The Mining Review.

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AN ULTIMATUM.

Mine Owners Offer $3.00 a Day for Eight-Hour Shifts.

Sandon, B.C., May 6th, 1899.

NOTICE.

Owing to the action of the British Columbia Legislature in enforcing the eight-hour law in the Slocan, the silver-lead mine owners of the district consider that they owe it to their employees, who are affected by the change rendered necessary by the operation of the act, to place their intentions with regard to it on record.

In the first place, the mine owners of this district were not consulted in any way as to this radical change in the mining law, and on being informed of the passage of the act, made every effort in their power to have the law held in abeyance until it could be carefully considered by those interested.

It was pointed out that the standard rate of wages for miners, $3.50 for a ten-hour shift, was as high as paid anywhere in the United States or Canada, and that this rate was satisfactory to mine owners and employes.

It was further pointed out that by reducing the hours of work from ten to eight hours the wage-earning capacity of the miner would be more than proportionately reduced as far as the mine owners are concerned.

To give greater force and unanimity to the expressed opinion of the mine owners, a meeting of the Silver-Lead Mine Owners' Association of British Columbia was convened in order to get an expression of opinion about which there would be no uncertainty.

The purpose of this association is to foster and protect the mining interests of the province, and it is not in any sense a combination of employers against employes, as the relations between the wage earners and the employers have always been most friendly, and it is hoped will continue so.

The mine owners were for their part quite willing to continue to pay $3.50 for ten hours' work, but the enforcement of the eight-hour law having rendered this impossible, they now offer to pay miners at the rate of $3.00 per eight-hour shift, this rate being higher in proportion to the hours worked than the old rate.

To give effect to this intention a resolution was passed at a meeting of the Silver-Lead Mine Owners' Association held in Sandon on May the 8th, as follows:

"That it is the sense of mine representatives of this association that the standard rate of wages paid to miners be in future $3.00 per day of eight hours."

This resolution was signed by the representatives of the mines whose names are hereto appended.

These mines wish to state that as the eight-hour law is to be enforced not later than June the 12th, they are ready to hire miners on and after June 1st, at the above rate; And they further wish it to be understood that this change in the working hours and the consequent contraction of the wage-earning capacity of the miner, was forced upon them by the Act of the British Columbia legislature, and was unsought for by them:

Queen Bess	Idaho
Noble Five	Antoine
Ajax	Ivanhoe
Emily Edith	Lucky Jim
Wakefield	Washington
Canadian Group	Echo
Ymir Gold Mines, Limited	Monitor
	Whitewater
Sovereign	Reco
Payne	Goodenough
Jackson	Ruth
Last Chance	Rambler & Cariboo
R. E. Lee	Bosun

Nelson, B. C., May 6th, 1899.

NOTICE.

As the announcement has been made that the government of British Columbia purpose enforcing the amendment to the Metalliferous Mines Inspection Act, making eight hours a working day for those employed underground in metalliferous mines; Sec. (13) "No person shall be employed underground in any metalliferous mine for more than eight hours in every twenty-four hours"; the undersigned, as representing one of the two parties mainly affected, consider it advisable to make public their views on the situation created by this uncalled for legislation, and to indicate what their line of action must inevitably be.

While the undersigned are determined to respect and adhere to the laws of the province, it may be pointed out that this law is far-reaching in the injuries it must inflict upon the mining interests of the province, and on the amount of wages earned by the men.

It means reducing the hours of labor in the mines from twenty hours a day to sixteen hours, as many of the mines are so circumstanced that three shifts cannot be worked to advantage. This means a reduction of twenty per cent. in the amount of the production of many mines, and a reduction of twenty per cent. in the development work being carried on in mines preparing for production, and a reduction in the the supplies used in the mines.

The most amicable relations existed, and still exist, between the employers and the employed at the mines. The men were earning good wages, equal to any being paid in camps in the United States, and higher than those paid in many, and they were rendering good services for these wages. If any discontent was rife at the existing state of affairs, it was not generally known. It is, therefore, deeply to be regretted that the Legislature has seen fit to disturb the existing harmony, to interfere with the growing prosperity of the mining districts, to reduce the wage-earning power of the men employed and to interfere with the free right of contract hitherto enjoyed.

As to the future, after the first of June next, at the mines represented by the undersigned, the standard rate of wages that will be paid to skilled miners for an eight-hours working day will be three dollars ($3.00), and other labor will necessarily be also paid for according to the time worked:

The Hall Mines, Limited.
The London & British Columbia Goldfields, Limited.
The Athabasca Gold Mine, Limited.
The Ymir Gold Mines, Limited.
The Duncan Mines, Limited.
The London Hill Development and Mining Company.
The Exchequer Gold Mining Company.
The Dundee Gold Mining Company.
Mollie Gibson Mining Company.
Yellowstone Mining Company.

City Council.

City Council met on Monday evening, present the Mayor and Ald. Buckley, Hunter, Crawford, McDonald and Atherton.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Pearson & Fisher, asking that obstruction in front of their hall be removed.—Filed.

From the Miners' Union Hospital, offering rates for the proper care of pauper patients On motion of Ald. Buckley and McDonald the mayor was authorized to enter into a contract with that institution, according to the terms mentioned in their letter regarding pauper patients.

From C. Cliffe, asking the council to take a number of pamphlets on the resources of the Slocan. On motion of Hunter and Crawford the city agrees to take two hundred copies provided the subject matter of the publication meets with the approval of the council.

PETITIONS.

Petitions from the ratepayers living on Sunnyside and Cody ave., respectively, asking that sidewalks be constructed in their neighborhood, both of which were granted. On motion of Ald. Buckley and Hunter the city clerk was instructed to call for tenders for the construction of same.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Ald. Crawford and Atherton, Monday, the 26th day of June, was named as the sitting of the Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment for the year 1899, and that Mayor Pitts, Ald. Buckley, Hunter, McDonald and Atherton were appointed to sit at the court.

Hunter—McDonald—That the Board of Public Works be authorized to expend a further sum of $100 for the making of improvements on Carpenter creek.—Carried.

Buckley—Crawford—That two awnings be purchased for the sum of $8.00.—Carried.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

On motion of Ald. Buckley and McDonald the city solicitor was instructed to take the necessary steps for securing the ground which has been selected for a cemetery by the committee appointed to look after the same.

HEART DISEASE.

Has became frightfully prevalent of late. If your heart palpitates, throbs, skips, beats or is weak, do not fail to use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They strengthen the heart, steady and regulate its beat, and restore it to healthy, normal action.

ATHABASCA MINES' RECORD.

A New Property in the Nelson District That Is Turning out Well.

At the first annual meeting of the British Columbia and New Find Goldfields Corporation, Limited, which was held in London on April 25th, Arthur Fell, the chairman of the board of directors, who retired, was re-elected. In his report the chairman gave some interesting information concerning the Athabasca property which the company is operating. Concerning the company's milling operations since October last he said: "In October, which was a broken month, it crushed 400 tons, of the value of $1961, or $4.90 per ton. That we considered disappointing. The next month's crushing was 728 tons, which produced $7560, or an average of $10 39 per ton. In December it crushed 695 tons, which produced $6400, of $9.22 per ton. In January it crushed 718 tons, which produced $5190, or $7.29 per ton. In February the manager pursued a different method. The ore was getting so very much richer that he put more true vanners on, and ran the battery more slowly. Four hundred and twenty-four tons were crushed, and $7988, $18.93 per ton. In March 465 tons were crushed, which produced $9650, or over $20.75 per ton.

"Although we are only getting 20.75 ewt. per ton the ore is really running somewhere about two ounces, and it is manifest that the balance is lost in the tailings. We have had specimens taken every day for a month, and these have been shipped to Vancouver where they will be tested with cyanide, and we are awaiting the opinions of experts there as to whether the cyanide plant would be the best method of extracting the one ounce lost in the tailings. Another plan is to put up four more vanners and collect a larger amount of concentrates and send them to the Hall Mines smelting works, which are quite near. Of course we shall wait for the report of the cyanide plant before we decide what course is to be adopted."

Concerning the great difference between the assay values of the Athabasca ledge and the results of the company's mill the chairman said: "Of course, with the vein ten inches wide, you have to take out three times that width, so that, roughly speaking, the ore sent to the mill is about two ounces to the ton. We are getting with our present battery about one ounce, and with 500 tons a month you see what a difference it makes. Five hundred tons would produce £2,000 a month, and we are losing another £2,000. That we must stop, for it will make the difference between paying very handsome and very moderate profits. The New Find Company has 50,100 in the Athabasca, and they are put down at cost price, £7,571, but they are quoted in the papers at 1 to 1 4-16, and have been pretty steady at that price for some weeks. We are not driven to realize, because we believe it will improve steadily; but we can realize portions from time to time, and having other very good business before us we shall do so when occasion arises in the course of the coming summer."

The only reference made by the chairman to the deal, which was then pending of the bonding of the Dandy and other groups of properties on Toad mountain, which has since been carried through, was contained in the following words: "We have offered us in the neighborhood a large undeveloped property which we can develop on very easy terms, and having our own manager on the spot it may very well suit us to take it up."—Nelson Tribune.

A FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE.

Rear End Collision on a Philadelphia Railroad.

A Loss of 28 Lives and Over 40 Persons Badly Injured.

Reading, Pa., May 13.—A terrible rear-end collision of passenger trains occurred about 10 o'clock last night on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Exeter, a small place near Reading, resulting in the loss of 28 lives. Probably about 40 others are badly injured, and of these many will die.

The express train for Philadelphia, scheduled to leave Reading at 8:30 p.m., was about half an hour late in leaving. In the meantime many passengers on the train from Harrisburg went aboard the Philadelphia express while it stood in the station at Reading, but the number of Harrisburg passengers being too great to be accommodated on the express train, it was decided to send an extra train to Philadelphia to run as a section to the express. The extraordinary train load from Harrisburg was due to the number of people who went to the state capitol to witness the exercises connected with the unveiling of the Hartranft monument there yesterday. The second section left here about twenty minutes after the express departed. At Exeter station the first train stopped for orders, and while standing was crashed into by the second section with terrible force, the latter train at the time running at great speed. The locomotive ploughed through two of the rear cars, reducing them to splinters. It then mounted the end of the third car from the rear. The first car of the second train was also wrecked.

The names of the identified dead are: Captain Street, Philadelphia; George F. Leaf, Fort Washington, Pa.; William Staler, Geo. Shaw, Harry Beaty, William Lours, Henry Welz, John Johnson, John Slingluff, Harry H. Uuchbing, George H. Anders, Hiram Shelly, George Shall, Benton Silvis, all of Norristown; Miss Annie McGraw of Ashland. The train is what is known as the "Cannon Ball" express, and the special extra section of it crashed into the ordinary train.

John Eshaner, of Harrisburg, who was in the smoking car, escaped practically unhurt. Mr. Sholner said to a reporter: "It was positively the most terrible scene I have ever looked upon. The wreck was indescribable. Human arms and limbs were sticking out of the windows with splinters of wood driven through them, and the dead bodies were piled in and around the wreckage, which made a sickening sight. The worst feature was, that there was only one doctor on the train, that was doctor J. K. Weaver, and he did heroic service in relieving temporarily, at least, the sufferings of those who were injured.

Twenty-eight dead and 50 injured, some so badly that they may not recover, is the awful result of the accident. The cause of the disaster is still involved in mystery, and the officials of the road are investigating in order to place the blame. The man in the signal tower at Exeter station claims to have had the signals properly displayed. In a statement today General Superintendent Seigard, of the Reading railroad, said that the prime cause of the accident was a block of freight cars on the track, which were taking a siding at Birdsboro, and which compelled the express to stop at Exeter. It is not known as yet whether a signal man was sent back to notify the special or second section.

A strange feature of the disaster was the fact that there was but one woman killed, and only one injured. Norristown is in mourning, as the greatest number of the dead and injured were residents of that place.

Thirty Days' Notice Given.

The British Columbia Gazette of the 11th inst. contains formal notice of the enforcement of the eight-hour law as follows: Mine owners' agents, managers of mines and lessees are notified that thirty days from date the inspector of mines will enforce Section 4 of the Metalliferous Mines Inspection Act, which reads as follows: (13) No person shall be employed underground in any metalliferous mine for more than eight hours in any twenty-four hours.

C. P. R. Schedule for May 24th.

Special train connecting with the boat leaves Sandon for Silverton 6.45; arrives 8 40. Returning, leaves Silverton 18.00; arrives in Sandon 2040.

New Denver passengers will leave Sandon by the regular train at 7.45 for Denver Canyon siding. Returning, will leave Denver siding 18.00; arrive in Sandon 19.05.

DREADFULLY NERVOUS.

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

MINES AND MINING.

The Beatrice group in the Lardeau has improved its showing to 30 inches of ore.

The Home Rum, after tunnelling 150 feet, ore from 10 to 12 feet had been found.

J. A. Foley will try his luck again with leased properties, the Eagle and Hard Nut.

Wm. Tomlinson will buy up copper prospects in the Boundary and Okanagan districts.

A Crown grant is being applied for by the Northwest Mining Syndicate for the Bosun group of three claims.

J. C. Eaton is once more in the Slocan looking after properties he has here, among which is the Madison.

W. H. Sandiford inspected the Mollie Hughes, a property on which he and his company let go after sinking a lot of money.

The True Blue mine near Kaslo is likely to have a legal fight on hand. The Hall mines have a bond on it and will neither work the mine nor give up the bond.

Mr. McKenzie, of Toronto, is putting considerable money into the Gold Hill Exploration & Development Co., who are large holders of Lardo-Duncan properties.

The Star concentrator after running a few days last week had to close down again owing to scarcity of water. The rise being only temporary, the weather still continuing in the grasp of winter.

British inquiries for shares in the Queen Bess Propriety Company are becoming more frequent, due to satisfactory reports to the mine and by the recent payment of an interim dividend of six pence per share. There is little doubt but that the Queen Bess will become one of the big properties of the camp. In the No. 1 level there is four feet of ore, while No. 5 has mineral for close to 200 feet, in places as wide as three feet, with every promise of permanency with depth.

Send in Your Orders.

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

Companies Licensed and Incorporated.

Among the companies advertised in last week's official Gazette are the following London organizations that have been granted provincial licenses: Kootenay Goldfields Syndicate, capital £20,000, local office Rossland, D. B. Bogle, attorney; Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company, £50,000, local office, Kaslo, George Alexander attorney; London and British Columbia Goldfields, £200,000, local office, Nelson, J. R. Robertson, attorney; Trail Creek Mining Company, $130,000, local office, Rossland, D. B. Bogle, attorney.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending May 19:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	250
Last Chance	20
Total	270

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. W. J. Wadsworth, Toronto Junction, says: "For three months I was confined to my room with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intense pain. Doctors failed to do me good. Five boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills cured me." Price 50c.

