The Mining Review.

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A WORD ON MINING.

Failures Not Necessarily the Result of Dishonest or Bad Management.

This mining problem is a source of much concern to eastern people. As a rule it is hard to convince many of them that it is speculative. The average eastern man concludes that if his investments in stock turn out well, he simply dropped into the hands of honest men; if they turn out badly, he has simply been fleeced. While both of these convictions may be in some cases correct, it in no way discloses all the facts, as a property may be well handled and turn out a failure, while another, though extravagantly handled, may turn out fairly successful. It all depends on what is in the ground, and no man can tell that by looking at the surface—the reality can only be discovered as operations progress from time to time. Stocking and subsequent operations are not always, however, carried out on lines to secure the highest measure of success.

For instance all claims should have the necessary assessment work done and be Crown granted before they are placed on the stock market. It short if the government were to pay some attention to such matters and see what companies were offering for sale, instead of antagonizing miners and owners, they would be doing something to help the country. Properties so improved should be worth from $1,000 to $5,000. The next step is to organise a company with a capitalization of 1,000,000 shares of a par value of $1.00 each. To raise money to develop and work the property the owner sets aside 400,000 shares, retaining 600,000 shares himself, which he sells at say 5 cents a share. This is so far so good. If instead of keeping up an expensive office and high priced officials this $20,000 is honestly expended in development, the promoter has fairly done his duty whether the property turns out well or badly. If that money has been honestly expended the shareholders have no moral or legal right to blame the promoters. The latter could not know what was in store after any given expenditure. In most instances, if there is anything in the property such an expenditure will reach paying ore bodies and declare the property to be a mine. It sometimes happens, however, that such paying mineral has not yet been reached, but the indications have been so far improved as to warrant further investment. On the other hand such an expenditure may only show that further outlay is not warranted by the showing, in which case failure is declared by the indications. All that investors can do is to see that their investments are properly handled and, if they meet with failure, all are exonerated from blame. So far as we are able to learn, however, failures in the Slocan are of less frequent occurrence than in any other portion of the mining territory of the province. This would declare the Slocan to be the best field in the country in which to make investments.

An Open Confession.

New Denver correspondence of the Nelson Tribune:

"Communications are daily being received from Hewitt Bostock and other members of the provincial and Dominion houses, asking information and extending sympathy and advice. As the union commands the electoral vote of the camp, its members are not without encouragement from the powers that be, as the hangers-on of the mine-owners and ward politicians will find to their sorrow."

Here is the whole thing in a nutshell. Bostock and many others of political aspirations have not brains enough to devise legislation to command public respect or approval, but still they want votes, and the only way to get them is by buying up the industrial vote like sheep in the shambles, or rather bidding for it, as we know there are too many among the industrial classes with too much intelligence and honor to allow the dodge to work. "As the union commands the electoral vote of the camp its member are not without encouragement from the powers that be." If they did not command the electoral vote of the camp, they would be left without that "encouragement" and the "sympathy and advice" of "Hewitt Bostock and other members of the provincial and Dominion houses." Was there ever anything more rascally or glaringly corrupt in the history of Canadian politics. Here is a direct declaration from one who knows the ins and outs of the whole transaction. This law was passed, and all this trouble and loss to the country created, as some assert out of consideration for the health of the men and others because it is the rule in other countries. Now, it is known that many of the men are aliens and without votes. Mr. Hagler, the secretary of the union says 30 per cent of them are aliens. If the other 70 per cent of them were in the same list their health should be looked after the same by a properly constituted government; but the correspondent, referred to above, openly confesses that it is because they command the electoral vote of the camp, its members are not without encouragement from the powers that be. There is no question in the world but that the courts of the country would declare this to be bribery and corruption of a most flagrant character. Our advice to the men is to take all the sympathy and advice, and even cash, if it is going, from Hewitt Bostock and other members of the provincial and Dominion houses—the powers that be—they can get, and when it comes to voting be men. Judge all on their general records, the policy of their governments and vote accordingly. This is why the ballots were placed in their hands, and not because these pettifogging, sycophantish incapables would be driven to their wits' end to hunt for votes in elections.

City Council.

Regular meeting of the city council was held in the council chambers on Monday evening, Nov. 20.

Present, Mayor Pitts, Aldermen Hunter, Crawford, Thompson, Buckley and McDonald.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were recommended to be paid:

Sandon Waterworks & Light Co..$143 40
Dr. Power..... 100 00

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Miners' Union hospital re funeral expenses of Geo. Kirk.

From provincial board of health re expenses of recent smallpox epidemic.

From F. L. Christie, barrister, asking for damages on account of B. M. Walton.

MOTIONS.

Thompson-Hunter—That the communication of the Miners' Union hospital be received and fyled, and the account passed at the first meeting in Dec.—Carried.

Buckley-McDonald—That the communication of F.L. Christie be received and fyled, and the city clerk be instructed to vrite to Mr. Christie to the effect that the city does not acknowledge any responsibility in the matter referred to in his letter of the 20th inst.—Carried.

Crawford-Thompon—That the finance committee be authorised to negotiated a loan of $1,000.—Carried.

Hunter-Buckley—That the mayor, public works committee and the chief of police be instructed to secure a scavenger, also a team and necessary appliances for scavenger work.—Carried.

Police magistrate's report for the month of October was read and adopted.

City clerk read his reply to the letter from the provincial board of health.

The whole council considered the Health Amendment bylaw, No. 16, 1899, which was introduced by Ald. Crawford, and was read three times.

The council adjourned.

Another Smelter Projected.

The Grand Forks Miner states that Clarence J. McCuaig is figuring on putting in a matting plant at Grand Forks for the B. C. mine, but adds with caution that Mr. McCuaig has made no definite announcement in regard to the intention of his company. That he does not propose erecting this smelter very soon, if at all, is evident from the fact that contracts have been made for the delivery of 60,000 tons of ore to the smelter at Trail.

FREE TO RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

Those who are afflicted with rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia or gout, who have never tried Milburn's Rheumatic Pills, can have a full regular sized box free of charge by enclosing 4c. in stamps for packing and postage. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

METHEUN WIPES OUT THE ENEMY.

Ladysmith Full of Wounded and Captured Boers.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 20.—4:45 p.m.—Major Bethune's patrols have located the enemy on the northwest, but ten miles off. The Boers would not be drawn. Fighting is reported at the Mooi river. The Boers are doing more looting than fighting, and all their parties south of Ladysmith are foraging on the farms. Advices from Ladysmith tell of brilliant British victories, with a comparatively slight loss on our side and heavy slaughter of the enemy. Ladsmith is full of wounded and captured Boers. It is reported that in the fighting on November 9th the enemy lost 300 killed and 500 captured. The Boers are trying to influence and conciliate the Natal Kaffirs.

London, Nov. 20.—The Standard published the following from Ladysmith, dated Sunday, November 19th: "The arrival of the relief column at Estcourt has completely modified the plans of the enemy, and General Joubert has removed to the south, in an effort to prevent the junction of the British forces."

A Pretoria dispatch announces the arrival there among the British prisoners of Major Haldane, Lieutenant Brockie and Lieutenant Hallway. It also declares that the British on Sunday made two unsuccessful attempts to oust the Rustenburg commando from a position near Mafeking, and that severe fighting took place.

From Delogoa Bay come reports of the arrival of many German officers and artillerymen, who have volunteered to serve with the Transvaal forces.

London, Nov. 23.—The secretary of war has received the following despatch through General Forester Walker from General Metheun, dated Belmont, Nov. 23: "Attacked the enemy at daybreak this morning. He was in a strong position. Three ridges were carried in succession, the last being prepared by shrapnel. Infantry behaved splendidly and received fine support from the naval brigade and artillery. The enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later I should have had heavier looses. Our victory was complete. Have taken forty prisoners. Am burying a good number of Boers, but the greater part of the enemy's dead and wounded were removed by their comrades. Have captured a large number of horses and cows and destroyed a large quantity of ammunition. Brigadier-Gen. Featherston Haugh was severely wounded and Lieut.-Colonel Crabb of the Grenadier Guards is reported wounded.

Why Misrepresent?

It is a pity that some people are always sufficiently indiscreet to persist in doing injury rather than service, in critical times like the present in the Slocan. The other day Mr. Hand, of the Payne had a private talk with an officer of the miners' union on the situation here, with a view to ascertaining if steps could not be taken to effect a settlement. For this good office, Mr. Hand will receive the thanks of all classes of the community. He took the step on his own responsibility, and at once it was given to the Nelson Tribune as an advance from the "Owners'" association, with the rider that he was sent to make terms. Now, even if what is represented of Mr. Hand was perfectly true, it was very unwise and indelicate to give it to the public until a settlement and the terms were fully agreed on; but it becomes infinitely more unwise and indiscreet when Mr. Hand's position and conversation are misrepresented and distorted. As the matter has gone so far to the public, we may say that the owners' association are not now opposed to negotiations with a view to an honorable settlement all around, if conciliatory and substantial representatives of the miners are appointed to confer with them to that end. To handle the matter properly, however, cool heads will have to be employed, that will be able to keep their own council till a settlement may be reached. As we have always said, the whole truth never lies at the farthermost point of any one extreme, but somewhere between the two extremes. On this account both sides may have grievances, and they will have to be, one by one, unfolded and considered with diplomacy and tact, if a settlment is ever to be reached. Under the circumstances the several steps in the negotiations, if anything is ever done, will have to be kept like a sealed book instead of being made subjects for newspaper comment, till all details are fully agreed on. If the Tribune wants the truth, in the future, we would advise it to copy from this paper. There is no question but that both miners and owners would be well satisfied with an honorable settlement, on an equitable basis, and that the general public are anxious for it; but it can never be done by forestalling or misrepresenting.

Diocese of Kootenay.

It is reported that the Anglican Synod, of the Diocese of New Westminster, which met in Vancouver last week, has, by a unanimous vote of its clerical and lay delegates, decided to divide its own territory, establishing a new Diocese of Kootenay, to include the Kootenays, the Okanagan and Boundary districts, with part of East Yale. For the administration of this new Episcopal See an endowment of at least $40,000 will be raised. In the meantime the new Kootenay district will be administered by its own synod under the temporary presidency of Bishop Dart of New Westminster.

Dundee Mine Sold.

The shareholders of the Dundee Mining Company have decided to accept the offer of a London syndicate to purchase the assets of the company on the basis of $250,000, to be taken in stock in a new company to be organized for working the property. The new company will be capitalizsd for £160,000, and will commence operations with £40,000 in the treasury for development purposes.—Ledge.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Vallance made a short visit in Kaslo this week.

Howard West, of New Denver, has gone to England to visit his mother, who is sick.

G. W. Hughes returned Thursday from a trip to Spokane and other southern points.

Geo. Petty, of Three Forks, left this week for Seattle. He may spend the winter on the coast.

Mrs. Dwyer and family returned on Tuesday's K. & S. from a long visit at her old home in Walla Walla.

Mr. F. A. Wood returned Sunday from his long visit to the south and west. He says the situation in the Slocan is unchanged.

Mrs. Fitzgerald and children went to Ainsworth on Thursday to take up their residence, where Mr. Fitzgerald has been working for some time.

Guests at the Reco.

R. A. Garatt, Montreal.
R. C. Davis, Quebec.
A. R. Brown, Chiberahna, Mexico.
Fred W. Mitchell, Nelson.
A. Sprout, New Denver.
Wm. J. McMaster, Vancouver.
W. J. Twiss, Kaslo.
M. B. Sawyer, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McLaughlin, Vancouver.
F. S. Clements, New Denver.
W. F. Du Bois, Slocan City.
Jos. Brandon, Silverton.
T. Flentot, Kaslo.
R. Green, Kaslo.
Miss L. Hartman, Butte, Mont.
Emance Hawkins, Butte, Mont.
Robt. R. Shields, Comaplix.
J. H. Freeman, Victoria.
John Damer, Toronto.
V. A. Johnson, Kaslo.
E. H. Tomlinson, Kaslo.
John Keen, Kaslo.
Thos. B. Gray, Nelson.
Wm. C. E. Kode, New Denver.
W. H. Languidge, Montreal.
C. K. Maaep, Kaslo.
Frank Elliott, Kaslo.
A. McDonald, Kaslo.
R. H. Carley, Nelson.
W. J. Appleby, Hamilton.
L. E. Filmore, London, Eng.
H. W. Holling, San Francisco, Cal.

NO GRIPE OR PAIN.

When you use those gentle acting little Laxa-Liver Pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache and dyspepsia and produce no weakening or sickening effects.

MINES AND MINING.

