Govt Library

The Mining Review.

VOL 2. NO. 49. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1899. FIVE CENTS.

UNION MINERS' RIOT.

A Disastrous Ending of a Strike in the Cœur D'Alene.

Spokane, April 29.—The trouble between the union miners and the operators of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines at Wardner, Idaho, which broke out last Monday because of the refusal of the mine operators to pay the union scale for unskilled labor employed underground, resulted to-day in the most disgraceful and deadly rioting this section of the country has seen since the labor war of 1892.

One union miner is dead and another mortally wounded, as the result of a volley fired by the strikers. Mills of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan have been blown up by the strikers with giant powder. The property loss will amount to a quarter of a million dollars. The work of destruction was done by Wardner strikers and union sympathizers from the Canyon Creek mines, which are about twenty miles from Wardner.

A mob of nearly 1,000 men, armed and masked, seized a train of nine box cars and one passenger car at Burke and immediately started for Wardner, where they arrived at noon, being met at Wardner Junction, a mile and a half out of town, by a great crowd of union strikers. After a parley of two hours, 140 masked men, armed with Winchesters, Burke in the lead and Wardner following, started with yells for the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills and other buildings, a third of a mile from the depot. They sent pickets ahead, and one of these pickets fired a shot as a signal that the mill was abandoned. This was misunderstood by the main body of the mob, who imagined that the non union miners in the hills had opened fire on them, and they began firing on their own pickets. About 1,000 shots were thus exchanged between the rioters and their pickets, and Jack Smith, one of the pickets, formerly of British Columbia, and a noted figure in drilling contests, was shot dead. The fatal error was discovered after a few seconds' firing, and Smith's body was brought down from the hillside. By this time the strikers had taken possession of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills, which they found deserted, the manager having directed his employes not to risk their lives by battling with the mob.

Powder was called for, and sixty 50-pound boxes were carried from the depot to the mill. The heaviest charge was placed among the machinery. Another large charge was placed under the brick office building. Other charges were placed around the mill. Then the boarding house, a frame structure, was fired. Fuses leading to the charges were lighted, and the strikers, carrying the dead body of the picket, retired to a safe distance.

At 2:26 o'clock the first blast went off. It shook the ground for miles, and buildings in Wardner, two miles away, trembled. At intervals of about thirty seconds, four other charges went off, the fifth, being the largest, completely demolishing the mills.

The loss of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan company is estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000.

In a few minutes the strikers went back to the train, the whistle was blown for the stragglers, and the mob soon climbed aboard, and at 3 o'clock—just three hours after its arrival—the train pulled out for Canyon Creek.

During the fusilade from the guns of the mob, "Jim" Chayne, a Bunker Hill and Sullivan man, was severely shot through the hips. It is reported that he was carried off by the strikers, and his wound is probably fatal. J. J. Rogers, a stenographer in the employ of the company, was shot through the lip, but his wound is trivial.

This morning the 230 non-union miners at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan had warning of the coming of the mob, and left the mines and took to the hills. They have not been seen since. The union men working in the Last Chance mine left there this morning, presumably to take part in the riot.

The governor of Idaho called on President McKinley for 500 federal soldiers to be sent to the scene at once.

The United States in the East.

The following extract from Sir William Hunter's "History of British India" is being quoted approvingly by some of the American papers:

"America starts on her career of Asiatic rule with an aptitude of resources and with a sense of moral responsibility which no previous State of Christendom brought to the work. Each Western nation has stamped on its Eastern history the European ethics of the age when its supremacy was won. In the splendid and difficult task which lies before our American kinsmen they will be trammelled by no Spanish Inquisition of the sixteenth century, nor by the slave colonization of Holland in the seventeeth, nor by that cynical rule for the gain of the rulers which for a time darkened the British acquisition of India in eighteenth. The United States, in the government of their dependencies, will represent the political conscience of the nineteenth century. I hail their advent in the East as a new power for good, not alone for the island races who come under their care, but also in that great settlement of European spheres of influence in Asia which, if we could see aright, forms a world problem of our day."

The present difficulties in the Philippines seem to be giving strength to the opponenents of annexation, but withdrawal is, of course, now out of the question.

Banjo Recital.

The concert given Saturday evening in Virginia hall, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church, though not largely attended, was otherwise quite successful. The attraction of the evening, of course, was Hyde Gowan, "The Wizard of the Banjo," who not only pleased his audience but gave them a surprise in that the banjo could be made to give forth such sweet melodies. His rendition of "Home Sweet Home" and selections from Ben Bolt proved him to be master of the instrument. The banjo selections were interspersed with local talent. Mr. Barron made his first appearence (save in the orchestra at the Methodist social) before a Sandon audience, giving in artistic style two violin solos, and the applause he received after both numbers showed that his talent will be appreciated. Miss Wilson and Mr. Wilkie McKenzie also pleased the audience with several solos, Miss Hammond and Mrs. Funk acting as respective accompanists.

Mr. Gowan also gave a couple of sacred selections at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening, which were thoroughly appreciated by the congregation.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Report of 1st Division, Sandon Public School for Month Ending April 30, 1899.

1. Prescribed school days	19
2. Days school was in session	10
3. Total daily attendance	147
4. Total actual attendance	145.5
5. Average daily attendance (to two places of decimals)	14.70
6. Average actual attendance (to two places of decimals)	14.55
7. Pupils actually attending during month	17
8. Boys act'ly at'ng during mo.	6
9. Girls " " " "	11
10. Greatest number of pupils present at any session (a.m. or p.m.)	15
11. Least, do	14
12. Highest register number in use to date	28
13. Number of monthly reports sent to parents	17

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above information,

T. J. BARRON, Teacher.

In answering No. 12 I have given the total number of senior pupils attending during the year.

As regards No. 7 I beg to state that as soon as the roads become better, which are at present very bad on account of the snow, there will doubtless be a much better attendance. A number of pupils have some distance to go.

I suspect, also, that the very defective arrangement of the outhouses for boys and girls may be the cause of keeping others away.

T. J. B.

DREADFULLY NERVOUS.

GENTS:—I was dreadfully nervous and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves anp 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.

THE WONDERFUL MINE.

The Recent Strike Has Uncovered the Villiany of Someone in the Past.

There has been considerable interest aroused over the recent strike in the Wonderful mine, and Captain C. H. Thompson, who has just visited the mines, gives the following interesting account of the strike:

"Some one who worked the mine in former days discovered the vein and then covered up the discovery. I do not know who did it, and so am not reflecting upon any one in particular. We came upon it by accident. We were led to explore the old workings through having our suspicions aroused that something of value might be in them. Not long ago a miner came to superintendent Davis and wanted to secure a lease upon a specified section of the mine, agreeing to pay a royalty upon all the ore he could find there. The lease included the old workings in the drift. Mr. Davis told him that a lease was out of the question, and after he had gone the superintendent began to think about the matter and at last he concluded that an investigation was necessary. He cleaned out the drift, taking out much dirt that had evidently been carted in there. Finally he came to a point where the lagging along the wall of the drift was fastened up with big spikes. That looked suspicious, so he opened it up and found that ore had been stoped at the side of the drift three timber sets high and 13 feet wide. The sills rest on vein matter and ore, the stope had been partially filled with dirt, which Mr. Davis thinks had been wheeled in there, as the timbering was too close to permit of its having fallen down. It was no easy task to clean the place out, but we have about got through with the work and and have taken out two carloads of shipping ore, which we found hidden in the stope. Average assays of this ore show it to carry 138 ounces of silver and 76 per cent. lead.

"The vein there is clearly defined. Its presence at that point proves that the tunnel was run away from it rather than toward it. The vein has also been exposed by the hydraulic work that has been done upon the claim. It shows there exactly where it should be if our calculations, as to its presence near the portal of the old tunnel, is correct. As soon as weather will permit we shall start a force of men at work upon the surface of the vein at this exposed point. A drift can be run into the hill gaining depth on the vein. But we are about to tap this vein at a vertical depth of 132 feet. I expect to have the news of the strike at any time. This tunnel has been running in for some time and has reached a point 500 feet beyond the portal. It has crossed a clay seam and is 10 feet into porphyry formation.

"This is a duplicate of the formation through which the Ruth tunnel passed before it came into the vein. Beyond 25 feet of blue porphyry the Ruth tunnel came into the vein of clean shipping ore. We are in the same porphyry, and are nearing a point where we expect the vein to be. Altogether the outlook for the mine is most favorable.—Nelson Miner.

The Palmita.

Work is progressing steadily on both the Palmita and Silverite adjoining. The ore body on the latter has now increased to 17 inches of clean ore. The lower tunnel on the Palmitr is now within a few feet of the lead.

PAIN CEASED FIRST DAY.

Mrs. Mary O'Dell, 262 Dunn Ave., Toronto, writes: "I have used Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and they cured me of a severe attack of rheumatism. The pain ceased after the first day's trial of the remedy."

Was "Joe" Martin Worsted.

Victoria, May 1.—The provincial government today gave effect to their announced determination to claim Deadman's Island, timber inspector Skinner taking formal inspection on their behalf. It is pointedly announced that this action is taken upon the advice of chief commissioner of lands and works Cotton. The fact that the executive has not acted upon the advice of the attorney-general, who has been fighting to uphold the Dominion ownership on behalf of his private client Ludgate, seems to indicate an embarrassing position of affairs, of which the opposition are endeavoring to make the most. The Colonist insists that the circumstances are such that premier Semlin or the lieutenant-governor should demand Martin's resignation.

The action of the provincial government in taking possession of the island is intended to place upon the Dominion the burden of proving ownership.

The I. O. O. F. Banquet.

The entertainment given by this society on Friday night last was highly satisfactory in all respects. The Rev. A. M. Sanford occupied the chair in his usual humorous style. The proceedings consisted of songs by a quartette—Messrs. Sewell and Grimmett, and Mesdames Sanford and Nicholls; a duet by the ladies; song Mr. Sewell; song Mrs. Cliffe; guitar solo Mrs. Yates; readings and song by Rev. J. A. Cleland, and several selections by a volunteer choir. Mrs. Funk accompanied most of the entertainers on the piano most acceptably. At 12 o'clock all repaired to the Sandon hotel where mine host Cunning had spread one of the best suppers ever gotten up in this part of the country. The menu we give below. On account of the lateness of the hour, the usual toasts had to be dispensed with, much to the regret of many present.

MENU.

Raw Oysters.

SOUP.

Chicken Mulligatawney.

FISH.

Baked Salmon, Tartar Sauce.

SALAD.

Chicken. Shrimp. Lobster and Lettucce.

RELISHES.

Mixed Pickles. Chow-chow.
White Onions. Queen Olives.
Celery.

BOILED.

Ham and Beef Tongue.

ENTREES.

Chicken Fricassee. Pigs' Feet.
Macroni and Cheese—Italian.
Braized Sirloin of Beef, Mushrooms.

ROASTS.

Chicken with Dressing. Beef Au Jus.
Leg of Pork with Apple Sauce.
Leg of Mutton with Jelly.
Shoulder of Veal Stuffed.

VEGETABLES.

Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.
Spinage and Garden Peas.

DESSERT.

Apple, Rhubarb and Lemon Pies.
English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce.

SWEETS.

Oranges. Apples. Bananas. Raisins.
Nuts. Candies. Assorted Cake.
Cheese. Ice Cream. Tea or Coffee.

Hospital Notes.

During the week the arrivals at the hospital were: J. Dewar, Slocan City, amputation of toe; Hantz Hansen, pneumonia; W. Hird from the Payne, abscess in the ear; J. Gaine, a disease of the foot.

CHURCH NOTES.

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

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

Refuse all substitutes or imitations of the genuine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, most of these are absolutely dangerous.

WEAK WOMEN

Can be made strong and healthy by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Miss Skullion, 50 Turner St., Ottawa, says: "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills enriched my blood, strengthened my blood, strengthened my nerves and restored me to health and vigor."

MINES AND MINING.

Bar silver is quoted at 62¼ cents in New York. This is the highest since the slump two years ago.

W. Vallentine and J. Werley have gone to Bear Lake to do some assessment work on claims there.

B. McDonald, a mining expert, is sent up by the late purchasers of Payne stock in Montreal, to look over the property.

The Mountain Chief at New Denver has been purchased by the Manchester Smelting Company (English) for the zinc it contains. This is the same that purchased the Lucky Jim.

H. A. Blumenauer, of Spokane, has passed through the city en route for Wilson creek, where he is interested in some mining properties. Mr. Green got a grant for a trail there, and its expenditure will likely give some activity to that locality.

The new Montreal Company owning the Sovereign mine, near here, recently put 50,000 shares on the market at 25 cents, and so speedily was the amount taken up that they found it advantageous to place 100,000 more on sale. This shows the growing demand in Eastern Canada for Slocan properties.

A 10-foot seam, carrying gold, silver and copper, unearthed in No. 2 tunnel of the Leviathan mine, near Kaslo, is creating quite an excitement in that city. It used to be said that Kaslo had no mines, but as time rolls on they are being discovered there as well as in other points of the highly mineralized Slocan.

