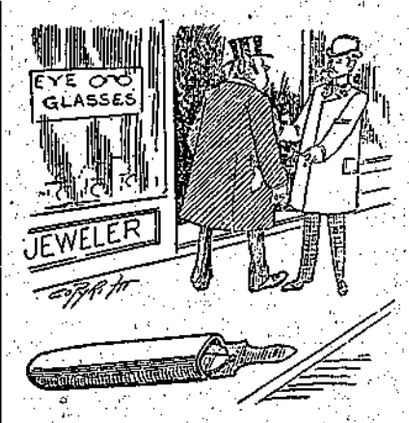
Admiral Nelson Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—In the Ivanhoe basin, adjoining the Ivanhoe, Elgin and Great Eastern Mineral Claims.

Take notice that I, W. S. Drewry, acting as agent for W. C. Yawkey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 5618 a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1899.

W. S. DREWRY.



Optical Goods
Snow Glasses
Eye Protectors
Mineral Glasses
Compasses
Gold Eyeglasses
Gold Spectacles

In fact we have spectacles from 25 cents up. Have your eyes EXAMINED FREE by an EXPERT Optician, and do not delay.

G. W. GRIMMETT, JEWELER AND 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.

NEW MANHOOD.

To you, my friend—young or old—if suffering the results of youthful folly, such as DRAINS, NIGHT LOSSES, IMPOTENCY, LAME BACK, VARICOCELE, etc., take the advice of my 30 years' experience.

DON'T USE DRUGS

when you can get nature's own simple remedy, the very essence of life itself—ELECTRICITY, The DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT for weak men is known the world over. I am the inventor. With it last year I restored many vigor to 5,000 sufferers. Little book explaining all, sent sealed free upon request, or drop in and consult me free of charge.

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

COAL COAL COAL

Having secured the agency for the Lethbridge Coal for Sandon, New Denver and Silverton, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.

Sandon Transfer Co. E. A. Cameron.