A SWEET COURTSHIP.

Sam Simpson placed the sap buckets against the trees, adjusting them carefully so that none of the sweet liquid might be lost when the morning sun set it running. Everything in his sugar camp was prepared for the next day's work, but though tired and hungry Sam did not go home at once. He leaned his arms upon the top rail of the fence and gazed solemnly down upon the little house in the clearing below him. The sun was setting, leaving long red streaks in the sky against which the boles of the trees stood straight and black. The red faded into pink and pale green and finally deepened again into the blue above, where a little pale silver crescent hung among the dark tree-tops. The white snow patches gleamed from the woods, the air was clear and still and laden with the sweet spring scents of the forest.

But Sam was not lingering to admire the beauty of the evening. He looked long at the trim little house, with its cheerful column of smoke mounting straight into the air. A light shone from the window, and the shadow which ever and anon flitted between it and the outer darkness was the loadstar which attracted Sam's intense gaze and quickened his sluggish pulses with the fire of an all-consuming love.

It was none other than that of Miss Sarah Ellen Robinson, to the possession of whose fair hand Sam had silently aspired for nigh on to a decade. Inwardly and silently, indeed, for although the love-lorn swain had languished and sighed for so many hopeless years, he had never once during that lapse of time been able to bring his courage up to the sticking point.

Albeit, on this particular evening, he had unalterably determined upon his course of action. He roused himself from his lounging attitude, pulled himself together, carefully adjusted his red and yellow cravat and started for the smart little gateway with the fixed intention to "do or die."

Having arrived there he hung with one leg over, in an agony of indecision. The position illustrated well Sam's mental attitude during his ten years' silent adoration of Miss Sarah Ellen Robinson. The result was the same this night as usual. Sam climbed down upon the losing side and plodded wearily homeward over the crunching patches of snow, equally divided between a feeling of despair over his unsuccessful suit and a sense of relief at having escaped Miss Sarah Ellen's wrath.

So poor Sam's thoughts did not turn lightly to thoughts of love in this springtime when he reflected that though both he and his lady love were upon the shady side of thirty he had so far not succeeded in even making her aware of his adoration.

But there was one bright spot in the darkness. Sam had resolved to make up by stratagem, what he lacked in moral courage, and had that very day hit upon a brilliant plan for storming the enemy's forces. Believing that position is half the battle, he had moved his sugar camp from the hollow in the woods and hung his big kettle right upon the edge of the maple grove which bordered Miss Sarah Ellen's back yard. This bold stroke would at least bring the besieged into sight, for Miss Robinson was certain to come out and complain of the smoke, and there was some hope to be gained from a parley.

Fortune favored the scheme beyond its wildest dreams, for when Sam came over the brow of the hill the next morning, and peeped through the trees, there was Miss Sarah Ellen herself, stirring a pot of boiling lye just on the other side of the fence. Sam's courage almost failed him at the sight. He had a wild idea of packing up his whole camp equipment and retreating there and then. But second thoughts brought a wiser decision. He stealthily lit his fire, and when the tell-tale smoke began to curl up among the trees, he dodged tremblingly behind the cedars to watch the effect upon his charmer. Miss Sarah Ellen paid no attention whatever to the neighboring fire. She treated the whole affair, as she had always treated Sam with supreme indifference. She carried water and wood, poked the fire, stirred the lye and seemed altogether too busy to notice such an insignificant fact as the proximity of Sam Simpson's sugar camp. At least it seemed so to poor Sam, but on the whole he felt encouraged when he found he was not to be ordered off and set to work with renewed hope.

They toiled away the whole day with no sign of yielding on the part of the besieged; and not one word could Sam bring to his aid. He would have given half his farm to have gone over and carried water for her, but he would as soon have walked up to a cannon's mouth. He worked himself half to death trying to keep from looking over the fence and late in the afternoon one kettleful of sugar was cooling upon the snow.

At this moment another inspiration hit the hopeful lover. He took a carefully cut piece of the sugar, wrapped it in a piece of paper in which he had carried his dinner, and when his divinity of the soap-kettle had her back turned, he sent it flying over the fence where it fell at her feet. Sam ducked down among the raspberry bushes aghast at his own temerity. Miss Sarah Ellen started back for an instant, then gave the offering a contemptuous kick and resumed her work. Sam went back to his boiling in despair, but when next he looked through the bushes his spirits rose higher than the tallest pine tree. The sugar had disappeared.

That first gift was the forerunner of many such missiles; and never did Cupid's arrows fly with surer purpose. The amount of sweetness that shot over that fence would have sugared a much more acid disposition than Miss Sarah Ellen's. But the ambitious lover was not content with sending maple sugar and hunks of sticky taffy. He ransacked the barn that night, and the next morning with the earliest sunbeams, came apples, butter-nuts, carefully cracked, and even a small package of conversation lozenges. And at last, brilliant idea! among love's winged messengers he sent a white chip ingenuously carved in the shape of a heart, upon which were inscribed the words:

"Can I came and see you?"

Sam allowed the pot to boil over in his perturbation over this bold stroke, and the bombardment of Miss Sarah Ellen's affections ceased for that day.

The next morning he received his reward, for hanging from the cedars at the edge of the wood was a strip of birch bark upon which was written, the message, laconic, but redolent of meaning:—

"Not much."

Somehow this discouraging epistle failed to dampen Sam's ardor. He was wise enough to read between the words, so over the fence went another message:

"Why?"

And "Because!" was telegraphed back, upon a coquettish looking little chip, which made Sam squirm with delight.

This unique correspondence was carried on for the whole day when almost at sunset the last chip informed him that the soap was all made. Sam took the hint with reverent joy, and now no longer in fear, but still trembling he crossed his Rubicon.

The clear twilight of a frosty spring evening was descending, the woods looked dark and sombre against the clear sky. The smoke from the dying fires ascended lazily. Miss Sarah Ellen was cutting the soap into cubes with elaborate care. Sam poked the fire for a few moments in silence and then ventured:

"Sarah Ellen, my mother uster say soap an' sugar was a splendid drawin' mixture."

And Miss Sarah Ellen said she believed it was.

QUEUES OVER CHINESE GATES.

Signs of Justice Dealt Out to Rebels in Anhui Province.

Letters from a missionary who has just travelled across North Anhui from Honan, selling Bibles for the British and Foreign Bible Society, give graphic pictures of the terror and distress caused by the rebellion in that province. The missionary started out with a colporteur and two young Chinese wheeling barrows. For several days they simply heard rumors of the approach of the rebels, who were killing, plundering and burning. Finally, after four days' travel, they neared a large city toward which crowds of fugitives from the surrounding country were pouring by every road. At all the small villages rusty old guns were being furbished up and spears brought out for use. The city was reported to be full, but thousands were pressing about the gates eager to secure the shelter of the walls.

The missionary was unable to gain entrance to the gates because of the crowd, which would give way only for an official. Many of these refugees had come some distance, and all were carrying their household belongings in carts or in wheelbarrows. Little children were crying from hunger and exposure.

On reaching Suchon, in Kiangsu, it was found that the soldiers had defeated the marauders, killing a large number. Over the west gate were hanging about seventy queues, some with the ears attached, and over the south gate were 200 more, grim evidence that justice had been dealt out to some of the criminals who have terrorized the whole province.

REAL ARISTOCRAT.

Indian Prince Boasts the Bluest Blood in the World.

His Highness Maharana Dhiraj Fatch Singh Bahadur, or Oodeypore, is the sixtieth or so chief of his dynasty, founded by Bappa about A.D. 728. His position was unique, for his house was the only one from which the Delhi Emperors could not force a bride. The Mewar Chiefs refusal to let the blood of the Mohammedan conquerors mingle with that of their daughters would probably have been got over had they been nearer to hand, as Jeypore and Jodpore were. It never was got over however, hence the bluest blood in India—the cream of Rajput aristocracy. His Highness, who was born in 1850, succeeded his kinsman in 1884, is reserved, dignified, of active and temperate habits, a good horseman, and has killed more tigers than any other Prince. He is the husband of one wife—another unusual distinction,—and has one son, born in 1884. As a ruler his instincts are conservative, rarely leaving his own state. He has seen little of the outer world.

TELEGRAPHY.

Across the board she looks at me—
My soul responds obediently:
She is my wife, and with her eye
She tells me there is no more pie.

GREATEST THINGS IN THE WORLD.

Some Information About the Largest Buildings, Monuments, Canals, etc., etc.

The largest insect known to entomologists is a Central American moth, called the Erebus strix, which expands its wings from 11 to 18 inches.

The longest word in the English language is "Proantitransubstantiationist," a jointed word of 28 letters. "Transubstantiationableness" is the next longest.

The largest cask in the world is the Blatner cask of Nuremberg, Germany. It is 105 feet in diameter and 51 feet deep, and its completion a few years ago was celebrated by a ball, at which over 500 persons were on the floor of the cask.

The longest wall in the world is the famous stone defense made by the Chinese against the Tartars about 200 B. C. It is 20 feet high, 27 feet thick at the base, and stretches for 1,280 miles over hills, valleys and rivers.

The greatest bell in the world is in an edifice before the great temple of Buddha, at Tokyo. It weighs 1,700,000 pounds, and is four times greater than the great bell at Moscow, whose circumference at the rim is nearly 68 ft. and whose height is 21 feet.

The highest monument in the world is in Washington, America. It was erected in honor of George Washington. It is 550 feet high, 55 feet square at the base, and contains 18,000 blocks of marble two feet thick. In the interior is an elevator, and 50 flights of stairs, 18 steps each.

The largest room in the world, under one roof and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a whole battalion can completely maneuver in it. By night 20,000 wax tapers give it a beautiful appearance. The roof is a single arch of iron.

The largest advertising sign in the world is said to be on the hillside of an islet off the Grand Canary, northwest of Africa. It is several hundred feet above the level of the sea, and contains the words, "Grand Canary Improvement Company," in letters each 15 feet wide and 30 feet high, each bar of the letters being 3 feet 3 inches broad. The sign is 750 feet long.

The greatest canal in the world is the Suez, opened on November 16, 1869. Its length is 95 miles, its depth is 26 feet, its annual revenue is $15,000,000, its cost was $100,000,000. The average time taken to pass through it is 20 hours, less eight minutes. The depth of the canal is being increased, at a cost of $40,000,000. The world's longest canal is the Imperial Canal of China, with a length of 1,000 miles.

The greatest structure ever raised by the hand of man is the Great Pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt, founded 4,000 years ago, and measuring 746 feet square on the base and 449 feet high. It took twenty years in construction; 100,000 men worked for three months, and, being then relieved, were succeeded by an equally large corps. The massive stones were brought from Arabia, 700 miles away. The cost of the work is estimated at $145,000,000.

The largest map in the world is the Ordnance Survey map of England, containing over 108,000 sheets and costing $1,000,000 a year for 20 years. The scale varies from one tenth of a foot to one tenth of an inch to the mile. The details are so minute that maps having a scale of 25 inches show every hedge, fence, wall, building, and even every isolated tree in the country. The plans show not only the exact shape of every building, but every porch, area, doorstep, lamppost, railway and fire plug.

The hottest region on earth is the southeastern part of Persia, where it borders the gulf. For 40 consecutive days in July and August the temperature has been known not to fall lower than 100 degrees, night or day.

The largest library in the world is the National Library of Paris, which contains 40 miles of shelves, holding 1,400,000 books. There are also 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts and 150,000 coins and medals.

The largest sundial in the world is Hayou Horoo, a large promontory extending 3,000 feet above the Aegean Sea. As the sun swings round the shadow of this mountain it touches one by one a circle of islands, which act as hour marks.

The deepest hole in the earth is at Schladebach, near Ketschau, Germany. It is 5,735 feet in depth, and is for geologic research only. The drilling was begun in 1880, and stopped six years later because the engineers were unable with their instruments to go deeper. This hole was expensive, as its cost was $50,000.

The largest dwelling house in the world is the Freihaus, in a suburb of Vienna, Austria, containing in all between 1,200 and 1,500 rooms, divided into upwards of 400 separate suits. This immense house, wherein a whole city lives, works, eats and sleeps, has 13 courtyards—five open and eight covered—and a garden within its walls.

The largest history ever published is "The War of the Rebellion," issued by the United States, in 120 huge octavo volumes of 1,000 pages each, with a gigantic atlas in 30 parts. The books occupy 30 feet of shelf room, and weigh one quarter of a ton. The series cost $25,000,000, is limited to 11,000 sets, and has been in course of publication for over 20 years.

The largest cathedral in the world is St. Peter's, at Rome. The total length of the interior is 612 1-2 English feet; transept, 446 1-2 feet; diameter of cupola, 193 feet; height of dome from pavement to top of the cross, 448 feet. It was begun in 1450 A. D., dedicated in 1626, but not finished till 1880. Forty-three Popes lived and died during the process of building. The cost is set down at $80,000,000.

The longest tunnel in the world is that of St. Gothard, on the line of the railroad between Milan and Lucerne. It is nine and a quarter miles in length and cost over $45,000,000.

The greatest distance that a shot has been fired is a few yards over 15 miles, which was the range of Krupp's well-known monster 130-ton steel gun, firing a shot which weighed over a ton and a quarter.

The greatest sea depth known to man is in the South Atlantic Ocean, midway between the Island of Tristan de Cuba and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, the bottom being here reached at a depth of 40,236 feet, or eight and three quarters miles.

The greatest suspension bridge in the world is the Brooklyn bridge, which also leads the world in the number of its daily passengers. Its length, including approaches, is 5,989 feet, the distance between the towers 930 feet, the weight of the structure is 6,470 tons; its cost was over $15,000,000. The bridge cars carry about 45,000,000 people every year.

The largest stock yards in the world are in Chicago. The combined plants represent an investment of over $10,000,000. The yards contain 20 miles of streets, 20 miles of water troughs, 50 miles of feeding troughs, and 75 miles of water and draining troughs. The yards are capable of receiving and accommodating daily 20,000 cattle, 20,000 sheep and 120,000 hogs.