Mr. D. J. McLaughlin, part owner of the C. O. D. mine at Bear Lake, met an important discovery in driving a cross-cut tunnel the other day. When in about 80 feet he struck a 4-inch vein of very high-grade ore that assays 380 oz. of silver and $5 in gold. The seam shows well defined walls and may be the main ledge of the property.

The new strike at the Wonderful is no doubt a permanency. On account of the seam lying quite flat, as many elevated seams do owing to the dropping of the foot wall, the width is more difficult to ascertain, and besides the company have done but little work there since the discovery. In a few days more will be known about it. In the interval the company are going back to their old workings, to get ready for shipping later on.

Mr. Warner, manager, has made another strike on the Argenta, one of the Madison group. It is a seam of some 15 inches of solid galena. This is the lead that is supposed to be the continuation of the Noble Five. This is the second seam encountered in the cross-cut on the property. The first seam has 12 inches of galena that has given $300 to the ton, as smelter returns. The Madison has been less than a year under work and is promising exceedingly well.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending May 5:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	170
Last Chance	80
Total	250

Whitewater Ore Shipments.

The following is a statement of ore shipped from this station for the week ending May 4:

Mine.	Tons.
Jackson	15
Whitewater	86½
Total	101½

McGuigan Ore Shipments.

The shipments from this point for month of April were:

MINE.	Tons.
Rambler	97
Dardenelles	20
Total	117

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

Love Story of An Empress

I have not read, among the many things written about the late Empress of Austria, any articles which give a more complete idea of the character of that strange and tragic Princess, the Empress Elizabeth, than the two articles by M. Ernest Tissot, which have appeared at different periods in the well known French periodical, "Revue Encyclopedique Larousse." I have pleasure in summarizing these articles, writes 'M. A. P.' I am sure their contents will give the same pleasure to my readers as they have already given to me.

There was something in even the earliest surroundings of the future Empress that seemed like a forecast of her future, with all its glory and all its bitterness. The castle of red stone, in which she was brought up, lay in the midst of a landscape of pine-trees and rocks; and on shore of one of the sad and sombre lakes of the north—so different from the sun-lit and laughing waters of southern lands. The girl, with her long tresses of silken gold, was a dreamer from childhood, used to gaze hours at a time into the deep waters of the shadowy lake; and to throw herself with a sense of luxury and abandonment on the bed of flowers which surrounded her father's home. Thus early, too, she was brought into friendly and intimate contact with her inferiors, for her father was a man of the simplest habits, and there was still kept up in the country districts a close and kind intimacy between the master and the servant. Her father had a love for writing, for the dances of the peasants in his grounds to the sound of the zither; a detestation for the ceremoniousness and splendours of Court life. He was the proper kind of father for a daughter who fled from courts, and for a son who, as we know, has abandoned his princely rank to do the work of an oculist among the poor and the afflicted.

One season the family went on its annual holiday to the mountains of Austria, and among the mountains and the larch trees of Ischl; and there it was that one evening the little Princess danced several times and had long conversations with a cousin who was young and handsome and witty, and who, during the evening, too shy to speak the love that already overwhelmed his whole being, presented her with a bouquet of flowers. When the next day the little princess was told that her cousin—already the powerful Emperor of a great Empire—had proposed to her, she grew suddenly white, and then with a burst of sobs, cried: "It is impossible; I'm such an insignificant little thing!" There was a certain sinister foreboding in that spontaneous cry of a child's heart (the Princess at the moment was barely sixteen,) for it revealed already that kingdom within her soul of self-distrust and nervous apprehension which was in time destined to make her one of the unhappiest of women. However, the young Emperor would accept no denial; and then there came a few months of an existence as ideal, as full of dreams and visions, of poetic fancies and facts as though the story were some creation of the imagination of a poet, and not the realities of this work-a-day world; trips in those wild mountains which in their loftiness and remoteness, suggest all the empyrean elevation of the ordinary things of life, that are the accompaniments of the brief mad passion of the young. And in addition to all this, marks of devotion, of playful and chivalrous surprises, on the part of the future husband, that showed how a young emperor in love is like all other youths in love. Vienna is not far from Munich, especially to one who flies on lover's wings, and the young Princess would wake up one morning to find that the carriage of the Emperor was outside the door, and that a bouquet of the roses she always loved so well, was there beside her bed, to meet the first look of her waking eyes.

And better than all, the love of the lover was shared, and even exaggerated, by that of the people over whom she was to rule. "The little Bavarian rose, adorable and adored,"—this was the language which was everywhere applied to her, in the Austrian papers and in the conversation of the people. When she set out for her new dominions, it was like one of the fairy voyages of a Wagner heroine. The journey, in the first place, from Munich to Vienna, was made in true Wagnerian fashion—that is to say, by water, instead of the prosaic railway train. At every village the young Princess is met by deputations with heaps of flowers, and an abundance of good wishes and blessings and praise for the long golden hair and beautiful face of the lovely bride; and from first to last, Elizabeth cared more for the praises of her beauty than the homage to her station. At Linz, another lover's sweet surprise; Francis Joseph is there to meet her in strict incognito, to kiss her lovely lips, and then to rush secretly away on horseback, and by forced stages, so that he may be in his capital in time to be present at the official reception, and give her a ceremonial greeting.

What a day of days that last day of the voyage between Munich and Vienna! The sun shone brightly over the limpid waters; the haze in the air was the proper atmosphere for this epoch of dreams and delicious longings; and on the bridge of the boat, which is a mass of flowers, and under a tent of purple velvet, embroidered with bees in gold, the young Princess, radiant in beauty and in love, waves her handkerchief to the cheering thousands that line both banks of the broad, blue river. At last the boat, now a bower of flowers, reaches Nussdorf, the first suburb of Vienna, and in a building specially prepared for the occasion, all the nobility have been waiting for hours to greet the future Empress. She lands at last in tears of delighted emotion; and everything is done to tell her of the enthusiasm and heartiness and splendour of the welcome. The crowds shout, the cannons roar, every steeple sends forth its chimes; a carriage with eight horses and surrounded by gallant guardsmen and braying trumpeters and a multitude almost beside itself with joy, conducts her and her husband to Schonbrunn, the Imperial residence; one bridge she passes has been covered with seventeen thousand rose trees and camelias and palm trees that a great courtier of immense wealth has had transported there from his famous and vast conservatories. Every ten steps young maidens dressed in white present her with baskets of flowers, throw roses at her feet, bless her prettiness, her sweetness, her love.

And then a few months of prolonged honeymoon; and then the whole fabric of her happiness, the whole orderliness of her existence, came to an end. It is a sad, but in many respects a common-place story. Francis Joseph has always been a high-minded man, and to his wife there always remained sufficient of the first glow of early passion and affection to make him, tender, considerate, long-suffering, to a woman that proved to be exacting, unaccountable, a wraith and an elusive vision rather than a real wife or mother or Empress. But the original wrong came from him. This beautiful young creature was the last of all women to bear neglect and infidelity. She had brought to love all the idealism and elevation and exaggerated demands of the highly nervous and imaginative race to which she belonged—that race of Wittelsbach, which produced in our time the mad King of Bavaria, who drowned himself, and the still more hopelessly mad King who is in a lunatic asylum. And she had then, and to her latest hour, more than the average woman's weaknesses, and, above all, the weakness of vanity. The deception of her love was a bitter blow; the wound to her vanity, was, perhaps, even more bitter, when she discovered that the Emperor followed the path of so many other monarchs, and in either the theatre or the circus, found some rival beauty, whose charms made him forget for the moment the proud, supersensitive, morbid, beautiful woman that was eating out her heart in the hated and lonely splendour of Schonbrunn.

Women, and even queens, in that position, act differently. Some have found consolation in religion, others in children, a third class, in works of benevolence—visits to hospitals, the care of the wounded, the poor, the wretched. Others, again, find the cultivation of the intellect some compensation for the wreckage and emptiness of the heart. But Elizabeth of Austria could find relief in none of these things. She did not care for music, she did not care for art, she did not care for reading. A whole legend has been built up which represents her as an intellectual woman; the legend has no foundation in fact. Nor did she care for society. Even in the days of her glory she loved solitude; she hated the ceremonials of Courts. She never danced willingly. For many years she was so little seen by the inhabitants of the city which once adored her that she could have passed through even the crowded streets without attracting recognition. There is a characteristic story of her which brings this out. She always loved to mix freely with people, and one day she got into an omnibus. The unconscious and indestructible air of dignity and command which she always bore impressed her fellow-passengers; they were more impressed still when she refused to take any change from the piece of gold which she had handed to the conductor; in short she was recognized. Crowds gathered from all quarters; there was a scene of wild enthusiasm, a great demonstration of admiration. The Empress was furious. She rushed into the first house, and asked an asylum from the people she did not know; and two hours afterwards, with drawn blinds, she found her way back to the palace in a carriage.

Her follies did not end here. It is symbolical of her life that in her bedroom in the cottage in the forest at Lainz, where she often took refuge from the ceremonials of Courts and the weariness of her own heart, there is a large and sumptuous picture, which tells the story of Titania—the beautiful Queen that loved and embraced the donkey. It is a picture not only symbolical of her own life, but also one that haunts her; and that to a certain extent represents her philosophy of life—at least so far as the love of woman is concerned. She insists several times in those strangely frank conversations she holds with her last Greek secretary that woman is always throwing away her love, as Titania threw hers; in other words, it is the cruel irony of human destiny that it is the unworthy and not the worthy that appeals to the hidden tendencies, the obscure, and sometimes the sinister impulses of a woman's nature. She sought to find in others the devotion and intoxications that she had once hoped to get at the side of her husband; hence a series of caprices—romantic and grotesque, at once humiliating and pathetic.

There is another brief spell of happiness when the reconciliation comes between Hungary and Austria. For some reason there is a sympathy between Hungarians and Elizabeth which she has never been able to feel or inspire in her German subjects. Perhaps it is the strain of excitability in these children of the East which makes them kin with her own erratic and unstrung temperament. At all events she is always adored in Hungary—down to the latest hour—after years of separation and invisibility. The story of the celebrations which took place when she made her entry and took part in the coronation, after the recognition of Hungary's ancient autonomy, reads like scenes from the Arabian Nights—a carriage drawn by eight white horses, cavaliers dressed in all the luxuriant array of the Hungarian magnates; streets strewn with roses; churches hung in silk; and in the midst of it all, the Queen of Hungary—still beautiful, proud, and with the long tresses that never left her; and over her shoulders a rich mantle of white silk studded with diamonds.

It is perhaps the influence of this scene—the softening of feeling—the flowing again of the congealed tide of affection, that leads to a temporary reconciliation between her and her husband. There is another reason, Deak, the great Hungarian statesman, who had brought to an end the struggle of Hungary for liberty—one of the loftiest spirits of any epoch—whom Elizabeth comes by-and-by to worship with all the reverence due to a father—Deak says significantly to the Emperor: "Sire, now that your peoples are reconciled, you ought to think of your own family!" The Emperor takes the frank remonstrance of his greatest subject to heart; the Empress has probably been spoken to in the same spirit. In short, the dead past is for the moment forgotten—its miseries, its deceptions, its bitterness. A child is born within a year of the reconciliation of Austria and Hungary. She is called officially the Archduchess Marie Valerie, but, with a smile, the people speak of her as the "Child of the Reconciliation."

In time, this child proves the last refuge—the final and only consoler of her unhappy mother. She is a delicate child; the mother, in the case of other children capricious in her affections, neglectful of some duties, bestows on this last daughter all the treasures of her affection; by her bedside she is ready to watch night and day. It is this same daughter who first rouses the attention of her mother to the consolations of literature; and, finally, it is this same daughter—the "Child of the Reconciliation"—that rushes to the side of the other parent when in the lonely Palace of Schonbrunn, crowded with so many memories of youth and love and hope, of age and estrangement and separation, it is she who rushes to his side and helps him to live through the agony of the tragic ending of that life which had begun in such lustrous sunshine forty-four years before.

IS A SMALL WAIST BEAUTIFUL?

This
is the
shape of
a woman's waist
on which a corset tight
is laced. The ribs, deformed
by being squeezed, press
on the lungs till they're
diseased. The heart
is jammed and
cannot pump;
the liver
is a
tor-
pid lump;
the stomach,
crushed, cannot
digest, and in a mess
are all compressed. Therefore this silly woman grows to
be a fearful mass of woes,
but thinks she has a lovely
shape, though hideous
as a crippled ape.

This is
a woman's
natural waist,
which corset tight
has not disgraced. Inside
it is a mine of health. Outside,
of charms it has a wealth.
It is a thing of beauty
true, and a sweet joy
for ever new. It
needs no artful
padding vile,
or bustle big to
give it "style."
It's strong and solid,
plump and sound, and
hard to get one's arm
around. Alas! if women
only knew the mischief that
tight corsets do, they'd let
Dame Nature have her
ease, and never try her
waist to squeeze.

FUNNY HONEYMOONS.

A few years ago a newly wedded couple living 10 miles southeast of Brookville, Ky., took as a honeymoon trip a wagon ride to witness the hanging of Robert McLaughlin, which occurred at Brookville.

