The Mining Review.

VOL. 4.—NO. ~~48~~ 48 SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901. $2.00 PER YEAR.

That Trial Was A Farce.

Witnesses Examined Were Non-committal and the Case Dismissed.

The great trial is over and such a farce! C. Hansen and Ed. Cusic were arrested and placed under bonds for unmercifully beating Mat Gray in front of a saloon on Monday night week. It was reported around town in the interval, Gray was robbed of $600. After a couple of adjournments the case came up before Judge Lilly on Tuesday, the prisoners being represented by M. L. Grimmett and F. L. Christie respectively, Gray saying he did not want a counsel. From Gray's own evidence and the stories he told in the interval, he deserved to lose all money he had; but this does not justify the treatment he received from the offenders, whoever they were. Any man who will come to town with a lot of money on him, get beastly drunk, visit the brothals and lounge around, must expect serious consequences.

At the trial, it was evident he was intimidated, and failed to tell all he knew about his assailants, for anyone knowing the people as well as Gray knew them, and who was able to walk from saloon to saloon, was sober enough to identify assailants if he wanted to do it.

However, all told, six or eight witnesses were examined, all of whom saw more or less of the fight, but there was no one who knew who struck the blows. On this point everything was a perfect blank. Generally speaking there is a rush to such fracases as that was, but in this case not one of the witnesses appears to have any curiosity, and as a consequence they could not tell anything to incriminate any one, and as a result the judge had to acquit the defendants.

It appears to us repetions of this kind are going to inaugurate Coenr d' Alene troubles where mob law will prevail. It will certainly be the case unless provincial officers are brought in to work up the cases. The people are afraid of police expenses, and, of course, one man each on night and day service cannot be everywhere at the same time.

It will now be in order for the gulchite to continue its abuse of the police officers for not securing the conviction of some one, when the Angel Gabriel could not do it with the evidence of the witnesses examined. Since the trial some people have told us so and so should have been subpoenaed as witnesses, but strange to say, they did not tell the authorities what they knew until the trial was over.

The champion lady prize fighter in a row on Friday last, instead of carrying off the stakes, was fined $20, the costs of the doctor's bill and sundry other items, by the Beak.

TO MINERAL CLAIM OWNERS

And All Others Whom It May Concern.

TAKE NOTICE That whereas the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Company have entered into an agreement to sell a certain tract of land situated in the Ainsworth Mining Division of West Kootenay District, being that certain parcel or tract of land lying to the South of the right-of-way of the Kaslo & Slocan Railway between Twelve Mile and Springer Creeks, extending southerly from said Railway for one-and-a-half miles and containing about 2880 acres.

And whereas it has been deemed advisable in the interests of Mineral Claim Owners in said area, to give them the first opportunity of purchasing the surface rights and timber on any mineral claims located therein:

THIS IS TO NOTIFY you that applications will be received for the purchase of surface rights of mineral claims located in the above described parcel of land, up to and including the 30th day of June next, after which date any area not so applied for will pass beyond the control of the above Company, as hereinbefore mentioned.

All applications should give a full description of the land applied for, and be addressed to the undersigned.

THE KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO'Y.
ROBT. IRVING, Manager.

Kaslo, B. C., May 9th, 1901.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

Now is the time to clean up your back yard.

Mrs. A. David took a trip to Spokane on Thursday.

Mrs. C. G. Baker, of New Denver, is spending a few days in town.

Chas. Band's brewery at Kaslo was slightly damaged by fire a few days ago.

If it was not for fear of being called a hayseed, we should say now is the time to plant your gardens.

There are now six patients in the hospital. During the week one patient was admitted and one discharged.

A number of our local sports went to Nelson yesterday morning to witness the Burns-Goff boxing contest.

Kaslo is taking time by the forelock and is preparing to celebrate the 24th, Victoria Day, in befitting style.

Mrs. Jas. Vallance gave a very plea sant party to a number of friends at her residence on Thursday evening.

Under the new change of time on K. & S. Ry. and Nav. Co.'s line, freight leaving Nelson arrives in Sandon 12.35.

Nelson can't play baseball while the churches are in session. The game takes too many away from the services.

The K & S. now comes in at 12:05 and leaves at 2:30, pushing through to Nelson the same evening. This will improve traffic.

Greenwood has a firm of Mining Engineer styled "Guess" Bros. It is very appropriate, for these people do considerable guessing.

Harry Nash was never known to be a singer until Sunday last, when he struck up "It's nice to be a Father." It's a bouncing young lady.

Marino has got a verdict in the famous suit arising out of a sale of the Marion claim at New Denver. Justice Irving gives some of the defendants a severe scoring

Little Edna Folliott entertained a number of her juvenile friends to a birthday party on Wednesday. The little tots enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

A fire started at New Denver Saturday night to welcome home Lowery of the Ledge, burned the residences of J. Clark and Recorder McInnes, causing a loss of some $3,000.

It is reported the money is in sight to build the Kaslo smelter. With the silver-lead bounty assured and a smelter under way at Kaslo, the Slocan mines ought to assume new life.

The Rev. Mr. Powell preached two very fine sermons in the Methodist church on Sunday. On Monday he and Mrs. Powell and Rev. and Mrs. Sanford left for the conference at Rossland.

Mrs. M. L. Grimmett took up her summer residence at New Denver on Friday last, and from the looks of things it will draw M. L. there also a large portion of his time—his holidays at least.

Kubenzie, the Russian, who raised the $7 cheque of the Emily Edith to $17, has got 18 months imprisonment for his trouble. Served him right. Why did he not raise it to $117,000, and then he would have got clear with the remark it was only a swindle.

It would be a capital idea if all our citizens cut and burned up all those pieces of board, charred timbers and other building refuse around their premises. It would much improve the looks of the premises all around and lessen the chances of accidental fires.

The ladies of the Methodist church will give another of their enjoyable socials in the Reading Room on Tuesday evening next. These gatherings have proved so entertaining to our residents that they are now eargerly looked for. The usual games will be provided and abundant refreshment served by the ladies to all who attend.

Gassy Thompson left a few days ago for Seattle.

A. W. Wright has gone east on a business trip.

Recorder McInnis, of New Denver, was in town a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Tattrie have taken up their residence at New Denver for the summer.

The school, teaching staff and scholars were photographed by R. H. Trueman on Tuesday.

All Miners' licenses expire on the 31st of this month. Don't forget to renew yours before that date.

Ernest Harrop and wife returned to Three Forks last Sunday, from an extended trip to England.

Judgement was reserved in the case of McMillan vs. Sandilands, which came up again at the Nelson assizes this week.

The majority of our merchants now close their stores at 7:30 p. m. in the evening except Saturday, when they close up at 9 o'clock.

The Emerald Duet will appear here two evenings, Sunday and Monday, 19th and 20th. They are classed among the leadding temperance lecturers.

The Bluestreak, according to Ayer's Newspaper Directory, is an Anarchist sheet. We always thought the ravings of that print savoured much of the Russian Nihilist in its views, but Canada has little cause for the existence of these murderous bomb throwers and dynamiters in her fair domain, and is a poor field for their dastardly operations.

An order of $75 and costs was granted to Dunne in the case of Davis vs. Dunne at the Nelson assizes a few days ago. This dispute arose over some misunderstanding in a lease taken on the Sunset mine near Whitewater, and came up for a hearing in the courts at Vancouver a short time ago and was set aside on the plea that as the action arose in Minneapolis the case should be tried in the courts of the United States.

Two Ledges at the Wonderful.

W. W. Warner reports having found another ledge, two feet wide, on the Wonderful, with a good showing of rich ore. This was encountered after some 150 feet of tunnel, and the men are now drifting under his direction. About two weeks ago the first discovery was made and he came up from Spokane to look into the matter. The latest find assays something like 115 ounces in silver and 70 per cent. lead. It is evident that the workings were once developed, but covered up again, for some reasons unknown, by one of the late managers. As the property has not been developed for some time the stock went down, but as considerable shipping will be done shortly the stock will go up at once. If the property turns as expected, Mr. Warner will establish for himself an enviable reputation as a successful Mining Engineer, as heretofore all attempts to locate the much sought for ledge have proved a failure. At present ten men are working on the property, and the ore is being hauled to the C. P. R. track for shipment at an early date.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following are the ore shipments from here this week:

Mine.	Tons.
Last Chance	60
Ivanhoe	40
American Boy	20
Total,	120

Shipments from McGuigan for the month of April:

Mine.	Tons.
Rambler	136
Red Fox	21
Soho	20
Total	177

Meeting of the City Council.