The most magnificent tomb in the world is the Taj Mahal, in Aga, Hindustan. It was erected by Shah Jehan to the memory of his favorite Queen. It is octagonal in form, of pure white marble, inlaid with jasper, carnelian, turquoise, agate, amethysts and sapphires. The work took 22,000 men 20 years to complete, and though there were free gifts and the labor was free, the cost was $17,000,000.

The largest flower in the world is the Rafflesia Arnoldi, of Sumatra. Its size is fully three feet in diameter—about the size of a carriage wheel. The five petals of this immense flower are oval and creamy white, growing round a center filled with countless long, violet-hued stamens. The flower weighs about 15 pounds, and is capable of containing nearly two gallons of water. The buds are like gigantic brown cabbage heads.

The greatest empire of the world is the British Empire, extending over one continent, 100 peninsulas, 500 promontories, 1,000 lakes, 2,000 rivers and 10,500 islands. It surpasses the Asyrian Empire in wealth, the Roman Empire in population, the Spanish Empire in power, and the Persian Empire in area—all of which empires have passed away. The population of the Empire—402,515,800—is 27 per cent, of the population of the world; the 11,339,316 square miles of imperial territory is 21 per cent of the land of the world.

QUEER CEREMONY.

Pomp of Power Attends the Nightly Locking of Gibraltar's Gates.

Perhaps the favorite sight of Gibraltar is the daily procession at sundown for the locking of the town gates. The Keeper of the Keys, looking very like a prisoner despite his uniform, marches through the town in the center of a military guard, preceded by a regimental band, which plays inspiring and familiar tunes. The keys, of enormous size, are borne aloft before him as an outward and visible emblem of the vigilance of Britain in guarding her prime military treasure.

On arriving at the gates the guard salutes, the martial strains strike up with a redoubled paean of triumph, while the great doors slowly swing to, and are solemnly locked for the night. Then right-about-turn, and the procession marches back to the convent to deposit the keys in the Governor's keeping, conveying by its passage an assurance to the people and garrison that they may rest in peace.

Once the gates are shut it were easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for any unauthorized person to go into Gibraltar. Even a belated officer returning from pigsticking beyond the lines would be confronted by so many formalities, and the necessity of inconveniencing so many high personages, that he would probably prefer to encounter the discomforts of a Spanish inn without.

FOOD AND EXERCISE COMBINED.

Mrs. Hyde Park—Have you fed the chickens to-day?

Mr. Hyde Park—Not exactly. I planted some flower seeds, thought.

THOSE DECEIVING SHOW BILLS.

I want my money back, said Uncle Silas to the man who was taking tickets at the entrance to the menagerie. This show is a rank fraud. I've been watchin' that there hippopotamus fer half an hour an' he never opened his mouth once like the one on the show bills.

TIT-BITS.

FASHION AND FOOD.

Husband—Mrs. Tiptop's dinner was grand, wasn't it?

Wife—I didn't enjoy it.

Why not?

My new dress was so tight I couldn't eat anything.

HIS WIFE'S RELATIONS.

Friend—If you have so much trouble with your wife's relations, why do you live with them?

Hatework—'Cause my relations won't have us.

GOODHEART'S SUDDEN CHANGE.

Returned Tourist—Is Mr. Goodheart still paying attentions to your daughter?

Indeed, he isn't paying her any attention at all.

Indeed? Did he jilt her?

No, he married her.

SHEER BRUTALITY.

Scribbles—My new book will soon be published. I hope you will lose no time in reading it.

Miss Cutting—Indeed I won't. I lost several hours reading your other one.

EXTREME POLITENESS.

Jackson—Easyton is very courteous to his wife, isn't he?

Mrs. J.—Oh, yes, he treats her almost as politely as if she were a total stranger.

ENOUGH.

Ethel—Have you got any very expensive tastes, Charlie?

Charlie—Yes—I'm very fond of you.

THE BEST PART

Baby Fred has an auntie that he loves very mush indeed, but, of course, no one can quite equal mamma in his estimation. The other day he was asked the familiar question: Whose boy are you? I'm mamma's and auntie's he answered; but, he added, quickly my head belongs to mamma.

THE HUMOROUS ASTRONOMER.

They sell milk by the pound in some places.

Sort o' milky weigh, eh?

VERNAL SENTIMENT.

Beatrice, dear, what is your favorite harbinger of spring—beautiful, balmy spring?

Well, Edgar, I would rather have a new hat than anything else I can think of.

FLAVOR KNOCKED OUT.

John, you don't seem to enjoy this asparagus.

No; just as I was buying it, that miserable Tom Biggs came along and dunned me for that $10 I owe him.

KNEW WHAT TO EXPECT.

Von Blumer—I am afraid we haven't much for dinner, but such as it is——

Clinker—Don't make any excuses, old man. Remember that I have dined at your house before.

MATURE CONSIDERATION.

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

Mrs. Moneybags—No; of second thought.

ONE EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE.

Remember, said the good man, that there are sermons in stones.

Not in those that you run against with your bike, retorted the cynic, and the argument was necessarily at an end.

MUST TRY SOMETHING ELSE.

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

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

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

WHY HE LOOKED AT IT.

Mr. Upson Downs, seated by a stranger in railway carriage—What time is it by your watch, if you please?

Stranger—I don't know.

But you just looked at it.

Yes; I only wanted to see if it was still there.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Speaking about infernal machines, it is almost time to use the lawn mower again.

THE WAY MEN ARE.

Lilian—Marie, does your husband get vexed if you interrupt him when he's talking?

Marie—No; but he gets furious if I interrupt him when he's eating or sleeping.

NOT IN THE BARGAIN.

The father—When you marry my daughter I intend to present her with a house and lot.

The accepted one—That's not a square deal. I thought I was to have her without any incumbrances.

THE SUPREME TEST.

You are all right, said the doctor after he had gone through with the regulation thumping and listening with his patient.

Not a trace of heart disease. Fifteen dollars, please.

The patient drew a long breath and remarked: I am sure now I have no heart disease; if I had I should have dropped dead when you mentioned your fee.

CHINESE COURT HISTORIANS.

No History Has Been Published Since the Year 1644.

There are court historians in China, as there are in other countries, but there is one striking difference, and it lies in the fact that the work of the Chinese court historians does not see the light until the reigning dynasty comes to an and.

In this way these Celestial historians have an opportunity to describe most truthfully the virtues and vices of the various rulers and the real significance of the events which take place during their regime. They can write what they please without fear of censure, for they know that their work will not be published as long as the reigning dynasty lasts.

This has been the rule for more than two thousand years, the first court historians having been appointed by the imperial house of Han, which reigned from 206 B.C. until 25 A. D.

The duty of these historians is to write a plain account of all the events that occur during their tenure of office. At regular intervals their completed work is taken from them and is locked up in an iron safe or vault. There it remains until the first member of a new dynasty ascends the throne.

It is then given with all the other histories to the vault of the court historian who is then living, and from the mass of documents he is expected to prepare a truthful history of the dynasty which has just expired. The present dynasty has been reigning since 1644, and consequently no court history has been published since that date.

AUSTRIAN WOMEN BARBERS.

Women barbers are quite the rule in Austria, and Austrians take no chances with their barbers. They must be experts, and the Barbers' and Wigmakers' Union of Vienna sees to it they are. Provision is also made in their code for women barbers who desire to carry on the business of their husbands in case of the latter's death or illness. In order to do this the wife must have been enrolled in the union as an apprentice for three years. Apprentices must appear in Vienna in the presence of judges of the union and show their skill before they are allowed to open shops of their own. A properly certified barber must have a knowledge of and pass an examination in shaving, hair cutting, hair curling and wigmaking. Poor persons and others who are frugal serve as subjects for experiment. Not only must the Austrian barber be well versed in the practical side of the subject, but questions are asked relating to the keeping clean of razors, combs and brushes; also the elementary rules of antiseptics are thoroughly gone into.

Farmers cannot any longer close their eyes to the fact that something more than ordinary farm-yard manures is necessary to the production of paying crops. The phosphate is absolutely necessary and there is now no room to doubt that large quantities of good manure are absolutely wasted for the want of phosphate to balance the food for the plants. I have had much experience in phosphating lands and I have examined many phosphated crops and I am convinced that double and treble crops of all kinds of produce may be obtained by the use of a proper phosphate such as the Thomas-Phosphate, made by the Alberts. I have seen old lands brought up to a wonderful condition of fertility by its aid.—Strochner, in Farm Topics.

ALAS.

Gladys—What's become of Mabel?

Belle—She's joined the great majority.

Gladys—You don't mean to say she's dead?

Belle—Oh, no! Married a man named Smith.

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

WHERE IDEALS ARE CHEAP.

What is your notion of an ideal woman?

One who can look like a princess in a three-dollar suit.

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

LONDON OMNIBUS EARNINGS.

A London omnibus earns on an average forty-four shillings per day from passengers and one shilling per day from advertisers.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

A STANDING INVITATION.

Do you find people generally pretty civil? asked a life insurance agent of a bill collector.

Oh, yes, indeed, answered the latter. They nearly always ask me to call again.

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

LIGHTNING FLASH.

By means of a photograph, made with a vibrating lens, Mr. F. H. Glew, of London, has calculated the time of a lightning flash. It comes out one nineteenth of a second. The calculation is based upon the multiple image in the photographs and the rate of vibration of the lens. The time applies, of course only to the particular flash that was photographed.

BEER MADE FROM WATER.

Beer tabloids are about to be put on the market by a German firm. A small tablet dropped into a glass of water will turn it into beer as fresh as if just drawn, it is asserted.

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

A CRIME.

Football was a crime in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

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

CHURCH GOERS.

The number of church-goers in the United States in 1898 was 27,714,523; an increase for the year of over 862,000.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FRIENDLY ASSISTANCE.

Can I help you to anything? asked Boarder No. 6.

Yes, replied the newcomer at the foot of the table. You might give me a clue to this hash.

THE BRAIN'S WEIGHT.

The average weight of the brain of an adult male is three pounds four ounces. The nerves are all connected with it directly or by the spinal marrow. These nerves, with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,0000 in number.

W P C 970

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

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Cor. West-Market & Colborne St., Toronto, Can get you best prices for your Apples, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, and other produce, if you ship it to them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICH. PURE. FRAGRANT. HEALTHFUL. REFRESHING.
LUDELLA
Lead packages. CEYLON TEA. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

Rheumatism—Cure assured in 24 hours, a new specific, sent by mail on receipt of $1. DR. ROUBY, P.O. Box 365, Montreal.

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

FREE! This lovely little Lady's Watch, with guard or chatelaine for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doylies at 10c. each; Lady's Sterling Silver Watch for selling 5 doz. Doylies in latest and prettiest designs. They sell at sight. Write and we send them postpaid. Sell them, return our money and we promptly forward your watch free. Unsold doylies returnable. LINEN DOYLY CO., Dept., 'Z,' Toronto

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

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Religious Pictures, Statuary, and Scapulars, CHURCH ORNAMENTS, Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention.
D. J. SADLIER & CO., MONTREAL, QUE.

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

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

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

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

HEALTH RESTORED without medicine or expense to the most disordered Stomach, Lungs, Nerves, Liver, Blood, Bladder, Kidneys, Brain and Breath by
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food,
which Saves Invalids and Children, and also Rears successfully Infants whose Ailments and Debility have resisted all other treatments. It digests when all other Food is rejected, saves 50 times its cost in medicine.
50 Years' Invariable Success, 100,000 Annual Cures of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency,
DuBarry & Co., (Limited), 77 Regent Street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglion, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in tins, ¼, ½, 1, 2, 5, 12 lbs. Sent carriage free. Also Du Barry's Revalenta Biscuits, in tins, 3s. 6d. and 6s. Agents for Canada: The T. Eaton Co., Limited, Toronto.

FREE!

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

You might as well compare a Trunk Line Railway with a corduroy road as Blue Ribbon Ceylon with any other tea

Canada's Greatest Seed House

A GOOD **TURNIP** CROP Means Well-Fed Stock

GROWERS' FAVORITES:

STEELE, BRIGGS' **"JUMBO" Swede**
Grows handsome, tankard-shaped roots, of a purplish-crimson color above ground, yellow beneath; stands well out of ground, grows roots of giant size. Price (post-paid) ½ lb., 10c.; ¾ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 24c.; for 5-lb. lots and over, 21c. lb.

STEELE, BRIGGS' **"SELECTED" Swede**
For over ten years the favorite with best growers; even, handsome shape and a great cropper. Many tons of seed are required annually to supply the demand for this fine variety. Price (post-paid) ½ lb., 10c.; ¾ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 24c.; for 5 lb. lots and over, 21c. lb.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Steele, Briggs' "Jumbo" and "Selected" Swedes are sold in sealed packages only (¼ lb. and 1 lb.) as shown in accompanying illustrations always bearing their name.

STEELE, BRIGGS'
EXTRA SELECT TURNIP SEEDS
SOLD BY CAREFUL MERCHANTS **ASK FOR THEM**

FORCIBLE POINTERS Whatever crop you grow, success or failure is largely governed by the seed used. **Successful growers always use the best seeds obtainable.** All seeds have a value, which varies according to the care and selection of stock in producing them; indifferently grown seeds cost less to produce and permit of being sold at like low, "cheap" prices—**Like produces like.** The labor necessary to grow a crop with "cheap" seed is the same as when using the best seed—**then why incur unnecessary risk by using "cheap" seeds?**

THE BEST CROPS ARE GROWN FROM
... Steele, Briggs' Seeds ...
BE SURE THAT YOU GET THEM WHEN BUYING

ENSILAGE CORN

LARGEST STOCKS OF BEST KNOWN VARIETIES

Mammoth Cuban Yellow Dent Corn The heaviest ear producing variety, with a favorable season has yielded 8½ tons of ears per acre, and ripens in most parts of Ontario. Price, ½ bush., 45c.; bush., 85c.; 2 bush. and over, 80c. bush.; bags, 15c. each.

EARLY HURON YELLOW DENT CORN
One of the earliest dent varieties in cultivation, a strong grower, stalks and ears of good size, small cob with deep grain, productive. Price, ½ bush., 50c.; bush., 90c.; 2 bush. and over, 85c. a bush.; bags, 15c. each.