The Ajax Fraction is going to make a shipment in a few days.

The annual meeting of the Slocan Star will be held in Milwaukee on the 2nd prox.

The Silverite, near Three Forks, has been bonded by Toronto parties, but the terms are not public.

The Granite, in Camp McKinney, has turned out a $633 gold brick from 37 tons of ore or $17 per ton.

The Bosun bunkhouse is said to be one of the best in the country, and has accommodations for 40 people.

Messrs. Turnbull, Boswell, Parkinson and Whittier have bonded the Oregon City, on Ten Mile, to Spokane parties.

The Oro Dencro mine has shipped ore from Eholt. This is the first rail shipment from the Boundary country.

The Ruby group, near New Denver, is turning out well under development. The Capella is also panning out remarkably well.

The Marion ore chute is known to be over 200 feet long with 7 inches of clean ore. There are 10 men working on the property.

They have just commenced operations with the air compressor on the long tunnel of the Ivanhoe mine. Altogether there are nearly 25 men working on the property.

The Pilot Bay smelter has passed into the hands of an English syndicate. It is not learned, however, when this smelter, which has been closed down for so long, will be in operition again.

Geo. Doyle and Geo. Williamson are said to have located a bonanza, about 30 miles back from Arrow Lake. They have a two-foot ledge, from which $147 in gold and $100 in other minerals have been had in assay.

G. W. Hughes has sent up a car of supplies to his property on Paddy's Peak, where he has 8 men developing a property which he hopes to make a successful mine. Mr. Hughes is a veteran in the Slocan; has had his ups and downs with pioneering, but is certain to land well on his feet with his present holdings.

Mr. McGuigan reports another important strike on the American Boy, which has been steadily worked all summer. It is this time in No. 4, or lowest tunnel. They have driven a 250-foot cross cut at right angles to the vein running north and south. On striking it they drifted north 80 feet and south 30 feet, exposing a 6 to 8-inch vein of steel galena, running 100 oz. in silver. They have commenced a raise between No.'s 4 and 3 tunnels, and in its length of 30 feet, so far gone, they have found much of the self-same galena, showing its body to be continuous.

Of Interest to Scandinavians.

W. A. Ward, vice-consul for Norway and Sweeden, at Victoria, writes The Review to say that by two successive disasters several hundred of the inhabitants of those countries have lost their lives and as many more most of their property. He appeals to Danes and Swedes in this country to help their suffering countrymen. He suggests that all in this district who feel like assisting should send their contributions to The Review office, and we will forward them to him.

Taking a Hand in the Fray.

The Rossland Labor Council is now interfering in the Slocan trouble and advising Premier Laurier that the owners here are offering $4 a day for alien labor and but $3 to native labor. They also demand the enforcement of the Alien Act to prevent "the open and flagrant violation of the laws of this country, and trampling on the sacred rights of peaceable citizens." It would have been a good job for the province if the alien labor laws had only excluded months ago, the alien agitators who have been the prime cause of the Slocan trouble.

New Apartments.

The B. C. Bank has, during the week, been removed to the west end of the Harris block, occupying two of the stores. A new plate glass front, suitable for banks, has been put in. The inside too has been overhauled, and complete fittings put in, constituting the premises and fittings first-class in all apointments. There are no more commodious and tasty apartments for the purpose in the interior of the province.

A Double Disobedience.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

He contented himself with sending over his inquiries next day, and it was not until some time after that he met any of the Richmonds again. He came on Kilmeny cantering along on a handsome little pony, whose trappings were in a style which he knew to be far beyond Doctor Richmond's means to supply. Kilmeny herself was attired in an elegant riding-habit, and held a smart silver-mounted whip in her gauntletted hand. She looked brilliant and brimming over with good spirits.

"Kilmeny!" he cried, confounded. A sharp pain shot through his heart. Was the girl whom he loved lost to him as well as everything else?

"Am I not magnificent?" she cried. "I never thought that I should have a pony of my own, and be able to gallop as I pleased all over the country." Then a softer look came over the wilful triumph in her eyes. "Why don't you come to see us, Chris? It is days since we have seen you."

"Should I see you, if I called now? I did ride over the day after you dined at my house, but I did not see you. You were at Mr. Daryl's then, and I suppose that you are going to the same place now?"

"There are other people there, if I happen sometimes to be out."

Mr. Warrender was silent, but the grave reproach in his eyes made Kilmeny ashamed of herself.

"Please do not make yourself disagreeable, Chris," she said bending down to him. "Let me alone just this little month, and let me enjoy myself for once as I have often longed to do. If you will come over for tea this afternoon, I shall be at home, and I can tell you of the great ball that there is to be at Mr. Daryl's next week, and of the lovely dress which I shall wear, besides ever so much more. You used always to care to hear things about us, you come?"

"No, Kilmeny—you need not expect me."

Miss Richmond's pony made a quick movement away from him, and its rider's eyes gave a flash. The next moment she was gone. There was anger in her heart and also an unaccountable pain. Why need Chris meddle and disapprove, and make himself generally disagreeable, just as if he had any right over her?

Kilmeny was riding to Mr. Daryl's luncheon, and her pretty head had been full of the thoughts of the people whom she would meet there, when she had come on Mr. Warrender. When should she ever have the chance of sitting down to luncheon with Lady Penryth, Mr. Daryl's sister, the haughtiest woman in the whole county, if she gave in to Chris' absurd scruples and declined to visit Mr. Daryl? To be sure, Lady Penryth wore a wig and rouged, and her talk often shocked Kilmeny by its bitterness and disbelief in goodness, but she had been able so far to hold her own, even with this cynical and wicked old woman.

Everybody had been surprised at Mr. Daryl's reconciliation with his sister, to whom he had not spoken for over 20 years, and indeed his late movements had taken their breath quite away. His house was being thrown open to the outside world, and a ball was now announced to complete their amazement. When the invitations had come for Miss Richmond, she had been almost frightened at the result of her acquaintance with Mr. Daryl.

"I shall not go, mamma," she said decidedly. "What is he thinking of, to ask me without you? I enjoy calling and looking over his beautiful rooms and all that, but this is a different thing. Besides, how could I go alone? It is impossible."

"I have had a note from Mr. Daryl—he has provided for that. He says that his sister, Lady Penryth, will be happy to act as your chaperon. She will call for you in her carriage and take you there."

"Lady Penryth!" Kilmeny cried, Lady Penryth to offer to come for her—Kilmeny Richmond—and take her to a ball! It was all a dream! The sight of her mother's face, pale and disturbed, recalled her to herself. It had begun to dawn on Kilmeny that her mother was changing with everything else. She was so much occupied with going to Mr. Daryl's that she had not time to be much with the children now, and it seemed that her mother not only allowed this, but arranged for it, and made things easy for her. Mrs. Richmond was growing pale, and had an anxious expectant look which was new to her.

"I will not go!" Kilmeny repeated. "Do you know, now that Chris is not here, I do not mind saying to you that I am almost sorry that I ever met Mr. Daryl? Do write, mamma, and decline the invitation. If he had asked you it would have been different, but, as he has not seen fit to do that, I will not think of it. Besides, where should I get a dress?"

"I can manage that. I have a little money—do not bother about it. You must go to the ball, Kilmeny. As Lady Penryth has promised to take you, it is all right. And don't think about the dress. It will be here in time."

"But how will you see about it?" Kilmeny persisted. "It would cost pounds on pounds, and I know you have no money to spare. No, mamma—I will not think of going."

But after all she found herself obliged to do so. Mrs. Richmond quietly persisted, and overruled all her daughter's objection. It was arranged that she should go to the ball under Lady Penryth's care, and Mrs. Richmond assured her that the dress should be forthcoming at the right time. Kilmeny only hoped that it would not cost very much. She hardly knew whether she was glad or sorry to go, and deep down in her heart felt uneasy and unhappy.

She had not allowed Christopher Warrender to see any of this however. The pony on which she was riding had come to her a day or two before, with Mr. Daryl's compliments, and she was in the first delight of having a horse of her own. It had been arranged that a groom from Mr. Daryl's establishment should attend on Miss Richmond's horse, which was kept in Mr. Daryl's stables. It was always at Kilmeny's service, and she rode every day. Her new friendship was dividing her more and more from her old surroundings, loves, and interests, and in a manner she was not able to help it. She was getting what she had sometimes secretly longed for—an entrance into the great and splendid world of society.

Kilmeny hummed to herself as she rode along, when she had parted from Mr. Warrender, and told herself that she was very happy. Her mother not only permitted the acquaintance with Mr. Daryl, but made everything easy for her. It could not continue after her father's return; then everything would go back to what it was before, and she would be satisfied after having had her glimpse into regions above her. She would be once more a child with the children, and her mother's companion and housekeeper. Chris would come and visit them, and they would be the same as they used to be.

CHAPTER IV.

The great ballroom at Mr. Daryl's house was softly lighted, and was filled with moving couples and the sound of music, laughter, and gay voices. It was the night of the long-expected ball, and Kilmeny Richmond, in an exquisite dress of white-and-gold, her eyes shining and her cheeks brilliant, was the queen of the evening. She had burst like a radiant vision on the aristocratic friends whom Mr. Daryl had summoned round him, and people was in the admiration excited by her beauty and captivating manners. Lady Penryth watched her with her fierce old eyes as she laughed and danced, moving among a crowd of worshippers as if to the manner born.

"Your Miss Richmond need not drag me after her the next time into such scenes as these," she remarked to her brother, who stood beside her. "She strikes me as being quite sufficient for herself, and capable of going anywhere alone. She has just been laughing in the face of the Marquis of Redminster, and is now going away to dance with Lord Trevor."

"I observe that the women do not speak much to her. It is what I expected."

Lady Penryth's eyes went stealthily to the old man beside her. He was watching Kilmeny with a subdued exultation which puzzled her.

"They do not know what to make of her," she said. "My being her chaperon, scarcely makes her respectable, and your very marked notice, strange to say fails equally."

"Respectable!" he cried, scrowling at her. "They shall find out that the girl is more respectable than any of the prudes here. That is what I have paid you for, and what I expect you to do—to let people understand that she is everything she ought to be, and the chief person here. Do you think that it was out of affection for you pleasure in the fools around us that I opened my house to you and them? It is a matter of business between you and me, and your pay depends on how you do your work."

"But I know no more than they!" she answered boldly. "What is the girl to you? Why do you take her up? What am I to tell people who ask me? Are you in love with her?"

"In love!" He laughed harshly. "Do I look like a man in love? No! My interest in her is of a totally different sort. I intend her to make a good match, and the man who marries her, if he pleases me, may have reason to count himself lucky. You may let so much be known, but no surmises or guesses of your own are to accompany the information, remember!"

He moved away, and Lady Penryth, watching her opportunity, beckoned to one of the guests who stood near her carelessly watching the conference between the two. He was a handsome, haughty man, whose distinction of bearing marked him out even among the well-born pleasure-seekers who surrounded him. He drew near and sat down.

"If you want money, it's all right," Lady Penryth said, dropping her voice and speaking without looking at him. "I did not make out the interest in her but 'the man who marries her may count himself lucky.' Those were his words; make what you can of them."

"When did your brother first meet Miss Richmond?"

"Only a few days ago. Whatever interest he has in her is some interest connected with his past life."

Lord de Bruyne was silent. He looked long at Kilmeny, who was among the waltzers. Her wonderful eyes were lifted, full of laughter, to her partner's face; the glimmering gold of her dress was now displayed, now hidden, by movements full of indescribable grace; her fresh and exquisite charm made it a delight to behold her. The man beside Lady Penryth rose.

"You have made up your mind?" she asked.

He nodded carelessly.

"I am aware that it is a simple matter of business between us," he said, glancing down at her. "If you hear anything further, please let me know it."

He strolled away, and she saw him presently approach Kilmeny, who was flushed and slightly out of breath, and looked lovely enough to make any madness possible.

"I have obtained Lady Penryth's leave to take you out on the balcony," he said with a smile which lit up his face. "Our dance comes next, and she quite agreed with me that you ought to have a little fresh air first. Come!"

"It is just what I have been wishing for!" declared Miss Richmond frankly, and she took his proffered arm with a little bow to her last partner. "Did Lady Penryth really say anything to you about it?"

"Well, no," he answered. "It is one of the polite fictions of this world that a young lady's chaperon decides everything for her. But, all the same, Lady Penryth was watching us, and she knows that you are with me."

"It is cool and delicious here!" she cried, stretching out her arms from the wrap which her companion had laid lightly upon her shoulders.