Mayor Pitts, Alderman Lovatt and Chief Stubbs Resign.

The regular meeting of the city council was held on Monday evening last.

The minutes of last meeting were read.

Correspondence from the Minister of Mines re flume appropriation of $2,000 was read and filed.

A letter was received from the Provincial Secretary appointing E. A. Cameron as police and license commissioner.

Lady Minto sent in a circular asking for aid to help the cottage hospital fund. It was decided not to send any money for that project at present.

E. M. Sandilands presented a communication to the effect that $195 was due him as poll tax. The amount will be paid him as soon as possible.

D. M. Thompson, of Spokane, sent in an invitation asking the citizens of Sandon to attend a demonstration to be given President McKinley in that city shortly. The city clerk made a fitting reply of thanks.

The police commissioner's report for April realized $272, the scavenger's $18.50 and the dog tax $22.

A motion was moved by Ald. Duffy suconded by Ald. Cameron, that the Mayor and city clerk be authorized to execute an assignment, under the seal of the corportion, pending monies to be devised from trade and liquor licenses as collateral security for the payment of the loan to be advanced by the Bank of Montreal, such loan not to exceed $1,500.—Carried.

A motion was passed to purchase a flag for the city hall, and a resolution appointing Geo. Waite special constable.

Mayor Pitts' resignation was read and held over until a meeting on Wednesday evening.

It was moved and seconded that all smallpox bills are to be in the clerk's hands as soon as possible, and 50 per cent. paid by July 1st.

The council then adjourned until Wednesday evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Ald. Folliott occupied the chair.

The first thing that came up at this meeting was Capt. Bernier's circular asking for funds to help to carry on a Canadian expedition to the North Pole, which was received and filed.

F. C. Sewell was selected to audit the books of the city up to April 30th.

Geo. Waite was authorized to collect all scavenger fees from now on.

The resignations of Mayor Pitts, Ald. Lovatt and Chief Stubbs were handed in and accepted.

W. H. Lilly was appointed Returning Officer, the Aldermen selecting Thursday, May 23rd, as nomination day and Wednesday following polling day.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

WHAT WILL THE KING GET?

ARRANGING ANNUITIES FOR THE KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

Interesting Bits of History About Provisions Made for England's Reigning Monarch—What Gladstone Said.

Within a few weeks Parliament will be called upon to arrange a new Civil List. If the relations between the Crown and the House of Commons were not harmonious, the question might present a serious difficulty. The question of Crown lands and small branches of hereditary revenue was made by the late Queen—following the example of William IV.—for her life only, the consideration given Parliament in exchange being an annual grant of £385,000.

Since that the Crown lands and small hereditary branches of revenue have grown largely in value, and it is a moot point with the constitutional lawyers whether the new monarch might not establish a right to receive them instead of a fixed allowance from Parliament.

TO REMOVE DOUBTS.

The property the use of which was "surrendered for the Queen's life" did not include the income of the Duchy of Lancaster, into the possession of which the new King immediately enters.

An act passed at the beginning of the reign of George IV. was entitled "An Act to remove doubts,"—the doubts being "as to the continuance of the hereditary revenues in Scotland." An Act passed in the first year of the reign of King William IV. had for its end "to repeal certain of the duties on cider in the United Kingdom, and on beer and ale in Great Britain, and to make other provision in relation thereto." The explanation is that these duties were perquisites of the Crown which on the other hand, had to bear certain charges such as salaries of Ambassadors, etc., of which it was to be relieved.

The agreement by which King William IV. gave up various emoluments in favor of a fixed income granted by Parliament was decorously stated in the Act as arising from "a desire on his part to keep his expenditure within due limits."

THE QUEEN'S INCOME.

It is curious to notice that when the proposal came before the House of Lords for fixing the late Queen's income on the terms, mentioned, Lord Brougham entered a lengthy written protest against it. His contention, which he laboured over many folios and with admirable phrases to enforce, was that the agreement ought to be renewable from time to time, because if the young Queen's life were to be long, as they all hoped and expected, circumstances might change very materially.

VOTING ANNUITIES.

The last occasion on which the provisions of the Civil List were discussed in Parliament, was in the session of 1889, when a proposal was made for a special grant of £36,000 a year for the Prince of Wales, for his convenience in making allowances to his family, the reason, of course, being that his sons had then reached an age when they required a considerable income.

Parliament had many years before voted to the Prince of Wales an annuity of £40,000 a year, on the assumption that the Duchy of Cornwall the income of which came to him as the eldest son of the Sovereign, yielded him another £60,000 yearly.

Parliament had also voted the Princess of Wales an annuity of £10,000 thus making the public income of the household of the Heir-Apparent up to 1889 the sum of £110,000 yearly. The additional annuity for £36,000 was made to the Prince of Wales instead of his children to avoid a recognition of the third generation. to this extent. Special votes had, of course, been passed in regard to the members of the late Queen's own family.

HIS GREAT SPEECH.

The debate on the grant for the indirect benefit of the Prince of Wales' family is memorable in Parliamentary annals because of the great speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in support of the proposal. He emphasized the principle that Ministers were servants of the Crown as well as servants of the people, concluding with the words: "I am not ashamed to say that in my old age I rejoice in any opportunity which enables me to testify that whatever may be thought of my opinions in general politics, I do not forget the service which I have borne for so many years to the illustrious representative of the British monarchy."

PRINTING BY DYNAMITE.

An Engineer's Experience With the Deadly Explosive.

I once saw a man drop a dynamite cartridge from his hand, said an engineer the other day. There was an explosion, and the man was blown to pieces. On another occasion I saw a case of 400 cartridges fall down a mine-shaft a distance of 1,200ft., without exploding. But that is the way with dynamite— you never know what it will do. Sometimes the slightest jar will explode it, and at others it can be thrown about in the most careless manner.

I have seen a whole cartridge of dynamite thrown into the furnace of a steam-engine, and the stuff flared up without doing any damage. I saw a man who had become excited at a burning cartridge throw it to the ground and trample on it, trying to tramp out the flames, and the man lived to tell the tale. It is of frequent occurrence that dynamite is accidentally set alight.

This happens mostly in winter. The cartridges then freeze. In that condition they are useless as far as blasting is concerned, for, whether confined or not, they simply burn. To thaw them it is necessary either to immerse them in hot water or to place them near a fire.

I once made a number of experiments to prove the downward action of dynamite. A number of blocks of iron, six inches in diameter, and three inches thick, were practised upon. An ordinary newspaper was spread over one of the blocks. A cartridge of dynamite was placed on top of the paper, and, after being connected with a fuse and covered with a heap of dirt, the charge was set off.

When the block was examined after the explosion, the print of the paper was distinctly impressed into the surface of the iron. The reason was that the paper where the printers' ink had touched it was harder than the rest of the paper, and by the incredibly hard and sudden blow struck by the dynamite the imprint of the shape of the letters was made as plainly on the iron as if it had been cheese.

GOOD CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE.

To the many good stories about Lord Brampton, better remembered as Sir Henry Hawkins, there is apparently no end.

Here is one. On a certain day he happened to arrive at a railway station, and was at once accosted by a rough fellow, who seemed very anxious to assist him in handling his baggage.

Struck with his friendliness, Sir Henry said, You seem very desirous of helping me, my friend.

That's what I am, sir, replied the man. You see, sir, once you did me a good turn.

Yes? asked the judge. When and where pray?

Well, said the fellow, it was when you 'ung Crooked Billy. Me an' Billy onct was pals, but we fell out, and Billy says as 'ow next time 'e dropped eyes on me 'e'd do for me with a knife. I knowed Billy, and knowed 'e'd do as 'e said; and so 'e would, sir, if you 'adn't 'ung him in time. So I'd like to do you a good turn, too, Sir 'Enry.

STORIES OF THE THRONE

ABOUT HER LATE MAJESTY AND HER SON KING EDWARD.

The Victorian Era in Figures—Interesting Relations About His Majesty King Edward—Personal Items.

The Victorian Era has taken its place in history. It dawned at twenty minutes past two on the morning of June 20, 1837, and closed at half-past six on the evening of January 22, 1901. It lasted 23,223 days, 557,386 full hours 33,443,170 minutes, and 2,006,590,200 seconds. All but 546 1-2 hours of it were in the nineteenth century. It helps us to realize the importance of the Victorian Era in history when we remember that only thirty reigns of the same length would take us back to Julius Caesar.