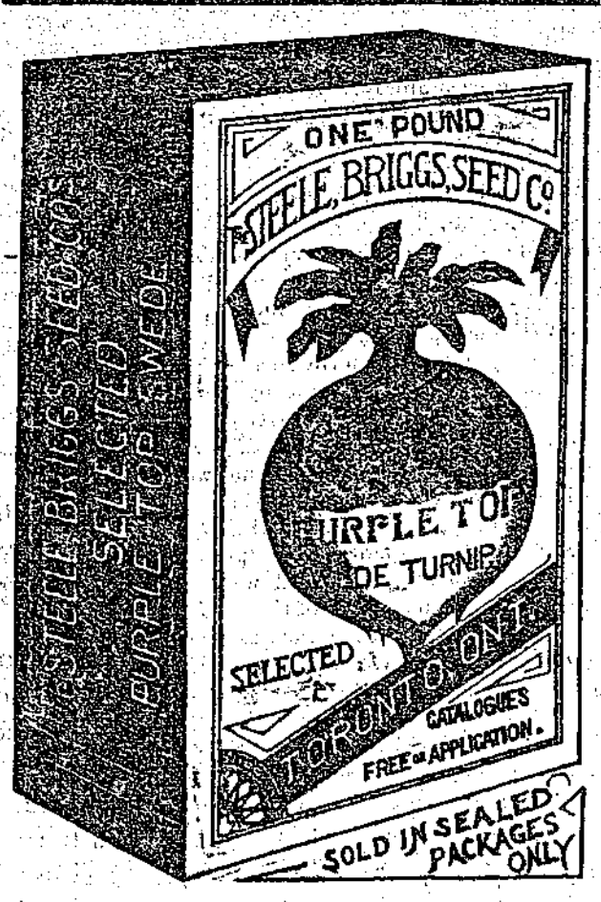
FAMOUS Garden AND Flower SEEDS

First Prize VEGETABLES and FLOWERS GROWN FROM Steele, Briggs' Seeds

You can get Steele, Briggs' Famous Garden and Flower Seeds from your Resident Merchant, or send for them direct. THE BEST SEEDS THAT GROW.

FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF
Newest & Best Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Flowering Roots, Vines, Roses, Small Fruits, etc. SEE OUR CATALOGUE.

If you have not received one, send your name and it will be MAILED FREE. Mention this paper. When ordering, please send money by Express Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter. All orders receive best care.



The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

The Mining Review

SATURDAY.....MAY 20, 1899.

THAT LAW.

"The law is an infringement of private rights and liberties, a treacherous attack upon those who have in good faith invested money in mines, passed by politicians ignorant or reckless of the principles upon which laws are made, at the dictation of the pestiferous labor agitator and the idle walking delegate."

In dealing with the eight-hour law to be enforced on the 10th of June, the Kaslo Kootenaian gets off the foregoing. There is no longer any disputing the fact that the law was asked for by miners at Rossland and elsewhere in the province, and the Kootenaian considers them "pestiferous labor agitators" for so doing. Whether or not they will take kindly to the new name, it remains for the future to show. All sensible, liberal-minded people must admit that if the miners felt that such a law would be of service to them, they were perfectly within their proper sphere in asking for it. Let an ordinary citizen draw up a chattel mortgage for his neighbor, and charge for it, and no matter how well it may be done, in fact the better the deed the graver the offence as there is less chance for litigation under it in the future, and he is at once pounced upon by the law society. Let that man give a neighbor's sick horse a dose of medicine, and even though it cures the animal, he is liable to punishment under the Veterinary Act. The merchants again, have their Boards of Trade, Insolvency laws, etc., to help them in their business; but the miner is called a "pestiferous labor agitator" and stones are pelted at him like the frog in the pond, if he puts up his head in what he considers his own interest.

With the government, however, things are different, and whatever there is pestiferous about the law they, and they alone, are responsible for. The representatives and government are elected by the people to legislate, not alone for the miners, the mine owners, the merchants, or the farmers, but for all combined. Whenever they can pass an act of service to any one class that is not injurious to any other class, they are perfectly justified in passing it; but whenever an act projected in the interest of any class clashes with that of another, wisdom and justice must prevail.

Very few will object to a law diminishing the hours of labor in the abstract, by statutory enactment, as the tendency is, the world over, to reduce the hours of labor. Where, again, the health, life and limb of the subject are in danger, the government are perfectly justified in stepping in, in the interest of humanity.

If a competent inspector finds a certain mine, or tunnel therein, unsafe for a miner altogether, or for more than four, six or eight hours at a time, the government would be perfectly justified in limiting the hours of labor therein accordingly. But there are mines and mines in the Kootenay country. Some of them are perfectly dry, well ventilated and just as healthy for an operative as the surface of the ground, but by the law they are all regulated alike. The very moment a miner is two feet under ground he is debarred from working more than eight hours, though he may work twenty-four hours on the surface in a teeming rain. The latter by law is considered the healthier position. The farmer may work out in the field and it raining, but the miner cannot work in a tunnel when he is perfectly dry and healthy, without subjecting himself and his employer to a penalty. This is the iniquitous, and we might add, pestiferous feature of the law.

We understand the mine owners are going to test the validity of the law in the courts, and they are doing but simple justice to the country in doing so. Let it be shown to a court with competent jurisdiction that two men, an employer and an employee, are debarred by the Act from making a contract as to duration of service, where neither life, limb nor health is imperiled; and it at least seems reasonable to surmise the court would say that an enactment like this is such an interference with the liberty of the subject as to be intolerable in any land of liberty.

The Hon. J. Fred Hume, the sage, philosopher, and above all the shining light of the cabinet, says the law does not interfere with men, under contract, working more than eight hours a day. It appears then that the government has no concern for either the souls, bodies or lives of miners who take contracts—it is only for those who work by the day they act as special guards. Verily, the Hon. J. Fred Hume's (not forgetting the "Fred") philosophy, law and brilliancy are all tarred with the the same stick—thickness of apprehension.

Every woman wears a crown who is the mother of a healthy baby. The mother of a puny, sickly, peevish baby bears a cross. It rests with every woman to decide for herself which kind of a mother she will be.

The woman who takes the right care of herself during the months preceding maternity may rest content in the assurance that her baby will be a strong, healthy, happy one. The woman who suffers from disorders of the distinctly feminine organism during this critical period, and fails to resort to the right remedy, is pretty sure to have a puny, peevish, sickly baby, born into the world with the seeds of weakness and disease already implanted in its little body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for prospective mothers. It imparts health, strength, vigor, and elasticity to the delicate and important organs that bear the brunt of motherhood. It prepares a woman for the time of trial and danger. It strengthens and invigorates, and insures the perfect well-being and absolute health of both mother and child. It does away with the squeamishness of the interesting period. It makes sure an ample supply of nourishment for the little new-comer. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous and despondent invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Thousands of homes to which babies once came to stay but for a brief day and then die, now bless this wonderful medicine for the gift of happy, healthful babies.

The dealer who tries to persuade you to take some other medicine, than that you ask for insults your intelligence.

"The best doctors in Kansas City told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an operation performed I could not live," writes Miss Brookie Galloway, of Wilder, Johnson Co., Kans. "I had ulceration and weakness, and each month I would get down in bed and suffer severely for twenty-four hours. Four bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' cured me."

For constipation—Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

This matter is again disturbing our industrial interests to their very foundation—strikes are the order of the day wherever labor is employed. Nor is it confined to classes as the masses are involved. Carpenters, miners, masons, tailors, etc., etc., are everywhere on strike—all demanding higher wages. There is no disputing the fact that the tendency is to grind down labor everywhere; but it is not, as many of the industrial communities allege, to build up monopolies everywhere, for there is no denying the fact that even with the reduted wages many manufacturing concerns are not making as much money as they used to make when paying higher wages. It is the desire of the entire public, strikers included, to make more money by buying cheaper products that is responsible for it all. Many theories are advanced to remedy the evil; but, while some of them are plausible, until the human greed in rich and poor alike is removed, the desired cure cannot be successfully obtained. Some say the proper course is the passing of a law that will prevent producers from earning more than a certain percentage on actual capital invested; but adopt such a curtailing measure and you place an embargo on genius and invention. Cut off all chance of prospective profits and you destroy all incentive for discovery and new inventions to improve and supercede old contrivances. The inventive manufacturer will say, "If I am allowed to make but 10 per cent. on my capital, and I can make it with present contrivances. Where is the use in my employing such devices as will enable me to make 20 per cent., when not I, but the state or the public will reap the benefits? It will at a glance be seen that such a law would be injudicious, and yet the cry of the down-trodden operative is growing louder. Go into Eaton's establishment in Toronto, and ask him why it is he pays such low wages to workmen, workwomen and clerks, and his answer will be, "to produce the low-priced article which the public, strikers and all, are looking for. Let the consumers consent to pay us higher prices for what they buy, and we can at once afford to raise wages of all our employes. This, we believe, is the full solution of all the trouble—let the demand for cheaper products cease, and wages will at once increase. The manufacturer, the merchant and the producer in general must make a certain amount of money on their investments, and if they cannot make it by paying certain wages he will make it by grinding down until they do.

Lost flesh lately?

Does your brain tire?

Losing control over your nerves?

Are your muscles becoming exhausted?

You certainly know the remedy. It is nothing new; just the same remedy that has been curing these cases of thinness and paleness for twenty-five years. Scott's Emulsion. The cod-liver oil in it is the food that makes the flesh, and the hypophosphites give tone to the nerves.

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

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The British Columbia school system needs overhauling, if anything in the world does. When, in his last appeal to the electors of Nelson Riding, Mr. Farewell declared that he favored more power in the hands of the trustees, he did not make his declaration an hour too soon. School trustees in this province are simply officials in name—they have no power in practice. For instance, the government has been promising for the last two years to buy the school property here from the owners; and for the past three months promising power to the trustees to put up the second room, which is an imperative necessity, and so far nothing is done in either matter. The trustees have been buying fuel and other requisites, and either paying for them out of their own pockets or forcing the dealers to go without their money. They even cannot get from the government a dollar to pay for sweeping the school room, and the teachers or scholars have to do it or allow the place to go in dirt. This is not creditable to either the Legislature or the government. So far the government has taken to itself the sole power to handle school matters, and this is the way it is done. If the government cannot or will not raise money to pay for the school property here; and if they cannot or will not advance money to meet the incidental expenses of the school, why in the name of common sense do they not so amend the law as to enable the trustees to raise the necessary money themselves by the taxation of the property in the district, as is the case in other provinces. The government will persist in collecting all realty taxes in unorganized parts and personal property even within city limits, and still enough property real and personal goes wholly untaxed in the country each year to meet these demands many times over. This is the condition of things in this province of enlightenment and advancement.

The trustees in Sandon feel that this thing must not run this way any longer, and they have decided on getting up a concert and trusting to the generosity of the people to do what the government, by its own legislation, is pledged to do.

In connection with the eight-hour law, there is no representative of the province today as much besmirched as the Hon. J. Fred Hume. He told delegations from the mine owners he was personally opposed to the law while Mr. Wilkes, of Rossland, says it was Mr. Hume who introduced the amendment in the House, and that under a pledge previously made to the miners that he and his colleagues—the rest of the government—favored it. If this is not falsifying the record after an effort to purchase his way into the House, it is hard to say what is. Mr. Hume had a perfect right to get the pledge of his colleagues in support of the measures, if he thought it wise and was able to do so, but in the face of such an attitude he was simply intentionally deceiving, by low political trickery, when he told mine owner delegates he himself was opposed to the measure. The present government throughout is making a questionable record for itself very rapidly.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION
WILL BE HELD AT
SILVERTON, B. C.
May 24th, 1899.
$1,750.00 IN PRIZES

Horse Races

Free for All,	1st Prize	$200.00
" " "	2nd "	100.00
Slocan Horses	1st "	75.00
" "	2nd "	25.00
Pony Race	1st "	50.00
" "	2nd "	25.00

Caledonian Sports
$500.00 in Prizes.
GOLD MEDAL FOR BEST ALL-ROUND ATHLETE.
Drilling Contest
$300.00.
Match Game Baseball
Reel Race.
GRAND BALL.
For further particulars apply to
The Secretary, Silverton.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS QUICKLY CURED.

Hard to keep the children from catching cold—will run out of doors not properly wrapped—get wet feet—kick the bed clothes off at night.

What's mother going to do about it?

Mustn't neglect the children's Coughs and Colds—might end in Croup—and Croup end fatally or weaken the lungs for life.

Most mothers now give their children Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It's nice to take, and cures all kinds of Coughs and Colds more quickly and effectually than any remedy known.

Mrs. R. P. Leonard, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Coughs and Colds of myself and also of my baby. I find it always cures a Cold quicker than any other Cough mixture I ever tried." Price 25c.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS Cure constipation, biliousness sick headache and dyspepsia. Every pill guaranteed perfect and to act without any griping, weakening or sickening effects. 25c. at all druggists.

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MINING STOCKS
AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.
Every Representation Guaranteed.
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LEADS Them All..
Lambert's Syrup
Douglas Pine
Will cure your cold when all others fail. Try it and prove it. Sold by all druggists.
Price 25c a bottle.

Business Announcement.
Having opened business in the premises opposite the Clifton house, I am prepared to do all kinds of Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing in the latest and neatest style.
A trial order solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
NO ORDER TOO SMALL AND NONE TOO LARGE.
LOUIS, THE SHOEMAKER.
Louis Hupperten.

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

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
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EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.
200 to 208 First Ave. No.
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Shipments Solicited.
Write for Circular.

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

DR. LYMAN BEECHER.

The Great Preacher's Peculiar Habits In Preparing His Sermons.

Dr. Lyman Beecher's peculiar habits, shown by his method of preparing sermons, are illustrated in Annie Field's latest book, "The Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe." In her words:

"If he was to preach in the evening, he was to be seen all day talking with whoever would talk, accessible to all, full of everybody's affairs, business and burdens, till an hour or two before the time, when he would rush up into his study (which he always preferred should be the topmost room of the house), and, throwing off his coat, after a swing or two with the dumbbells to settle the balance of his muscles, he would sit down and dash ahead, making quantities of hieroglyphic notes on small stubbed bits of paper about as big as the palm of his hand. The bells would begin to ring, and still he would write. They would toll loud and long, and his wife would say, 'He will certainly be late,' and then would be running up and down stairs of messengers to see that he was finished, till, just as the last stroke of the bell was dying away, he would emerge from the study with his coat very much awry and come down the stairs like a hurricane, stand impatiently protesting while female hands that ever lay in wait adjusted his cravat and settled his coat collar, calling loudly the while for a pin to fasten together the stubbed little bits of paper aforesaid, which being duly dropped into the crown of his hat and, hooking wife or daughter like a satchel on his arm, away he would start on such a race through the streets as left neither brain nor breath till the church was gained. Then came the process of getting in through crowded aisles wedged up with heads, the bustle and stir and hush to look at him as, with a matter of fact, businesslike push, he elbowed his way through them and up the pulpit stairs."