A short while since an adventurous couple spent their first days of wedded life on the summit of Mont Blanc. The ascent, extremely hazardous by reason of terrific snowstorms, being successfully accomplished, and the summit reached, the bridegroom, in the presence of the guides, embraced his young wife, to whom he swore eternal fidelity, and received from her lips an equally fervent assurance. Then the descent was commenced, and the couple, after three days' absence, arrived at Chamounix, where they were accorded an enthusiastic reception.

There are on record four honeymoons known to have been spent in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

In the neighborhood of Debschau, a small Hungarian town, there is an extraordinary ice cave. The roof, the walls, the floor are thickly coated with ice, which in places assumes most fantastic shapes. In this cave, some 16 years ago, a couple named Kolcsey elected to pass the week immediately following their marriage. They took with them a plentiful supply of rugs, blankets and warm clothing, but notwithstanding all precautions their experience was not of a sufficiently pleasant nature to tempt imitators.

The Home

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

There was talk at one time that aluminum was the coming material for cooking utensils, but we hear less about it nowadays. Perhaps that is because the first cost is greater than that of tin, agate, etc. But when the durability, indestructibility and beauty of the ware is taken into account it is really economical. Aluminum has the silvery sheen of silver, and requires for cleaning only a rubbing with a flannel moistened in kerosene and then dipped in whiting. Pickles, however, should not be made in aluminum, but for the most part neither acids nor alkalies effect it at all.

Housecleaning will soon be in order, and a receipt for cleaning a soiled carpet will not be amiss. Take up, beat and nail the carpet down again. Get a dime's worth of soap bark, pour in it 2 gallons of boiling water, let stand an hour on the back of the stove. Then take two or three quarts of the water, and with a stiff brush go over the carpet, dipping lightly in the water and brushing evenly. Begin at the farthest corner and work toward the door. Open doors and windows and let in the air and sun, and keep people out of the room till the carpet is thoroughly dry.

Beets, boiled, peeled and packed into glass cans while hot, the cans then filled up with hot vinegar, spiced or plain, and sealed, will keep till summer vegetables come and prove a very appetizing relish in the spring.

Don't allow the children to drink copious draughts of water, swallowed all at once—and don't allow yourself to do it. Insist on their sipping, rather than drinking the fluid. Sipping is a stimulant to the circulation. It allays thirst much more effectually than to pour down the throat a large quantity of any liquid at one time.

Copperas is the best of germ-killers and deodorizers, and it is cheap. Use it freely in the cellar, outhouse, and any place that is malodorous. After the cellar has been cleaned—a task which should be done early and thoroughly, fumigate it with sulphur. This is done by placing an iron kettle a third full of coal ashes in the center, putting in a shovelful of live coals, then scattering flowers of sulphur on them. Make a hasty exit, and leave the cellar closed till next day, then air thoroughly. Of course the windows, etc., must be tightly closed.

An exchange correspondent writes that having no bureau for her little girls' room she took two stout boxes, papered them on the inside, covered them with figured denim outside, put on leather hinges and had the children keep their everyday clothing in them. They served a second purpose as seats and helped finish the room.

When baking bread take out a little of the light dough after it has risen for the last time, roll it a quarter of an inch thick, spread thickly with powdered cinnamon and sugar, then roll up and with a sharp knife cut into slices. Bake as you would cookies and serve instead of fried cakes with coffee at breakfast. The cinnamon sticks better if a little butter is first spread on the dough.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Boiled Finnan Haddie.—Cut the fish in small squares, skin and parboil them. Wipe dry and broil over a clear fire until they are slightly brown. Lay on a hot platter and put on each piece a small lump of butter into which has been worked a few drops of lemon juice. Serve very hot.

Parsnips a la Perfection.—Parboil in water with a teaspoonful of salt for twenty minutes or until tender, take them out and roll in flour and fry in butter till brown, sprinkle a little sugar over them while they are browning. They are delicious.

Potato Fluff.—Four cups of hot mashed potato, one gill of hot cream and one teaspoonful of salt. Beat well and stir in carefully the whipped whites of three eggs. Heap in a baking dish; brown in the oven. Very nice for a supper dish.

Spanish Wafers.—Make a batter of one cup of sweet cream, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one well beaten egg, one cup of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla and one teaspoonful baking powder. In a round wafer iron, heated and buttered, place a generous tablespoonful of the batter; close and turn. If the conditions are right it will bake in two minutes. While warm twist around a funnel or stick shaped like a cornucopia. The filling should be of whipped cream mixed with raspberry jam, jelly or fresh strawberry juice. These are very delicious and will keep indefinitely.

Creamed Mackerel.—Soak one mackerel over night in cold water. In the morning cover with boiling water and simmer for ten minutes; then free it from skin and bones and shred fine. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan; stir in a crowded tablespoon of flour, and when perfectly blended add gradually two cupfuls of hot milk. When thickened add the mackerel, one well-beaten egg, two hard boiled egg, chopped fine, one salt spoon of paprika and one teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce. Mix thoroughly and quickly, and serve at once on slices of hot buttered toast.

Cooking Class Potato Soup. — One-half cup finely chopped salt pork, four chopped onions, six chopped potatoes, one chopped turnip, one stalk celery. Boil in one quart of water, keeping the measure good, until tender, then press through a colander and return to the kettle. Add one quart of rich milk and one tablespoonful of corn starch, stirred smooth in one tablespoonful of butter, three shakes of pepper and one salt spoon of salt.

Cranberry Tart.—Line a pie tin with puff paste, prick well and bake. Stew one pint of cranberries ten minutes, and add one coffee cup of granulated sugar, and cook until thick. When cold fill the crust and heap over whipped cream well sweetened and flavored with fresh lemon.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S DAILY BURDEN

It is a common remark with hundreds of men that they wonder "what women find to do all day." Sometimes curiosity gets the better of a man and he asks his wife what she has done all day. "Oh, a hundred and one little things," she says. Then he thinks of some monotonous scheme over which he has been working all day, and makes a mental comparison, in which his wife's work takes second place. He overlooks the fact, however, that a woman's life in the home is made up of "little things," and that these same "little things" are not only necessary, but that they are absolutely vital to the even adjustment of the domestic machinery of his home. They are "little" only in a woman's eye; they would instantly assume proportions of magnitude if the man's hands were to try to do them.

CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

Proclamation by the Empress Dowager to All Viceroys and Generals.

United States Minister Conger, writing from Pekin, says that the following proclamation was posted on Friday Feb. 10, by the Tientsin Magistrate:

"Notice is hereby given that I, the Tientsin Magistrate, have received a despatch from the Viceroy Yu, saying that he had received the following edict from the Ministers of State, with instructions to forward it at once to all Viceroys and Generals:

"'Edict issued 27th of tenth moon.'

"I, the Empress Dowager have been informed that anti-Christian movements have taken place in many provinces, and that these troubles have all arisen from the false sentiment of treating the missionaries as enemies; in consequence of which it is easy for misunderstandings to occur. The people do not understand that the preaching of Christianity by Westerners is permitted by and stipulated for in the treaties with foreign nations. Our Government is a generous one, and we treat the preachers of all religions as good citizens, and no prejudice is tolerated by us. The missionaries of the different nations come here and preach to our people what is in their books, and though each has a distinct doctrine the common aim of all is to induce people to be good and do good. All evil and crime are not only prohibited by our laws, but are also prohibited by the Christian religion. For instance, the would-be rebellion in Klangsi, which Yang Kungch'en tried to raise, was found out and reported to us by a man belonging to the Christian religion. Thus, it will be seen that a good man, whether he is a Christian or not, will obey the principles of being honest and true to others We therefore immediately rewarded the said Christian, Lin Tsai-To, in order to show our impartiality to all. Hereafter, I desire that all people will treat foreigners as their own countrymen, and avoid all misunderstanding with them. I explain this fully now and command all Viceroys and officials in provinces to emphasize my sincerity by exerting themselves to suppress all agitation among the people before any anti-Christian prejudice is displayed.

"In everything justice must be shown, and no distinction must be made for native Christians, and native Christians must not show any ill-will toward their fellow countrymen. They must obey the officials and love and be kind to their neighbors. Let philanthropy be their ruling motive, so that they may not misunderstand what is the earnest desire of both the Government and the missionaries. 'I, though I remain in the place, always have this in my mind, and now urge and command you to act accordingly. Let all Viceroys copy this edict and send it to their subordinate officials to notify the people. Let the old and young the wealthy, the learned and the common people all take note and understand that the Christians do not do things forcibly and under foreign protection, so that the people will not have their minds prejudiced and disturbed. Thus may there be peace and happiness between the officials and people and Christians at all times.'

On receiving this edict, I, the Teintsin Magistrate, now accordingly notify you soldiers, merchants and all people that you must not ill-treat Christians. You must be honest and peaceable and not create any misunderstanding. You must not hereafter circulate rumors or cause trouble; and you Christians are also cautioned against evil and the violation of those laws intended to render both you and the people happy and prosperous and to carry out the Government's beneficent intentions toward you."

ELECTRICITY TO CUT STEEL BEAMS

A Recent Experiment in Chicago Which Saved Time and Labor.

During the reconstruction of an office building recently in Chicago an interesting use was made of the electric current in cutting in two a cluster of half a dozen heavy steel beams which it was necessary to remove. These beams were of the ordinary I shape and fifteen inches deep. Owing to the difficulty of getting at the beams at the places where they were to be cut, special saws would have required had the beams been out in the ordinary way, and it was estimated that the work would take two men about twelve days' time and cost about $100.

Instead of doing the work with hack saws, a method was adopted such as scientific burglars invented for getting into safe and vault doors of steel. A current of electricity was brought in from the electric lighting wires in the street to do the work. The positive terminal wire was attached to the steel frame work of the building, to which the beams were riveted, and the negative wire was attached to a carbon point 11-2 inches in diameter, which was provided with a wooden handle to enable the operator to direct it along the beams at the places where they were to be cut. An asbestos shield protected the operator's body from the heat and black spectacles protected his eyes. In twelve hours the beams were severed, with an expenditure of only about five-horse power in electric current, and the work was done by an ordinary workman.

VACCINATION.

It is stated, in support of vaccination, that in Austria, prior to vaccination becoming general, out of every 1,000,000, inhabitants 38,541 died of smallpox within a period of 30 years, a figure reduced to one tenth, namely, 3,745, in the corresponding time after the general adoption of vaccination.

Have You Catarrh?

Then get Catarrhozone, which is neither a wash, snuff nor ointment, but odorous gas, which is carried by air directly to the diseased parts. It penetrates wherever air can go, and never fails to cure. Have you slight symptoms of consumption? Then try Catarrhozone. Outfit, $1.00. Sample bottle and inhaler, 10 cents. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Send 10 cents for sample.

WOMEN LETTER CARRIERS.

Women are employed as letter carriers in several districts of France.

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

To live twice, when we can enjoy the recollections of our former life.—Martial.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

You will never find time for anything; if you want time you must make it.—Charles Buxton.

ALBERT THOMAS' PHOSPHATE POWDER

LEMON BATHS.

Lemon baths are popular in the West Indies. Three or four lemons are cut up and left to soak in water half an hour. The bath is very refreshing.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—One Simpson Dry Press Brick Machine, with screen, elevators, and a Johnson dry pan; also 2 Cornell Hand Presses; all in good order and very little used. Apply to Bricks, Room 516, Board of Trade, Montreal.

New Tires EITHER SINGLE or DOUBLE TUBE. **$5 per pr.** Sent C. O. D. to any address. Will mail section if requested.
WM. B. NORTHAM, TORONTO, ONT.

EVERY WISE MOTHER KNOWS THE VALUE OF INDIAN WOMAN'S BALM AS A PARTURIENT MEDICINE.

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

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

The man who lives in vain, lives to no purpose, lives to a bad purpose. W. Nevins.

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

Man is only miserable so far as he thinks himself so.—Sannazaro.

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

A new adulterant of coffee is dough, moulded in the shape of coffee beans.

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."

The horses in Algeria outnumber the human beings.

NOTICE.—St. Cassi, Rawdon, and St. Liboire Tragedies—3 crimes—full history of the murder and trial of Cordelia Viau and Sam. Parsow. These mailed on receipt of 5c. Agents and Bookstores supplied at $1.50 per hundred. Leprohon & Leprohon, 1629 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Throughout the world there are 672 known volcanoes, 270 of which are active.

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.

In Russia no person is permitted to marry after the age of eighty, and only five marriages are permitted.

FRENCH DIVORCE LAWS.

France has now a law by which marriage may be dissolved without cost to the applicants. The Paris Divorce Court devotes Thursdays to gratuitous decrees. On one day recently 294 couples were divorced during a session of four hours, an average of more than one divorce a minute. The applicants belonged to the working class, in which divorces were infrequent before the passage of the law.

W P C 968

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

29 OF OUR STUDENTS have recently taken good situations, and four positions remain unfilled.
CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT. We teach real business—no imitation or nonsense. In fair competition our graduates are nearly always chosen. Business men appreciate our work. Best Commercial School in Canada. Enter now. Circulars free. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

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.