SAID SHE WAS DEAD.

Four years ago one of the best known papers in Paris came out with the startling story that Queen Victoria was dead, and that she had been dead for eighteen years! It was asserted that the Queen's death had been kept secret for reasons of State, and that only two or three persons in the Empire knew the secret. Her Majesty, it was said, was personated on certain occasions by a woman of humble origin who bore a striking resemblance to her.

The Duke of Norfolk must have been obliged to smile at himself in his capacity of dictator to the ladies of England on the matter of mourning. He has been a widower for some years, and his sisters who are his only feminine advisers, belong to a group of ladies who observe, on religious principles, an almost quaker-like plainness of dress.

WHAT THE KING OWNS.

It is understood that the King will vacate Malborough House, with which he has been so long associated, and that the building will be occupied by the Heir-Apparent. Built on the site of the ancient pheasantry of St. James' Palace, from designs by Wren, for the great Duke of Marlborough, it was first occupied in 1710.

The King is proprietor of the beds of all British tidal rivers, such as the Thames, the Mersey, the Tyne, and others. He also owns that part of the shore all around the coast line which lies between high and low water mark.

WHY NOT KINGDOMS?

Queen Elizabeth was commonly spoken of as Queen of Virginia. Virginia and Carolina were kingdoms under the Stuarts. Massachusetts was recognized as a "sister kingdom" by Cromwell's Parliament. Nova Scotia was also a kingdom. It is suggested in the London Times that Canada, Australia, and New Zealand should be raised to the dignity of Kingdoms.

King Edward VII. is the first British monarch since the days of James II. who has taken a personal interest in golf. His Majesty has held the captaincy of St. Andrews; he has several times taken part in a game at Cannes; and he has enjoyed a game on one or two private links, more particularly on that of the Grand Duke Michael, in the home counties. Hence it is that the proposal is already being made that at a suitable moment his Majesty should be asked to associate himself with the game in the most distinguished honorary capacity possible.

NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE.

A Paris correspondent relates a curious episode in the life of King Edward when Prince of Wales, which but for a providential circumstance, would have resulted in his death. The Prince had engaged a box for the evening at the Odeon Theatre, and ordered dinner for himself and a friend at the Restaurant Foyot, which is situated at the back of the theatre.

Two hours before the play, the Prince received a visit from the Prince de Poix, who was so full of praise of a play which was to be represented that evening at the Opera that the Prince of Wales renounced going to the Odeon, countermanded the dinner, and dined at his hotel.

At the time when the Prince would have been seated at the Restaurant Foyot a bomb exploded under the table which was reserved for him. The well-known author, Laurent Tailhade, who was seated at the next table was seriously wounded by a splinter, and lost the sight of one eye. The criminal was never discovered, and so far as the Prince was concerned the police judged it advisable to keep silence.

THE BEST WAY.

First Lady Passenger—If that window is not opened this minute I know I shall die.

Second Ditto—Who opened that window? If it is not shut, I shall die, I'm sure.

Philosophical Gentleman—Conductor please keep that window open till one of these ladies dies, then shut it and give the other an opportunity to quit this vale of tears.

Pale, Anaemic Young Women.

Anaemia, or thin, watery blood, is increasing to an alarming extent among the school girls and young women of our land. Pale gums, tongue, and eyelids, muscular weakness, inability for exertion, deficient appetite, impaired digestion, short breath, palpitation of the heart, attacks of vomiting, swooning, hysteria, and irregularities of the feminine organs are among the unmistakable symptoms of anaemia or poor quality of blood.

Anaemic Persons are frequently said to be going into a decline, and as a fact do usually contract consumption or some fatal constitutional disease if they neglect to restore normal vigor. Fresh air, sunlight, moderate exercise, and the regular use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food after each meal will restore new vitality to the body and new color to the cheek of any anaemic person. Gradually and thoroughly it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and wins back perfect health and strength.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or postpaid from Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's last and complete Receipt Book and Household Physician.

HOUSEHOLD.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Stuffed Roast Rib.—First the "critter" should never be over eight or 10 months old. Have the ribs taken whole, that is, fast together, from one side, drop them into a kettle with about two quarts boiling water already seasoned with salt, pepper and sage, and a small cup of meat prepared as for sausage. Boil 15 minutes, turning several times to have each part scalded alike, and then take out the rib, roll and wind with a cord. Take one quart dry bread crumbs, moisten with broth from the kettle, adding all of the chopped meat and a lump of butter the size of an egg. Mix all thoroughly together, and fill the roll, pressing it closely. Place the roll in baking pan with the balance of the broth from the kettle, adding a little more water if necessary, and bake in a moderate oven one and one-half hours, turning frequently, unless a covered pan is used. When done, take out upon a platter, cut and remove the cord, when a thin, sharp knife may be run through between the ribs, and the roll still kept intact. Garnish with fresh cress or in any desired way.

A Cheap Stew.—Take a sausage, apiece for each member of the family, remove the casings, tear in bits, and fry slightly in the kettle before adding water, then take all kinds of vegetables you like, using your judgment as to what amount may be required for your family, slice them and cook until done. Then add a little floured water for thickening. You can have dumplings by putting them into a steamer over this stew when it first boils, and letting them remain until the stew is done, which will be in about 30 minutes.

To Cook Fish.—A nice way to cook any small fish is to clean thoroughly, and parboil for five minutes. Take some light brown paper and make for each fish a case large enough to slip the fish in, and about two inches longer than the fish. Secure them with a few stitches of white thread. Melt some butter, or use a little pure olive oil, and brush each case over with it. Place a fish in each case and bake in a hot oven 10 minutes. The ends of the cases should be closed by folding the paper over. In the meantime make the following sauce: Chop six small mushrooms, three shalots, a little parsley and place these all finely minced in a saucepan with one ounce butter, three tablespoons water, and a pinch of pepper and salt. Boil for five minutes, and add the piece of a lemon. More sauce may be made, if required, following the proportions given. Remove the fish from the oven, open one end of the case, and introduce one dessertspoon salt. Reclose, and after all are treated in the same manner, bake for 20 minutes. In serving, place upon a platter and with a sharp knife remove the stitches in the case, but allow the fish to remain on the oiled paper. Garnish with parsley or cresses.

Cinnamon Buns.—In one and a half pints warm milk dissolve two yeast cakes, add half cup each of sugar and butter, a pinch of salt, one egg and cinnamon to flavor. Mix with enough flour to make a soft dough. Let rise over night, and in the morning, roll out one-half inch thick in long strips. Spread melted butter over it, and sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar. Roll up, flatten a little and cut into slices three-fourths of an inch wide. Place on greased tins, cut side up, let rise and bake in a moderate oven.

Grated nutmeg may be used if cinnamon is disliked.

Apple Custard Pie.—Two raw apples, one cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, a generous grating of nutmeg, two eggs and one cup milk. Select juicy apples of a mild flavor, pare and grate. Cream the butter and sugar and add the spice, the beaten yolks of the egg, the milk, and the grated apple. Line a plate with a crust, fill with the custard, and bake until firm. Beat the whites of the eggs and add two tablespoons sugar, pile it lightly over the pie, and color it delicately.

New England Pudding.—Cut into thin slices half loaf brown bread and quarter loaf white bread. Butter each slice liberally. Arrange in a buttered pudding dish until the dish is half full, then pour a rich custard over them. Let the custard soak well in the bread before baking. Set the dish into one containing water and bake slowly.

Chocolate Wafers.—Melt chocolate until smooth over boiling water, then stir stiff with confectioner's sugar, so it can be rolled out and flavor with vanilla. Roll thin into wafers.

Tart Apple Pie.—Select small, tart, ripe apples, wipe, core, and cut them in halves. Line a shallow dish with crust, then place the apples upon the paste with the skin side down and fill the cavities with sugar, mixed with a little salt and lemon juice. Add about two tablespoons cold water. Bake until the apples are soft and when nearly ready to serve, cover with a meringue made of the whites of eggs well beaten and three tablespoons powdered sugar. Place in the oven and color a light brown.

BED SPREADS.