The Real Truth.

Some people deceive themselves with the notion that if they have been denied some advantage which another has had the only dignified course for them in life is to ridicule that advantage.

"It is a strange thing to me to discover," said Mr. X. to Mr. Z., "that I have wanted a college education all my life, and never have known it until lately."

"What brought it to your knowledge at last?" asked Mr. Z., smiling.

"I perceived that there was a certan bitterness in the light way in which I always said, 'Well, as for me, I'm heartily glad that I didn't go to college.'"—Youth's Companion.

Quick Fingers.

The dexterity of a modern virtuoso's fingers made a deep impression on an old farmer who was among the audience at a "piano recital." Clapping both hands suddenly down upon his knees, he was heard to exclaim, "I'd give $100 to have that man pick peas for me!"—Troy Times.

Not Sufficiently Explicit.

Timkins—Who is that solemn looking man?

Simkins—Why, that's Crankleigh, the great society leader.

Timkins—Society for the suppression of what?—Chicago News.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

Elected for Trial by Jury.

A. D. McGinty, of Sandon, was before Judge Forin, last week, for election upon the charge of unlawful assembling in connection with the anti-Chinese agitation at Sandon, some months ago. McGinty elected trial by jury and Judge Forin made an order for bail. In the event of McGinty furnishing satisfactory sureties he will regain hss liberty until the court sits. Williams, who was mixed up with McGinty in the anti-Chinese disturbances, elected for speedy trial before Judge Forin some time ago and was sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

SCROFULOUS SORES.

Mrs. Annie Wright, Dereham Centre, Ont., writes: "I had scrofula so bad that my face was all one running sore. I tried Burdock Blood Bitters and before I had taken six bottles I was completely cured."

CHURCH NOTES.

There will be no Episcopal service this Sunday, but on the 4th Sunday, the 28th, service will be held at the usual hour.

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

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

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

LEGS ENTIRELY RAW

From his feet to his body, and ran a blood tinged, irritating water.

Mrs. A. Keirstead, Snider Mt., N.B., tells how her little boy suffered, and how B.B.B. cured him permanently.

FREDDY KEIRSTEAD.

There is not a mother in this land who has a child suffering from skin disease in any form but will thank Mrs. Keirstead, of Snider Mt., N.B., for telling of the remarkable manner in which her boy, Freddy, was cured of one of the severest and most torturing of skin diseases by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters; and not only relieved and cured for the time being, but, mark you, *after eight years the disease has shown no sign of returning.* The following is Mrs. Keirstead's letter:—

"With gratitude I can testify to the wonderful curative powers of Burdock Blood Bitters. Eight years ago our little son, Freddy, was afflicted with salt rheum and was in a dreadful condition. His legs, from the soles of his feet to his body, were entirely raw, and ran a bloody water, which appeared to burn and itch until he was often in great agony.

"After trying several remedies, we resolved to give B.B.B. a trial.

"You can imagine with what delight and gratitude we saw our boy entirely cured after using one bottle and part of the second. We gave him the remainder of the second bottle, and from that time till the present he has never had a sign of salt rheum or a sick day. You need not wonder that I think there is no other medicine can equal Burdock Blood Bitters to purify the blood and build up the health and strength."

FOR SCIATICA PLEURISY "STITCHES" CRICKS NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM & LAME BACK

MENTHOL THE D&L PLASTER

THE BEST ANTI-RHEUMATIC PLASTER MADE

EACH PLASTER IN ENAMELED TIN BOX PRICE 25¢ ALSO IN 1 YARD ROLLS PRICE $1.00

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JACOB KELSEN

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

Reco Avenue, Sandon.

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Rooms in Virginia block, Sandon, B.C.

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PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, KALSOMINER, DECORATOR

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

They Reach The Kidneys.

Mr. Conrad Beyer's opinion

—OF—

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

No one can be healthy with the kidneys in a diseased or disordered state. The poisonous Uric Acid which it is their duty to filter out of the blood, is carried into the system and produces Rheumatism, Headaches, Backaches and hundreds of ills and ailments.

Any one who has the slightest suspicion that the kidneys are not acting right should take Doan's Kidney Pills. They are the most effective kidney remedy known. Mr. Conrad Beyer, at E. K. Snyder's Shoe Store, Berlin, Ont., bears this out when he says:

"Anyone suffering with kidney troubles cannot do better than take Doan's Kidney Pills, for they cured my wife who has been afflicted with pain in the back and other kidney troubles for a long time. They have helped a great many of my acquaintances in this town, and I must say they are the medicine that reach the kidneys with the best effects."

Northern Pacific Ry.

THE FAST LINE

TO ALL POINTS.

The Dining Car Route via Yellowstone Park is safest and best.

Solid Vestibule Trains equipped with Pullman Palace Cars, Elegant Dining Cars, Modern Day Coaches, Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

Steamship tickets to all parts of the world.

Tickets to China and Japan via Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Co.

Trains depart from Spokane:

No. 1, West at 3.40 p. m., daily.

No. 2, East at 7.30 p. m., daily.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets apply to agents of the S. F. & N.

F. D. GIBBS, Gen. Agent, Spokane, Wash.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent. 255 Morrison St., Cor. 3rd, Portland, Ore.

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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
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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

AND SOO PACIFIC.

The Fast and Short Route East & West

THROUGH SERVICE, FEWEST CHANGES LOWEST RATES

First-class Sleepers on all trains.

TOURIST CARS Pass Revelstoke daily for St. Paul.

Thursdays for Montreal and Boston.
Tuesdays and Saturdays for Toronto.

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 7.45 a. m. Train arrives Sandon daily at 6.55 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
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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 "	McGuigan	" 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.

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—FOR—

Ladies' Mackintoshes, Rubber Coats, Rubber Overshoes, Rubber Boots.

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Dealers in Meats

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

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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.

SPECIAL TO STEAM-USERS.

For Sale

1 New Tubular Boiler—25 H. P.—our own make
1 New Tubular Boiler—35 H. P.—our own make
1 New Tubular Boiler—40 H. P.—our own make
1 Second-Hand Boiler—60 H. P.
1 Second-Hand Boiler—30 H. P.
1 Second-Hand Boiler—10 H. P.
1 Second-Hand, High-Speed, 50 H.-P. Engine
1 Second-Hand, Slow-Speed, 25 H.-P. Engine
1 Second-Hand Duplex Steam Pump
1 Belt-Driven Boiler Feed Pump

Above S. H. machinery in first-class order. Correspondence solicited.

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS COMPANY, Limited

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Do you see this package?

keep it in your mind

and when you ask for "Athlete"

See that this is what you get.

JACK

"I don't see why it isn't all right," she protested. "You haven't received any orders to stop this dance, so you are dans votre droit. And you don't really believe in stopping it anyhow, so your conscience won't hurt you the least little bit," she went on cheerfully.

Eviston shrugged his shoulders.

"Too late now Eviston," put in Stirling, laughing. "You ought to have said all this to Mrs. Eviston before she invited us."

Carlington moved over nearer to the officer, and tapped him lightly on the shoulder.

"You mean there may be trouble?" he asked in an undertone.

Captain Eviston frowned. "Yes," he said shortly. "That is, of course it's very unlikely, but one never knows what the Peigans are up to in these infernal, howling dances of theirs, and I am quite sure we will be the only whites there; this sudden change of dates has thrown the authorities off their guard. We are probably the only people besides the Indians themselves who know that the dance is to be held to-day. Oh, bother! it's all right, I suppose," he added. "I'm getting as cranky and nervous as a woman." He looked at the others waiting expectantly. "We'll go," he said grimly. "You seem determined to see this sun dance, so I take it there is nothing more to be said."

He jumped lightly into the trap beside Doyle, who gathered up the reins with an odd expression on his sunburnt face.

As they drove out of the inclosure, Mrs. Eviston stood up in the trap and looked on every side for Jack.

"I wonder where she can be, Arthur?" she inquired anxiously. "I haven't seen her for ever so long. I meant to tell her that she must not go out riding on Nellie this afternoon, but stay with Rafferty (the other orderly). I'm afraid I didn't tell her good-bye, either, poor little chap." She sighed a little. "Well, she always knows how to amuse herself, and that's a mercy, but we will have to be very careful and not talk of the sun-dance before her. She will be terribly disappointed to have missed anything like this. Really, though, I suppose it's no sight for a child, eh, Arthur?"

Captain Eviston's shoulders gave an expressive shrug, but he ventured no remark.

The reason that Mrs. Eviston could not obtain a view of Jack was a very simple one. That young lady was at the furthest end of the pasture, behind a big cottonwood, with a pail of oats in one hand and a halter grasped firmly in the other, enticing Nellie, who was somewhat shy of the sumptuous Indian toggery, to come nearer and let herself be caught.

A good team of government horses with a fairly light trap to draw over prairie land will trot ten miles an hour without once changing gait or speed, and as regularly as clockwork. So Captain Eviston knew without consulting his watch that it was just one o'clock when Doyle turned the horses up the creek past Lecouvreur's, and he saw before him a level stretch of land with cottonwoods surrounding it on three sides, and the open approach from the creek swarming with Indians and ponies. As the traps threaded their way slowly through the moving mass, the Indians fell back on each side, scowling and muttering at sight of the officer's black and the private's red tunic.

In the middle of the clear ground was a circular lodge at least ninety feet in diameter, the sides formed of poles twenty feet tall, set near together and interlaced with boughs of cottonwood and pine, held in place here and there by leather thongs. The roof, which slanted upward, was formed in much the same way, the cross-poles all converging at the centre and fastened to the tall central lodge-pole. The boughs which were strewn thick over the roof stopped at about four feet from the top of the lodge, leaving a circular open space through which the sun beat fiercely.

Doyle halted the horses on the edge of the clear space in front of this lodge and waited for orders. Captain Eviston swung himself down from the trap and looked narrowly at the group of Indians about him as he waited for the others to come up. Pembroke was the first.

"I say, we are in great luck. Plenty of time. It doesn't seemed to have commenced yet," he shouted.

The inspector nodded.

"All right—so far," he added under his breath.

Miss Page jumped lightly down from her seat in the trap and came over to him.

"Isn't this perfect!" she exclaimed, breathing quickly in her excitement. "Think of missing this! How awfully picturesque they are in their paint and feathers! I wish I had brought my camera."

"Perhaps it's just as well you didn't," remarked Captain Eviston, coolly. "There was a man torn to pieces down near Medicine Hat last year for photographing some Indians who did not happen to want to be photographed. It's all very well if they come and ask you to do it, but I wouldn't photograph them en masse and when they are wrought up at a dance, unless I was especially requested to do so."

"Where shall we leave the traps, Eviston?" demanded Carlington, coming up.

Captain Eviston looked about him quickly.

"Doyle will put them in that grove," he said, indicating a small alley of trees near the entrance to the lodge. "But," he added, turning to the orderly, "you will not stay with them, but come with us." He beckoned to an Indian leaning against a little buckskin pony and regarding him disapprovingly. "Doyle," he said, "tell that Indian, Black Tongue, to get us places in the lodge if possible."

Black Tongue was a notoriously bad Peigan, and had been up twice before Captain Eviston for horse stealing; but there was not another Indian in sight that the inspector knew by name, and, besides, he thought that Black Tongue, remembering his experiences in the guard-room, would be inclined to be obliging. Black Tongue came forward reluctantly.

"Howl" he said in a surly tone.

Doyle waved aside any such politenesses.

"Napiake, assopotsists, puskan," he said largely and disconnectedly, with a sweep of his arm toward the women.

The Indian threw out his hands with an almost Gallic gesture of impotence, but moved softly and quickly across the grass to where an old Indian, evidently his chief, stood talking to a group of young braves. The older man listened intently to the few quick words Black Tongue poured into his ear, and turning to where Captain Eviston and his party stood, bowed gravely, and motioned them toward the lodge. Black Tongue preceded them swiftly, and led them to places on the far side of the tepee and directly facing the entrance, from which they commanded a view of the whole interior. Captain Eviston mentally noted, with a shrug of disgust, that when the lodge was filled they would be in the very centre of the mass of Indians and as far as possible from the only exit. For the time being there were only thirty or forty Indians sitting about. They took very little notice of the white visitors, and either moved noiselessly about, looking up from time to time at the flood of sunlight streaming through the opening in the top of the lodge, or else sat quite still, seemingly plunged in a stupor. The air was oppressively hot, and but for the tepid pungent odor distilled from the pine boughs would have been unbearable. Outside and from a distance came intermittently the monotonous sound of a tom-tom. Through the chinks in the latticework of boughs could be seen indistinctly the restless, moving groups of Indians and ponies.

The Hon. Beatrice gave a nervous little laugh.

"I can't stand much of this," she whispered to Mrs. Carlington. "If something doesn't happen soon I shall run away through sheer nervousness."

Captain Eviston leaned forward toward the ladies.

"I think it will be better for us not to laugh or look amused, or alarmed, at anything that may happen," he said, "You know it's rather cheeky, our being here; we haven't been urged to come, and I don't think we would care especially about having them come to our weddings or funerals, or whatever corresponds in seriousness among us to this dance of theirs, and so we had better be as quiet as possible."

Miss Page shot an amused glance at Pembroke over Eviston's bent head. It struck her that this English officer was most particularly fussy and nervous beneath his calm exterior. Miss Kenwood looked alarmed.

"I don't believe I like this at all," she sighed. "Either my eyesight is deceiving me or there are at least five thousand blood-thirsty-looking Indians out on the prairie; and it's awfully warm and stuffy in here, and I wish I were back at the detachment."

Stirling chuckled noiselessly.

"Not more than five hundred, I should say, Miss Kenwood. However five hundred Indians are equal to five thousand ordinary men when it comes to tomahawking and scalping you know," he concluded cheerfully.

Mrs. Stirling put her hand over her husband's mouth.

"Don't jest about such horrid things, please," she said.