After a hard day's work, there's nothing so refreshing as a cup of good hot Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

IT'S A STICKER for quality—remember the name—
LUDELLA
Lead packages. CEYLON TEA. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

Ladies! HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED FOR Corticelli

HOME - - - NEEDLE WORK?
Issued Quarterly, 25c per year.
2nd Number now in press. Send in your subscriptions at once for the year 1899 and receive Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1 contains 30 colored plates, giving the exact shades and reproducing the stitches in that many studies. Send 25c to
CORTICELLI SILK CO.,
101 Richelieu St., St. Johns, P. Q.

☞N. B.—When replying to this ADVT. specially mention this paper, give the name of paper and where you saw it.

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

HARTFORD TIRES
Inner "Maltese Cross" Tubes.

Agents Wanted Best selling article on the market. Sells in every store, factory and house. Exclusive territory.
ROWELL & BURY - - Chicago and Montreal

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

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' Invaluable Success. 180,000 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 Castiglione, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in tins, ¼., 3., 6d., 6s., 5lb., 14s. Sent carriage free. Also Du Barry's Revalenta Biscuits, in tins, 3s. 6d. and 6s.
Agents for Canada: The T. Eaton Co., Limited, Toronto.

Canada's Greatest Seed House

3 Unrivalled MANGELS

One of the most valuable products of the farm is a fine crop of Mangels. To grow the heaviest crops, the very finest selections of seed must be sown.

STEELE, BRIGGS' Prize Mammoth or Giant Long Red MANGEL Is the greatest weight-producer known. Requires deep, well-enriched soil, and will yield enormous crops of clean, sound, well-formed roots of great weight. Price by mail (post-paid) per lb., 22c.; 5 lb. lots or over, 19c. lb., or 4c. per lb. less if purchaser pays carriage.

STEELE, BRIGGS' Giant Yellow Oval-shaped Mangel A grand variety for shallow soils; grows large, handsome, clean, sound, heavy roots. Price by mail (post-paid) per lb., 22c.; 5-lb. lots or over, 19c. lb., or 4c. per lb. less if purchaser pays carriage.

STEELE, BRIGGS' Giant Yellow GLOBE MANGEL On heavy clay soils it is perfection; grows above ground, with a small tap root; bulbs large, fine globe shape, sound and heavy. Price by mail (post-paid) per lb., 21c.; 5-lb. lots or over, 19c. per lb., or if purchaser pays carriage, at 4c. per lb. less.

The Best Seeds Are Cheapest to buy The Safest to plant.

If You Wish a .... Good Crop, Use Steele, Briggs' SEEDS .....

Send your name for CATALOGUE, it contains useful and valuable information

STEELE, BRIGGS' ...Famous Garden, Flower and Field Root Seeds are sold by leading .....merchants everywhere

Should you be unable to obtain them from your merchant, send your order direct to "HEAD-QUARTERS" and secure

Seeds that Grow Big Crops

A thorough germination test is made with all Garden, Flower and Field Root Seeds before they are sent out, and a Field Trial is made upon our own grounds each season to prove their quality. The utmost care is given in the interest of buyers and planters.

THEY PAY BEST. The increased product with Good Seeds many times exceeds the difference in cost from using inferior, low-priced Seeds.

OUR NAME IS OUR TRADE MARK. See that it is upon all labels and packages when buying your supplies. All enquiries promptly answered.

The STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited, TORONTO, Ont.

The Mining Review

SATURDAY.....MAY 6, 1899.

LESS POWER.

It is time the people of Canada took a closer look into the incidental (?) expenses of those in authority and adopted some measure whereby annual extravagance can be curtailed. In the auditor-general's report, just issued, we see Minister Tarte taking over $15,000 to fix up an office with tumblers, decanters, liquors etc., and when questioned about it the reply is, it requires a certain expenditure to keep up the dignity of state. While we are not averse to a man's treating a friend to a glass of champagne if he wants to, we fail to see where dignity comes in by lavishing the money of the people on bottles of champagne and bad whiskey. Of course cabinet ministers are, like other people, at liberty to use their own money as they see proper; but when public opinion is divided on the advisability of using liquor as a memento of friendship, the waste of money in this way should not be tolerated.

But it is not alone in this way that public money is wasted. The public accounts show the following expenditures of the present government in the last two years in travelling:

Sir W. Laurier in Europe	7,000
Sir W. Laurier in Canada	1,133
Sir Louis Davies	510
Mr. Tarte	1,291
Mr. Blair	1,299
Mr. Sifton	1,221
Mr. Borden	1,870
Mr. Mulock, for 1898 only	1,000
Mr. Fisher	1,101
Mr. Fitzpatrick	390
Sir Richard, for 1897 only	501
Mr. Fielding	250
Travelling of all hands, with banquets for International Commission	33,600

It may be argued, and very truthfully, that the late government spent large sums in travelling also; but admitting the statement to be a fact it does not justify the waste of public money indiscriminately. It is, of course, hard for the public to say just when business calls a minister to take a trip; but so free are the hands of governments in these matters that usually whenever they want to take a pleasure trip for their own recreation and enjoyment, the railways place a private car at their disposal, and the public are taxed with the shot. What we want to show is that this expenditure should be controlled as a properly constituted business concern would control its daily outlays. Actual expenses in needed public service should be met, and other payments should be charged to the ministers personally. Go through the country again and you will see officials crowded in here and there, with salaries and incidentals, a heavy and useless charge on the public treasury.

It is safe to say that if all this service was reduced to that of a well-managed corporation, as the C. P. R. for instance, at least a million a year could be saved to the public. We believe it would be in the interest of Canada, if a permanent Board of business men and accountants was appointed to control the entire expenditures of the government in these channels. The public accounts committee of the House will never do it. That committee has always on it a majority of partizan slaves of the dominant party of the House, and they will always swear to the judiciousness of the expenditures of their masters. They know that throwing out an account is always proof of the extravagance of their party, and they never can allow the country to hear of news like that.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

There is not another province in Canada as badly in need of public roads, as this is, and there is not another in which legislation stands as much in the way of their construction. Our mines can only be developed as they should be by the construction of trails and wagon roads. Trams are expensive, and can only be utilized by large and well advanced properties. Yet the ways and means to construct these roads is the problem. Ask the government for a grant, and they will tell you that interest on loans expended on parliament buildings, bonuses to railways, loans to municipalities for irrigation and other public improvements on the coast so far consume the annual receipts, that they can do nothing. Schools are increasing, calling for further drains on the treasury, so there is no hope for the construction of the necessary wagon roads from the government. There is, for instance, urgent demand for wagon roads up to the Queen Bess and the Reco mines, with branches to other convenient mines to these trunk roads; and, though private subscriptions could readily be got for most of the cost of both roads, the government cannot be induced to advance the balance. With proper municipal institutions, all this could readily be removed. The government collects all the personal property tax of the province, and receives but $90,000 altogether from that source. They collect all the realty tax of the country outside of the municipalities, and receive but $125,000 from that source also, or a little better than $200,000 from both. If we had municipal institutions the country over, with power to collect realty and personal taxation, at least $500,000 would be collected, which would be quite ample to meet all local requirements. Anyone who looks into the matter fully will see that the rates of the government are low, and omissions are very common. The circumstances show that assessments and taxation on present lines are most unsatisfactory—in short satisfactory work on such long ranges is wholly out of the question. Give us municipal government, if even of a territorial character, with power to assess on proper valuation and all the roads, bridges and trails required in the country can readily be built from local resources.

Everybody knows that the establishment of a mint in Canada would give employment to a large number of men. It would also keep a lot of money in the country that is now paid out in royalty on the gold, silver and copper we get coined in Great Britain for circulation and security at home; and yet every bank, and every man who is a large holder of bank stocks in the country opposes a mint in Canada. The ordinary citizen will enquire the reason of this. You have it fully explained by going into a bank and asking a teller to cash a cheque or a draft, or pay a bill. He will invariably hand you out the bills of his own bank. He wants to keep the promises to pay, we might even say the promissory notes, of his own institution abroad in circulation instead of his cash. A business man would rather pay an account with a promissory note than with cash, when it costs him no interest to do so, and the same is true of Banks and bank owners. This is quite natural; but the question is, whether should the people of Canada through their representatives allow their own personal interests or those of the bankers prevail in legislation. This is the whole question in a nutshell.

The eight-hour law would be much more acceptable all around to both parties, if it left freedom of action between owners and men as to over time, and only enforced a penalty where men were compelled to work over eight hours for the day's wages. This would have left men who consider longer time than eight hours a day dangerous to health, at liberty to protect themselves, and permit those who want to work over time to do so. As it stands it destroys the liberty of the subject, which is a dangerous proceeding in any country, and under any circumstances.

A HAMILTON LADY

Finds Laxa-Liver Pills a perfect cure for Sick Headache.

Fully ninety per cent. of the women of this country suffer from sick headache.

Liver disorder and constipation are at the bottom of the trouble.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure the headache by correcting the cause.

And they do their work easily and perfectly without any gripe, pain or sickening.

But the Hamilton lady we referred to—

Her name is Mrs. John Tomlinson.

Her address is 107 Steven St. North.

This is what she says:

"Being troubled with severe headaches, I was advised by a friend to try Laxa-Liver Pills. I only required to use half a bottle when the headache vanished and I have not been troubled with it since."

Laxa-Liver Pills 25c., all druggists.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the simplest, safest, quickest cure for all coughs and colds of children or adults. Price 25c.

CENTRE STAR VICTORY.

Justice Walkem Judgement in the Famous Mining Suit.

Rossland, B.C., April 29—The great law suit of the Iron Mask and the Centre Star developed rather sensational features yesterday. Expert Clarence King finished his testimony shortly after the court met yesterday morning. E. P. Davis then made a formal application to do certain experimental work in that part of the disputed ground known as the Centre Star winze. This is the third time the defendants have made this motion to explore the plaintiff's workings, in order to demonstrate the truth of the facts alleged by them. Twice they have failed, but yesterday they obtained the wished-for order. E. V. Bodwell, for the plaintiffs, most vigorously opposed the order, and the whole of the court's time was taken up by the consideration of the application. At the conclusion of the argument, Mr. Justice Walkem delivered judgement, allowing the defendant's workings and granting them leave to do the further work asked. Mr. Bodwell at once asked for a stay of proceedings until an appeal could be heard, but it was finally arranged that all details, including the exact form of the order, should be settled when the court meets this morning. It is, however, only the details that will come up. The court has already granted the order asked. Mr. Bodwell stated that, without question, he would insist on an an adjournment of the whole case until an appeal from the order could be disposed of, and, if the order was finally allowed on appeal a further adjournment would be necessary. There is no doubt that the plaintiffs will resort to any and every possible means to prevent the carrying out of the order. If the judge decides to proceed with the trial, and grants the order Mr. Bodwell, counsel for the Iron Mask case, will, under no circumstances, withdraw from the case, but may decide to refuse to offer any evidence, in case the court refuses to allow an adjournment. It is beyond doubt a great victory for the Centre Star people. The granting of the motion will be a substantial advantage, in any event of the case. It has been stated on the streets here that this practically ends the case, but that is entirely untrue, and there is a long fight before the court yet.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

"I suffered with pain in the back for over a year and could not get it cured. Three bottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil removed the pain entirely." Marshal Miller, McGregor, P.O., Man.

City Council.

The city council met Monday evening last with a full representation of the board.

The following accounts were recommended to be paid by the finance committee:—

Salaries for April	$353 79
Karr & Wilson	88 20
Geo. Lovatt	4 70
H. Byers & Co.	67 00
Jas. Martin	60 00
B. C. Gazette	18 45
Paystreak	19 00
Mining Review	13 00
Office rent	30 00
Steam heat	10 00
W. and L. service for April	215 75
Sundries	15 34
Rent of Court House	15 00

A communication was read from Folliet & McMillan, asking leave to put a water wheel in Carpenter creek, was received and fyled.

A petition was received from Chas. Pearson, and signed by a large number of citizens praying that a theatre license be granted to the Central Music Hall, which was referred to the order of motions. Then a resolution was made prohibiting the re-opening of the Comique, which was lost by an amendment to the effect that that institution be allowed to re-open by paying a license of $30 per week. As Ald. Thompson, Buckley and McDonald opposed the re-opening of the comique the rest of the council had to favor it to carry the amendment.

The mayor was asked to appoint a committee to see if a desirable location for a cemetery could be secured.

Indians Make Trouble in Alaska.

Victoria, May 1.—The news of an exciting encounter between whites and Indians, on the trail to Klukwan and Boulder Creek in Alaska, is reported by the steamer Danube. The party attacked was the Haines trail committee, who had raised funds, located camps, and started to open a summer trail to Klukwan and thence to Boulder Creek. The natives took exception to the intrusion of the white men and, about 200 strong and well armed, started to drive off the workers, who retreated into the mission. The United States authorities were appealed to, with the result that the chiefs and several bucks are now prisoners at Haines.

Happy, healthy childhood! Every childless woman feels a tugging at her heart-strings when she sees another woman's happy, healthy rollicking baby. Motherhood is woman's supremest duty and her supremest happiness. Even in childhood she shows how deeply this sentiment is implanted in her breast when she plays with her dolls. There are thousands of otherwise happy wives in this world who only lack the thrilling touch of a first-born's fingers to complete their happiness.