The newest thing in the line of bed covering is the hospital spread. It is of crinkled cotton, really a cotton crepon. It launders as easily as a sheet and does not need to be ironed. If you have difficulty in procuring the wide hospital cloths, get the ordinary white cotton crepon, and machine-stitch together the two widths. A valance of the crepon is often used around the bottom of the bed. Medium-sized, oblong pillows are used without a bolster. Or you may use the stiff roll the width of the bed that is covered to match the spread and taken off at night to make way for pillows. Hemstitched linen pillow-cases, with an embroidered monogram or initial at one end, in the centre, just above the hem, are considered the very nicest pillow dressing. Where inexpensive cotton cases are used, embroidered linen shams are still considered in good taste. Marseilles spreads ar emuch used, and lace over silk, or ribbon and lace spreads and shams are liked by some; though it can never be regarded as really wise and hygienic to use any sort of bed coverlet that cannot take a frequent turn at the laundry. Linen spreads in tints to match a bedroom color scheme are pretty, useful and inexpensive. The linen that is used for bedspreads does not come sheeting width; 40 inches is the widest. A spread would require at least a width and a half.

Tidies are not much used nowadays. In the first place, wooden furniture is much in vogue, and requires no protection; and in the second place, the craze for good grooming, which means such fastidious care of hands and hair, has rather done away with the necessity of protection. Tidies actually came in vogue with the once dreadful fashion of using hair oil, and now that oily hair is considered a criminal offence, the day of the tidy is passing.

WOULD TAKE NO CHANCES.

An old lady went to a station a little way out of the city and asked when the next train would go to Glasgow. Twelve-fifteen, said the ticket clerk. It was then 9 a.m. Shortly afterwards the woman came again and asked the same question. Same reply. At ten o'clock the same question, same answer, and so on at intervals of thirty minutes, until 11.30. Then the man was vexed.

Madam, he said, no train will pass this station—express, passenger or goods—to Glasgow, or from Glasgow, until 12.15.

Oh, responded the old lady, much relieved; then I think I'll be safe to gang across the line.

Plans have been adopted by the Temperance Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church for a national campaign of education on the temperance question.

SONS OF CANADA'S WEST.

KING EDWARD AND THE STRATHCONA HORSE.

A. G. Hales, the Australian Word Painter, Describes the Scene at King Edward's Reception to the Strathconas.

The following fine appreciation of the Strathcona Horse is penned by A. G. Hales in the London Daily News:

"The white untrodden snow lay thinly on the sweet grass, like a mantle of finest lace across the face of finest beauty. Buckingham Palace, weather-stained and soiled, seemed amidst that unstained handiwork of nature like some scarred veteran fresh from the wars, girdled by girls. The clouds that all the morning draped the sky rolled suddenly asunder, and the cold sun shone down and silvered everything it touched. It flashed on steel, and played amid the plumes of mighty soldiers; it touched the King, and added something to his kingly state; it fell around our Queen caressingly. Her black-robed figure flanked by snow-crowned terraces, added a touch of pathos to the scene that brought back other memories. I looked around, and saw the faces of men whose hands have helped to make our Empire's history. Roberts was there, keen, quick and bright, his every action full of vigorous life; no mincing step, no shuffling, dawdling gait, his step was like his tongue, brisk, bold and sharp, seeming to tell of years of work still stored in that small frame should England need it. Buller was standing by, his great stature making the earl look smaller by comparison, and quite a host of lesser men were crowding round the King. I heard

THE ROLL OF DRUMS,

the quick command, the rattle of rifles as they rose and fell, then our Canadian cousins who had fought for us against the Boers moved up to meet the King. How proud they looked, those close-knitted men, dressed in their plain khaki, no ornaments, no trappings, no man-milinery — they looked like men well fit to hold a nation's flag, and hold it high, in time of storm and strife. There was no swagger in their steps; each soldier moved as if he knew that every hill in Africa, if they had tongues, would bear him witness that he'd borne himself in battle like a man. If Canada has more like these, then she is rich indeed. The King unrolled his colour, and, advancing, gave it to an officer so plainly dressed he might have been a simple private of the line. Then Edward, King of England, spoke

TO THOSE BRAVE MEN,

and in his country's name, thanked them for service rendered. Again the throbbing drums spoke out, and each Canadian, leaning on his rifle, gazed at the standard as it fluttered in the sunshine. Their glancing eyes were full of quiet pride, they were not untried boys going to try their strength, but men of valor, who had measured hearts and arms against a foe as brave as any England's sons had ever faced; they looked at that proud flag as steadily as they had looked into the throat of death on African soil, yet, in their very calmness, one could read the title to their strength. No need to ask if they will rally round the colour of the King if they are ever needed. The day may come when foes will stretch out their hands

TO REACH THAT STANDARD,

but I am not judge of men if foreign hands will never grip that flag whilst women live to give such men to Canada as those who won it. Once more the warlike music flooded the air with sound that fired the blood, then over the terrace came an old man, whose white beard rivalled the snow on which he trod. He reached the spot where Alexandra stood, and bowed before the Queen; then turning walked towards the King, and Edward met him with extended hand, and gave him a kindly greeting, whilst Roberts, Buller, and a dozen more vied with each other to do him honour. It was the man who raised the regiment, the loyal Strathcona, whose name the regiment bears, and if he leaves no other monument his name will live in English hearts when many another name has been forgotten. The King and that old man stood side by side, and the sunbeams chased the shadows from the snow, the flag, rich in its wealth of colouring, flaunted bravely in the breeze, then all the echoes rang and rang again to the cheering of our sons who come to us across the seas."

WHY PAY HIGH RENT.

A labourer rented, near Foxford, Ireland, what was called by courtesy a "cottage." He demanded a reduction of his rent, but this was firmly refused. He therefore went to the Land Courts, and stated his case, describing his "mansion" as a place where he could not lie down at full length unless he put his feet out of the place left for a window, and thus he caught cold.

He was asked to give the judge some better idea of the size of his dwelling.

Pat scratched his head for a moment, then his eyes twinkled, and he answered:

Well, me lord, av I happened to furget me, latchkay, I could put down me hand through the chimbley, and raise the latch o' the dure!

SHE DID NOT GO.

The following is an exact copy of a letter received by a young lady who wished to spend a holiday in a small country town, and advertised for a room:—

"Dear Miss,—We think we kin sute you with room and bord, if you prefer to be where there is musick. I play the fiddell, my wife the orgin, my dotter Jule the akordion, my dotter Mary the bango, my son Hen the gittar, my son Jim the floot and kornet, and my son Clem the base-drum, while all of us sings hims, in which we would be glad to have you take part, both vocal or instrumental, if you play on anything. We play by ear, an' when we all git started there is real musick in the air. Let us know if you want to come here to bord."

A FAIR TEST.

A gentleman was once being taken over an idiot asylum. He asked an attendant how they knew when an idiot was considered to be sufficiently restored to sanity to be discharged.

Oh, said the attendant, it is easily managed. We take them into a yard where there are several troughs. We turn on the taps and then give the idiots buckets to bale out the water and empty the troughs. Many of them keeps baling away while the tap keeps running, but them that isn't idiots stops the tap.

"A Woman; in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, & hard to please—
There is certainly one thing that will
please you if you get it, & that is
Monsoon Ceylon-ka
Lead packets — All grocers—

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901.

THE PRICE OF LEAD.

While all this talk of "Smelter Trouble" is going on it is not unlikely that the low price of lead in England has more to do with the mining difficulty than anything else. While the American smelters can buy lead in Mexico, produced by cheap labor, as cheaply as they do, they will always have lead for export, and must take the price for it that prevails in England, no matter whether they buy on New York or London quotations. This being the case, it must be apparent they cannot be over anxious to buy British Columbia ores, especially those carrying a high lead value, while the London market is low. For the last six years lead has ranged between £9 and £22,($42.65 and $106.70), less all charges, for the long ton of 2240 lbs. This has rendered value range very wide, but the average has perhaps been $3.00. It is now down to $2 60 per 100 lbs, or 40 cents below the average. This of itself is sufficient to make even the American smelter trust scary apart altogether from any prejudice against British Columbia ores.