"Yes—I dare say you are tired of all that," he said, casting a contemptuous glance at the ballroom behind them. "This is a more rational sort of thing, and one can have some comfort here."

"Have you come to the stage, then, when comfort is what you are looking for in life?" Kilmeny asked, laughing, "I may as well tell you that, if you think we are kindred spirits in that respect, you are quite mistaken. I like the coolness out here, but, when the music begins again, I shall want to be back in the ballroom. I would not miss the next dance for the world."

"Oh, well, I am not so far gone that I cannot enjoy a dance still!" he answered joining in her laugh. "It isn't that I am blase or any rubbish of that kind—only, I am thoroughly lazy. You see, if one had anything to do, it would be different, but there is nothing so demoralizing as doing nothing for ever."

"I have plenty to do!" cried Kilmeny, and she fell into a little fit of musing.

"Yes—I see you cantering about on your pony most days," he said. "You must let me join you sometimes, Miss Richmond. I should like to fill up my time in that way. What else do you do? Your energy is refreshing."

"I dance when my partner can rouse himself to come with me. Does your langour cause you not to notice that the band is beginning to play again, and that we shall lose the dance if you continue so oblivious of what is going on?"

"Come, then!" he said, standing up. "I don't want to miss the dance any more than you do. I was watching you dancing the last waltz, and it struck me that even dancing might have charms under some circumstances. Those circumstances have arrived."

"You should not have been watching. You should have been attending to some one else."

"I was attending, and that most diligently. I observed that you were absorbed in what you were doing, and that your partner looked uncommonly happy. I had a curiosity to find out if my sentiments would be anything like his if I were in his place."

"And are they?" Kilmeny asked, laughing.

"I can fancy what his were like, only I am certain mine are very much 'more so.'"

"Well, it is a mercy to bring some pleasure into your barren life! Even if it only lasts while we are dancing, it will be a consoling thought. I am glad that I dance well. No, no—not at all for your sake, but entirely for my own. And you are the best partner that I have had this evening—there is no doubt about that."

Lord de Bruyne glanced down in the girl's face with a look which she could not quite understand. Her frankness took him continually by surprise, and he did not yet know what to make of her. Kilmeny flushed a little under his gaze.

"It is no harm, to say that?" she inquired. "You said something like it to me."

"It is no harm," he answered. "It is years since anybody told me that I did anything well—that was all."

Lady Penryth, watching the pair, thought the man was doing his part well, and a contemptuous smile curled her lip. She turned to Mr. Daryl, who stood near, always watching Kilmeny.

"Would a match like that suit your notions?" she asked. "To be sure he has run through most of his money, and has not the very best of reputations, but of course your protege could reform him. Such a work would suit her innocent ideas. However, from all I hear, the young lady seems to be already provided for. She was always running about the country with a man named Warrender until you picked her up."

As she mentioned the name "Warrender," she gave her brother a keen penetrating glance.

"She runs about with him no more," Mr. Daryl said. "I have put a stop to it, and you must do the rest. Stick at nothing to end that folly. I am of course aware that De Bruyne has heard something from you, or he would not take the trouble to notice the girl."

"You don't fancy that a man of his family would marry a nameless girl except to gain some exceedingly tangible advantage? I gave you credit for having abandoned the fiction of love at least."

"He shall find a tangible advantage if he marries her. Leave that to me."

Lord de Bruyne was bringing his partner back to Lady Penryth, and the two stood beside the brother and sister, Kilmeny like some exquisite wild flower amid a partherre of withered exotics. Mr. Daryle' face lit up with something like exultant pride as he looked at her.

"Well, Miss Richmond," he said, "you thought this room only wanted people, and, now that that want has been supplied, does it suit you better?"

"It wants one thing yet. You promised that you would let me walk all around it with you and see it from every side. I have been waiting for that the whole evening."

She moved to Mr. Daryl's side and glanced up into his face with those dark eyes, into which any unwonted emotion cast a shade of melancholy. Mr. Daryl looked at her for a moment and then offered her his arm. They went away together. The other two were silent until they had gone some distance.

"What is she?" Lord de Bruyne asked abruptly. "Is she a girl whose frankness stands her in better stead than the most consummate art, or is she the most designing woman whom it has ever been my lot to meet?"

To be Continued.

A POPULAR AMBASSADOR.

Departure of Lord Pauncefote Will Be Regretted in Washington.

The departure of Lord Pauncefote from Washington will make a lamentable social gap, and the loss of him will be most keenly felt, says a Washington corresponent. Everybody likes "Sir Julian," as he is affectionately called, and his familiar figure, portly, well groomed, with ruddy complexion and white whiskers, will be missed on his favorite promenade along Connecticut avenue. He is rarely seen in a carriage, but, like most Englishmen, is fond of walking. A couple of years ago he bought a tricycle — "too old and gouty for a two-wheeler," he used to say—and on this he has been accustomed to do a good deal of riding about in the city.

His lordship is now 71 years of age and would have been retired from the diplomatic service more than twelvemonth ago had it not been for the anxiety of her majesty's government to retain at Washington a man so thoroughly acquainted with Anglo-American relations and so entirely persona grata. Remarkably hale and well preserved he suffers, nevertheless, from occasional attacks of gout, and on that account is obliged to be careful about what he eats. Being an epicure, he finds this restriction upon his appetite decidedly irksome, and at receptions and other entertainments it is not uncommon to see him engaged in mild disputation with one of his daughters as to the prudence of partaking of this or that seductive delicacy. The argument usually ends in his helping himself from the dish with an air of desperation, while the young woman gazes at the ceiling resignedly.

"Sir Julian" is a very approachable and unostentatious man, simple in his ways and extremely hospitable. He has been accustomed to entertain most handsomely during the winter seasons in Washington, following in that respect, the habit of his predecessors. It is the policy of the British government to give to its diplomatic representatives plenty of money for such purposes, and Lord Pauncefoto has had an allowance of $30,000 a year for "table money," in addition to his annual salary of $40,000. A furnished house being provided for his occupancy with no taxes to pay, his expenses have not been large, and it is reasonable to presume that, though he began life poor, he now possesses a comfortable fortune.

COULDN'T MISS.

Certain Receipt for Making a Bull's-Eye at Any Distance.

A local sportsman, who has the reputation of being a very bad shot, recently invited some of his friends to dine with him. Before dinner he showed them a target painted on the barn door, with a bullet, in the bull's-eye.

This he claimed to have shot at 1,000 yards' distance. As nobody believed him, he offered to bet the price of an oyster supper on it.

On one of his guests accepting the wager he produced two witnesses whose veracity could not be questioned, to prove his assertion. As they both said that he had done what he claimed he won the bet. At dinner the loser of the wager asked how his host had managed to fire such an excellent shot. The host answered: "I shot the bullet at the door at a distance of 1,000 yards, and then I painted the target around it."

THE LAUGHING CURE.

It is an Italian doctor who specially recommends laughter as a cure for modern ills. The diseases influenced by a hearty laugh are numerous, and range from bronchitis to anaemia. It will be interesting to see how the treatment is effected. There is undoubtedly a great opening for professional gelototherapyntists—the very name makes one smile—who should study various ways of inducing laughter. A course of tickling is prescribed for bronchitis, for example; a course of farcial comedies might suit an anaemic patient; while puns, fired off at intervals, would be found efficacious in cases of pleurisy.

HE GOT HIS SLEEP.

Doctor—I see what the matter is. You do not get sleep enough. Take this prescription to a druggist's.

Mr. Blinkers—Thank you. I presume that's what's the matter.

Doctor, next day—Ah, good-morning! You are looking much better today. Slept last night, didn't you?

Mr. Blinkers—Slept like a top. I feel first-rate.

Doctor—How many doses of that opiate did you take?

Mr. Blinkers, in surprise—I didn't take any. I gave it to the baby.

THE ARTIST GETS EVEN.

Critic—If that picture is a work of art, then I am an idiot.

Artist—That is conclusive evidence that it is a work of art.

A Trying Experience.

A NOVA SCOTIA FARMER SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

Consulted Four Doctors, But the Only Relief They Gave Him Was Through Injections of Morphine—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him to Health and Activity.

From the News, Truro, N.S.

Mr. Robert Wright, of Alton, Colchester Co., N.S., is now one of the hardiest and hardest working farmers in this section. But Mr. Wright was not always blessed with perfect health; as a matter of fact for some fifteen years he was a martyr to what appeared to be an incurable trouble. In conversation lately with a News reporter, Mr. Wright said:—"I am indeed grateful that the trouble which bothered me for so many years is gone, and I am quite willing to give you the particulars for publication. It is a good many years since my trouble first began, slight at first, but later intensely severe pains in the back. Usually the pains attacked me when working or lifting, but often when not at work at all. With every attack the pains seemed to grow worse, until finally I was confined to the house, and there for five long months was bedridden, and much of this time could not move without help. My wife required to stay with me constantly, and became nearly exhausted.

During the time I was suffering thus I was attended by four different doctors. Some of them pronounced my trouble lumbago, others sciatica, but they did not cure me, nor did they give me any relief, save by the injection of morphine. For years I suffered thus, sometimes confined to bed, at other times able to go about and work, but always suffering from the pain, until about three years ago when I received a new lease of life, and a freedom from the pains that had so long tortured me. It was at this time that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were brought to my attention and I got two boxes. The effect seemed marvellous and I got six boxes more, and before they were all used I was again a healthy man and free from pain. It is about three years since I was cured, and during that time I have never had an attack of the old trouble, and I can therefore strongly testify to the sterling quality of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Since they did such good work for me I have recommended them to several people for various ailments, and the pills have always been successful."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Sometimes a little white lie does a lot of good.

The well-read man isn't always the pink of perfection.

Somehow badness is far more contagious than goodness.

Half a loaf is sometimes better than an unpaid board bill.

Habit is a sort of chattel mortgage on a man's individuality.

The sleeping infant should always be placed on the retired list.

Good fortune seldom travels around in an automobile looking for you.

More good intentions would be carried out if they didn't live forever.

A man's mind sometimes runs to the contrary—a woman's always does.

The manager of an opera company should not be blamed for putting on airs.

A little girl never has too many dolls and a woman never has too many dollars.

A faultless complexion is a thing of beauty, but it will not remain a joy forever.

Some people go through life looking as if they were sorry they had ever started.

Barring football players, the inhabitants of this country are fairly well civilized.

Just about the time you begin to think your cup of happiness is going to run over it springs a leak.

The feathers do not make the song bird, but many a man made a goose or himself with a single quill.

The mysterious origin of Cain's wife is the only excuse some men have for staying away from church.

The man who boasts of being self-made probably believes that an honest confession is good for the soul.

The world may owe every man a living, but the miner is the one who digs down into the earth's pockets and gets it.

A girl should never throw away her old slippers; they will come in handy at her wedding—and much handier in after years.

When a girl is in love her thoughts are about equally divided between the last time she saw him and the next time he is coming.

A girl never believes a man when he tells her he isn't worthy of her love, but before she has been his wife for a year she discovers that he has told her the truth.

THE EXCEPTION.

Women, as a rule, remarked the cynical bachelor, are given to exaggerations.

But there are exceptions to all rules, you know, said the spinster.

True, replied the c.b., and the exception to this one is when they talk about their own age.

After Many Years

The last excursion train of the season, bound for the great North-west, and filled, nay, crammed, jammed with passengers, dark, fair, rich, poor, from all lands, was humming along and nearing the great midland metropolis, Winnipeg.

A girl with wavy brown hair, dark blue, speaking eyes, and slight form, was seated next a window staring at the flitting scenes on the way with very evident bewildered and ecstatic admiration.

"Well, Rob, isn't this glorious! Have I been asleep all my life? How the sunset glorifies this wonderful prairie land!"

"Whisht! Annie, don't let anyone in the coach know that this is really your first visit to the fairest part of our fair Dominion. Its growth is the talk of the world. You should be somewhat prepared for the wonderful transformations on every side."

"Yes, Rob, if fifteen years ago I had not made a decision so fatal to my happiness, I might have had my tiny part in the upbuilding of this beautiful land of which the inhabitants are so proud."

"Proud, yes, and they have a right to be," returned her brother. "You will be wild with delight when you see Winnipeg. It is magnificent; but it's growth and beauty are not nearly so remarkable as the character, culture and wealth of her citizens. You must remember I spent a year in one of her finest colleges."

"I envy you, but Rob, I'm forgetting to be practical. What am I to do when we get to our destination? I must not be a burden on you. Poor father! little he thought his children would ever come to this! The only thing I know how to do skilfully, thanks to dear mother, is to cook and keep house. The papers will announce I have gone on a pleasure trip to the West. So it is. It is a dream, but nevertheless I must rouse myself. Rob I shall ask for work in some of the housekeeping arts. Yes, I will!"