There was another long wait, and the sun beat down more fiercely than ever, and the general murmur from the groups of Indians scattered over the open space of ground grew louder and more excited, and the sound of cayuses plunging and galloping about came nearer and fiercer. They had been waiting fully three quarters of an hour when suddenly the Indians nearest the lodge fell back and seemed to shift themselves into kaleidoscopic figures of brilliant hues, and there rose a soft patter of moccasined feet that beat time restlessly to the quick throbs of a tom-tom borne by an Indian who came slowly down a hill a little to the right. He was dressed most gorgeously in painted buckskin shaps and crimson-flannel shirt, over which were hung innumerable relics—long plaits of hair beaded at the top and fitted into little leather sockets, the claw of an eagle, and a necklace of vivid blue-glass beads. On his head was a beautiful coronet of many-colored porcupine quills that rippled in the hot air, and from the centre of which rose an eagel's feather tipped with narrow scarlet ribbon. Across his forehead extended a broad yellow band of paint. A knee-rattle dangled against his side and jingled as he stepped lightly, raising each foot very high and bending the knee as a horse does in parking. Behind him streamed a throng of painted, fantastically dressed Indians. Suddenly the Indians nearest the leader burst into a wild, high song that hung quivering and shrill on the hot air and then dropped suddenly to a low key, only to break forth terrifically again on the high note. With the beginning of the song a sort of agitation passed through the mass of Indians, and every mocassined foot was raised and brought down with a double stamp upon the hot, dry grass, which crackled and twisted under the blows. As the heaving, flashing procession neared the lodge, a dozen medicine-men emerged from the group nearest the entrance, and joined the chiefs, who walked behind the musicians. Although the day was intensely hot with the short, fierce heat of the Canadian summer, the medicine-men wore long robes of fur that almost completely enveloped them, and from out of which their pallid faces appeared glistening with great drops of perspiration. Around the neck or carried in the hand was the medicine-bag. At the door of the lodge, each Indian threw up his head for an instant as if to take a last look at the sun before entering. The leader took his stand near the central lodge-pole, in the full blaze of the sunlight, which streamed through the opening and continued beating furiously upon his tom-tom, while the Indians seethed past him in their endeavors to get places from which to see the dance well. As they closed about Captain Eviston's party the women shrank back rigidly from contact with the supple, dark hued bodies. After a little, a narrow space was left free about the group, and they breathed more easily, and leaned forward with pale, expectant faces.

Of the five hundred Indians fully three hundred crowded into the lodge, the rest massing themselves at the entrance and around the sides, wherever they could see. In the center of the lodge, about the pole, was left an open circular space, around which the chiefs and medicine-men ranged themselves. Back of these were massed the young Indians and squaws."

Suddenly there was a lull. The slender sticks fell from the hands of the Indian with the tom-tom, the beating feet were still, and there was a moment of almost perfect silence. Then from the group of medicinemen one rose up, and advancing to the centre of the lodge, raised his eyes to the blaze of light and addressed an invocation to the sun. As he spoke, the muscles of his face twitched, his lips became ashy, and his eyes wavered in their gaze. The words seemed to fall involuntarily from his lips. Suddenly he flung up his hands toward the sky, and reeling, fell backward among the other medicine-men, who, wrapped in a sort of trance, took very little notice of him. The silence that followed lasted for only a moment.

(To Be Continued.)

SCENT BALLS AND POMANDERS.

The modern woman wears among the various jingling bits of silver or silver gilt upon the chatelaine, an ornate little box containing minute foreign seeds which preserve their refreshing and delightful odor for a long time, but there can not be claimed that these scent boxes are exactly novel, except in point of size, as women have always numbered among their trifles of luxury some receptacle of exhilarating perfume. Among the minor objects of personal use mentioned in the inventory of Margaret de Bohun, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, is a "poume de aumbre," or scent ball, in the composition of which ambergris probably formed a principal ingredient. We here learn that a nutmeg was occasionally used for the like purpose. It was set in silver, decorated with stones and pearls and was, evidently, an object rare and highly prized. Among the valuable effects of Henry V., according to an inventory taken in 1423, are enumerated a musk bal. of gold weighing 11 ounces and another of silver gilt. At a later period the pomander was very commonly worn as the pendant of a lady's girdle. A recipe for compounding it may be found in "The Treasury o. Commodius Conceits," 1586.

The orange appears to have been used as a pomander soon after its introduction into England. Cavendish describes Cardinal Wolsey entering a crowded chamber "holding in his hand a very fair orange," whereof the meat, or substance within, was taken out, and filled again with the part of a sponge wherein was vinegar and other confections against the pestilent airs; the which he most commonly smelt unto, passing among the press, or else he was pestered with many suitors."

Sir Thomas Gresham, in his celebrated portrait by Sir Antonio More, holds in his left hand a small object resembling an orange, but which is a pomander.

This sometimes consisted of a dried Seville orange, stuffed with cloves and other spices, and was esteemed a fashionable preventive against infection. It frequently occurs in old portraits, either suspended to the girdle or held in the hand.

In the eighteenth century the signification of this object became so far forgotten that instead of the pomanders, real oranges were introduced into portraits, a practice satirized by Goldsmith in his "Vicar of Wakefield."

When the pomander was made of silver it was perforated with holes to let out the scent, hence the origin of the vinaigrette of to-day.

The earliest mention of coral is that which occurs in the inventory of Alinore de Bohun, namely, the paternoster of coral. With gilded gaudier, the larger beads, and the three branches of coral which he also possessed. The above use of coral explains its being worn in later times, as an amulet or defence against infection.

HIRSUTE STATISTICS.

Blonde hair is finer than that of any other color. By actual count it has been ascertained that 400 hairs to the square inch grow upon the head of a blonde beauty. The brown comes next with 350, then come the black with 325, and the red with 250 or 260. After counting the hairs growing upon an inch square it has been estimated that on the head of a blonde there will be about 140,000 hairs, while a brown suit of tresses will have 109,000, a black, 102,000 and a red 90,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S WILL.

Her Fortune, Her Legacies, Her Heirs—Not One of the World's Great Millionaires.

The visit to Nice of Viscount Cross and the private solicitor of Queen Victoria is taken to mean that the aged sovereign of Great Britain has remodelled her will.

In her very prolific family of grandchildren and great grandchildren sons and daughters are constantly being born, whom the Queen must "remember" in the disposition of her property, but the death of the scapegrace Duke Alfred of Coburg was the cause of the immediate change.

Measured by the standards of multimillionairedom Queen Victoria is not very wealthy. Her fortune is of course unknown. It is seldom estimated at less than $25,000,000. It has been placed as high as $75,000,000, but the former figure is undoubtedly the more nearly correct.

For, while the Queen is undoubtedly thrifty, she is also generous. A family like hers makes a constant demand upon her for money. This princeling's pension is insufficient for his dignity; that one's debts must be paid; this tall girl's dowry must be increased—and it is the "Widow of Windsor" who pays the bill in every case.

It is lucky for her numerous brood that the Queen is thrifty.

THE PUBLIC INCOME

of the Queen is a fairly definite sum from year to year as follows;

Privy purse.	£60,000
Salary, household.	131,260
Household expenses.	172,500
Royal bounty, &c.	13,200
Pensions, &c.	22,589
Unappropriated.	8,040
Total.	£407,589

Here are over two million dollars a year nominally at the Queen's disposal, but only $300,000 £60,000, of it is actually so. All the money goes for definite objects — to pay the Black Rod his $10,000 a year and the Poet Laureate his $500, and the Secretary of the Board of Green Cloth his $1,500 and so on.

These sums are fixed. About half as much, varying from year to year, but usually more than a million dollars, are expended upon royal palaces, some of which are not occupied by the Queen at all; upon the royal parks, upon the royal yachts—from $200,000 upwards—for the royal escort for such other items as the salaries of the Master of the Tennis Court, Her Majesty's Limner, Historiographer and Warden of Regalia, and Her Majesty's Charities and Bounties to Indigent and Necessitous Persons in Scotland.

In a word the nation spends more than $3,000,000 a year upon the Queen; but nine-tenths of it is spent in more or less curious ways prescribed by custom; over but one-tenth of it has the Queen any control.

After all, she's not so rich. It is no wonder that her usual wedding present to a young favorite is an India shawl.

HER PRIVATE FORTUNE.

The private fortune of the Queen is no doubt in part made up of savings out of this 10 per cent. unspecified.

So long as the Prince Consort was alive he received $150,000 a year, which payment lasted twenty-one years, ceasing with his death in 1861. Prince Albert was not above speculating with his money, and as men in the city were always glad to give him "tips," he was generally successful. He left a considerable fortune to his widow.

The Queen has received many other bequests. In 1856 a Mr. Neeld died and left her $2,500,000. Other money gifts have come her way, but probably far more have taken the form of jewels, plate, trinkets and costly trifles, whose aggregate value—of course, not to be confounded with crown jewels—is estimated at more than $5,000,000.

Taking Queen Victoria's fortune at the more moderate estimate and remembering that in England 3 per cent. is a pretty good return upon invested money, Queen Victoria's private income may be some $750,000 a year; or, with the unappropriated $300,000 of the civil list, a little over $1,000,000 a year.

There are, indeed, several of the Queen's subjects who are much richer than she. And beside the wealth of the Rothschilds her fortune is small. But by strict economy she gets along and will leave something to each of her descendants.

AUSTRIAN WOMEN BARBERS.

Women barbers are quite the rule in Austria, and Austrians take no chances with their barbers. They must be experts, and the Barbers' and Wigmakers' Union of Vienna sees to it they are. Provision is also made in their code for women barbers who desire to carry on the business of their husbands in case of the latter's death or illness. In order to do this the wife must have been enrolled in the union as an apprentice for three years. Apprentices must appear in Vienna in the presence of judges of the union and show their skill before they are allowed to open shops of their own. A properly certified barber must have a knowledge of and pass an examination in shaving, hair cutting, hair curling and wigmaking. Poor persons and others who are frugal serve as subjects for experiment. Not only must the Austrian barber be well versed in the practical side of the subject, but questions are asked relating to the keeping clean of razors, combs and brushes; also the elementary rules of antiseptics are thoroughly gone into.

A SECTION FOREMAN

HIS LIFE ONE OF EXPOSURE AND MUCH HARDSHIP.

Rheumatism and Kindred Troubles the Frequent Result—One Who Has Been a Great Sufferer Speaks For the Benefit of Others.

From the Watchman, Lindsay, Ont.

Wm McKendry, a gentleman of 52 years of age, has for 28 years been a respected citizen of Fenelon Falls, Ont. For twenty-two years he has held the position of section foreman for the G.T.R., which position he fills to-day, and judging from his present robust appearance will be capable of doing so for many years to come. During his residence at Fenelon Falls Mr. McKendry has taken an active part in educational matters, being an efficient member of the school board on different occasions. Many times he has been nominated as councillor, but owing to the position he held with an outside corporation felt it his duty to withdraw, although much against the wishes of the representative ratepayers. As the public well know the duties devolving on a railway section foreman expose him to all kinds of inclement weather, and it takes a man with a strong constitution to successfully fill the position. Mr. McKendry had no illness until about 3 years ago, when, to use his own words, he says:—"I was taken down with severe rheumatic pains in the right knee and the muscles of the leg. I could not sleep or rest night or day. I could not begin to tell you what I suffered. I took many remedies, both internal and external prescribed by doctors and friends, but instead of improving I was steadily going from bad to worse. One day while reading the Presbyterian Review I read of a cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the case of a man who had not been expected to recover and this prompted me to give this medicine a trial. The action in my case did not seem to be speedy and I was using my fifth box before any decided improvement was noted, but by the time I had used eight boxes I was a thoroughly well man. Since that time my general health has been the very best and I have no signs of the old trouble. I make this statement voluntarily, because I think it the duty of those cured to put others in the possession of the means of obtaining renewed health and I am satisfied Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do all that is claimed for them if given a trial.

These pills cure not by purging the system as do ordinary medicines, but by enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves. They cure rheumatism, sciatic, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, heart troubles, erysipelas and all forms of weakness. Ladies will find them an unrivalled medicine for all ailments peculiar to the sex, restoring health and vigor, and bringing a rosy glow to pale and sallow cheeks. There is no other medicine "just as good." See that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is on every package you buy. If your dealer does not have them, they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. or Schenectady, New York.

GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Training the Kaiser's Troops to Scale Walls—A Difficult Feat.

The soldiers of the Kaiser do not pass their time merely in going through the manual or marching and counter-marching. Gymnasium practice is one of the requirements of the service, as well as special military practice in scaling walls, &c. To test the soldier's agility and strength a board wall sixteen and a half feet high is built, with a platform on top of it. How can a man six feet tall climb a wall without a single projection to catch hold of? Alone it would be impossible, but with his comrades to assist it becomes possible, though by no means easy. Two of the soldiers stoop down and place their clasped hands under the feet of one of their comrades, who stands erect. Then, as he places his hands on the wall to steady himself the stooping soldiers straighten up, raising him as far as they can.

The soldier is not yet able to reach the top of the wall and pull himself up. A comrade who is on top stretches himself out on the roof, lying down at full length, and extends his hands to the soldier below. Then by main strength and considerable scrambling the man is pulled up until he can catch hold of the top and help himself up.

Officers stand by with bayonets guarded by little bags of chamois, so that no one can be pierced by a prod, and hurry the practising privates. Speed is a necessary part of the evolution, for an enemy is not going to stand idly by while the Germans climb their ramparts, and the man who scrambles up fastest is proclaimed victor in this test of agility. It is no easy matter, with heavy knapsack on your back and clothed in marching garments, to get up a straight wall like this.

REASONS.

Jones seems to be extremely popular.

Yes, indeed! Well, he has very little to say about what he has done, and he hardly talks at all about what he expects to do!

FRIENDLY ASSISTANCE.

Can I help you to anything? asked Boarder No. 6.

Yes, replied the newcomer at the foot of the table. You might give me a clue to this hash.

HOUSEHOLD.

SOUR MILK AND SODA.

The housewives who always use sweet milk and baking powder in articles where such ingredients or their equivalents are called for, little guess the superior results to be had from buttermilk and soda. If sour milk is used, it must be freshly soured, not obtained from the use of sour milk or stale; hence, the best time to use it is in the summer-time. Buttermilk is preferable all the year round. Biscuits, griddle-cakes, waffles, corn-breads, muffins, gems, ginger-breads, cookies, etc., are all of them more tender, delicate, and probably more wholesome, since the majority of baking-powders are adulterated, if they are made of buttermilk and soda. A general rule is one level teaspoonf ', of soda to one pint of buttermilk or freshly soured milk. The soda must be first pulverized by rubbing with a knife on the table or bread-board, then added to the flour, to be sifted with it. It is even well to sift the flour, soda and salt together two or three times to insure an even blending. In a very short time one learns to guage the soda exactly to the acidity of the milk to be used. Baking-powder cannot give the best results in the class of articles enumerated above.