It may not be out of place in this connection, to say the proposed bounty of $5.00 per ton by the Dominion government, for refining in this province, when in force will not cure all this. It will only give the refiner a certain 25 cents per 100 lbs. on his operations, with which to supplement what he can get in London or wherever else he may be disposed to sell, and even this would not bring the present price up to the average of the past few years. However, with a refinery in our midst and plenty of smelters close to the mines, reducing the cost of freight and treatment, our mines would be in comparatively as good a shape as the owners across the lines, with one marked exception, which amounts to considerable. As the American duties are high, bullion from outside cannot easily compete with the product in the States. The trust then need not sell to American manufacturers below a fair figure, that is the supply would be making the market instead of the demand, as the phrase generally goes, and the excess could be slaughtered abroad at whatever could be got for it. Even if the Canadian government were to put up the duties on bullion and manufactures, it would not even up things with the conditions across the lines, as the Canadian market is so limited, that the excess over demand forced to take a low price would still hold it down to a low average. In view of all the circumstances the best thing to do is to lessen as far as possible by advanced methods the cost of production, freight and treatment, and the boldest front possible will be advanced to meet all conditions of the market.

The late letting out of so many men at so many mines around Sandon is a great misfortune at this juncture. A few months ago we had a labor strike that virtually tied up the business for a twelve month, when money should have been made by all classes, as prices of the metals were good, and the mines were in excellent shape for work. As soon as this strain was finished and good times appeared in sight again, a fire came that swept away all the capital possessed by nearly all in business, and left many in debt besides. With most commendable courage the people set to work again, put up suitable business places and were getting ready to square themselves with the world when the smelter difficulty appears on the scene and blasts all hopes of immediate success. It is most regretable for the welfare of the country at large, to say nothing of the people of the city that this should be the case. Sandon has to-day as good mining surroundings as exist in the country—a dozen properties that if worked under favorable surroundings would be regular dividend payers—and still its business for the past three years has been harrassed continually by these adverse conditions. There is no question but that the wrongs will yet be righted, and that the place has a successful business before it. There is, of course, the old proverb that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," but we are satisfied that many of those who stood these adversities so long will yet stand them longer and eventually come out all right. The ores around the city must be mined, and the operations necessary will employ a staff of men that will give the place the success so many have in years past been patiently anticipating.

BABY LAUGH

It belongs to health, for a baby, to eat and sleep, to laugh and grow fat.

But fat comes first; don't ask a scrawny baby to laugh; why even his smile is pitiful! Fat comes first.

The way to be fat is the way to be healthy. Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the proper food, if he needs it; but only a little at first.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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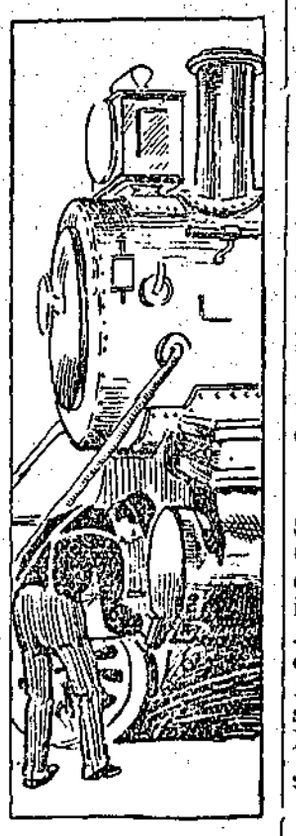
Just a little oil on the engine at the right time may mean the difference between life and deat to the passengers and crew. What oil is to the friction of the delicate parts of th engine, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to the delicate organs of the body. It eases their labor, prevents the loss of power and waste of energy caused by friction. Many a man who was all run down, whose limbs ached when he walked, whose back ached when he laid down, who breathed with difficulty, and coughed constantly, has been perfectly cured by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach and heals weak lungs.



Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," nor any medicine called "just as good" by the dealer.

Mr. Chas. Hunwick, of Lenox, Macomb Co., Mich., writes: "I have never felt better in my life than I do now. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery right along. I can now walk quite well with a cane, and hope to throw even that away before long, and as I have had to use crutches for nearly two years, I think I am doing fine. I do not cough now and I can sleep like a school boy. You must know that I have been treated in two hospitals and by three doctors besides, and received no benefit; so I think your medicine the only medicine for me."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser in paper cover, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The probabilities are that the government proposition to bonus refineries will include nickle and copper as well as silver and lead, which is only right and fair. The next step should be such a measure of protection as will lead to the production in Canada of nickle, copper and lead manufactures for export as well as home consumption. It is a noted fact that none of the countries in the world at present advanced, commenced to spring into greatness until they employed their population in converting their raw materials into manufactures for export as well as home demands. It is always wisdom in employing our people and others who come to reside with us in all the arts for which we have the raw materials, instead of allowing them to go abroad for employment and swell the population of the countries to which they emigrate.

The prospectors of Nelson are forming a union for protective purposes. If all the prospectors of the province were to form one grand union, and compel the government to give them a portion of the $5,000,000 borrowed to assist them in development of their properties, they would be taking a step in the right direction. There is no reason why the government should not assist in developing mines as well as developing railways and other institutions.

Some of our exchanges are copying a foolish paragraph from the Anarchist print up street to the effect that the City of Sandon is likely to become disincorporated. If our neighbor will put his hand in his pocket and draw out about $16,000 with which to pay off the city debt, and then get a majority of the ratepayers to sign a petition to the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council praying for a dissolution of our corporate bonds, it can probably be got. We, however, know of no other way by which it can be secured.

The Noble Five slide made its annual appearance on Friday afternoon, the 3rd inst. Some greenie was verdant enough to advise the Nelson Miner the slide threatened to shut up several of the mines. As a matter of fact these slides come down every year. It sometimes happens that men are unfortunate enough to be caught in them; but it seldom happens that other damage is done. Generally speaking all the mine buildings, workings, &c. are out of their track, so that beyond the stoppage of work for a few days for the clearance of snow when it is in the way, no further injury is done to mining. The slide at the Idaho was of considerable proportions, and stopped work a few days to effect a clearance of snow.

Commencing May 2nd from Owen Sound, May 5th from Fort William, the Canadian Pacific Ry. upper lake steamers will resume regular trips on following schedule: From Owen Sound s s Alberta, Tuesday; s s Athabasca, Thursday; s s Manitoba, Saturday. From Fort William, s s Athabasca, Sunday; s s Manitoba, Tuesday; s s Alberta on Friday.

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E. A. Cameron.

Notes on Zinc Smelters

In Conjunction With the Refining of Silver and Lead.

(By R. C. Campbell-Johnson in Mining Record)

Boards of Trade, City Councils and other public bodies in British Columbia are petitioning government to offer a bonus to bring about the establishment of a desilverizing plant for the pig lead produced. It is the common belief that by the establishment of a refinery the interests of the lead miner will be best protected against the rapacity of the American Lead Trust. It is not considered that the lead mines by building their own smelters can save treatment costs and transportation rates to a large extent, as the copper mines in the Boundary country are doing.

Also through the want of metallurgical advice the general public is ignorant of the methods, costs, difficulties, etc., in desilverizing lead. There are only two methods employed at present to desilverize lead. Both were invented in Britain, one by Hugh L. Pattinson, a mechanical lading process, and nearly obsolete by reason of its excessive costs; the other by Alexander Parkes. Parkes' process, and its modifications employ zinc, for which silver has a greater affinity than lead. Roughly speaking, one pound of spelter is required to extract each ounce of silver from a ton of pig lead. This brings the question of a lead refinery down to the point, that a zinc smelter plant must first be established near the lead smelters. This is a fact since spelter today is quoted in the vicinity in value round $4.00 per cental, or $80.00 per short ton in New York, to over $100.00 per ton delivered in the Kootenays. Is a zinc smelter practical in the Kootenays today with high cost of labor and material? A metallurgist will say, No! Let us look over the different methods of zinc smelting.

Take the Belgian and Silesian methods adopted at Swansea, in Europe, and the States.

The mixtures to make the retorts or pots used has long been a jealously guarded secret, and the pots cost in Swansea £3 10 ($17 50) apiece. From the number used in a total furnace, say 160, or whatever the metallurgist may design, and from the comparatively few reheatings they will last through, hence expense renders these methods impossible in British Columbia. In Swansea lately they have gone back to the old English method, with modifications, and use pots similar to those utilized in the smelting of steel. These cost £2 (10.00) apiece there, and would have to be imported to the Kootenays. We hear a rumour of a new method being perfected today at Joplin, but have as yet no details of success. This is an enameled iron tube, which is claimed to halve the cost of zinc metallurgy. Anyhow, these few references to zinc metallurgy will point to the costs being too great at present to allow of the erection of a zinc refinery in the west.