"My poor sister, it is not necessary! I can work for both."

"Never, Rob! You have your college course before you; besides I shall be much happier working."

In the same September sunset Farmer Glendale sat on the wide verandah of his stone cottage with tilted chair, his broad shoulders resting against the railing, his head sinking back into the shadow of the dark green foliage that formed a wall behind him, his large, soft hand supporting a head, whose dark covering made a fitting outline for a face, grave, almost dull, except for the occasional flash from a pair of brilliant dark eyes.

With a look of quiet, almost sad pleasure, those eyes now surveyed the scene around him; and yet, as you looked where his eyes wandered you marvelled that his features were not all aglow with delight, for what a sight it was!

One of the most perfect days in early September was drawing to a close, a day of almost hushed stillness, as if nature were spellbound with the effect produced by the wonderful fairies she had set to work on autumn's wardrobe. The sky had spread overhead its deep, protecting roof of blue, the sunshine came down, with the gentle, thrilling touch September alone receives, and even the moon peeped through early in the afternoon to see. Along the winding river, to the south-east, the trees were gorgeous in yellow and red, pale green and scarlet. Hundreds of yellow stacks were raised over the yellow plain as monuments of nature's bounty, while nestling in among protecting trees, as far as eye could see were the cosy homes of his neighbours. In the distance glittered the tall steeples, elevators, factories and sun-lit roofs of the town of Sourisland. How beautiful it all was! The fields of rich stubble smiled, the low ridge of hills to the south whispered security and peace, while the energetic whistle of the passing train recalled the co-operative activity of the town and the business world.

A tinge of bitterness for a moment marred the half-smile suggested on the thoughtful face, and told a close observer his thoughts were not with his eyes. He was reviewing the past. He recalled her words in the last walk together. "I would marry you, George, if you did not wish to bury me; I dread the frozen north and the weird company of coyotes and Indians."

Then he remembered how the hot young blood had rushed with sensitive swiftness to his face and his icy reply, "Very well, Annie, I do not want an unwilling bride. I was foolish enough to hope you could be happy with me even that far away, in far Assiniboia. May your decision never give you the pain it has given me. Good-night and good-bye."

Years had passed. The great Sourisland boom in which he had invested heavily and confidently had been followed by three years of the greatest depression. He felt himself under the ponderous wheel of fortune and many like himself hoped it would turn, and it did, thank God. Yes! His musings were interrupted by,

"Good evening, sir, do you wish to engage any more farm hands?"

Turning toward the voice, he saw a tall, white-faced young man, with a pleasant, open countenance, Glendale surveyed him critically while he listened to his story, then called out to his foreman who was entering the gate.

"Bruce, here's a young fellow who wishes to get work. Kindly take him round to the housekeeper, as he requests to speak to her also before he goes.

Meanwhile Annie Somers waited anxiously for her brother's return from his quest for work among the farmers.

"Oh, Rob," said she, after listening to an account of the day's adventures, "I am so glad that you got work for us both, and on the same farm, too! Isn't it splendid! We have none but our two selves in the world now, but we will be very happy together; now let us prepare for our duties to-morrow. I feel very important!"

The next morning as the new help appeared in the farm-house dining-room, looking very bright, with the pretty, sunny hair and large white apron, a close observer might have noticed a surprised look, and a sudden pallor come to the face of the owner of Glendale farm.

The weeks passed. Annie went about the work in her own bright way, and soon became a general favorite. Her hands were clever and her heart was kind. One of her greatest pleasures was her evening chat with her brother.

"What a handsome man, Rob, Mr. Glendale is, and such a clever, thoughtful face."

"Yes, isn't it strange, Annie, that such a man should remain unmarried. The men tell me that he is a sort of woman-hater, or, at least, they never seem to enter into his world at all."

Some weeks after this conversation she was dusting the books in Mr. Glendale's reading room when, picking up a book she had let drop, she saw something had fallen from it. Looking at it, to her speechless surprise, she held the picture of herself taken with smiling face, and hair, school-girl fashion, hanging in waves over her shoulders.

She remembered the history of that picture. In a flash the whole truth dawned on her. George Glendale was her old lover, the man she had let face the west alone fifteen years ago. She knew now why he had so strangely fascinated her. The something familiar about him was now all explained. The youth had developed into the handsome, matured man. She dropped on the sofa and covered her face. Surely he did not know! What should she do? Get out of this she must, but how, and where should she go? How could she keep an unmoved exterior until she had escaped from the shelter of the roof of the man she loved and had rejected.

Next morning Annie asked for an interview with Mrs. Wilson, the housekeeper.

"My dear girl," said the astonished lady, "we cannot let you go. The other girls have not yet all had their holidays, cannot we persuade you to stay. Mr. Glendale will be so put out, for he dislikes changing help so much."

"No, Mrs. Wilson, I cannot stay unless you bind me to the terms of my agreement. You have all been very kind to me and I love this beautiful home, but I cannot remain. Use your influence with Mr. Glendale, won't you?"

"Well, my poor child, I will," said she, noting the sorrowful face, "but I do wish you would re-consider."

That evening Annie was called into the parlor. Mr. Glendale rose courteously as she entered.

"Miss Somers, they tell me you wish to leave us," he said.

"Yes, at once, if you please," and she moved toward a window to hide her face from his quizzical eyes.

"Annie," the words came in a gentle tone. She half turned her head in bewilderment. Did a voice from the dead fifteen years utter her name. How sweet it sounded! "Annie," he repeated, "let us shake hands over this mutual recognition, and he extended his hand toward her.

"Oh, Mr. Glendale—George—do you mean to say you do not hate me for the past," and she covered her face with her hands.

"No, Annie. I tried to feel bitter and blot your memory from my life, but your sudden appearance here has convinced me only too clearly how I have failed. The past is forgotten."

She answered, "I thank you for your great kindness to me. The past is over and dead. You are magnanimous enough to forgive it all. You will let me go. We will part. I will get another place and you will be as you were before. Rob will stay with you until his term is out and then go back to college with the money earned. Good-bye," and she extended her hand. He took it.

"Annie, do you mean to say you intend repeating the cruel act for which you ask my forgiveness. Can't you care for me a little. Stay and make me happy. Be my wife."

"George, your generosity humbles me to the very dust. Do you not know that I am a penniless girl, earning her living with her own hands?"

"Annie," he whispered and he drew her closer, "do you care for me even a little?"

"Need you ask that, George, I loved you fifteen years ago. Then you shall never leave me. Truly love is stronger than death to have lived so long. Do you fully trust me, darling?"

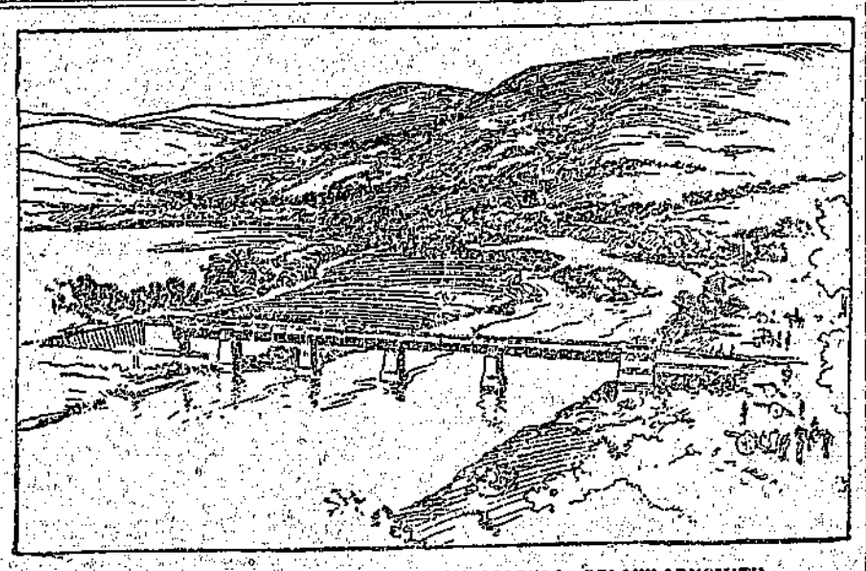
The rosy smile of gladness that lit her face spoke more eloquently than words. A long, happy talk followed, and when occasionally they lapsed into silence it was only that their hearts became too full for speech.

"Remember, my lost treasure," he said at parting that evening. "You will be safe from coyotes and Indians with me, and I only wish to bury your heart in mine not you."

The farm hands were much surprised to learn that Miss Somers had decided to remain permanently at Glendale farm and more surprised that she was to be mistress of that beautiful home.

Christmas arrived, and among the many happy visitors that thronged the greatest city of the plains were two who skimmed here and there, sipping the many sweets of a long-delayed honeymoon, and bubbling over with joy, gratitude and wonder at all the innumerable blessings that had come to them and their beloved country after fifteen years.

—Circum Saxum.



BRIDGE OVER THE TUGELA RIVER AT COLENSO, BELOWLADYSMITH.
(Here the Boers expect to cut off reinforcements for Gen. White.)

EASY GOLD MINING.

Men, Women and Children Pick the Metal Up From a Sandy Beach.

Probably there is but one place in the world where gold may be picked up from a sandy beach. Yet on Cape Nome, on Norton Sound, Behring Sea, Alaska, men, women and children are enriching themselves after precisely this fashion.

Only a few weeks ago a discouraged miner who had been lured to the Cape Nome district by what he had come to consider false hopes espied gold under his feet as he sat in his tent on the beach. Within an hour he had laid the foundations of a fortune.

Now for a dozen miles or more along the beach there may be seen a throng of independent diggers. Never before has such easy mining been heard of. A small, square bit of beach will yield from $10 to $15 an hour. The entire yield of the beach district is said to be about $30,000 a day.

Business of all kinds has responded to the beach boom. The headquarters for the gold territory is Anvil City, where fancy prices were immediately put upon all ordinary commodities. For meals the miners pay from $1.50 to $2.50 each; for a bed in a tent, $1.50; for beer, 50 cents a glass, and for a mutton chop, $1.25.

Existence through the winter will be rather difficult, as fuel is even scarcer than food. Many of the "beachcombers" intend to meet the trying features of the climate by setting up large tents on the beach, where they will live, cook and sleep and at the same time do their mining under cover.

ROYAL NICKNAME.

How England's Ruling Family Are Regarded Among Themselves.

The Prince of Wales goes among his relatives by the name of "Bertie," the princess is known as "Alix," and their youngest daughter, Princess Maud, is "Harry," to all the royal family. Her eldest sister, Princess Victoria, is "Torie," while the eldest son of the Duke of York goes by the name of "David," which is the last of the six names bestowed on the future king of England. The late Duke of Clarence was known as "Eddie," the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha as "Alf," his Russian wife as "Marie," while the Duke of Connaught responds to the name of "Pat," although there is nothing Irish about him, excepting, perhaps, his ducal title.

The late Duchess of Teck was "Polly," to all her relatives, and her bereaved husband is known as "Frank." His eldest son, Prince Adolphus, is "Dolly," a name whose origin is obvious. The emperor of Russia is "Nikki," while the German emperor is "Willie," even to his German kith and kin. His eldest sister, the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, is "Lottie," and his next sister, Princess Victoria, is, like her mother, known as "Vicky."

The Home

VARIOUS RECIPES.

Pie Crust.—Two and one-half cups of sifted flour, two saltspoonfuls of baking powder, two saltspoonfuls of salt, one-half cup of sweet lard and one-fourth cup of butter. Mix the flour, baking powder and salt together and rub in the lard. Bind it together with about one-half cup of ice water. It must be mixed with a knife, very stiff, and not worked at all. Take it up in a rough-looking mass; roll it out quickly; put the butter on the paste in little pieces and sprinkle with flour. Fold over and roll out. Cut into pieces for each pan. Handle as little as possible. This will make two single crusts. It is claimed by a fine authority that a bit of volatile salts, the size of a small nutmeg, dissolved in a little hot water and put to the paste makes it more delicate.

Patty Shells.—Roll puff paste one-fourth inch thick, and cut with a biscuit cutter; dip cutters in hot water and cut quickly, that the edges may not be pressed together. With a smaller cutter stamp out the centres from two-thirds of the pieces. Brush a little white of egg on top of the large rounds near the edge, being careful not to get any of the egg on the edges, which would prevent them from rising. Two or three rims may be put on if a deep shell is desired. Varnish the inside of it with the yellow of the egg. Now cut a thick slice of stale bread with the same small cutter; put in the centre to keep paste from rising and filling the cavity. Bake on shallow tins, lined with paper, and when done remove the bread. Bake the small pieces out from the centres on a pan by themselves. You may fill these shells with oysters, brains, sweetbreads, mushrooms or any cooked meat, cut in pieces and warmed in a thick, cream sauce.