Every wife may be the mother of happy, robust children who will. Thousands of women who had lived years of cheerless, childless wedded life, or whose babies have been born to them weak and sickly, soon to die, are now happy mothers of healthy children, and bless Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the wonders it has accomplished for them. This great medicine acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that bear the burden of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, and tones and strengthens the nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant months and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures a healthy child and an ample supply of nourishment. Honest dealers will not offer worthless substitutes for the sake of a little added profit.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as it has undoubtedly saved my life," writes Mrs. Florence Hunter, of Corley, Logan Co., Ark. "I miscarried four times; could get no medicine to do me any good. After taking several bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I made my husband a present of a fine girl."

Free! Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. For paper-covered copy send 31 one-cent stamps, *to cover customs and mailing only.* Cloth-bound 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

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.

Established in 1895.

E. M. SANDILANDS,

SLOCAN MINES

Sandon, B. C.

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

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.

MINING STOCKS

AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. Harris

SANDON, B. C.

LEADS Them All..

Lambert's Syrup

Douglas Pine

Will cure your cold when all others fail. Try it and prove it. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c a bottle.

Business Announcement.

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

A trial order solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NO ORDER TOO SMALL AND NONE TOO LARGE.

LOUIS, THE SHOEMAKER.

Louis Hupperten.

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

John Buckley, Proprietor.

M. L. Grimmett, LL. B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Sandon, B. C.

-FURS- AND HIDES

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.

200 to 208 First Ave. No.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Shipments Solicited. Write for Circular.

JUST ARRIVED

2 TONS WALL PAPER

12 CASES OF STATIONERY

CLIFFE & CO., Sandon.

MAIN BROS.

SANDON.

JUST RECEIVED

ONE CAR OF

E. L. DREWRY'S

CELEBRATED

MILWAUKEE

LAGER BEER....

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH

ORDERS

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Kootenay Tailors.

A new and splendid assortment of seasonable materials for all kinds of garments now on hand.

Do Not Forget
Our Motto--
A FIT WE GUARANTEE.

In addition to perfect fits we guarantee perfect workmanship, a matter of much moment in this day of close competition.

Our prices the lowest.

J. R. & D. CAMERON,
KOOTENAY'S TAILORS.

HUNTER BROS.

—FOR—

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

P. BURNS & CO.

Dealers in Meats

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

Sandon. Slocan City.

WHEN IN SANDON STOP AT THE

HOTEL SANDON

SANDON, B. C.
Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men.

Rates $2.50 to $4.00 per day.
***
R. CUNNING, PROPRIETOR.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Province of British Columbia,
Nelson, West Kootenay,
To Wit:

By virtue of a Warrant of Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at the suit of George Mathias Spencer, Plaintiff against John M. Harris, Defendant, and to me directed against the goods and chattels of George Mathias Spencer, the said Plaintiff

I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff, George Mathias Spencer, in a building situated upon Lot numbered Six (6) in Block numbered Five (5) in the City of Sandon, and known as Spencer's hall, fronting on Reco Avenue in the said City of Sandon, and the property of the said plaintiff,

To recover the sum of $407.48 amount of said execution, and also interest on $403.98 at 6 per centum per annum from the 5th day of December, 1898, until payment, besides Sheriff's poundage, Officer's fees and all other legal incidental expenses.

All of which I shall expose for sale, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said judgment, debt and costs at the front of my office, next to the Court house, in the City of Nelson on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1899, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Sandon, B. C., May 2nd, 1899.

Note—Intending purchasers will satisfy themselves as to interest and title of said Plaintiff.

S. P. TUCK,
Sheriff of South Kootenay.

A. MILLOY, L. D. S.

DENTIST.

Rooms in Virginia block, Sandon, B.C.

The D. & L. EMULSION

The D. & L. EMULSION
Is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.

The D. & L. EMULSION
Is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada.

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

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

J. J. BILLADEAU

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, KALSOMINER, DECORATOR

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

A SHORT STORY

In London Life Containing Condensed Wisdom for Thousands.

A baker
Living at
257 Dundas Street,
London, Ont.,
Geo. Roberts by name,
Recommends
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
Because
They cured him.
He had
Pain in the Back;
His Urine
Was red-colored
And painful
In passage.
The cure through
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
Was quick and complete.
That's how they always act,
Because they're
For kidneys only.
If you have
Sick kidneys
Don't experiment
With an unknown remedy.
Take no substitute for
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

B.B.B.

Makes Rich Red Blood.

The Best Remedy for Spring Weather Weakness.

The Blood is the very essence of life. As it courses through the system it carries with it, if pure and rich, nutrition to every cell in the body. If impure, it spreads disease. If thin and watery, it fails to nourish, hence we have weakness, debility and decay.

It is the wonderful power B.B.B. has in purifying impure blood, making thin, watery blood rich and red, that is at the bottom of its marvellous success in curing disease.

Those who are pale, thin, weak, troubled with blotches, pimples or eruptions of any kind should take B.B.B.

It makes the pale cheek rosy, the skin clear and smooth, and infuses new energy into weak, worn, run down, shattered constitutions.

Skin Clear. "I beg to state I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for impure blood, pimples on the face, &c., and derived great benefit from it. My skin is now very clear and free from all eruptions. I only used four bottles of the B.B.B. and can strongly recommend it to any person suffering from impurities in the blood or eruptions of the skin."
MRS. G. B. HELMORE,
Spence's Bridge, B.C.

Every Spring. "I have taken B.B.B. every spring now for some years, to purify my blood and keep my system in good order, and can honestly say that I do not know of its equal anywhere." MRS. AGGIE BARNES,
Lunenburg, N.S.

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

Jack was seated in a most precarious position on the top of a small yellow wagon, and was lashing out furiously at her ponokomitax with a wooden-handled, two-thonged quirt which she had just got from a Peigan Indian in exchange for a blue-silk handkerchief. Her cayuses were two chairs securely strapped to the wagon with various parts of her bridle, the light-yellow one, with both arms missing, representing to her lively imagination a fine buckskin steed; the other, which had originally been a respectable piece of walnut furniture, but had apparently stood the stress of much bad weather, until it had assumed a mottled, degraded aspect, doing duty as a vicious, unmanageable pinto.

Jack and her spirited team were drawn up comfortably in the parallelogram of shade before the shack, and from time to time, during her imgainary race over a prairie infested with hostile Indians, she would let fly an arrow from the bow which was her latest treasure, shriek out delightedly and blood-thirstily, "Another Indian bites the dust!" and then fall to lashing her steeds more furiously than ever in her attempt to escape her pursuers.

There may be misguided people who think that a little girl only seven and a half years old and of exceptionally aristocratic lineage should have been engaged in more ladylike pursuits—playing with dolls, for example. It is true that Jack had dolls, but she never played with them. Ignorant and unthinking but kindly relatives in England had sent her dolls from time to time—dolls with beautiful flaxen hair and languishing violet-blue eyes;—but they were all carefully put away, and were regarded by Jack with either unconcealed contempt or perfect indifference. Jack was not that kind of little girl. She was as straight and lithe and active as a boy, and her big gray eyes looked out curiously and fearlessly from a tangle of short, dark-brown hair on a world all level prairie, and towering Rockies, and Indians, and orderlies in scarlet tunics, and ponies, and government traps, and Lee-Metford rifles. Her baptismal names were Jacqueline Alberta Marjoribanks. She had been offered up, when too young to protest except by unintelligible screams, at the altar of her ancestors, and had been basely imposed upon and made to bear the names of people who were absolutely unknown and uninteresting to her. No one stopped to consider that because her mother's grandmother had been a noted French beauty—Mlle. Jacqueline d'Erlinot—that was no very good reason for naming after her a helpless English infant, who was certainly no beauty at that early period of her career. They simply told the officiating clergyman, and he poured a silver goblet of water over her convulsed countenance and inexorably announced that her name was Jacqueline. Her mother, having thus established a claim for her side of the family, gave way to her husband, and Captain Eviston put in a counter-claim for his family by annexing "Marjoribanks" to "Jacqueline." "Alberta" was a joint concession to the reigning family and an official recognition of the fact that Jacqueline rejoiced in the same birthday as the Prince of Wales. This magnificent profusion of names was luckily reduced in daily practice to "Jack," which was a most happy and appropriate name for her. Life was too short and exciting in that little out-of-the-way corner of the Canadian Northwest Territory to waste time in bestowing majestic appellations on any one. The garcon manque effect about Jack impressed every one. She could ride as straight and almost as far as her father, never rising to the trot to ease her tired little bones, but sitting proudly and firmly in her boy's saddle; and she had a way of cantering widely and carelessly down hills, and of urging her fourteen-hand pony, Nellie, across swift little mountain streams, and up and down impassable trails, that was decidedly masculine, and caused the grown-ups with her to shudder as they followed unwillingly. Broken toys had no place in her existence, but a lame pony was a calamity of moment, and to be obliged to go in the trap instead of being allowed to ride her bronco when her father went on one of his forty-mile drives to an outlying detachment was one of the greatest sorrows that life held for her.

She observed certain proprieties in her riding which were rather puzzling. Although she loved her boy's saddle to the utter exclusion of even the most fascinating of pigskin side-saddles, yet she scorned to be seen riding in knickerbockers. They were, usually, modestly hidden under a full kilt of blue serge. That fact, however, did not prevent her appearing at any time in a pair of gorgeous buckskin shaps, embroidered up the sides and adorned with innumerable ermne skns. There seemed to be a subtle difference between knickerbockers and shaps that appealed to Jack.

Jack knew a great many things that older people were ignorant of. She possessed a fund of miscellaneous information, and there was an odd sort of reliability and steadiness about her that struck one as quite wonderful, and grown-up people were continually startling themselves by discovering that they were talking to her and consulting her as if she were as old as themselves. It seemed quite natural for Jack to know that common bluing was better than lime for a saddle-gall, although one would not ordinarily except children of her age to have ideas on such a subjetc; and no one seemed to think it was asking a great deal of her to suggest casually that she should go forth on her pony, bareback, and scour the surrounding prairie for the riding-horses, and drive them into the corral. She was also allowed to go back and forth to Highwood, the nearest village, quite alone, and entirely unchecked by the fact that she was almost certain to encounter wild cattle and roving Indians. Indeed, Indians were her special delight. She had numberless friends among them, and had picked up a colloquial knowledge of the Blackfoot language, and was always flatteringly interested in pony-races and horse-swapping expeditions. The Indians, on their side, were gravely polite to Jack, and would say "Howl" impressively when they met on the trail, and they would offer to let her ride their tricky little ponies while they waited to see the inspector and would applaud her pluck and laugh delightedly when she would fearlessly mount one and go bucking and plunging about the inclosure. Unless such good times were summarily cut short by the appearance of her mother on the veranda, Jack would enjoy herself hugely, and would ask innumerable questions of the Indians, and inform herself thoroughly as to the movements of the different tribes: just when the Stonies would come to trade with the Peigans, and when the Kootenais might be expected to visit the Bloods, and other kindred topics of burning interest.

The Peigan scout and the half-breed interpreter of the post were special friends, and usually acted as umpires in any bargaining difficulties. As scarcely a day passed that she did not add to her store of Indian treasures by exchanging penknives and sashes and ribbons for porcupine head-dresses and fire-pouches and charms, their services were often in demand. The disappearance of various articles of civilized and luxurious childish apparel simultaneously with the appearance of evil-smelling Indian trophies was the cause of much woe to Mrs. Eviston.

"What can Jack want with them?" she would ask her husband plaintively. "I can't go around the corner of the shack but I see some dreadful-looking Indian hanging over the inclosure and dangling an embroidered belt or a coustick or a bead charm before Jack, who seems perfectly fascinated with the horrid things. And how she ever makes them understand passes my comprehension. But she seems to talk their impossible language quite intelligibly, and it is really very convenient when they come around with berries and things, and Doyle happens to be away. But I wish she would study her arithmetic."

TO be Continued.

It Will Out.

CHAPTER VII.

(Concluded.)

We had all been warned to appear before the magistrates upon the Thursday, but when the Thursday came there was no occasion for our testimony. A higher Judge had taken the matter in hand, and Jefferson Hope had been summoned before a tribunal where strict justice would be meted out to him. On the very night after his capture the aneurism burst, and he was found in the morning stretched upon the floor of the cell, with a placid smile upon his face, as though he had been able in his dying moments to look back upon a useful life and on work well done.

"Gregson and Lestrade will be wild about his death," Holmes remarked, as we chatted it over next evening. "Where will their grand advertisement be now?"

"I don't see that they had much to do with his capture," I answered.

"What you do in this world is a matter of no consequence," returned my companion bitterly. "The question is, what can you make people believe that you have done? Never mind," he continued, more brightly, after a pause, "I would not have missed the investigation for anything. There has been no better case within my recollection. Simple as it was, there were several most instructive points about it."

"Simple!" I ejaculated.

"Well, really, it can hardly be described as otherwise," said Sherlock Holmes, smiling at my surprise. "The proof of its intrinsic simplicity is that without any help, save a few very ordinary deductions, I was able to lay my hand upon the criminal within three days."

"That is true," said I.