Next, supposing we could erect a zinc smelter and overcome these difficulties, what about our zinc ore supply? Swansea for their zinc works try to procure carbonates and silicates of zinc free from silver. Failing this they take the sulphides (blendes) free of silver.

Rates used to allow them to buy the Missouri ores concentrated to from 54 to 60 yer cent. zinc. Rates are now nearly prohibitive and these ores are locally smelted at Joplin and St. Louis. The Swansea smelters are short of supplies, and have to take blendes carrying silver. This is why they have gone back to the old English method, leaving five per cent. of lead in their mixtures, to partly obviate the loss of silver in the violatilization of the zinc.

Now, what class of zinc ores would B. C. supply and how are they being treated in Britain and the European continent? All zinc ore in B.C. are sulphides, highly argentiferous, considered by metallurgists unadaptable for saving zinc.

These ores are bought and Mr. A. S. Murray's process of salt caking is used. This is to melt the ores with salt cake, and so throw a zinc top and lead bottom, the lead, after repeating the process many times, taking all the silver, and the zinc is thrown away in the slag. The zinc contents are not paid for. This shows how the leading metallurgists treat our zinc ores where the alkali and labor are cheap.

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and many others.

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Bookseller and Stationer,

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The Tragedy of St. Mark's Steeple.

Do you know, sir, I can never look at that steeple without turning cold all over, although it's nearly forty years since it happened—and the old man pointed towards the distant city, where the tall, slender spire of St. Mark's, rising higher than the rest was silhouetted against the glow of the setting sun, whose last rays made the gilded vane on the summit burn as with fire.

It's forty years since, he continued; but it might have been yesterday, so vivid is the horror of it; but come inside, and I'll tell you all about it.

She was young enough then, and as bonny a girl as there was in all Warwickshire, which I don't think there was a plainer, more awkward lad than myself in the whole county. But I loved her—as a dozen others did—only I don't think they could ever have loved her quite as I did; and, if I wasn't a beauty, I had muscles of iron and nerves of steel, and "Steeplejack Jim," was known for fifty miles round.

She would never let on that she cared for me; she was too artful a puss for that, but I thought I had a chance, and I went for it for all I was worth. She used to drive me mad with jealousy, flirting with this man and smiling on that, until I could have killed the whole lot. But I never let her see it; I was much too deep for that.

Only let a girl know you're jealous and she'll make your life a—well a torment, just for the love of teasing and showing her power on you. I always came up smiling; and she couldn't understand it; but it conquered her in the end; and for nearly forty years, bless her, she's been the sweetest, most loyal wife a man ever had.

But this is an old story, you say; and so it is, but still it's always new—and I'll get on to the tragedy quite soon enough.

The only man I was really afraid of was my partner Jack—Jack Harding—as fine a young fellow as you ever saw in your life, tall and straight as a lath; and with a face like a young god; but he was a bit inclined to be wild, and that's a fatal thing in my line. Ruth was fonder of him than of all the others—what girl could help it?—and if he'd only played his cards well, he might have had her, without giving any of us a look in.

But jealousy! Why, my worst attacks were mildness itself compared with Jack's—and he couldn't conceal them as I did. He had some Spanish blood in his veins, I always thought—he looked like a Spaniard—and if she even smiled at another man his eyes flashed as if he would strike them both dead; and more than once he lost his temper, and said things to her that no girl would stand, least of all Ruth.

Well, to come to the point, I soon saw that the prize rested between him and me; and though I thought my chance was small enough, I wasn't going to lose her for want of asking.

If I live to be a hundred I shall always remember that evening when I asked her if I had a chance, and if she could marry a clumsy, ugly man like me. "Chance?" she said, as she looked up at me roguishly out of her blue eyes. "Why, Jim, you donkey, you've got every chance, and if you hadn't been blind you'd have seen it months ago," and then she laughed, a kind of hysterical laugh, and hid her blushes on my shoulder.

Well, sir, if she'd knocked me down I couldn't have been more surprised—it was all so sudden and unexpected; but I had the presence of mind to put my arm round her and to draw her face up to mine and kiss it; and then—why sir, there wasn't a man in England half as happy as me.

"But what about Jack?" I said, when I'd come to a bit. "About Jack!" she said, archly; "well, when you say you're tired of me, I'll begin to think about him—if I live long enough."

When Jack heard of it he went mad—clean mad—swore he would kill us both, and flung himself into a wild orgie of drink and dissipation. I saw next to nothing of him for weeks, and when we met he passed on the other side of the road, without looking at me. Of course I was sorry for him, but it was the luck of war, or rather of love, and I had played my cards honourably; while I was far too busily and happily occupied to have any fears for what he might do to me.

Then one day he seemed completely changed; came to me with an outstretched hand and asked my pardon saying that I'd won fairly, and wishing me luck. But somehow I didn't like the looks of him, and didn't trust him; and I had good ground for my distrust, as I was soon to prove. During his drinking bout I had to hire an assistant for any job that came my way; but when he offered to join me again I took him on just as if nothing had happened.

My little girl was very nervous about me now that I was so much to her, and begged me to give up steeple-climbing and work on solid ground; but there is more money in the air, for me, at any rate; and as I wanted to save for that little nest I had in view, I thought I would stick to my steeples a little longer.

Then came the job that cost Jack his life and nearly cost me mine—regilding the vane on the top of St. Mark's steeple. How well I remember that morning, a bright, fresh morning in May, when everything—my heart included—seemed to dance for joy of living and loving. I found time to run round to see my little girl before beginning work, and found her sad and tearful.

She had dreamt the previous night that she saw me fighting with a man in mid-air, and then all at once I fell down, and struck the earth with a sickening thud at her very feet. "Don't go to-day, Jim," she pleaded as the tears chased each other down her cheeks; "I know something will happen to you."

In vain I argued and chaffed, and when at last I tore myself away with a promise to run in in the evening, she covered her face with her hands and stood motionless at the door till I was out of sight, as if shutting some horrid spectacle from her eyes.

Jack was specially cheerful when I joined him—too gay, I thought, as I saw the reckless light in his eyes, and thought he had been drinking.

"You lucky dog," he said, as he slapped me on the shoulder. "You've been to see Ruth, I know; and her kiss is warm on your lips. Ah, well, I shall have my turn of luck some day—maybe sooner than you think!"

"I hope so, too, my lad," I said, sympathetically, as we set to work; "and the sooner the better."

A few hours later we were suspended, one on each side of the steeple, a couple of hundred feet above the pigmies that were crawling beneath us. We were both busy as we could be, gilding the ball from which the vane sprang—Jack on one side and me on the other.

Each of us was standing on a tiny platform, little larger than the seat of a chair, with a sheer, dizzy drop of nearly seventy yards beneath us; and each, for additional safety, was attached to the steeple by a life-line running under his arms.

Jack had not spoken a word for nearly an hour; but I thought nothing of that, as we were working against time, and the darkness was beginning already to creep over the sky. You know when you're working at that height, removed as it were from all the world, and with nothing but silence above and around you, the slightest noise sends a shock through a man, however strong his nerves may be.

You can imagine then, how startled I was when all at once I heard a loud shriek of laughter, almost as it seemed at my very ear. There was something uncanny about it, too, that set my heart thumping and my flesh creeping as they had never done before, or since.

When the laugh ceased and silence came again as an awful relief I said: "What's the joke, Jack? Don't keep it to yourself."

"Joke!" he said, "I should think it would be a joke. I was fancying you shooting down like a stone to the pavement down there, and what Ruth would think when she saw the pieces."

"What a rummy idea!" I answered, with affected coolness, though my heart was beating faster than ever, and seemed as if it would suffocate me. "But I'm going down a little slower than that as soon as I've finished this bit of work. But pull yourself together, Jack, and get your gold on, and then we'll soon be down there on our two legs."

"No, sir!" he shouted, "I'm going to have a race with you to the bottom, and who ever gets there first Ruth can have. Come on; now for a jump together."

As he said this he craned his head round the corner of the steeple to get a look at me, and a single glance at his wild eyes showed me that the man was raving mad, and that I was alone in mid-air with a maniac, who hated me and would certainly kill me if he could.

I was powerless. If I called for help I might be heard, but who could come to my assistance poised as I was at such a giddy height above the world? And in a single moment I might be in the throes of a life-and-death struggle with a man quite as strong as myself and made ten times stronger by madness.