Lady Locks.—Roll puff paste into long, straight pieces and cut with a pastry cutter or wheel. Brush the moulds with melted butter and roll over them the narrow strips. Set in a pan on ice until cold, and bake. Fill them with meringue, stewed apples, prunes, berries or any cold meat, chopped fine, seasoned to taste and moistened with cream sauce.

Cheese Straws.—Roll scraps of puff paste thin, sprinkle with grated Parmesan cheese and cayenne pepper; fold, roll it out again and sprinkle with more cheese. Fold and roll in very thin sheets. Cut in straws with a pastry cutter dipped in hot water. Cut a ring off the pastry and place your sticks in the ring. Put them in a pan on ice to harden. Then bake in an oven.

Quick Cheese Straws. — Three tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of ice water, yolk of egg, one tablespoonful of Parmesan cheese, salt and cayenne to taste. Heap flour in a bowl; make a hole in the centre of it and drop in the egg, pepper, salt cheese. Mix and add water. Roll thin and cut in strips four or five inches long and less than one-fourth inch wide. Place in an oven on greased paper and bake.

Puddings.—Eggs must be beaten separately for puddings and beaten very light and dry. The white should be added always, and baked at once. If puddings are to be boiled, a kettle of boiling water should be handy, as cold water must never be added. If steamed, the water must be kept boiling from the moment your pudding is put in the steamer. Never remove the cover until the pudding is done. Moulds used either for baking, boiling or steaming must be well greased. Bags for boiling should be dipped in hot water, wrung out and then dusted with flour. Always allow room for your pudding to swell.

Vegetable Stew.—Two qts. string beans, 2 summer squashes, young and tender, 1-2 dozen ears corn, 1 cup shelled peas and one of beans. String the beans and cut into pieces and put them to cook a little while before adding the rest. Cut the squashes in small pieces and the corn from the cob. Boil until very tender. A little salt pork should be put into the water at first. When ready to serve, add plenty of good sweet butter, some salt and pepper, and one large spoon of sugar and a cup of milk. Boil five minutes longer and serve. String beans want to be cooked thoroughly and be well seasoned, and a little sugar always improves them.

Dry Hop Yeast.—Put a pint of good strong hops in 1-2 gal. water and let it boil half an hour. Have 1 qt. wheat flour in a jar and strain the boiling hop water on the flour, stirring it well. When cool enough to bear your finger in, pour in 1 teacup yeast, compressed or homemade, and set in a warm place until it rises. When light, pour into a pan containing 1 qt. sifted corn meal, stir and add enough more meal to knead it. Either roll and cut into cakes, or crumble it, as you please; the crumbled will dry quicker. Place on a cloth that is spread on a table or board and set it where the wind will blow in it, but not in the sun. Stir often through the day. It will soon dry, and will be good for three or for months.

Mock Maple Syrup.—Take a dozen corn cobs, preferably red, and wash them clean of dust and chaff, put them in a kettle of water on a brisk fire and let them boil for half an hour, then pour the water off and strain into another kettle or pan. Add water until there is as much as the amount of syrup you wish to make, then put on the fire and let come to a boil. Stir in brown sugar until of desired thickness and taste, then pour into a pail or pan to cool. This will not be maple syrup, but it is a good substitute. If you don't believe so, try it.

THE MORNING BATH.

Experience has taught us that nothing equals the morning bath for refreshing the body, clearing the mind, and imparting a feeling of general comfort. It is, therefore, important that every one should understand how to take a bath in order to derive full benefit from it. The temperature of the water must be suited to the individual wants of different people. A cold bath is the most invigorating, but it cannot be safely indulged in by every one. Luke warm water is, therefore, preferable for the majority of people. A hot bath is best taken at night, shortly before retiring, but if taken in the morning, exposure to cold air should be avoided for several hours after coming from the bath room. Soft water is best for bathing, and a knitted wash rag is better than a sponge for rubbing the body. One should never stand with bare feet either before or after bathing. It is not necessary to consume more than ten minutes in taking a bath, hence every one can give the time to it, and begin the day with renewed vitality and strength.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S LUNCHES.

"What shall I give the children for lunch? This list of seven good plain lunches may be suggestive:

No. 1. Small chicken sandwiches, a piece of cake, an apple.

No. 2. Biscuit sandwiches, a bunch of grapes, one cream cake.

No. 3. Egg sandwiches, a banana, a slice of gingerbread.

No. 4. Tongue sandwiches, an orange, three or four cookies.

No. 5. Buttered brown and white bread, one boiled egg, a piece of cake, an apple.

No. 6. Nut sandwiches, a piece of raisin bread, one banana.

No. 7. Cheese and egg sandwiches, fruit crackers, one orange.

BABIES IN PARLIAMENT.

British Commoners Have Had Amusing Experiences.

The English House of Commons has many strange visitors and many diverting moments; but even an eastern king or a dusky African chief does not excite a tithe of the interest, and certainly none of the delight, that a casual infant visitor arouses. Babies are naturally very rare and privileged guests of the Houses of Parliament; but when they do gain the entree they never fail to make their presence felt, and usually at an unpropitious moment.

Many years ago when Lord John Russell was Prime Minister and leader of the Commons, a very grave debate was broken into by a child's voice piping out from the ladies' gallery, "Oh, mamma, dear, there's papa!" For a moment the House was horrified at such an irreverent interruption. The Speaker, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, looked very grave, and, summoning the Sergeant-at-Arms, directing him in a voice which was heard all over the House, to "go to the gallery and request the lady in charge of the squalling bairn to leave the House forthwith."

The Sergeant asked the Speaker if he should enquire the name of the child's parents, whereupon Mr. Bernard Osborne jumped up and said, "It's a wise child that knows its own father; why, it's Lord John Russell's baby." The House shrieked with delight, while Lord John blushed and protested in vain.

After a time the disturbed debate was continued, and soon the watching members saw

THE TINY FINGERS

relax their hold on the grill, and the infant was taken away protesting loudly against the indignity.

In the 1886 Parliament, when the battle of Home Rule was so bitterly fought, another baby found its way into the House in the middle of a heated debate, in which party spirit was running higher even than usual. More than once the child's voice was heard above the strife of tongues, with the inevitable result that the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to remove the stranger.

The stranger, however, had different views, and refused to be coaxed or coerced. At last stronger measures were resorted to, and he was carried off by his mother, shrieking and kicking with a vigour that put to shame all parliamentary methods. The House was highly amused at the struggle; but the climax of delight came when a witty Irish member jumped up and cried out, "Shure, sir, it's only another of the childish objections to home rule."

Not many months ago the wife of a well-known Liberal peer paid a visit to the House of Lords, accompanied by her three-year-old son. The budding legislator had no great regard for parliamentary etiquette, and soon his comments reached the ears of the Lord Chancellor.

The mother anticipated fate, and tried to take the boy away, a proceeding to which he strenuously objected, filling the Senate House with cries of "I shan't go, mamma! Leave me alone." This was too much even for the gravity of the Lords; and when the Marquis of Landsdowne tried to extenuate matters by saying that it was "natural for the minority to be opposition," the House to a man, broke into undisguised merriment.

The Mining Review

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1899.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

We take it that the general public have now come to the conclusion that the mine owners have made no effort to bring in Italian miners, as was reported by those who would like to stir up a feeling against them and advance their own interests in the eyes of the miners; but if things do not take a turn, it is hard to say how matters may eventually round up. The law prevents owners and men from making the satisfactory arrangements that existed a year ago. The owners are as willing as ever to pay old rates of wages if they can get old work, or relatively more for the work the law now allows them to get, and the men refuse it. They make several legitimate efforts to bring in miners from other parts of Canada; and the miners' unions as often intercept them, in ways sometimes, we have been informed, that left them liable to the law if its provisions were inforced; but this we give as hearsay. In turn they hire some men that come in from the other side, and at once the shout "Italian labor" goes up. It may be possible that of the men who came in and were engaged two or three were Italians; but the owners cannot be expected to catechise every man as engaged as to his nationality. It is a settled fact no effort has been made to engage Italians as a body, and this exonerates the owners fully from the charges made against them.

It is public property that some business men, who have been doing considerable business with the miners, are inciting the latter against the owners because they do not open the mines. Gentlemen, this is not the way to bring about a much desired settlement. The owners are human, and cannot be blamed for employing ordinary human methods, in such cases.

We have been given to understand that at the present the owners have a standing offer of from 1,000 to 5,000 foreign miners, men who are experienced in the silver lead mines of Europe, to accept the wages offered, if the owners are disposed to engage them. We are sensibly aware that while the owners would make as much out of them as they can possibly out of the present labor of the west, it would prove a serious detriment to the business people, one and all, and the owners are giving that much concern—infinitely more than some of the business people are giving the interests of the owners at the present. Of course, what may or may not grow out of the situation, it is very hard at the present to predict, there stand in the gap the possibilities of what may be the outcome of Commissioner Clute's visit; the results of the case before the Privy Council in England; the possible modifications of the law by the B. C. legislature; or the arrangements that may yet be made by mutual advances between resident miners and the owners, or other white labor that may come in from other quarters. With all these possibilities before the country, it is very hard to speculate on the outcome; but it is reasonable to assume that it will be a date before the mines are likely to open.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

What may be the outcome of Mr. Clute's visit to the Slocan to look into the trouble occasioned by the eight-hour law, it is difficult to surmise; but unless it leads to the disallowance of the Act, it presents a capital opportunity for some of our provincial legislators to distinguish themselves at the next session of the legislature. We are fully aware that it will be impossible to accomplish that most desirable of all ends—the restoration of the good will that existed between owners and employes before the mischievous legislation of last session was passed. It will take time to do that; but none the less under the British constitution there is a way of rectifying all wrongs. It would be unwise to attempt to repeal the eight-hour law, in so far as it establishes a standard day—in short, wisdom and fair play would suggest its extension to embrace all classes of the community who work for their daily wage, so that all may know what is expected of them daily when they hire by the day, week or month; but freedom should be had from restrictions depriving British subjects of their liberty or limiting the earning power of the subject. Timidity on the part of our representatives may be the great impediment in the way of effecting the desired changes.

We think we are safe in saying that there are in the province today no more intelligent classes of people than the industrial elements, and none more liberal. They read whatever arguments appear in the press, are capable of sifting what they read, and are generally disposed to see uniform treatment to their fellow beings. A knowledge and conviction that they possess these attributes, should open the door for a solution of the difficulty.

We are fully aware there are demagogues associated with every trade or calling in life, who live in agitations for the grists they bring to their own mills, but sensible men in all callings must see that legislation is not best that makes livings for agitators alone. The bulk of our capitalists are not tyrants, nor is there a large per centage of our industrial community anarchists. Every one, who desires to make this province his home, knows that our resources must be developed—that the labor element is increasing and that employment must be provided for it, from time to time, and that cannot be done without the sympathetic employment of capital. Appealing to sentiment, for the returns it may bring, will never meet the desired results. What is wanted are frequent consultations between capital and labor, and our mining legislation all drawn on lines concurred in by both—and not to promote the aims of agitators or the ends of the wily politician. It is sincerely to be hoped that at the approaching session some of our representatives will rise equal to the necessities, cast off that timidity begotten of immodest aspirations, and promote legislation that, while shortening the hours of labor to all industrial classes alike, will leave them free as self-interest and the general welfare of the country best suggests.

Fighting the Fires.

Hard life the plucky firemen lead; out in all sorts of weather, —losing sleep, catching cold and straining their backs.

Hard to have strong, well kidneys under such conditions. That's why firemen, policemen and others, who are exposed to the weather, are so often troubled with Weak, Lame Backs and with Urinary Troubles.

DOAN'S Kidney Pills

are helping hundreds of such to health.

Mr. John Robinson, chief of the fire department, Dresden, Ont., says:

"Prior to taking these pills I had kidney trouble which caused severe pain in the small of my back and in both sides. I had a tired feeling and never seemed to be able to get rested. However, I commenced the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking three boxes am completely cured. I have now no backache or urinary trouble, and the tired feeling is completely gone. In fact, I am well and strong."

WILL MISREPRESENT.