"I have already explained to you that what is out of the common is usually a guide rather than a hindrance. In solving a problem of this sort, the grand thing is to be able to reason backward. That is a very useful accomplishment and a very easy one, but people do not practice it much. In the every-day affairs of life it is more useful to reason forward and so the other comes to be neglected. There are fifty who can reason synthetically for one who can reason analytically."

"I confess," said I, "that I do not quite follow you."

"I hardly expected that you would. Let me see if I can make it clear. Most people, if you describe a train of events to them, will tell you what the result would be. They can put those events together in their minds, and argue from them that something will come to pass. There are few people, however, if you told them a result, would be able to evolve from their own inner consciousness what the steps were which led up to that result. This power is what I mean when I talk of reasoning backward, or analytically."

"I understand," said I.

"Now, this was a case in which you were given the result and had to find everything else for yourself. Now, let me endeavor to show you the different steps in my reasoning. To begin at the beginning. I approached the house, as you know, on foot, and with my mind entirely free from all impressions. I naturally began by examining the road-way, and there, as I have already explained to you, I saw clearly the marks of a cab, which, I ascertained by inquiry, must have been there during the night. I satisfied myself that it was a cab, and not a private carriage, by the narrow gauge of the wheels. The ordinary London growler is considerably less wide than a gentleman's brougham.

"This was the first point gained. I then walked slowly down the garden path, which happened to be composed of a clay soil, peculiarly suitable for taking impressions. No doubt it appeared to you to be a mere trampled line of slush, but to my trained eyes every mark upon its surface had a meaning. There is no branch of detective science which is so important and so much neglected as the art of tracing footsteps. Happily, I have always laid great stress upon it, and much practice has made it second nature to me. I saw the heavy footmarks of the constables, but I saw also the tracks of the two men who had first passed through the garden. It was easy to tell that they had been before the others, because in places their marks had been entirely obliterated by the others coming upon the top of them. In this way, my second link was formed, which told me that the nocturnal visitors were two in number, one remarkable for his height, as I calculated from the length of his stride, and the other fashionably dressed, to judge from the small and elegant impression left by his boots.

"On entering the house this last inference was confirmed. My well-booted man lay before me. The tall one, then, had done the murder, if murder there was. There was no wound upon the dead man's person, but the agitated expression upon his face assured me that he had foreseen his fate before it came upon him. Men who die from heart disease or any sudden natural cause never by any chance exhibit agitation upon their features. Having sniffed the dead man's lips, I detected a slightly sour smell, and I came to the conclusion that he had had poison forced upon him. Again, I argued that it had been forced upon him, from the hatred and fear expressed upon his face. By the method of exclusion I had arrived at this result, for no other hypothesis would meet the facts. Do not imagine that it was a very unheard-of idea. The forcible administration of poison is by no means a new thing in criminal annals. The cases of Dolsky, in Odessa, and of Leturier, in Montpellier, will occur at once to any toxicologist.

"And now came the great question as to the reason why. Robbery had not been the object of the murder, for nothing was taken. Was it politics, then, or was it a woman? That was the question which confronted me. I was inclined from the first to the latter supposition. Political assassins are only too glad to do their work and to fly. This murder had, on the contrary, been done most deliberately, and the perpetrator had left his tracks all over the room, showing that he had been there all the time. It must have been a private wrong, and not a political one, which called for such a methodical revenge. When the inscription was discovered upon the wall I was more inclined than ever to my opinion. The thing was too evidently a blind. When the ring was found, however, it settled the question. Clearly the murder had used it to remind his victim of some dead or absent woman. It was at this point that I asked Gregson whether he had inquired in his telegram to Cleveland as to any particular point in Mr. Drebber's former career. He answered, you remember, in the negative.

"I then proceeded to make a careful examination of the room, which confirmed me in my opinion as to the murderer's height, and furnished me with the additional detail as to the Trichinopoly cigar and the length of his nails. I had already come to the conclusion, since there was no signs of a struggle, that the blood which covered the floor had burst from the muderer's nose in his excitement. I could perceive that the track of blood coincided with the track of his feet. It is seldom that any man, unless he is very full-blooded, breaks out in this way through emotion, so I hazarded the opinion that the criminal was probably a robust and ruddy-faced man. Events proved that I had judged cortelegraphed to the head of the police at Cleveland, limiting my inquiry to the circumstances connected with the marriage of Enoch Drebber. The answer was conclusive. It told me that Drebber had already applied for the protection of the law against an old rival in love, named Jefferson Hope, and that this same Hope was at present in Europe. I knew now that I held the clue to the mystery in my hand, and all that remained was to secure the murderer.

"I had already determined in my own mind that the man who had walked into the house with Drebber was none other than the man who had driven the cab. The marks in the road showed me that the horse had wandered on in a way which it would have been impossible had there been any one in charge of it. Where, then, could the driver be, unless he were inside the house? Again, it is absurd to suppose that any sane man would carry out a deliberate crime under the very eyes, as it were, of a third person, who was sure to betray him. Lastly, supposing one man wished to dog another through London, what better means could he adopt than to turn cab-driver? All these considerations led me to the irresistible conclusion that Jefferson Hope was to be found among the jarveys of the metroplis.

"If he had been one there was no reason to believe that he had ceased to be. On the contrary, from his point of view, any sudden change would be likely to draw attention to himself. He would probably, for a time at least, continue to perform his duties. There was no reason to suppose that he was going under an assumed name. Why should he change his name in a country where no one knew his original one? I therefore organized my street-arab detective corps, and sent them systematically to every cab proprietor in London, until they ferreted out the man that I wanted. How well they succeeded and how quickly I took advantage of it are still fresh in your recollection. The murder of Stangerson was an incident which was entirely unexpected, but which could hardly in any case have been prevented. Through it, as you know, I came into possession of the pills, the existence of which I had already surmised. You see, the whole thing is a chain of logical sequences without a break or flaw."

"It is wonderful!" I cried. "Your merits should be publicly recognized. You should publish an account of the case. If you won't, I will for you."

"You may do what you like, doctor," he answered. "See here!" he continued, handing a paper over to me; "look at this!"

It was the "Echo" for the day, and the paragraph to which he pointed was devoted to the case in question.

"The public," it said, "have lost a sensational treat through the sudden death of the man Hope, who was suspected of the murder of Mr. Enoch Drebber and of Mr. Joseph Stangerson. The details of the case will probably never be known now, though we are informed upon good authority that the crime was the result of an old-standing and romantic feud, in which love and Mormonism bore a part. It seems that both the victims belonged, in their younger days, to the Latter-Day Saints, and Hope, the deceased prisoner, hails also from Salt Lake City. If the case has had no other effect, it at least brings out in the most striking manner the efficiency of our detective police force, and will serve as a lesson to all foreigners that they will do wisely to settle their feuds at home, and not to carry them on to British soil. It is an open secret that the credit of this smart capture belongs entirely to the well-known Scotland Yard officials, Messrs. Lestrade and Gregson. The man was apprehended, it appears, in the rooms of a certain Mr. Sherlock Holmes, who has himself, as an amateur, shown some talent in the detective line, and who, with such instructors, may hope in time to attain to some degree of their skill. It is expected that a testimonial of some sort will be presented to the two officers as a fitting recognition of their services."

"Didn't I tell you when we started?" cried Sherlock Holmes, with a laugh. "That's the result of all our Study in Scarlet; to get them a testimonial!"

"Never mind," I answered; "I have all the facts in my journal, and the public shall know them. In the meantime, you must make yourself contented by the consciousness of success, like the Roman miser—

"'Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo
Ipse domi simul ac nummos contemplar in arca.'"

The End.

DANGERS OF MATCH MAKING.

Further Reports on the Use of the Indispensable Yellow Sulphur.

Phosphorus friction matches have been made for sixty-six years and no satisfactory substitute for the yellow chemical product which is the igniting agency has been discovered. Some Governments discourage their manufacture on account of the danger to which the persons making them are exposed of contracting necrosis, or mortification of the lower jaw. In Russia the tax on the manufacture of yellow phosphorus matches is so high that they are being displaced by safety matches. Holland and Belgium limit the use of the chemical. Most consumers, however, want a match that may be ignited anywhere, and yellow phosphorus is the best means of producing this result yet known. It was hoped when red phosphorus was first produced in 1845 that this innoxious substance would take the place of the poisonous element, but it does not fill the bill, though used with satisfactory results in the making of safety matches.

The evils resulting from the use of yellow phosphorus in match factories have been particularly prevalent in Great Britain, where the Government has just issued a Blue Book containing the reports of Profs. Thorpe and Oliver and Dr. Cunningham, who were employed to investigate the subject. They say the difficulty in the way of preventing necrosis is that yellow phosphorus is still required to produce the "strike anywhere" matches which the public seem to prefer. They do not advise that the use of the dangerous element be prohibited, because Great Britain manufactures largely for export and prohibition would merely divert this trade to other countries but they suggest certain measures for preventing the disease.

They say that their investigation, which has been extended to eleven countries, has revealed no evidence that necrosis is contracted unless the working people are decayed. They advise that no persons with unsound teeth be employed, that dentistry be made compulsory, that the utmost cleanliness of the premises where matches are made be required and that Great Britain follow the example of the Continent and America by substituting machinery for direct handling in the processes of manufacture.

The main value of these reports is not that they tell much that is new, but that, as the result of the most searching inquiry yet made, they confirm and emphasize the belief already current that cleanliness, ventilation and careful attention to the teeth are an almost certain preventive of a serious disease that has brought much suffering upon a large body of workmen.

TIRED AND LANGUID

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN ESTIMABLE YOUNG LADY.

Her Blood Was Poor and Watery—Suffered From Sick Headaches and Fainting Spells—How She Regained Health's Bloom.

The Recorder, Brockville.

On one of the finest farms in Wolford township, Grenville county, resides Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Smith and family. Mr. Smith is perhaps one of the best known men in the county, as in addition to being a practical farmer he represents several agricultural implement companies. His family consists of two estimable daughters, the eldest being seventeen years of age. To a correspondent of the Brockville Recorder who recently called at Mr. Smith's, Miss Minnie E. Smith, the eldest daughter, related the following story:—"About two years ago I was taken quite ill. I became pale and languid, and if I undertook to do any work about the house, would easily become terribly fatigued. I became subject to terrible sick headaches, and my stomach became so weak that I loathed food. My trouble was further aggravated by weak spells, and my feet, winter or summer, were as cold as ice; in fact it seemed as if there was no feeling in them. I tried several kinds of medicine, but instead of helping me I was growing weaker. One day in March, 1898, my father brought home a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I immediately discontinued the other medicine and began taking the pills. I found that they helped me and four more boxes were procured and by the time I had finished them I was entirely well. I have never had better health in my life than I am now enjoying. My appetite is now always good and I have increased in weight. All this is due to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would advise any other young girl troubled as I was to use them, and they will certainly cure if the directions are followed.

The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old. These Pills also cure such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Do not be persuaded to accept any imitation, no matter what the dealer may say who offers it. Imitations never cured any one. See that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is on the wrapper around every box you buy.

DYING BY WHOLESALE.

Awful Stories of Starvation in a Russian Province.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that the Province of Kason, which is inhabited chiefly by Tartars, is in a condition of unrest, which is likely to result in a bad outbreak against the Government. M. Goremykin, Minister of the Interior, has started post-haste to visit the district. The situation is the outcome of the terrible famine. Everything has been eaten, including cattle which themselves had died of starvation. The people now have only two meals weekly, and are dwelling in half-ruined huts, parts of the roofs and wood-work of which have been used for fuel.

The sole occupation of the people is burying their fellows, who are dying rapidly of typhus fever. Private benevolence is doing what it can, but it can do but little to relieve the distress. Government aid was delayed owing to the roads being blocked. In many cases peasants have gone a dozen versts to obtain bread, and some of them have died on the way. The peasants in some villages attacked the local authorities, demanding bread, and then assailed the police. The administration at St. Petersburg thereupon decided that energetic measures were necessary to quell the trouble. Large quantities of corn were transported by express trains and distributed among the sufferers. Sanitary detachments of the Red Cross Society were sent to combat the typhus and scurvy, but as soon as the Red Cross people arrived the Tartars, who are Mohammedans, spread rumours that they had come to take advantage of the misery to compel the Mohammedans to be baptized into the Orthodox faith. The Mohammedan priests fostered this idea. Then the rage of the people rose, and they stoned the relief parties and refused help from them. The officials are now trying to pacify them, and have summoned M. Soultanoff, the Mufti of Orenburg, who will go to Kason to explain the objects of the Government.

ESTIMATED BY WEIGHT.

The Sandwich Islanders estim[illegible] the beauty of women by their weight.

EXPLORING THE UNKNOWN

TWO LARGE EXPEDITIONS TO START FOR THE ANTARCTIC IN 1900.

The Money Is Secured and England and Germany Will Put Them in the Field—They Expect to be Gone Two Years—Outline of their Scientific Programme.