He was slowly and surely working round towards me, and there was not a moment to waste. Something must be done quickly, and everything depended on keeping cool. In a moment I had eased the hitch of the line round my hand, and was swinging round to meet him. Before he had time to protect himself I had seized him by the throat and had forced him down on his saddle-board.

But it was only for a moment, for, strong as I was, my strength was as a child's compared with his. With a wrench he was free, and had flung his powerful arms around my chest and was squeezing the very life out of me.

In vain I struggled, as we swung backward and forward against the face of the steeple. I tried to call out, but my voice stuck in my throat, my eyes felt as if they were being forced out of my head, and my breath came in convulsive gasps. All the time, amid the horrible silence, broken only by the creaking of the ropes and the grating of the saddle against the steeple, his eyes were glaring into mine and his hot breath was on my face.

I felt my senses rapidly leaving me, when my hand, by accident struck my tool-box and instinctively as it were clutched a wrench. With a last effort I raised my hand, struck him with all my remaining strength full on the temple—and then I remembered no more.

When I came to myself I was lying in bed, and Ruth's eyes were looking down on me with just such a look in them as an angel's might have; but she said no word and I sank into unconsciousness again.

It was weeks before I was about again or heard what happened after all became dark about me on the top of the steeple. It seems the struggle had been seen by the people in the street below; an excited crowd had gathered, but they could do nothing but look and wonder and wait. They had seen me strike Jack and then fall back senseless in the saddle as his arms released me; and then, to their horror, they had seen him slip off his platform and drop like a stone, rebounding off the steeple, and fall a shattered heap on the stone pavement almost at their feet. He must have slipped his life-line in the struggle—but luckily mine saved me, and with great difficulty I was safely lowered down and carried home.

Well! there's little more to tell. They buried poor Jack; and three months later the wedding-bells were ringing for me and the sweetest bride that ever brought a man from the gates of death back to a life that has been all sunshine.

SNAKES AND BEASTS.

During the year 1899 no less than 24,621 human beings were killed by the bites of venomous snakes in India. The number was larger than in several preceding years because, it is thought, of the floods, which drove the snakes to the high lands where the homesteads are situated. Wild beasts during the same year destroyed 2,966 human lives, tigers being responsible for 899 of the victims, wolves for 338, leopards for 327, while the remaining 1,402 were killed by bears, elephants, hyenas, jackals, crocodiles and other animals. The destruction of cattle amounted to 89,238 killed by wild beasts, and 9,449 by snakes. These statistics are from the government report of India.

MISERY AND HEALTH

A STORY OF DEEP INTEREST TO ALL WOMEN.

Relating the Sufferings of a Lada Who Has Experienced the Agonies That Afflict So Many of Her Sex—Passed Through Four Operations Without Benefit.

Throughout Canada there are thousands and thousands of women who undergo daily pains—sometimes bordering on agony—such as only women can endure in uncomplaining silence. To such the story of Mrs. Frank Evans, of 33 Frontenac street, Montreal, will bring hope and joy, as it points the way to renewed health and certain release from pain. Mrs. Evans says: "I feel that I ought to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other suffering woman. I am now twenty-three years of age, and since my eleventh year I have suffered far more than my share of agony from the ailments that afflict my sex. At the age of sixteen the trouble had grown so bad that I had to undergo an operation in the Montreal general hospital. This did not cure me and a little later I underwent another operation. From this I received some benefit, but was not wholly cured, and I continued to suffer from pains in the abdomen and bilious headache. A few years later, having with my husband removed to Halifax, I was again suffering terribly and was taken to the general hospital where another operation was performed. This gave me relief for two or three months, and again the old trouble came on, and I would suffer for days at a time and nothing seemed to relieve the pain. In February, 1899, I was again obliged to go to the hospital and underwent a fourth operation. Even this did not help me and as the chloroform administered during the operation affected my heart, I would not permit a further operation, and was taken home still a great sufferer. In 1899 I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to do so. I have used the pills for several months and have found more relief from them than from the four operations which I passed through, and I warmly recommend them to all women suffering from the ailments which afflict so many of my sex."

Writing under a later date Mrs. Evans says: "I am glad to be able to tell you that not only has the great improvementr which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effected in my condition continued, but I am now perfectly well. I had given up all hope when I began the use of the pills, but they have restored me to such health as I have not before known for years. I feel so grateful for what your medicine has done for me that I gladly give you permission to publish my letters in the hope that other women will follow my example and find health and strength and new happiness through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

No discovery in medicine in modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the blood and nerves, invigorate the body, regulate the functions and restore health and strength to the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. Other so-called tonics are mere imitations of these pills and should be refused. The genuine bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. They are sold by all dealers in medicine or can be had post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

QUITE RIGHT.

Dyer—Been robbed, eh? Have you notified the police?

Duell—Yes. I expect to hear any moment that they have arrested the wrong man.

KICKED BY A HORSE.

Robert Hall, of Arkona, Ont., Narrowly Escapes Death.

Struck Twice in the Same Place—The Kidneys Turned Out of Their Natural Position—Doctors Said He Would Die, Yet Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Forest, Ont., April 22, (Special).—Probably the best known man in the Townships of Warwick and Bosanquet, is Mr. Robert Hall, of Arkona. Mr. Hall says:—

"Five years ago last April I was kicked by a horse in the left kidney. The doctor that treated me said the kidney had turned out of its place, and I passed blood for several days.

"I did not get quite well from that until I got another kick, which caused me to pass blood again from my kidneys.

"I continued to doctor until last fall, when they told me I could not get well, and that I would die, so I quit taking their medicine.

"I lost the power of my legs, and had to be lifted in and out of bed. I was so low that I was not expected to live from one day to the other.

"I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and from the first, I commenced to improve, and by the time I had taken five boxes, I was quite well. Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved my life."

No more startling case has ever taken place in the neighborhood of Forest, and many questions have been asked of Mr. Hall, in explanation of the very startling statements made above.

He has but one answer—"Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life, and that after all the doctors had told me I could not get better, and that I must die."

Mr. Hall is certainly a living monument to the wonderful curative properties of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only remedy known to science that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or Dropsy. They never fail.

HOW TO PROPOSE.

Smythe was about to propose to the girl of his choice, and was trying to decide how he should do it. First he thought of the knightly proposal, in the style of the Middle Ages;

By my halidome, fair maid, say thou wilt be mine, and the holy friar shall unite us ere another sun gilds the turrets of yonder castle!

Then he considered the theatrical style:

I have long loved you in secret, je-u-wil, and though I am not rich, I can offer you the true and unselfish devotion of my whole ha-a-r-r-t!

He thought perhaps the easy conversational style might do:

Well, Alicia—I may call you "Alicia," mayn't I?—everyone thinks we are going to be married. Suppose we do get married, just to stop 'em thinking?

But when the fateful moment arrived he did it something like this;

Er—Alicia—er—excuse the familiarity, but—er—er—will you—er—— Oh, by Jove——

And then she came to the rescue, and said:

That'll do, Tommy, my boy. It's all serene, and I know the old people will be delighted.

IN THE DREAD EVENT.

The principle that Discretion is the better part of valour, is sometimes understood at an arly age. A Gainsborough gentleman asked his son, aged six;

Which would you rather be—a walking policeman or a mounted policeman?

A mounted policeman, of course, said the boy.

Why? asked the other.

'Cause, if robbers came, I could get away quicker!

THE SAFEST COUNTRY.

Why England Keeps the Jewels of Reigning Monarchs.

England is looked upon by most European monarchs as the safest country in which to keep their jewels.

One of the most valuable collections in the world is that of the Russian Imperial Family. A large portion of this collection is guarded in a fortified castle, watched over by a special detail of 180 retired officers and a body of soldiers. For this service they are well paid. No officer who in his days of active service was addicted to gambling or to extravagance can ever hope to be selected as one of the custodians of the Imperial jewels. But very large portion of the Czar's jewels is always left in London banks; so that, in case a revolution should break out in St. Petersburg, he would have an "anchor to windward" in England.

The Prince of Bulgaria is possessed of precious stones to the value of £1,000,000, and many of these are always stored in the vaults of London banks. King Milan of Servia kept many of his jewels in London and Paris banks; and many of the jewels belonging to the German Imperial Family are in the same safe keeping.

I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Sydney, C. B. C. I. LAGUE.

I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHARLES PLUMMER.
Yarmouth.

I was cured of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
LEWIS S. BUTLER.
Burin, Nfld.

NEW SOLDIER DRESS.