A contemporary takes great pleasure in misrepresenting this paper. Once for all, we may say, The Review never advocated the employment of Italian or any other foreign labor in the Slocan mines. It never opposed a consistent eight-hour law; it never advocated the payment of only $3 to good miners.

There are some things, however, it does advocate, with which we are confident sensible miners as well as sensible people of all other classes must fully agree. It opposes slavery in every form—that which declares that the miners of this country are not sufficiently intelligent and capable of taking care of their own interests without special legislation in their behalf. It believes that no class of people as intelligent as the Slocan miners are should be created wards of the state. It advocates a uniform eight-hour law for all who work for wages, irrespective of calling, creed or color, with all of its conditions guaranteeing the liberty of the subject to do as he likes with his own labor. It opposes any legislation that limits the earning capability of any class of the community; it opposes any laws or by-laws that limit the earning capability of any good man in his calling or profession to the wage paid to inferior men in the same profession or calling. We are opposed to rules or regulations that prevent a man from earning his living at the calling or profession of his choice, simply because he may not be able to earn the wage fixed by any organization or society. Such men should be allowed, without interference, to work for what they are worth when they can find men willing to employ them at that. What we want is for some of these prints that crop at the heels of The Review from time to time to show us what there is wrong in this declaration of principles.

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists Toronto.

THOSE FACTS.

By New Denver and Sandon correspondents, and Editorial notes, Monday and Wednesday's Nelson Tribune says: Mr. Hand, of the Payne, had an interview with the union and "was agreeable to the old scale of wages"; that "he said he had been sent by the mine owners' association"; that "he would have the matter straightened up in six days"; that "five managers have received word from their companies to either start up or quit their jobs"; that "the labor difficulty in the Slocan has been amicably settled on a peaceful basis"; "a conference was held last night till a late hour, at Sandon, between a delegation of mine-owners and the miners' union," etc.

As there has been no conference held between the owners and the union, by delegation or otherwise; that no scale of wages has been agreed on; that the mines have not opened yet, and that the whole reports—with the exception that Mr. Hand, on his own responsibility, had a private talk with an officer of the union—are a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end, the Tribune will soon learn what reliance to place on the statements of its correspondents.

There is one thing Commissioner Clute should take notice of when he comes to the Slocan to look into the working of the eight-hour law, and it this: That seven-eights of even the men who support the miners' view of it say "It was a mistake it was ever passed." Some of them, however, add the rider "but when it was passed it should be given a trial." Many of these same people, however, say that the press of the country should have remained silent on the question. Let us examine this fairly. Here is a law that should never have been passed, and the press of the country should never have said a word about it. Then how were the people's representatives in parliament to be informed that it should never have been passed. Again if the people of any country are to accept every law that is passed, unpopular and unjust as they may be, without a protest from the press, where are we to look to for the reforms that are supposed to be advanced from day to day, to promote the progress of the country? The absurdity of the contention that the press should be silent on objectionable legislation must be apparent to every man who gives the matter even a passing thought.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

PRESBYTERIAN, St. Andrews.—Rev. J. A. Cleland, will preach as usual to-morrow at 7:30 p.m.

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

Walking to Work

Is the only way in which the business woman, employed in store or office, can get open air exercise. Is it any wonder that she often grows pale and thin and develops a tendency to "weak lungs." Whenever there is pain in breathing, soreness of the chest, obstinate cough, bleeding from the lungs or any other symptoms of disease of the respiratory organs, begin the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and continue the use until cured. Ninety-eight in every hundred who have used "Golden Medical Discovery" for "lung trouble," have been perfectly and permanently cured.

"I was very sick indeed," writes Mrs. Mollie Jacobs, of Felton, Kent Co., Delaware, "and our family doctor said I had consumption. I thought I must die soon for I felt so awful bad. Had a bad cough, spit blood, and was very short of breath. I had pains in my chest and right lung, also had dyspepsia. Before I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' I was so weak I could not sweep a room, now I can do a small washing. I feel like a new person."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure heart-burn.

B. B. B. Banishes Blemishes.

There is no other remedy equal to B.B.B. for making the blood pure, rich and red, and the skin clear and smooth.

Here's proof from Bertha J. Tozer, North Esk, N.B.

"I have had pimples on my face for three years, and about two years ago I took an attack of nervousness. I got so bad I could not sleep and lost my appetite and was very weak and miserable. I was taking different kinds of medicines but seemed to be getting worse. A friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, I did so, taking in all four bottles. As a result I sleep well, have a good appetite, my face is free from pimples, my skin clear and my health is in every way perfect."

A PERMANENT CURE

Of such serious diseases as scrofula, old sores, eczema, ring worm, ulcers and all such malignant diseases having their origin in bad blood can only be obtained through the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

MINING STOCKS

AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. Harris

SANDON, B. C.

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.

I. O. O. F.

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

GEO. WAITE, N. G.
ALBERT DAVID, V. G.
A. C. McARTHUR, Sec.

All sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

The SANDON DAIRY

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

H. TATTRIE.

A DIAMOND FOR A DOLLAR.

A Limited Special Offer Which Will Last for Ten Days Only.

GENUINE POMONA DIAMONDS have a world-wide reputation. It is almost impossible to distinguish them from genuine diamonds costing hundreds of dollars each. They are worn by the best people. We will forward a GENUINE POMONA DIAMOND mounted in a heavy ring, pin, or stud to any address upon receipt of price, $1.00 each. Earrings, screws or drops, $2 per pair. Ring settings are made of one continuous piece of thick, shelled gold, and are warranted not to tarnish. Special combination offer for ten days only! Ring and stud sent to any address upon receipt of $1.50. Send for catalogue. In ordering ring give finger measurement by using a piece of a string—also full particulars. Address plainly,

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Paris, by Emile Zola.
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Roughing It, by Mark Twain.
When Knighthood Was in Flower, by Edwin Caskoden.
Mr. Dooley In Peace and War.
The Romance of a Midshipman, by W. Clarke Russell.
The Deemster, by Hall Caine.
The Phaeton 'Rickshaw, by Rudyard Kipling.
Queechy, by Elizabeth Wetherell.
When the World Was Younger, by Miss M. E. Braddon.
The Scourge of God, by John Bloundelle-Burton.
The Celebrity, by Winston Churchill.
A Son of Hagar, by Hall Caine.
David Harum, by Edward Noyes Westcott.
Equality, by Edward Bellamy.
Micah Clarke, by A. Conan Doyle.
Bob, Son of Battle, Alfred Ollivant.
The Measure of a Man, by E. Livingston Prescott.
A Tramp Abroad, by Mark Twain.
Short Line War, by Merwin-Webster.
With Nansen in the North, by Lieut. Hjalmar Johansen.
The Shadow of a Crime, by Hall Caine.
If Tam O'Shanter Had a Wheel, by Grace Duffie Boylan.
Joan, The Reckless, by Florence Warden.
The Bondman, by Hall Caine.

The Mining Review, $2.00 A YEAR.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a Company with following powers:—

To carry on the business of miners of every description; to advance, promote and foster the mining industry of British Columbia and more especially to advance, foster and protect the interests of Silver-Lead producing mines; to carry on every description of commercial or financial business; to purchase, lease or exchange, mines, mineral lands, or mining rights; to deal in mines, metals and minerals of every kind and description; to acquire by any lawful means, water rights and privileges, and to furnish water power; to build mills and factories of every kind and description; to acquire timber limits and timber lands; to organize and promote joint stock companies and manage and control the same; to take shares of other interests in such companies; to build, operate and in any manner deal with samplers, concentrators, mills, smelters, refineries or foundaries; to buy, sell and deal in ores, metals, mineral substances of all kinds; to deal in, make, sign and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and all kinds of negotiable instruments; to deal in real estate; to build, operate, buy and sell, and to generally deal in all kinds of factories and plants for the manufacture of machinery of all kinds; to build ships, railways and tramways; to use water, steam, electricity or any other power as a motive power; to deal in stocks, shares or bonds or debentures of any Company or association; to act as a principal, factors or agents in relation to individuals or corporations; to acquire from any government or legislature any rights, privileges or franchises; to procure the Company to be registered in any foreign country; to construct, improve, control or subsidize, baths, parks, churches, hospitals, sanitariums and private and public works of any kind; to establish, subsidize and maintain newspapers, and publishing and printing plants; to establish and maintain clubs and associations; to carry on the business of iron and steel converters, wood workers, machinists, metallurgists, and to manufacture and deal in every kind of explosive material; to construct, operate and maintain, bridges, ways, ferries, wharves, railways, tramways, telephone and telegraph lines, and to carry on the business of transportation, and express, with power to act as bailees, and common carriers; to generate electricity for the supplying of light, heat and power; for the use of the Company or for private or public use; to carry on the business of mining, smelting and refining in all its branches; to expropriate lands for the purpose of the Company; to deal in coal and timber lands and all kinds of real and personal property; to raise or borrow money by or upon the issue of bonds, notes, mortgages, debentures or the pledge of any of the Company's assets; to act as trustees; to acquire all the other rights, privileges and franchises as may be incidental to or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Company as set out above, or any of them.

Dated at Sandon, B. C., Nov. 8th, 1899.

FRANK L. CHRISTIE,
Solicitors for Applicants.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Number Three Fractional Mineral Claim situate in the Slocan Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: South of the Sunset and east of the Trade Dollar Mineral Claims.

Take notice that I, Herbert T. Twigg, as agent for George W. Hughes, Free Miner's Certificate No. 61975, 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 on 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 November, 1899.

NOTICE.

Morn Fractional, Tonka Fractional, High Ore Fractional and Muzeppa Mineral Claims situate in the Slocan Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Adjoining the Idaho and Alamo mines.

Take notice that I, Herbert T. Twigg, agent for George W. Hughes, Free Miner's Certificate No. 61975, and The Scottish Colonial Gold Fields, Ltd., Free Miner's Certificate No. 18539, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1899.

HERBERT T. TWIGG.

NOTICE.

Genesco Mineral Claim situated in the Slocan Mining division of West Kootenay district. Located on Star gulch, about three miles from Sandon.

Take notice that I, William A. Bauer, agent for G. W. Shaw, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 15683, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant on 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 November, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BAUER, P. L. S.

NOTICE.

Vulture, Vulture Fractional and Vult Mineral Claims situated in the Slocan Mining division of West Kootenay district. Located on south fork of Carpenter creek.

Take notice that I, William A. Bauer, acting as agent for Financial & Mining Trust of Canada, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 17050, 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, on the above claims.

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 November, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BAUER, P. L. S.

WEAK, FAINT FEELINGS.

Serious Conditions that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills can Readily Cure.

One of the indications of serious heart trouble is the sensation of weakness or faintness that comes on at times.

Sometimes it is simply a dizzy feeling that passes off, or it may be a state of unconsciousness with hands and feet cold and countenance ghastly pale.

These symptoms indicate a weakened heart. They are unmistakable evidences of the engine of life breaking down.

Now there's only one reliable remedy for restoring strength and vitality to weakened hearts and relieving all the distressing symptoms. It is Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The case of Mrs. A. Stratton, Fredericton, N.B., amply proves this. Here is her statement:

"I suffered very much from an impoverished condition of the blood, coupled with extreme nervousness. A dizzy sensation on arising quickly or coming down stairs, often troubled me, and my breath was so short that I could not walk up stairs. The least exertion caused my heart to flutter and palpitate violently, and I sometimes felt a smothering sensation on going to sleep.

I doctored back and forth for my weakness, but I got no relief from any medicine until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can say that they helped me wonderfully. Sometimes my face and arms would swell and puff, but all these troubles speedily yielded to the restoring influences of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I am now strong and well. I did not use them long until I regained the blessing of healthful, refreshing sleep and it will always be a pleasure to me to recommend them to others."

The D. & L. EMULSION

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

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

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

50c. and $1 per Bottle

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2,500 MINERS

To work in the Metalliferous Mines of British Columbia, at the following prices per day of eight hours:—

Hand Drillers,	$3.00
Machine Men,	3.50
Miners in shafts,	3.50 to $4.00
Carmen,	2.50 to 3.00
Shovellers,	2.50
Laborers,	2.50
Blacksmiths,	3.50 to 4.00
Timbermen,	3.50 to 4.00

Apply to THE SILVER-LEAD MINES ASSOCIATION,
Sandon, British Columbia.

M. L. Grimmett, LL. B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Sandon, B. C.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont.

☞ Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

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TOURIST CARS pass Medicine Hat, Daily for St. Paul, Sundays and Wednesdays for Toronto. Fridays for Montreal and Boston. The same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

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8.00 Leave Sandon Arrive 16.30

Connections daily to points reached via Rosebery and Slocan City.