The splendid donation of $125,000 which Mr. L. W. Langstaff, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, has just made for the purpose of equipping a British Antarctic expedition settled the question of Great Britain's participation in the work of discovery in that vast unknown expanse which Germany will enter upon next year. The Royal Geographical Society started the subscription with $25,000, and these two donations, amounting to $150,000, assure the finances of the enterprise. It is not at all unlikely that the fund will be increased to at least $200,000, which is the amount the society desired to raise. At any rate, a sufficient sum is already secured to enable England to co-operate with the finely equipped German expedition which will enter the Antarctic field next season under the command of the distinguished Greenland explorer, Dr. Erich von Drygalski, whose writings on Arctic glaciers are conceded to be the most authoritative on that topic.

Scientific societies of Great Britain and Germany have been planning since 1895 for this renewal of Antarctic exploration on a scale so large as to take part of the world out of the realm of the unknown. A year ago last month the German Commission met at Leipzig and adopted the plan of exploration which Drygalski will set about carrying out next year. It is probably the

MOST THOROUGH SCHEME

of polar investigation ever devised. The British experts fully approve of the German programme, and instead of working independently on lines of their own they will join the Germans in carrying out their ideas of what is best to be done in Antarctic exploration. This does not mean that they will occupy exactly the same field, but that they will have the same scientific programme in view. Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, has distinctly announced since Mr. Langstaff's gift assured the sending of a British expedition that the British vessel will cooperate with the German expedition. The fact that the two expeditions will be engaged in work on the same lines gives additional interest and importance to the German plan of action, of which the following are the leading features:

The Drygalski expedition proposes to sail about the beginning of August, 1900, and to return in June, 1902, an absence from home of nearly two years. The exploring steamer will carry twenty-five men, of whom five a geographer, geologist, biologist, observer of magnetic phenomena and physician, will compose the scientific staff. There will be five ship's officers, including two engineers, and fifteen men in the crew. The purpose is to winter on Victoria Land, discovered by Ross, fifty-eight years ago, and the nearest approach to the South Pole yet made; in the southern spring of 1901, to advance over the ice of Victoria Land by sledges toward the South Pole; in the summer and early autumn to fix the location of the south magnetic pole, and if possible to explore the west coast of Victoria Land, which has not yet been visited, and later in the same season to start northward for home.

The advance into the Antarctic area will be made on the meridian of

KERGUELEN ISLAND,

whose advantages for this purpose are believed to be that no attack upon the south polar regions has yet been made along this line; that the magnetic work of the expedition may be directly connected with the records at the observatory at Melbourne and the tropical observatory at Mauritius; that the oceanographical work will continue that done by the Gazelle deep-sea expedition and to be done by the Chun expedition now afloat; and, further, what is known of the ice conditions in those waters justifies the expectation that they will be favorable for navigation south of the Kerguelen for the next year or two.

During the journey to Victoria Land the expedition will endeavor definitely to locate the coasts of all lands discovered, to collect geological specimens from them and from the masses of earth found on drift ice, study the origin and structure of the drift ice and the sea as to its depth, temperature, chemical conditions and organic life, collect plankton, or ocean organisms, peculiar to the surface waters for the study of surface currents and take deep sea temperatures to determine the origin of the deep sea currents that emerge from the Antarctic area into the open oceans; regular magnetic observations will be made on board ship and also on land and ice when opportunity occurs, and meteorological observations will also be a part of the regular routine. The same programme will be carried out during the return.

It is expected that the station on Victoria Land will be maintained at least a full year and the work there meterological and magnetic observa- meteorological and magnetic observa- geological journeys and collections, zoological and botanical collections, studies of the land ice and its movements, hydrographic work, including tidal measurements, astronomical determination of the site of the station, map work and pendulum observations. During the spring and summer will occur the southern sledge journey, expeditions along the coasts and the locating of the south magnetic pole.

CRITCUE ON COSTUMES.

Variety of Costume Should be Avoided—Perfect Harmony a Feature of Good Breeding—Forethought and Taste are Essential.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy,
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."

Those words were written years ago, yet they apply with equal truth to the present day, and the advice contained in them should not be ignored. If we followed Nature's laws a little more closely, and were not so prone to variety of costume, the result would be a more harmonious whole than is sometimes presented to view.

Nature repeats herself. The peacock does not exchange plumage with the jay, the canary with the robin, cowslips do not adopt the hue of the blue-bell—yet nothing in animal nor vegetable life is ever found precisely in duplicate. We, also, remain unchanged in form and coloring, except as the hand of Time presses on us with gradual touches. By what law, therefore, do we appear in red or blue, in green or brown, in violet or yellow?

Never can a woman be well dressed until she blends her toilette to be the complement of her form and color. Is she tall or short, slender or square, blonde or brunette? These points should be well impressed on her mind as the foundation on which to raise the superstructure of costume.

The owner of a long thin face poises over it a conical hat; a short square woman plants a flat mushroom on her head; a tall girl, with sloping shoulders chooses a flowing robe; a round, fat lady wears a yoked blouse with waist-belt and high sleeves to detract from her height and accentuate her stoutness.

As to color—to harmonize with the complexion is the last thought that presents itself as desirable! Be the approved color moss-green, crushed-strawberry, Russian yellow, or turquoise-blue, it will be worn by a majority of women who must be fashionable if naught else. What a pity this is! Why should we create a dame, dubbed Fashion, and blindly follow her caprices when Dame Nature beckons us with alluring finger?

During the last fifty years, Art and Science have made great strides; our houses and our gowns are immeasurably superior to those of our forefathers. They bought heavy furniture for their rooms, silks that would wear long for their wives and daughters. Our furniture combines grace of form and skill of workmanship with its utility; we perfer our gowns less costly in fabric and more frequently renewed. Science has combined with Art in mixture of colors, of which, when perfected, we are offered such a bountiful supply that if a woman is not well dressed, she alone is to blame.

Most women have a certain sum on which to dress, and when this sum is very small, the difficulty of presenting a good appearance is enhanced a hundredfold. Here Shakespeare's advice comes in as warning—because "the appearel oft proclaims the man," it is a duty to dress as well as possible, and this good effect is not so dependent on the money expended to bring it about as might at first appear.

Forethought and taste are essential. Whether we spend $10, or $50, on a gown, let us first select a color becoming to our complexion, and then a style of make in harmony with our form. A girl often sees a friend in a becoming costume, and does not rest until she obtains a similar one for herself, but is disappointed; the result is not so favorable, the simple reason being the wearers are unlike.

Nothing is more true than the saying, "Fine feathers make fine birds," yet when the feathers are unbecoming to the wearer, how discordant to the eye are her looks! The texture of a gown may be fine, its adjuncts costly, but unless the whole harmonizes with the wearer, the eye and taste are offended.

The consciousness of being well-dressed gives a woman more social courage, than beauty or talent, whether the gown be of costly silk or simple muslin; if it becomes the wearer she is "well-dressed," and armed with this impression, as conveyed to her by the glances of those she meets, she is the better fitted to battle with social emergencies. A smile of contempt is raised when a woman of middle age attires herself in the robes designed for "sweet seventeen;" a look of amusement crosses our face when a very stout dame encases herself in the tightest of garments; yet these same ladies would obtain admiration were their costumes selected to suit their years and their figures.

It may seem wrong to place the art of dressing on so high a pedestal. Many will declare our time might be better employed than in the study of our toilettes; yet as clothes are necessary to us, and the color, form and cost of them a matter which affects others as well as ourselves, it is a duty to select them with due care. A little more thought expended at the beginning will save time and money in the end, in addition to securing an harmonious result; and our dress being our visible self, surely demands proper attention.

There is a paradox in pride—it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.—Colton.

ORIGIN OF THE WALTZ.

The opinion most generally conceded is that France received the waltz from Germany toward the close of the eighteenth century, and among many beliefs this contains the most truth; but the justice of attributing to Germanic influence the renaissance of the waltz in France, does not of necessity verify the statement that it had its origin in Germany.

Like everything else that touches humanity, where nothing is born spontaneously but everything is the product of a series of successive evolutions, the waltz did not emanate in its present form from the brain of a dancing master. Long before 1780, the time when we find it first mentioned under this name, its graceful curves and cadences were displayed on the village greens as well as in the golden salons of palaces; it had its alternatives of vogue and neglect, its supporters and detractors.

The waltz, like many other secular things, we find first in the Church, where, in the midst of barbaric disorder, it serves to trace the union between ancient civilization and that of the middle ages. The sacred dance of the pagans is preserved to a certain point in Christian rites; it is transformed to a series of revolutions made to the sound of the tambourine. St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville, born about A.D. 580, was intrusted by the Council or Toledo with the revision of the liturgy as it was then practiced in the Roman Church, in which there was a tambourine dance. The Council decided to adopt the Isidorian liturgy in all Spain, and it differed but little from that used in other countries at that time. This rite, celebrated before the eighth century, when the Moors first invaded Spain, was still celebrated by the Christians in the seven churches of Toledo, which the Moors abandoned after their capture of the city, and was after that time called the Moorish rite.

This was known and employed in Provnce and Italy. The tambourine in use in this religious dance was called by St. Isidore "moitie de symphonic," and evidently corresponded to the instrument which, in the ancient sacred dances, accompanied the flute, a sort of bagpipe invention two centuries B.C. And thus, as the religious dance of the middle ages is allied to the ancient sacred dance, so the waltz is an evolution of this religious dance, having passed through many changes before arriving at its present form.

In the eleventh century, when the Gregorian rite supplanted the Moorish rite, the dance disappeared from the Church. It appeared very quickly in society under the name of carole, a word derived from the Latin caroler; afterward under that of basse-dance, in which the grand prelates, kings and dignitaries did not disdain to join, composed of three parts, two very slow and one more lively.

The people—and, at this time, all who were not of the clergy or royalty were the people—used the latter part, called the tourdion, which, lighter and more lively, appealed to them, and, little by little, it became changed. In Italy it was first separated from the rest under the name of romanesca, and from there it passed to Provence and southern Germany, but in each of these countries it was diversified and developed according to the character of the people.

In Provence it soon became the gaillard, and this name indicates the character of the transformation.

Five hundred years later they danced the volte, which was, in turn, a transformation of the gaillard. The measure was ternary like the latter, and might be designated technically thus: two steps, a skip, feet together, pause. The man first faced the opposite couple, then skipped on the left foot, turning the left shoulder toward them; repeating this four times, he again faced the other dancers; as for the lady, her movements were reduced to embracing as tightly as possible the neck of her cavalier.

As can be seen at once, this dance resembled the waltz in three ways. It was danced in three time, it was the first dance in which a turn was made, and the first in which the dancer embraced his partner. The latter, in fact, did not touch the ground; the cavalier held her suspended with his left arm as he executed the four movements described above.

At the court of Valois the volte was a favorite dance, especially with Catherine de Medici, while Henry II. was charmed with the Psalm which Clement Marot set to an air of the volte, thinking, perhaps, what came from the Church should go back to the Church. The volte, as did later the waltz, turned the heads of this court. The Queen, Marguerite de Navarre, wife of Henry IV., was an admirable volteuse.

After the corrupt court of Valois had been dispersed by the League, and Henry III., the last of the great volteurs, had fallen under the knife of Jacques Clement, this dance disappeared forever, from court, city and people. Though it greatly resembled the waltz, the latter did not descend from it directly, but was rather the younger sister of it.

In fact, the romances, transported, as we have said, to Provence and southern Germany, was developed in these countries very differently; in Provence into the gaillard and volte, while the Germans, more dreamy and slow, changed the romanesca into the german and waltz.

The volte succumbed, while young, to oblivion, in the sixteenth century, by very reason of its excess, but the german lived long and produced the waltz which reigns to-day.

About 1780 an incident occurred which tended to fix definitely the waltz among German customs, in its present form and name, placing it in high society and making it known to foreigners. This was its introduction in an opera by Vincent Martin, "Una Cosa Vara," which, in 1787, dethroned, at Vienna, the "Figaro" of Mozart. Four characters in this opera, Lubia, Vita, Chita and Lilla, dressed in black and rose color, danced on the stage the first waltz.

The favorable reception of the opera naturally drew the attention of society to the dance, and under the name of cosa vara it immediately became the fashion, and shortly afterward assumed the name of waltz, by which it has been known ever since.

Thus, from the tourdion of the aristocratic dance, transformed by the people, was born the romanesca, which became, in France, the gaillard and volte, and in Germany, through various stages, emerged at last into the waltz, and this last avatar of the old dance of the eleventh century seems to be installed definitely and to have fixed the fancy of the world.

The waltz has always had, and always will have, appreciation and opposition, but it has triumphed over all and to-day its musical rhythm, so charming and captivating, which Beethoven and Chopin disdained not to immortalize, is to be heard on every side. "The Invitation to the Waltz," by Weber, magnificently orchestrated by Berlioz, is celebrated. Of course, it must be remembered that these waltzes were composed to be listened to rather than to be danced.

Recently the classical waltz has been obscured by a newcomer of American origin, which is called—I do not know why—"The Boston." There is no dance of that name in America, and if one asks a young American for "un tour de Boston" she does not know of what you speak. This is a very slow and glissee waltz, in which the gyratory movement is rare; in fact, produced only every eight or ten measures, and then slowly and almost insensibly.

On the other hand the waltz, as it is danced in Germany, is very lively, the gyrations very rapid and frequent. The slower waltz has the advantage in that it admits of conversation, is less monotonous to watch, and causes less of "ces vertiges et tournoiments de tete," which so disturbed the good Thoinot Arbeau.