It requires a little skill or experience to use soda with nicety, but it is worth while to acquire such skill; indeed, there is scarcely an item in culinary processes which better repays one for intelligent experimenting. The bicarbonate of soda used today is a very different article from the carbonate of soda or saleratus with which careless cooks made spotted biscuits in our grandmothers' time. Used with an acid, as buttermilk, it is as scientifically wholesome as any article employed as an adjunct to cookery. In many instances baking-powder cannot give as good results as soda.

It is scarcely possible to give an absolutely exact rule of measurement for soda, as brands differ somewhat in strength, and milk varies in degrees of acidity. But a general rule is one level teaspoonful of soda to one pint of sour milk. Be sure to pulverize the soda before measuring.

A LOAF OF FRUIT CAKE.

A fruit cake should be made some time before it is wanted, then time will take a hand at blending the spicy flavors. To make a really good fruit cake demands the leisure of two days. On the first day seed the raisins, slice the citron, brown the flour and measure the spices. On the second day, mix and bake the fragrant compound. Be very careful to beat the eggs thoroughly, whites and yolks separately. The oven must be well considered. Fruit cake should be put in a slow oven, as it requires long baking to induce a richness of flavor. Keep the heat as regular as possible, and do not open the oven door for at least 10 minutes after it has been put in. When opening the oven, be careful that no cold draught of air from an open window or door strikes it. Do not slam the oven door shut or jar the pan by moving it unnecessarily. Measure everything carefully, using a cup holding half a pint.

This cake is comparatively inexpensive and it improves with age. Take 4 cups white flour, place on a baking pan and set it in an open oven to dry and slightly brown. Stir it occasionally and cool before using. Measure 1 cup butter and 1 cup of sugar. Mix them to a smooth cream, add 1 cup of molasses and sweet milk. Beat four eggs separately, the yolks until thick and the whites to a stiff snow. Add the yolks to the butter and sugar. Sift the flour with a level teaspoonful of soda, do not use any cream of tartar, seed and chop 1 lb. raisins, and slice 1-4 lb. citron. Mix the fruit together, and stir it into the flour. Mix 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon and cloves and a whole nutmeg grated. Add the spices to the butter and sugar mixture then add the flour and lastly the whites of the eggs. Have ready a pan lined with three layers of light brown paper. Pour in the mixture and bake at least four hours. Should it incline to burn on top, cover with several layers of paper and place a small pan of cold water in the oven. When done frost it, wrap it in waxed paper, and keep in an earthen jar with a close cover. It will keep for a year and is excellent for a standby, not too rich, yet of a perfect and exquisite flavor.

A WELL-KEPT CELLAR.

This is the moment when the dangers of that malady for which sanitarians have coined the word "cellarists" should be kept before every housekeeper. It is the weakening and undermining of the nervous system due to cellars damp and dirty to a degree. It is not a catalogued infection, such as tonsilitis, diphtheria and typhoid fever, but it is none the less detrimental to the health of the family. It is not wise to relax vigilance in any way. If even a little dampness exists there, and few cellars are absolutely dry, it does not take long for an accumulation of odds and ends to become a nurture place for system undermining germs. In a paper read before a club the other day, what was called a "lady's cellar" was described. This had a cemented floor swept twice a week, was airy, well lighted, treated twice a year to a heavy coat of whitewash to which a little carbolic acid had been added, and had nothing standing in the corners to defy quick inspection. All boxes and trunks in this cellar stood upon slats that the air could circulate beneath them. Only one criticism suggested itself to a listener and that was of the rope matting with which the stairs leading to the cellar were carpeted. Better than this dust holding matting would have been the bare wooden step, which is so easily kept clean.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Chicken Patties—Take a rich pastry crust, roll thin and cut in circles to fit patty pans and bake. Make a cream sauce of one pint of milk, pepper and salt to season, butter size of an egg and flour to thicken. Into this mix one small bowl of chopped chicken, fill patty shells and garnish with a few sprigs of parsley and serve hot.

Rye Griddle Cakes—One pint rye flour, half pint Graham flour, half pint flour, one tablespoonful sugar, half teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one egg and one pint of milk. Sift together rye flour, Graham flour, sugar, salt and baking powder, add beaten egg and milk, mix into smooth batter. Bake deep brown color on hot griddle.

Cream Cake—One tea cup of sugar, one tea cup flour, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder; bake in three layers. Filling: Take a pint of the thickest sweet cream; beat until it looks like ice cream; make very sweet and flavor with vanilla. Blanch and chop a pound of almonds, stir into cream and put very thick between each layer.

Pineapple Pie—Peel and grate one large or two small pineapples, two cups sugar, yolks of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one and one-half cups cold water; bake with one crust. Use remaining white of eggs with a dash of powdered sugar for meringue.

Angel Cake—The whites of seven eggs well beaten, one pound of powdered white sugar, two teacupfuls of wheat flour sifted three times, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Bake in buttered tin in hot oven half an hour.

Tomato Soup—Stew a pint of tomatoes 30 minutes. Strain, add half a teaspoonful soda. When the foaming ceases, add a quart of hot milk, boil a minute or two and serve at once in hot bouillon cups, with salted wafers.

THE SEED FLAT.

An excellent box in which the seeds for early flowers can be sown is about 18 inches long, 15 inches wide and three and one half inches deep. This box can be placed in the window beside the cutting box. A good soil for the seed box is made of three-fourths soddy loam and one-fourth sand; this mixture gives a soil that drains well and does not run together after it has been watered a few times.

In this box can be sown pansy, verbena, petunia, snapdragon, sweet alyssum, salvia splendens, or seeds of any other similar plants that will stand transplanting and are desired for early blooming. Enough plants can be grown in a box of this size to supply a good sized flower garden.

YE ADVERTISING CLERK.

Fussy Man, hurrying into newspaper office—I've lost my spectacles somewhere, and I want to advertise for them, but I can't see to write without them, you know.

Advertising Clerk, likely to be business manager some day—I will write that ad. for you, sir. Any marks on them?

Fussy Man—Yes, yes. Gold-rimmed, lenses different focus, and letters L. Q. C., on inside. Insert it three times.

Advertising Clerk—Yes, sir. Five dollars, please.

Fussy Man—Here it is.

Advertising Clerk—Thanks. It gives me, sir, great pleasure, very great pleasure, to inform you, sir, that your spectacles are on top of your head.

Fussy Man—My stars! So they are. Why didn't you say so before?

Advertising Clerk—Business before pleasure, you know.

IN PEKING.

The Empress—If it keeps on China won't have any territory left.

Li Hung Chang—Don't worry, Your Majesty. I have received solemn assurances that we shall be permitted to retain a coaling station.

THEIR MISTAKE.

Editor's Wife—Wake up! There are burglars in the house, John.

Editor—Well, what of it? Let them find out their mistake themselves.

HOW HE FELT.

The Lawyer—Do you wish to prefer any of your creditors?

Embarrassed Party—I'd like to prefer them all, except my wife's milliner.

PUZZLE FOR A SERVANT.

And remember, Bridget, there are two things I must insist upon—truthfulness and obedience.

Yis, mum; and wh'n you tell me to tell the ladies you're out when you're in, which shall it be mum?

LEGENDS ABOUT BIRDS.

A superstition is defined as "that which survives when its companions are dead," and those quaint fancies which our forefathers cherished about birds which have come down to us in the form of legends, proverbs and omens are but representative of innumerable ideas which were formerly held as truths. Men and women gradually learned to be ashamed for childlike credulity, until that which had caused terror began to excite ridicule, when superstitions were again spread and kept living, for the amusement of the successors of those who had outgrown them.

In all lands birds have, at some time, been regarded as God's messengers—creatures conveying warnings by their appearances and departures, and gifted with prophetic instincts.

No doubt simple hearts were first touched by the thought that the bird mounts nearer to heaven than man can do bodily. It was then easy for minds to conceive the idea that heaven's secrets must be known to birds.

According to Scandinavian tradition, the swallow hovered over the cross of our Lord, crying "Svala, svala!" console, console. Hence comes its name, "svalow," the bird of consolation. We still tell our neighbors that it is "lucky" for swallows to build about their houses. The cross-bill circled also about the dying Saviour, so legendry lore tells us, prior to which act of reverence its beak was straight as that of other birds; while the robin gained its red breast through being sprinkled by the blood of Christ. A red-breast always sings from crossed branches, if he can, say Lancashire folk.

The Romans believed that the swallow was sacred to the penates or household gods, and, therefore, to injure one would be to bring down a judgment upon the home. To-day there are many persons, sailors especially, who are firmly of opinion that "it is unlucky to kill a swallow."

In Scotland it is still common to hear the expression, "faithful as a swallow," and when a person is lazily sparing of exertion the proverb, "The snail is as sure at its rest as a swallow." This signifies "the crawler reaches the rest of death as soon as the swift flyer."

To dream of these harbingers of summer was considered a very favorable omen, denoting success in trade to the dreamer, or to a lover a speedy marriage with the object of his affections.

The swan was long used as an illustration of kingly or royal grace. It was also the emblem of chivalry, adorning the shields of knights, when the taunt of being "false to the swan" amounted to a deadly injury. Anne of Cleves, who possessed a lily-like skin, and was descended from the Knight of the Swan, was known to courts as "The White Swan;" the memory of which compliment is recorded upon many public house signs.

"The swan's a proud bird, yet he keeps his head bent;" "Through looking backwards the swan dies sweetly," are two little-known proverbs. One of the poets writes of a maiden who was

Pensive as a swan in sudden shade,
Nor knew his skill in wooing suns to shine:

an illusion to the belief that "swans and angels have the ear of God."

There are, perhaps, more superstitions dealing with crows than with any other birds. They are known as "the devil's own" in many countries; their caw has been declared to be a cry of "Cain," yet their presence nesting near a village is sometimes regarded as advantageous, on the principle that "the ill's all being done when the crows gather."

The contradictory nature of beliefs respecting them arise from the wrong use of the terms crow, rook and corbie. "Corbies dinna pike out corbie's een," signifies plainly, "thieves are kind to thieves." "Every craw thinks his ain brood whitest," implies a regard for heredity; while "Gin ye badna' been amo' the craws ye wadna hae been shot," contains a moral warning.

Some unpleasant subject for discussion is always threatened by the words, "I have a crow to pluck with him;" but "They're a bonny pair, as the craw said o' his feet," seems merely intended to make fun of the hated bird. "He's but the tail o' the craw," is equivalent to describing the accomplice of some evil-doer. Many a superstition-ridden country person has grieved for fear of coming adversity, for no other reason than because of a dream of crows flying and croaking.

To dream of hearing a lark is, on the contrary, a prophecy of future wealth health and riches won by industry. It is doubtful if any search among records of the past would result in the discovery of a single omen, legend or proverb disrespectful to this honored bird. "The raven doth not hatch a lark," wrote Shakspeare, while two old sayings are: "The lark sings but to heaven and to his home," and "Larks mount singing."

Farmyard birds have been made the subjects of many common proverbs, such as "Children and chicken must always be pickin'," "Curses, like chickens, come home to roost;" "A laying hen is better than a standing mill," "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." But four unfamiliar sayings are these; "It's an iel housewife wha roasts the old rooster," "The fool puts his last hen in the pot," "The crowing cock loves his own music," and "Geese follow their leader, if he's a big enough goose."

Cornish folk are devoted to pigeons, and declare "The ring dove will lose his ring if he is bought by a faithless lover." The belief that "He who is sprinkled with pigeon's blood will not die a natural death" dates from the time of Charles I. A sculptor, who was carrying home a bust of the king, stopped to rest on the way; at the moment, a pigeon flying overhead was struck by a hawk, and the blood of the bird fell on the neck of the bust. As everyone is aware, Charles was beheaded.

It will be remembered that many superstitious ideas surrounded the magpie, and we are told that "Angels flit when pies chatter."

A German peasant woman will assure a stranger to her country, "Luck is coming to me, because the storks flew over my chimney this morning. Ah, no man's as wise as God's storks!"

No person will be found nowadays sufficiently credulous to expect immense sudden wealth on account of having dreamed of carring a canary or to fear misfortune for having, during slumber, imagined himself turned into a hen; yet these are fables which actually deluded the ignorant in bygone days.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Paragraphs Which Will Be Found Well Worth Reading.

A hungry traveler, a stranger in Red Bank, N. J., entered a restaurant in that town and ordered ham and eggs, as that seemed to be the only available dish. After he had waited half an hour, staring impatiently at the verdigris-covered bottles in the caster, he summoned the proprietor, whom he questioned regarding the delay. "The ham is all cooked," was the reply, "but my little girl is still out in the yard, waiting for the hen to lay another egg."

Most of the French papers keep in their employ harmless persons who are registered as managers of the respective publications. When a paper has published any article of a libelous character, in regard to which the victim makes legal complaint, the registered manager stands trial as an offender and is subjected to fine or imprisonment, perhaps both.

The biggest man in Iowa lately died at Fort Dodge. He was Alfred Daniels, whose height was 5 feet 9 inches and his weight over 600 pounds. His circumference was two inches more than his height. His coffin was so large that it could not be taken into the house, where he died, and his body had to be placed in it outside the door.

Four Newark undertakers were tricked by a joker, who engaged them separately to meet and take charge of an imaginary corpse at the Pennsylvania Depot in that city. They waited several hours with their hearses and then the undertakers compared notes. One of the undertakers had lent the joker $2.50 and a pair of shoes.

The famous Loudoun madstone, which for a century and a half has been in frequent use in Loundon County, Va., and elsewhere, has cured thousands of dog, cat, and rattlesnake wounds, was recently sold at auction, and was bought by Dr. Turner of Snickerville, for $682.50.

The possessions of a debtor in Cowley County, Kan., were sold the other day for the benefit of the creditors, after having been advertised according to law. The sale realized $200 and the advertising cost $1,450. The creditors got nothing, and the taxpayers are out just $1,250.

The measles caused the death of an old resident at Chapman, Kan., at the age of eighty-four. A local paper, in announcing the death, touchingly remarked: "We would hate like the mischief to live three-quarters of a century and then be carried off by a baby disease."

Deep curiosity was aroused by a Wisconsin paper when it announced a lecture on "The Beneficial Effect of Flirtation on the Public Health." It partially subsided when the letters forming the fifth word were subsequently rearranged so as to read "filtration."

Tramps who wander into Oakland, Me., are forced to take seats in what is called a "Baker primitive chair." It is a sort of modernized stocks, and one experience is considered enough by even a half-witted tramp.

A rare and beautiful sight was recently witnessed at Mount Vesuvius during a snow storm. The volcano was in eruption, and three streams of red-hot lava were seen spouting through the snow.