Tickets issued through and baggage checked to destination.

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Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Going West.		Daily.		Going East.
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" 9.30 "		Spoules	"	2.25 "
" 9.45 "		Whitewater	"	2.10 "
" 9.55 "		Bear Lake	"	2.00 "
" 10.12 "		McGuigan	"	1.45 "
" 10.25 "		Bailey's	"	1.34 "
" 10.33 "		Cody Junction	"	1.23 "
Arrive 10.40 "		Sandon	Leave	1.15 "
CODY BRANCH.				
Leave 11.00 a.m.		Sandon	Arrive	11.40 a.m.
" 11.15 "		Cody		11.25 "

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

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THE FAST LINE

TO ALL POINTS.

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

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

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

Steamship tickets to all parts of the world.

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

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

F. D. GIBBS, Gen. Agent, Spokane, Wash.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 255 Morrison St., Co 3rd, Portland, Ore.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.

When people are contemplating a trip whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable so far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned. Employees of the Wisconsin Central Lines are paid to serve the public, and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

Dining Car service excelled. Meals served a la Carte.

In order to obtain this first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over

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For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with

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or JAS. A. CLOCK, General Agent, 246 Stark St., Portland, Or.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation

COMPANY.

Operating Kaslo & Slocan Railway
International Navigation & Trad. Co

Schedule of Time Pacific Standard Time

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY

Passenger train for Sandon and way stations leaves Kaslo at 8 a m; Daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1.15 p m, arriving at 3.55 p m.

International Navigation & Trading Co.
Operating on Kootenay Lake and River.

S S. INTERNATIONAL

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6 a m, daily except Sunday; returning, leaves Nelson at 4.30 p m, calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and all way points. Connects with Steamer Alberta to and from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; also S F & N train to and from Spokane at Five Mile Point.

S S. ALBERTA

Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a m, connecting with Steamer International from Kaslo at Pilot Bay; returning, leaves Bonner's Ferry at 7 a m, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, connecting with Steamer International for Kaslo, Lardo and Argenta. Direct connections made at Bonner's Ferry with the Great Northern Railway for all points east and west.

LARDO-DUNCAN DIVISION.—Steamer International leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8.45 p m, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8 p m, Sundays.

Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points, when signalled.

Tickets sold to all points in Canada and the United States.

To ascertain rates and full information, address

ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

The only All-rail route without change of cars betwen Nelson and Rossland and Spokane and Rossland.

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

The train that leaves Nelson at 6.20 a. m. makes close connections at Spokane with trains for all

PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with Stage daily.

C. G. Dixon, G. P. T. A.
G. T. Tackabury, Gen. Agent, Nelson.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS

To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P. R. agent or

S. A. COURTNEY, Agent, Sandon.
W. F. Jamieson, Gen. S. S. Agt., Winnipeg.

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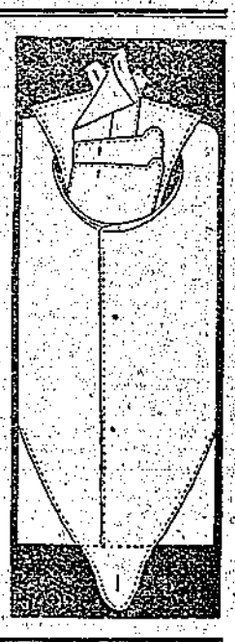
The Mining Review has always been a live advertising medium, and it is increasing the circulation. Give your advertising from a circulation point of view, just as it is done in all the large cities, and never mind the policy of the paper in this matter—look for returns from your advertisement.

THE MINING REVIEW.

The Sandon Steam Laundry.



The machinery is the best to be had in the country—the workmen are all experienced,—so that nothing but the best work is turned out.

Orders from a distance solicited.

Goods sent in by express or otherwise have immediate attention and are promptly returned.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods Dry Goods!

We have just received a large shipment from the east.

NEW DRESS PATTERNS. NEW FANCY SILKS.
NEW FLANNELETTES. NEW EIDERDOWN.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's (Health Brand) Underwear.

We also carry a full line of Carpets, Linoleums, Floor Oilcloths, Curtains and Window Shades.

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CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Plans and Estimates Furnished on all Classes of Building.

Factory opposite the C. P. R. freight shed. P. O. Box 155.

Sash and Doors, Frames and Mouldings on hand or to order on short notice.

Dealers in Rough and Dressed Lumber,
Shingles, Lath, Lime and Brick.

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SANDON, B. C.

P. BURNS & CO.

Dealers in Meats

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

Sandon. Slocan City.

SHOULD THE ZULUS RISE

THEY WOULD MAKE SOUTH AFRICA RUN RED WITH BLOOD.

A Fierce and Powerful Tribe—With the Help of the Rich Basutos They Would be a Formidable Enemy—History of the Tribe—Population of Zululand.

Should the Zulus seize the opportunity offered by the Transvaal war to strike for freedom, England would have her hands full. Should the bold Basutos join arms with their fierce cousins, South Africa would become hot soil for the British foot for many long months to come.

Both of these uprisings are threatened; both are greatly feared. The Zulu situation in particular is watched with anxious eye. England for a while was overmatched in the last Zulu war, and victory was bought in the end with rivers of English blood. Scarcely any greater misfortune could come just now than an uprising such as this.

The Zulu is undoubtedly the best native fighter of South Africa. He is physically a splendid savage—fierce, powerful and enduring. Add to this the memory of a magnificent past, the traditions and courage of a race unwhipped except by white men, and by them only at fearful odds, and you have a worthy foeman. The Zulus yielded to the sway of England through force indeed, but the fight they made then was one to keep alive the hope of a better ending for renewed struggle.

SECRET OF ZULU POWER.

The secret of the Zulu power lies, first, in organization, and, second, in the tradition of victory. Organization under the great chieftain Tshaka at the beginning of the present century gave them their first superiority over other savage tribes, and an unending series of victories for half a century or more produced a race of rare courage and warlike prowess. The story of it describes the Zulu of to-day.

What is now known as Zululand—a wild country, bounded on the north by the Transvaal, on the south and west by Natal and on the east by the sea—was then divided among several savage tribes, of which the Zulus were one of the weakest. The chief of a neighboring tribe, the Umtetwas, plotted the murder of his two sons, one of whom however, escaped, and in his wanderings fell in with the British, the organization of whose forces he noted with shrewd understanding. After his father's death he returned to his tribe, was made chief, and proceeded to organize his warriors into brigades, regiments and companies, British fashion, and had remarkable success in warfare.

One of his lieutenants was a youth of fierce and restless energy. He was the son of a conquered chieftain and his name was Tshaka. He studied the organization of the Umetetwa army zealously and saw in it wonderful things not accomplished by his wise but mild chieftain. He made up his mind that some day his own chance would come.

Winning consideration, Tshaka was finally, as a reward, appointed chief of the weak tribe of Zulus. He organized them perfectly, and when the chief of the Umtetwas was killed in battle Tshaka announced the independence of the Zulus and upheld it by force.

This done, Tshaka started in to make the Zulu power supreme. He attacked his weaker neighbors first, and with every victory absorbed the young warriors into his own army and destroyed the old men, women and children. In this way his own army grew marvelously, and his conquered neighbors lost recuperative power and eventually identity.

TSHAKA'S STERN DISCIPLINE.

He divided his young warriors into regiments, distinguishing each regiment by different colored shields, and established with rewards a competitive spirit among regiments. He trained them to advance and attack in solid formation, something new in South African savage warfare, and he developed the close quarters attack with the short stabbing assegai or spear, so generally used among South African tribes.

Then he established an inviolated law that any soldier returning from battle without assegai or shield, with a wound in the back, should be executed as a coward. By another law young soldiers were forbidden wives until after long service, unless meantimes they earned them by distinguished bravery in the field.

Absolute discipline was inculcated. An expedition never knew its destination and purpose until far from home. In attacking the first onslaught was always in solid formation, supported on either side by wings of skirmishers. Flank movements were a regular manoeuvre, and as effective in savage as in civilized warfare.

It can easily be seen how the Zulus, under such a system, swept all before them. The undisciplined savages of the plains and forests went down like grain before the reaper. And every new tribe subjugated was ruthlessly amalgamated into the victorious nation.

The Zulus swept the coast, subjugated Natal and pushed their fierce, bloody sway far inland. The terror of their name passed far north and far south.

Nor was there limit to their ravages until the Dutch settled in Natal. Then began a series of fierce fights in which the white man and the rifle finally triumphed and the Zulu power was broken, or at least reduced to the point of non-interference with the movements of the Dutch and the English, who soon after

SWARMED OVER THE LAND.

But while taught to respect the white man, the Zulu nursed his traditions, his pride and his ferocity. It was a disgrace in his eyes to labor except in the prosecution of war. Under Cetewayo, the great chief whose power England broke in a war in which she met several terrible reverses and lost hosts of splendid men, the Zulu was at heart the Zulu of the great Tshaka's days.

And this is the people who now threaten to avail of England's troubles to regain their freedom. They are the same in spirit and are rich in resentment. For years they have nursed their wrongs. What they have lost in savage fierceness by a generation of peaceful subjection is more than matched, say recent writers, by their gains in knowledge. They still retain their terrible stabbing assegai, but they have added the rifle, and are splendid marksmen. They dream of restoring the splendors of their past, and if they rise can be counted a terrible foe.

Zululand to-day was had a population of about a hundred and eighty thousand natives and less than fifteen hundred whites. The only occupation of the natives is the rising of cattle. There are 8,900 square miles in the district and the government is a British protectorate.

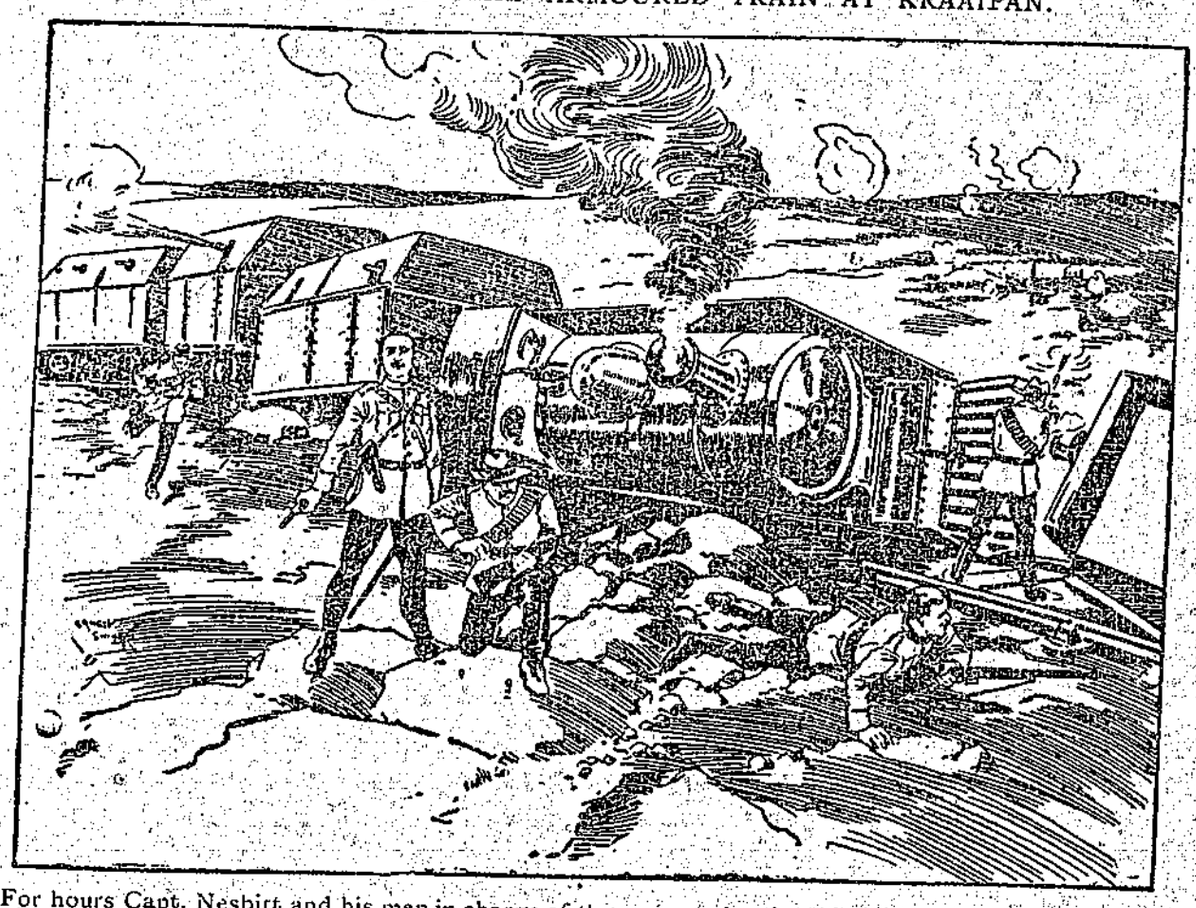
The Basutos, while by no means the peers in war of the Zulus, occupy a strong position. Basutoland is bounded by Cape Colony, the Orange Free State and Natal. They have discouraged the white man, and there are only 600 Europeans in their entire territory.