In the same way that the costumes and manners of the world change, the waltz, too, is evolutionized—adapted to the conditions surrounding it. This dance has dethroned more noble dances—the pavane, gavotte and minuet. We have not time enough now to learn these complicated dances, and the waltz may, in its turn, be supplanted by something easier. Perhaps the future generations, entirely occupied in other directions, will regard dancing as a childish pastime, belonging to the barbarous days of their ancestors.

WEAK RULERS

Have Very Seldom Retarded the Progress of a Nation.

It is a curious fact that several conspicuous examples of nations thriving under weak rulers are to be found in history.

To begin with, the Roman Empire undoubtedly reached its highest level of commercial and military prosperity during the first 400 years or so of the Christian Era, and yet the majority of its rulers during this period displayed very little administrative ability, and many of them were not only weak but absolutely vicious. In this case, however, it may be taken that the accumulated energy which had been growing up for centuries found its last expression during the rule of the later Emperors, and that Rome developed rather in spite of them than because of them. We have another striking example in Russia under Ivan the Terrible, who was undoubtedly the most unmitigated savage that ever occupied a European throne. Yet under him Russia developed in every way as she had never developed before. In fact, it is not too much to say that Ivan the Terrible made possible the work of Peter the Great. The last century of the French monarchy saw its throne occupied by men of small ability and generally considerable vices, whose alleged greatness—as, for instance, Louis XIV.—was due to their Ministers, and not to themselves. Yet during this period France undoubtedly became the most powerful of the continental nations. In English history we have striking examples in the reign of the infamous Charles II., the greatest scoundrel who ever sat on the English throne. In his reign the value of the mercantile marine doubled, the excise revenue nearly trebled, and, perhaps most eloquent proof of all, land round the great cities more than trebled in value. So, too, with the first four Georges. They were all weak and most vicious, and yet it was during the period covered by their reigns the British nation took its final form and laid the foundation of all its subsequent triumphs.

DRUNKENNESS ON INCREASE.

Statistics collected by a London temperance society show that drunkenness is on the increase in England and Wales. The increase in the number of prosecutions brought during the past year over those in the preceding twelvemonth was 6,677. The total number of prosecutions was 110,739, of which 67,207 were brought against persons between the age of 21 and 40.

VENICE.

Venice is built on 80 islands, and has 403 bridges, which are very steep and have many steps. The circumference of the city is about eight miles.

TO TELL THE WEATHER.

THE VARIOUS WAYS BY WHICH IT CAN BE FORETOLD.

If One Knows How to Read Nature's Signs the Government Bulletins are Unnecessary—Told by Actions of Animals and Appearance of the Clouds.

Atmospheric phenomena in all ages has been a source of great speculation not only to the scientific mind, but to those of lowly pretences; in fact, no class of men are or have ever been free from the love of prognosticating the weather. The accumulated observations of ages has demonstrated that many signs of atmospheric changes are, without doubt, to be depended upon excepting in very, very dry weather when all signs fail and even the scientific signal service finds its predictions are faulty.

Coming events—in a weather sense—always cast their shadows before them, and it is only necessary to read those shadows correctly in order to become a fair prognosticator or weather prophet. The instinct of animal and insect life and the sensitive vegetables and plant furnish the most numerous data by which the common people of the world foretell the coming weather, and it is remarkable how true are their predictions. The sun, moon, planets and stars all have been closely observed by the unlettered, and their appearance to the eye, regardless of their astronomical situation in the heavens, are made to forecast all and every change and condition of weather.

Among the popular prognostics which indicate wet weather, are cats washing their faces, dogs becoming drowsy, hogs running with straws or leaves in their mouths, spiders leaving their webs and crawling about on the fences and walls, swallows skimming the surface of the earth, insects of all kinds drawing near the ground, flies becoming very troublesome and stinging with unusual vigor, frogs making continuous noises, leeches in jars being very active,

RHEUMATIC PEOPLE

complaining of aches, and numerous others, all of which have for ages been "sure signs" of atmospheric disturbances and rain.

An old proverb has it:

An evening red, and a morning gray,
Are sure signs of a fine day;
But the evening gray, and the morning red,
Put on your hat or you'll wet your head.

Sailors have their signs and proverbs, and it must be said that they very seldom fail in their predictions, even where they see cirrus clouds, which they call mares' tails, they know that a rain is close at hand; and the sunset and sunrise always indicate the weather for the following day. They say:

Red at night, sailor's delight,
Red at morning, sailor's warning.

And again they have it:

If woolly fleeces strew the heavenly way,
Be sure no rain disturb the summer day.

During clear weather if one sees clouds form and disappear in quick succession, it is a certain indication that the fine weather is over; and—

When clouds appear like rocks and towers,
The earth's refreshed by frequent showers.

A halo around the sun or moon denotes rain in summer and snow or sleet in winter, and the larger the circle the nearer is the downfall of moisture.

When the new moon rests upon his back wet weather is sure for nearly seven days. But when the moon rests upon one horn with its back to the west, clear weather may confidently be predicted.

Probably the most noted plant which forecasts the weather is the "chickweed," and it is a

MOST EXCELLENT GUIDE.

There will be no rain when its flowers are expanded freely, for with the least moisture in the air the flowers begin to close, and when the rain comes they are closed entirely.

"The poor man's weather glass" is the pimpernel, and the regularity with which it closes its petals at the approach of wet or foul weather is truly remarkable.

All water fowl become more active and noisy just prior to storms, and sea-birds approach the shore with very few exceptions. Geese and ducks will dive and splutter in the water, and barnyard fowls become agitated. The hooting of owls in the afternoon denotes rain, and the piercing scream of the peacock is always heard before a storm. Water rats will invariably leave the water before a thunder shower, and mice and rats will quarrel and fight among themselves; ants hustle about, carrying their eggs, and seem very uneasy before approaching wet weather.

Bits flying of a summer evening and remaining out late at night denote pleasant, dry, weather, but if they seek shelter and enter the houses, wet weather is sure to follow.

Sheep are very reluctant to leave their pasture when rain is expected, and they seem to have an extra good appetite at such times.

These are only a few of the signs, mostly for summer weather. But the Indian sign for wet weather has never been known to fail. They say: "When it is cloudy all round and pouring down in the middle, then expect wet weather."

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

Little Sammy has taken over the Palace Cafe again.

J. S. F. Alexander, Kaslo, has been gazetted a notary public.

Ye beer drinkers, read the announcement of Main Bros. in this issue.

The Miners' Union have decided to celebrate at Silverton on the 24th.

Squire Lilly has been appointed a judge in the small debts court for the Slocan.

At Silverton sports Dill, of Kaslo, and Gusty, of this city, will enter in a 100-yard foot race.

Nelson is going into a $65,000 debt for improvements. The city is going ahead fast—in debt.

Germany wants a piece of China, now. A saurkraut, rice-eating Bohemian would be a novelty.

You can now see the heavily laden prospector, staff and pick in hand, wending his way to the hills.

The Rev. R. N. Powell, New Denver, preached two admirable sermons in the Methodist church here, on Sunday last.

Mr. Mahon, an ex-merchant of Douglas, Man., is in the city. He is making a tour of the country in search of a business location.

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 largest and most elegant display of wall paper ever brought to the Kootenay country is now open at Cliffe's bookstore. Any taste or fancy can be suited.

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.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is such a simple, safe and effectual remedy for worms of all kinds that no other should be used. No purgative needed afterwards. Price 25c.

Sheriff Tuck says he will sell a certain building or "sufficient thereof" to meet a certain claim. He does not say which portion he will sell first the inside or the outside thereof.

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.

"Joe" Thatcher, who made a short visit at the Halcyon Springs last week, called at Silverton on his return. He says the Silvertonians are making extensive preparations for their 24th of May celebration.

Our school is improving, but the attendance is not yet as large as it should be. There are several young people going around town doing comparatively nothing who will yet regret that they did not take advantage of the opportunities of our excellent school.

By an article we publish in another column, it will be seen that the people's "Joe" is in trouble. He is acting for Ludgate, who purchased Deadman's Island, and his colleague Cotton has seized it for the provincial government. It is hard to run with the hare and chase with the hounds.

The Firemen's dance on Thursday evening, though not as largely attended as those of the past, was a very pleasant affair. The laddies had the hall tastefully decorated and ornamented with some of their accoutrements. A choice supper was served in the hall at 12, after which dancing was resumed for a short time.

The Lyceum Co. put in three nights at Spencer's hall this week with fair audiences each evening. The closing piece was "The Merchant of Venice." It often occurs that the acting of the leading players is handicapped by the deficiencies of assistants; but with this company all took their parts admirably, particularly in the Shakespearian play, and, therefore, present one of the strongest and best combinations travelling.

W. Callaghan, an old time miner, died in the hospital here of pneumonia on Sunday last. In the earlier days he spent much time around here climbing the hills prospecting. The deceased took ill several days ago, and while ill came down town, and went back to work again at the Payne. The probabilities are that had he gone to the hospital some days before he did, as he should have done, he would have recovered. His remains received a very respectable burial on Tuesday by the Miners' Union, some 125 of them going over to New Denver, the burial place, on the early morning train. The Rev. Cleland conducted the services.

SEVERE SALT RHEUM.

"Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of Salt Rheum three years ago, and I have had no return of it since. I was so bad with it I could not sleep. It only took two bottles of B.B.B. to effect a cure." Mrs. Welch, Greenbank, Ont.

A cyclone killed 60 people in Kirksville, Mo., on Friday last.

Columbia, one mile from Grand Forks, is soon to be incorporated.

The Wardner rioters, Cœur D'Alene, are now in charge of the police officers.

Pare and Holden, the Napanee bank robbers, have broke jail, and are at liberty to the present.

Nelson is going in for the manufacture of gas. We had thought the three papers could meet the local demand.

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.

PERSONAL MENTION.

T. Jelland has returned from a trip to Edmonton.

Mr. Fred Kelly has returned from a long visit south.

W. H. Grant, auditor for P. Burns & Co., was in town the past week.

Mr. A. F. Wood, of the Last Chance, has returned from his long visit to California.

Capt. Adams was in town a few days last week, and left again for the Boundary country where he has interests.

Miss Nellie Beamis returned home Friday, by K. & S., from Astoria, Oregon, where she spent the winter at school.

Mr. J. C. Pitts, brother of Mayor Pitts, with his family, arrived in the city Friday evening from the "deserted village"—Donald.

Mr. Geo. McDonald, miner, who spent most of the winter at his old home at Alexandria, Ont., returned the other day to his old position.

Mr. C. W. Main, brother of Main Bros. here, and a bookkeeper of very extensive experience, reached the city a few days ago, and has taken a position with the Ruth Mining Co.

BIRTHS.

POWELL—At the Methodist parsonage, New Denver, on May 2nd, the wife of Rev. R. N. Powell of a son.

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 immediatly. 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."

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.

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

DREWRY & TWIGG,

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors. Civil and Mining Engineers.

Bedford-McNeil Code.

SEALED TENDERS.

Tenders for the new Presbyterian church will be received by Rev. J. A. Cleland until Monday, May 15th. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

Refreshing Sleep

COMES WHEN

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

ARE USED.

Miss Margaret Brown, 627 Colborne St., London, Ont., says:—"My mother has been afflicted with nervousness and general debility for a long time. She suffered a great deal with insomnia, and found it almost impossible to sleep.

"I went to W. T. Strong's drug store and got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which she took, and derived so much benefit from them that I bought another box for her. They have done her a wonderful lot of good, making her nervous system much stronger, giving her restful sleep, and removing many other symptoms which previously distressed her.

"I can truly say that these pills are a great remedy for any one suffering from weak nerves, general debility, sleeplessness or heart trouble."

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

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH

Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in itself.

Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for

CRAMPS, DIARRHŒA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

25 and 50 cent Bottles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

PERRY DAVIS'

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.

Certificate of Improvments.

NOTICE.

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

Take notice that I, W. S. Drewry, acting as agent for W. H. Yawkey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 5619 a, and P. J. Hickey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 33309 a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 9th day of February, 1899.

W. S. DREWRY.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

Dated this 9th day of February, 1899.

W. S. DREWRY.

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.

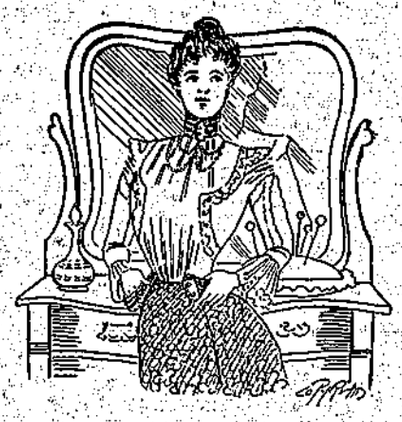
Mine Hardware of every kind.

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.

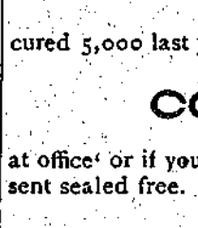
Fancy Crackers, Biscuits in bulk and in fancy cartoons.

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.