The skin of the black fox of Kamchatka is the most expensive fur, a single one often costing as much as $1,000. A coat worn by the Emperor Nicholas was lined with this fur and cost $10,000.

Idlers and paupers are deemed disgraceful characters in Japan. Consequently out of a population of 38,000,000 there are only about 10,000 who are supported by charity.

Barking dogs are rarely heard at night in Japan. When an uneasy dog disturbs a neighbor and prevents slumber the owner is fined and imprisoned.

Frock coats must be worn by all the clerks in the London banking house of Coutts & Co., during business hours, and mustaches are prohibited.

Ten per cent. of the caged canary birds drift into consumption, and they communicate the disease to those who keep them.

Eight of the olive trees in the historical Garden of Olives in Jerusalem are known to be over one thousand years old.

Rats are unknown in the town of Deblois, Me.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Nelson, B.C., schools are overcrowded.

Cranbrook, B.C., anticipates a building boom.

Chatham grocers have organized an association.

Ymir, B. C., is to have a waterworks system.

In Hastings county there are 89 Orange lodges.

Sandon, B. C., Miners' Union will erect a hospital.

A $10,000 opera house will be erected at Rossland, B. C.

Rossland's postmaster receives a salary of $3,000 a year.

A gas company wants to instal a plant at Nelson, B.C.

A new railroad station will likely be erected at Wallaceburg.

Greenwood, B.C., Presbyterians purpose erecting a church.

Battleford, N.W.T., is seeking incorporation as a village.

Tehkummah, on Manitoulin Island, is to have a cheese factory.

The Presbyterians of Carman, Man., will build a new church.

The best lots in Greenwood, B.C., are held at from $3,000 to $5,000.

Lindsay Council has set aside $50 for fighting the caterpillars.

A Caledonian Society has been formed at New Westminster, B.C.

A Belgian syndicate may establish a glass factory at Chatham.

Two-thirds of the business men of Vernon, B.C., handle bicycles.

Orillia Citizens' band has been granted $100 by the Town Council.

The new Melville Presbyterian church in Fergus will cost $18,000.

The business men of Fernie, B.C., have organized a Board of Trade.

A branch of the Bank of Montreal is to be opened at Fredericton, N.B.

Rossland, B.C., is almost certain to have a High school at an early date.

The Indian Point bridge at Manitoulin will be completed this summer.

The Merchants' Bank of Halifax has eleven branches in British Columbia.

Woodstock may soon have Police Commissioners to look after the local force.

The successor of Rev. Dr. Cochrane at Zion church, Brantford, will be paid $2,400.

Ald. Thomas Donnelley will likely be a candidate for mayor of Kingston in 1900.

Dr. Barclay, formerly of Strathroy, has established a hospital in Dutch Guinea.

The kindergarten teachers in Brantford are to have their salaries increased.

The legal men of the Boundary Creek district, B.C., have organized an association.

Greenwood, B.C.'s, assessment roll shows $500,000 worth of property in that city.

Three silver grey foxskins were recently sold by Indians at Ashcroft, B. C., for $100.

Chatham doctors want to be allowed to ride their bicycles on the sidewalks of the town.

The Peterboro' Horticultural Society has been granted $300 by the town council.

Wm. Magarch has been elected president of the Rainy River District Board of Trade.

The Vancouver City Council will give $500 to entertain the Western Canada Press Association.

W. H. Fletcher has been appointed commercial master of the Stratford Collegiate Institute.

Woodstock's Board of Education is opposed to the teaching of typewriting in the town schools.

Conductor Lethbridge, of the Midland division of the G. T. R., has been on the road 31 years.

A new town has been located on the Kettle River in British Columbia. It is known as Beaverton.

Nakusp, B.C., will be incorporated as a city in July and Thomas Abriel is likely to be the first mayor.

Godfrey Booth, the manager of the Bank of British North America at New Westminster, B. C., has resigned.

Victoria, B.C.'s, chief of police complains that young girls of respectable families in that city prowl the streets late at night.

John Carnegie, ex-M.P.P., has been re-elected president of the Peterboro' Board of Trade. T. Q. Quartermaine is the new secretary.

An effort is being made to have the hotels of Nelson, B.C., closed between twelve o'clock Saturday night and six o'clock Monday morning.

The body of John Evans, the deck hand, who fell overboard from the steamer Slocan, has been found floating in the lake near Rosebery, B.C.

James Anderson has retired from the management of the Greenwood, B. C., branch of the Bank of British North America, F. T. Shortt, of the Ashcroft branch, is his successor.

It is a fad among Parisian actresses to have themselves swathed as mumies, and thus photographed in their coffins.

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

The Hamilton Byers Co. are building an addition to their warehouse.

Mr. E. R. Atherton is building a cottage for his family in New Denver.

Sandon foot-ballers beat the Silverton club, the other day, in a score of 3 to 2.

Charlie Walmsley is having the Kootenay hotel re-papered and fitted up in superior style.

John Costigan has joined the Grits. He would never have thought of that if they were in opposition.

Messrs. Thos. Brown, Sandon, and Wm. Hunter, Silverton, have been appointed license commissioners.

The street in front of The Review office and Tara's Hall is being levelled off for a small recreation ground.

Mr. T. T. Grimmett, late of Regina where he studied for the profession, will shortly open a law office in New Denver.

Messrs. Ferland & Co., who bought the Crawford & McMillan stock, purpose commencing a month's clearing sale on Monday next.

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

The Rev. R. N. Powell, New Denver, has been appointed to Enderby by the stationing committee, while the Rev. Sanford remains with us another year.

The Granby Consolidated Mining & Milling Company have at length decided to build their smelter at Grand Forks. J. P. Greaves is the representative.

The usual spring freshet seems, this year, to be very much spread out; but the flood gates must inevitably be opened, that is if we are going to have any summer.

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

Mr. Walter Waterland, of Sandon, is in Greenwood at present and will remain here overseeing the construction of his fine hotel on the north townsite. —Greenwood Miner.

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

Mrs. Middleton Wray, writes from Schomberg, Ont., "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best remedy I know of for summer complaint and bowel diseases of children. I have used it for 17 years."

The Slocan Star and the Wonderful appear to be the only operated mines in the Slocan that do not object to $3.50 for eight hours work. At least they are not in the association that objects to present pay for the shorter hours.

The Dakota and Minnesota editors are likely to make a tour of British Columbia at an early day. After visiting the coast they will likely drop down to the Crow's Nest section from Revelstoke, and, as no one can see Rome without calling on the Pope, they cannot, of course, see British Columbia without visiting Sandon.

He found a couple of typographical errors in The Review the other day, and dear, oh dear! He does not yet know that the best of printers, while setting type, may mis-spell words with mixed cases, and in the hurry making up in bad proofs they may escape the eye even of a good proof reader. It is gross ignorance, however, to spell it "shiveree."

The Nelson papers are belating one another in real fish-wife style. Don't, boys, don't; the general public care no more about two editor's differences than they do about the differences between two men on the streets breaking stones. They may laugh at the fun, and that is all. More than twenty years ago we went through it all and found "there wan't nothin' to it."

Dr. Milloy has returned from his tour of the Boundary country, and did not find anything astonishingly great in any part of it. Greenwood has grown to be a large place with splendid buildings, but everything is cut there to the lowest notch. Laborers are working for $150 and $2.00 a day. Grand Forkes is kicking for sundry reasons; Cascade City, though with a fine site, is flat. Midway and some other small places are getting on their booms. Some of the places have not the sign of a mine within reach.

The Harry Lindley Comedy Co. put in two nights at Spencer's hall, this week, with fair audiences. Lindley is himself a character—his ingenuity ever standing him in good stead. He has two bright little children, one taking Little Lord Fontleroy with special ability, on Thursday evening, and the other, Little Mystic, singing in character comic song. This is all very interesting for theatre-goers, but we fancy the most of parents will agree that it is better for small children to be in bed than witnessing even good performances. The company will appear again in a few days for one night, and will doubtless have a better house than ever.

Grand Forks is likely to have the new Boundary smelter.

A. D. McGinty is coming up for trial at Nelson for the Chinese escapade here last winter.

Worms of all kinds are promptly expelled by Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. Nice to take. Price 25c.

Sidewalks are to be built up Cody ave. and up the Reco trail, Sunnyside, as far as Messrs. Grimmett's and Dwyer's residences.

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

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

Mr. Ferland, of Nelson, has bought the Crawford & McMillan stock and will open in the old stand in a few days. It is understood that Mr. Crawford will shortly open up a new stock in the Virginia block.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil applied externally relieves pain, allays inflammation, reduces swelling, heals cuts, cures sprains, lame back, contracted cords and stiff joints. Taken internally cures croup, quinsy, pain in the stomach, Kidney complaint, etc. Price 25c.

A very pleasant time was spent at the parsonage Thursday evening, when the Literary club held their first meeting. Two very interesting papers were read, one on Oliver Goldsmith and the other on "Imperialism in America," which were followed by much profitable discussion.

There might not be much charity in it, but none the less it would be an act the public would much appreciate, if the city council would send a couple of men with a wagon a day or two to pick up all the rocks on the road between Virginia hall and the Methodist church and pelt them into that hole between the Reco hotel and the C.P.R. depot.

A very enjoyable dance was given at the K. & S. hotel, McGuigan, a few evenings ago. Many went down from Sandon, including Mr. and Mrs. Haller, together with the youth and beauty of the surroundings. There was an excellent supper, good music and a large attendance of a jovial community. The present owner, of the hotel, Mrs. Peters, appears to be doing a healthy business.

So far as known at present, the Canadian Mining Institute members, who are making a tour of the mining districts of the province will spend Saturday, the 16th day of September, in Sandon to gather what information they can of the resources of this district. There will be no trouble in filling them here, not with tangle-foot, but mining information that cannot fail to carry conviction with it.

It has turned out that Cotton was right and Joe Martin was wrong in the Deadman's Island matter. All the evidence goes to prove that the Province owns the island. When Martin found this out he threw his client, Ludgate, overboard; but the cabinet crisis has not blown over. The probabilities are a split in the cabinet will follow, which will force straight party lines at once.

"Prof. Church had his aggregation of musicians out Tuesday evening discoursing sweet music to a large number of ladies and their escorts as they promenaded up and down street. It was only the excellent music that kept the people out, for the evening was very chilly. Prof. Church leaves in a day or so to take charge of the orchestra in Sandon comique. It does not reflect any credit on the band or the people of the town to allow him to leave Kaslo. There is $38 a month collected for the band and it should have all been given to Mr. Church instead of the paltry $25 that was allowed him. It was surely worth something to be taught how to play an instrument."—Prospector.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. G. W. Grimmett returned Tuesday evening, much pleased with his Coast trip.

Mrs. Peters, of McGuigan, intends leaving on Monday for a couple of weeks sojourn at the Coast.

Mr. T. T. Grimmett, wife and son, of Regina, are visiting Mr. G.'s brothers, M. L. and G. W., in the city.

Mr. B. C. Riblet returned Friday from the Boundary. Mrs. Riblet and the twins came up with him, having made a long visit in Spokane.

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."

SOME HINTS.

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

...BOVRIL...

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

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

A CHATHAM LADY

Tells How Her Health Came Back.

There are too many women who suffer dreadful backaches, pain in the side and headaches, who are weak, nervous and run down, whose life, energy and animation seem gone. Here's a lady who was cured by

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mrs. Mary Bordeau, King St., Chatham, Ont., says: "For some months I have been afflicted with nervousness and general debility. Going upstairs would produce a great shortness of breath and a tired, exhausted feeling.

I had palpitation and fluttering of the heart, and for months have not been well or strong. Until I took Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I almost despaired of a cure. I have only taken one full box, and now feel splendid.

My nerves are strong, all the heart troubles are completely removed, the shortness of breath has vanished, and the constant tired out, all gone feeling is a thing of the past. It is needless to say that I esteem this remedy the best in the world for heart and nerve troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 for $1.25, at all druggists.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

ALTA LODGE, NO. U. D.

A. F. AND A. M.

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

W. H. LILLY, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

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

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

All sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

FOR SALE.

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

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

PAYNE MINING COMPANY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Payne Mining Company of British Columbia, Limited, will be held at the offices of the Company in Sandon, B.C., on Monday, the 29th day of May, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of disposing of the whole, or any portion, of the assets, rights, privileges and franchises of the said Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting.

Dated at Sandon, 22nd of April A.D. 1899.

F. E. SARGEANT, Secretary.

THE.... GOODENOUGH

SANDON, B. C.

Strictly First-class. Furnished Rooms.

H. BYERS & CO.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED AIR PIPE.

We carry

THE CELEBRATED

WESTERN CHIEF BLOWERS

and

BUFFALO BLOWERS.

Agents for

HAMILTON POWDER CO'S POWDER, CAPS AND FUSE, CANTON RIBBED STEEL

for Powder Drills.

TRUAX ORE CARS.

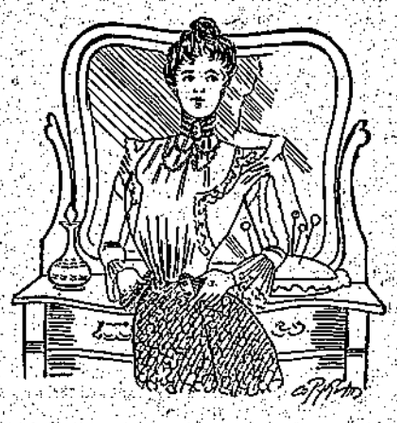
Mine Hardware of every kind.

H. Byers & Co.

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

TO GIVE THE FINISHING TOUCH TO A DAINTY WAIST OR COSTUME THE HANDSOME

Buckles



We are showing surpass anything yet offered this season—made for neck and waist in a variety of elegant and unique designs—in silver, silver gilt, filled gold; prices from 75c to $3.50. All an excellent value. Also beautiful Dress Pin Sets of nice designs.

G. W. GRIMMETT.

Finest Line of GROCERIES Ever Brought to Sandon.

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

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

H. Giegerich,

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

FREE BOOK to Men Only.

which deals with those weaknesses results from ERRORS OF YOUTH, such as DRAINS, NIGHT LOSSES, WEAK BACK, IMPOTENCY, VARICOCELE, etc. It explains to you fully just why ELECTRICITY cures and CURES PERMANENTLY. It tells all about the world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT for weak men, young and old. I am the inventor, and with it I cured 5,000 last year.

CONSULTATION FREE

at office or if you do not live near enough to call, write for the above book, sent sealed free.

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

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