Khaki is being superseded among German troops in China by clothing called "feldgrau," field gray. It is a mixture of bright olive and white, and it is claimed that it is more attractive than khaki and serves the same purpose.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

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

NOT HIS FAULT.

Old Gentleman—So you wish to marry Elizabeth. But you are in debt.

Yes, sir,

How did you get in debt?

I fell in love with your daughter.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

There were 27 sentences of death last year in the United Kingdom but only 11 carried out.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Of the 644 million tons of coal annually dug and used, Great Britain contributes 220 millions.

$100 Reward, $100.

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best

THOSE TROUSERS.

Customer—The trousers are too short for the boy; he would outgrow them in four weeks.

Tailor—No danger; they won't last that long.

LUDELLA
CEYLON TEA

means the highest quality attainable. That is why it has been the standard for a number of years.

Lead Packages 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 Cents

Talking Paints.

The paint on your house will talk to your neighbors. Good paint will say—it's handsome, it's stylish, it's durable, it's economical, it covers best, it lasts longest, it's cheaper in the end.

Ramsay's Paints

are cheaper in the end. They are better than white lead or hand-made paints, made with the best materials known in paint science, with the best machinery, after long experience. Drop us a card and ask for

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and we will show you some beautiful homes painted with Ramsay's paints and tell you all about it.

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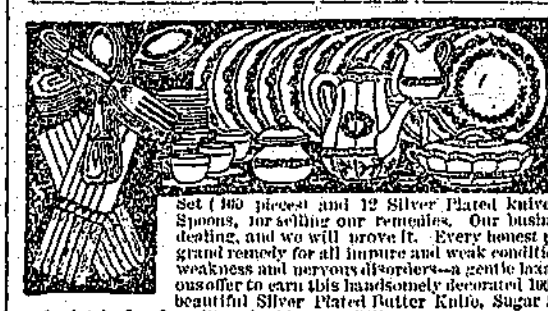

100 DINNER AND TEA SET PIECE AND 48 PIECES SILVERWARE FREE

A rare chance. No deception, we speak nothing but the truth. You can get a full size decorated Dinner and Tea Set (100 pieces) and 12 Silver Plated Knives, 12 Forks, 12 Tea Spoons and 12 Table Spoons, for selling our remedies. Our business reputation is for square and honest dealing, and we will prove it. Every honest person who sells only 8 boxes of our New Life Pink Pills (a grand remedy for all impure and weak conditions of the blood, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Constipation weakness and nervous disorders—a gentle laxative—a grand tonic and life builder) will receive our generous offer to earn this handsomely decorated 100 piece Dinner and Tea Set and 48 pieces of silverware with a beautiful Silver Plated Butter Knife, Sugar Shell, Pickle Fork and Salt and Pepper Set, which we give absolutely free for selling the 8 boxes of Pills.

Don't Send a Cent. Order to-day and we send Pills by mail, sell them at 25 cents a box (These are our regular 50 cent sizes) They are easy to sell. When sold send us the money, $2.00, and we guarantee if you comply with the offer, we send to every one taking advantage of this advertisement, the 12 Knives, 12 Forks, 12 Table Spoons, 12 Tea Spoons and 100 piece decorated Dinner and Tea Set will be given absolutely free. We are a reliable concern and guarantee the dishes and silverware full size for family use. We desire to introduce our Pills into every household and are advertising in this way. Write at once. NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Box 100 Toronto, Ont.

If You Want The Dawson Commission Co. best results SHIP all your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, APPLES, other FRUITS and PRODUCE, to Limited, Cor. West Market and Colborne St., Toronto.

SOME TRUTH IN IT.

Temperance—If I thought I should ever be as beastly as you are now, I'd shoot myself.

Soakley—If you wush drunk'sh I am, m' frien, you wouldn't be able t' shoot straight 'nough to hit yerself.

England was first in trade up to 1698. In that year the United States beat her by 99 millions.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

6lb. of fish are equal as food to 3 1-2 lb. lean beef, or 2 lb. boiled eggs.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

Liverpool with 99 peoplei to the acre, is the most crowded city in England.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

English tramways cost £14,700 a mile, Irish £11,000 only.

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MINES AND MINING.

There is a great deal of mining activity in the Lardeau country this spring on account of the assurance of a railway.

The mines of the Boundary country shipped 97,593 tons of ore in 1900, and so far this year the tonnage has been 109,954.

The Monitor mine at Three Forks has shipped 345 tons of ore since the 1st of January, and has at present fourteen men at work.

Allan and Corey, who developed the Silverite group close to Sandon some time ago, are now opening up the London group on Ten Mile.

The Condor, Torpedo and Williard prospects near Silverton, are commencing to work. A good showing of ore has lately been discovered on the latter.

Col. Brayton, of Kaslo, has leased the Hazel May group on Crawford creek to eastern capitalists at $100,000. It is a gold-copper property carrying a value in silver.

There is not a word of truth in the report that the ore in the Payne has given out. There is more in sight than will be taken out in the next three years under ordinary operations, and by that time many new discoveries will doubtless be made.

During April the Granby smelter at Grand Forks treated 11,322 tons, an average of 377 tons daily, with one furnace of a nominal capacity of 222 tons daily. The custom ore receipts amounted to 1250 tons, the balance of the ore being treated from the company's Mother Lode mine.

Fifteen shareholders of the Knob Hill Gold Mining Company attended the special meeting held in Rossland, when a resolution was adopted approving of and consenting to the proposed amalgamation with the other mining properties of the Miner-Graves syndicate. H. N. Galer, of Grand Forks, acted as secretary, the chairman being J. A. MacDonald, of Rossland. G. W. Worster, treasurer of the Granby smelter, is the liquidator. No less than 1,179,000 out of a total of 1,500,000 shares were represented at the meeting.

Proposed Mineral Act Changes.

An important amendment to the Mineral Act deals with the recording of claims in the names of free miners by agents. Heretofore prospectors carried about the numbers of free miners' certificates held by friends and freely used them for the purpose of recording locations in excess of the limitations of the act. The amendment proposed sets out that before making any such records as an agent a power of attorney must be filed in the office of the mining recorder for the division in which the claim is situated, and no such agent shall locate or record more than one claim each for two principals on each separate vein or lode.

Another amendment provides that work done on trails, to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner or the mining recorder, may be counted on certificates of work.

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium,

ARROW LAKES, B. C.

The most complete resort on the continent of North America. Situated midst scenery unrivalled for grandeur. Boating, fishing and excursions. Resident physician and nurse. In telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. Two mails arrive and depart every day. Its baths cure all nervous and muscular diseases. Its waters heal all kidney, liver and stomach ailments. Its baths and waters are a sure remedy against all argentiferous poisons. TERMS: $15 to $18 per week, according to residence in hotel or villas.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE:—Erie Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On R. E. Lee mountain, adjoining the Minneapolis claim.

Take notice that I, P. M. Hayes, acting as agent for the Erie Mining & Milling Company, Limited, of Sandon, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 21621, 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 5th day of March, 1901.

P. M. HAYES

H. Byers & Co.

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and

Mining Supplies

'T' Rails and Track Iron,
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Powder, Caps, Fuse,
Iron Pipe and Fittings,
Oils, Waste, etc.,
Mine or Mill Supplies of all kinds,
Agents Traux Automatic Ore Cars.

Head Office—Nelson, B.C.
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Nelson, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Sandon, B.C.

Hamilton Watches

A shipment just arrived and more to follow in a short time. These watches were ordered six months ago. They can only be had by ordering six months in advance. Such is the demand for them. Are you going to purchase a watch?—Buy one of these, it will last a lifetime; see them in my window.

Watch repairing at right prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

G. W. GRIMMETT,

Jeweler & Optician.

Theo. Madson

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P. O. BOX 182.

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Gold Seal White Rubber Coats | Hip Rubber Boots, leather soles
Black and Yellow Oil Coats | Knee Rubber Boots, leather soles

Blankets, Pillows, Quilts, etc.

CALL AND GET OUR PRICES.

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OUR LEADING BRANDS

SMOKE SANDON FAVORITE SLOCAN BELLE

Special Brands Made to Order.

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At Cost and Less Than Cost.

We have a fine stock of Men's Boys', Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes which will be sold at cost and under, in order to make room on the shelves for our groceries. We have on hand a good selection of the best makes.

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FACTORY ON MAIN STREET.

P. Burns & Co.

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