The country is a splendid grain producer, and the Basutos are thrifty and rich. There are wild mountain districts to serve in time of need.

They were once a warlike power of some consequence, and in 1879 they stood off England in a war over disarmament to a compromise by which the Cape Government has since paid them $90,000 a year toward the cost of government.

They are in large measure self-governing—of course, under British dictation—and enjoy a considerable measure of civilization. About fifty thousand out of a population of two hundred and twenty thousand have been converted to Christianity.

THE ATTACK ON THE ARMOURED TRAIN AT KRAAIPAN.



For hours Capt. Nesbitt and his men in charge of the armoured train which was wrecked by the Boers near Kraaipan, kept the enemy at bay. It was only when the Boers opened on them with shell that they surrendered.

FETE DAYS.

Holland's November Sundays Given Over to Matrimonial Affairs.

The four Sundays of November are observed as fete days in Holland. They are known by the curious names, Review, Decision, Purchase and Possession, and all refer to matrimonial affairs. November in Holland being the month par excellence devoted to courtship and marriage, probably because the agricultural occupations of the year are over, and possibly because the lords of creation, from quite remote antiquity, have recognized the pleasantness of having wives to cook and cater for them during the long winter.

On Review Sunday everybody goes to church, and after service there is a church parade in every village, when the youths and maidens gaze upon each other, but forbear to speak.

On Decision Sunday each bachelor who is seeking a wife approaches the maiden of his choice with a ceremonious bow, and from her manner of responding judges whether his advances are accepted. Purhace Sunday, the consent of the parents is sought if the suit has prospered during the week. Not till Possession Sunday, however, do the twain appear before the world as actual or prospective bride and groom.

PROVINCE IN MINIATURE.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Very Radical in its Legislation—Everything Done on a Small Scale—Treating to Liquor Prohibited.

The Dominion of Canada is not a great nation as yet and its population is small, but even now there are within its borders different sets of people who are gradually becoming dissimilar in inclination and somewhat different in sympathies. The same general principle may act, the same Mother Country inspire loyalty and enthusiasm, but environment works by measures small, as well as measures large, and the people who watch the waters of one ocean are daily becoming more unlike the fellow-countrymen who are born and live and die within the sound of another ocean, while one continent only lies between, writes a correspondent.

I do not intend at the present time to develop an idea of difference, nor to trace the effect of working of environment even in a small way, interesting as such a study would be, but in a few words I wish to make short references to that Province by the sea, the smallest of them all, the least known, the Province of splendid isolation and renowned for romantic beauty—the Province of Prince Edward Island. I do not speak with any great authority, and the information which may be contained in these lines is that derived by an outsider who looks on from afar off, at the workings of our system of Federal Government done in miniature.

A BOOK OF GREAT INTEREST

has been published, or has just come to hand, which throws some light on that which is done in Legislative Halls in Prince Edward Island. It is the acts of the General Assembly of Prince Edward Island, and contains the congealed reflections of the administrators on their latest opportunity to make laws for a province which has powers and privileges, even as our own, but is big enough to form three moderate-sized counties.

The first matter to be noticed is the cheapness of everything in connection with the Legislature of the Province. The salary of the Cabinet Ministers—and there are but three—is $1,200 each. The sessional allowance for members of Parliament is $160. In all the Legislative service there is the same thing noticeable on the pay roll.

The entire expenditure amounts to $801,700, being $2.76 per head. In Ontario the rate of expenditure of the Province per head is $1.32. This is not so very unfavorable to the Province of Prince Edward Island, when it is remembered that the Province has no municipal system, and the Local Government must be responsible for that form of expenditure.

But the receipts do not meet the expenditures. This is the case even though about 12 per cent. of the revenues are raised by what we would call

DIRECT TAXATION.

There is a land tax which brings in $30,084. It is a tax on all land of two mills on the dollar. The income tax brings in $5,556, the commercial travelers' tax, $4,860, and the incorporated companies' tax, $4,275.

So they have direct taxation in the island by the sea, but so have we in the premier province if we consider municipal organizations. It all seems to be pretty much on the County Council plan. It is a case of everything in miniature, and the educational institution is something similar to a Provincial High School, and the graduates therefrom are admitted as matriculants to universities in other provinces.

They have some advanced laws in Prince Edward Island. In temperance legislation they are quite radical. The regulations in this regard are more radical than in any other part of the Dominion. Treating is forbidden by law. The regulation affecting this practice reads as follows:

Any person who shall gratuitously treat or give any person any liquor, in any tavern or place where liquor is sold, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction before the stipendiary magistrate, to a penalty of not less than two dollars, nor more than five dollars, besides costs, and in default of payment thereof, to be imprisoned in the common jail for a period of not less than 10 days, and not more than 25 days.

THE HOURS OF SALE

are very limited, too. The bars close on Saturday at 6 p.m., and stay closed until 8 a.m., Monday morning. They also are closed on every Dominion and Provincial holiday. Charlottetown is the only place where liquor is sold on Tuesdays or Fridays after 7 p.m., until 8 a.m., of the following day.

No encouragement is given to the sale of liquor. Incorporated companies are taxed moderately at from $50 to $100, but breweries are taxed $400. Travellers who come into the Province pay $20, unless they are travelling for liquor houses, when they are called upon to pay $200.

The law provides for a Saturday half-holiday for the employes of any company which receives aid in any form from the Government. The list of holidays is like the Ontario list, save that in Prince Edward Island Easter Monday is kept instead of Good Friday.

The school age is from eight to fourteen, and there is a truancy officer in the only town on the Island, who enforces the regulation.

There is a close corporation among doctors. This and many other regulations show that the Islanders are much as we are in advance in some points and behind us in others in legislation.

When it comes to statistics, the population of the Province is 109,478, of which 18 per cent. is urban and 78 rural. There are 54.4 persons to the square mile, which means settlement twice as dense as in any other province. There are 49,000 Scotch, 25,000 Irish, 21,000 English, 12,000 French. There are 47,000 Roman Catholics; 33,000 Presbyterians, 13,500 Methodists, 6,700 Anglicans, 6,200 Baptists. There are 266 churches and 122 clergymen. There are 300 Indians on the Island.

Teachers are paid by the Province, but such salaries may be supplemented by local assessment. There are 468 schools, 470 districts, 581 teachers and 21,850 pupils.

The annual value of the agricultural products is fixed at $7,400,000.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

I shall not go out of that door, sir, said the irate subscriber, until I have had an explanation.

Oh, all right, responded the editor, The window is just as handy.

FORESIGHT.

Funny thing that Close should take his new wife to a boarding house instead of setting up a home of their own.

I have an idea that he wants her to learn the business, so he can save more money.

THE SAFER WAY.

Miss Overteens says she doesn't object to telling her age.

No, I presume not. It would no doubt be safer than to let some one else guess.

THE HAPPY ISLES.

Come, flee with me to the Happy Isles,
Where are the Happy Isles?
Beyond the ocean of greed and strife,
Along the path of an upright life
Miles and miles and miles.

BRITAIN'S MEDICAL CORPS.

Very Important Department of the Army in Time of War.

The medical records of the British army show that at least one-tenth of the army in the field require hospital treatment at the commencement of an active campaign, and one-fifth subsequently stand in need of removal to the rear during its progress.

During a campaign in the British service it is customary to distribute the medical department in the field as follows:—A field inspector at headquarters, a deputy inspector with each division, a staff surgeon with each brigade, two assistants with each division of the ambulance corps, and an assistant surgeon with each subdivision. Assistant surgeons are distributed in the proportion of one to every fifty patients.

It is usual to equip the medical department of each regiment with twenty complete sets of bedding for a corps of eight hundred men, and two medical and surgical cases, one containing a full supply of preparations ready made up for field service, and the other a full supply of surgical materials.

The ambulance corps is a very important branch of the medical department. It is divided into field companies, drivers and conductors of field stores. A field company is attached to each division of the army, each company in the proportion of twenty rank and file to one thousand men. The means of transport for ill and wounded consists of two improved spring wagons for each brigade, one long car to each battalion, and

BEARERS OR STRETCHERS

in the proportion of one to every two privates of the Hospital Corps.

A division of 10,000 men, divided into four brigades and formed of fifteen battalions, would take the field with eight spring wagons, fifteen regimental long cars, 100 bearers and two store wagons for the transport of field hospital stores. These store wagons are drawn usually by four horses, with two drivers and a conductor, under a store keeper of the hospital commissariat.

Great Britain gives her troops fresh provisions as often as possible, rigid economy being observed in serving out vegetables, these being accompanied usually with salt meat. Peas are served with pork; potatoes, onions, rice and barley go with salt beef. Fresh bread is baked and distributed as often as possible, especially to weak and sickly men. Sometimes the stewards vary the diet by different methods of cooking. One day pork may be eaten with potatoes; the next day salt beef, potatoes and sauerkraut are the tidbits spread before the sick men.

In warm climates patients receive spirits diluted with water, lime juice and molasses. In cold latitude, a dram is given early in the morning and at sunset. In inspecting the messes care is taken that the proper proportion of condiment is made use of. The men are regularly provided with a

WARM BREAKFAST.

When tea, coffee, or cocoa cannot be procured, burgoo, with molasses, is regarded as a good substitute. Beer is frequently issued, particularly in warm latitudes.

When a man is taken ill he is separated immediately from his comrades. If his ailment is severe he is at once removed from the general or regimental hospital to a place especially designated for contagious diseases.

Nurses are the most valuable adjuncts to a modern hospital. Women nurses are regarded as more desirable than men, and they are attached to each division of a hospital upon a large scale, provided they can be accommodated. In the field it is sometimes inconvenient or practically impossible to furnish suitable accommodations for women. Recently trained nurses have displayed great courage and fortitude by volunteering to serve in the field, and numbers of loyal hearted women have already been employed by the British government for the South African campaign.

MICROBE OF RUM.

Only Bacillt That Can Live in Ninety Per Cent. of Alcohol.

A new bacillus has just been discovered by a noted German scientist and his wife. It is called Coleothrix Methystes, and was found by Prof. and Mrs. Veley in rum expotred from British Guiana. It ruined the rum, and the most interesting feature of the discovery is that this is the first bacillus found that can live in a fluid of 70 per cent. alcohol. It is also peculiar in flourishing best in the sunshine, which is death to most bacteria.

Darkness stops the growth of this species, and 90 per cent. of alcohol is needed to kill it. Even drying does not kill it, so this is one of the most dangerous of the bacilli.

It is supposed that it was due either to the uncleanliness of the bottles into which the rum was put or to the caramel sugar used in coloring the rum. The spoiling of the rum is only one of the effects of this little creature for it causes severe intestinal troubles in those who happen to partake of the liquid in which it has found a home. The antitoxin for the Coleothrix Methystes is yet to be discovered, but the finding of the bacillus is the first step toward overcoming it.

HIS LACK.

Mrs. Bludsoe—Was Col. Corkright intoxicated last night?

Maj. Bludsoe—Not by a jugful!

WOMEN AND GLOVES.

Women Don't Generally Know How to Treat Properly a Pair of New Gloves.

An old draper, writing in the Drapers' Record, London, says that between a growing inclination on the part of customers to bring back damaged gloves for exchange, and the evident intention of wholesale houses to keep returns within as narrow limits as heretofore, the unfortunate retailer seems likely to have a bad time of it. What with extended stock and closer cutting of prices, the department has undergone within recent years a decided change for the worse, and now frequently fails to return a fair profit, while it would generally not be able to bear the loss that more exchanges would bring upon it. Yet it must be admitted that a customer has a right to expect a good and wearable glove when she has paid an adequate price for it, and it would be absolute folly to run the risk of losing her future patronage by sending her away dissatisfied and in a huff, rather than replace a pair of which one has ripped without showing marks of rough treatment. What can be done? It has been interesting to follow the methods adopted during recent years by our American cousins for dealing with these difficulties. They have in some cases given away glove-stretchers with every pair above a specified price, and may, probably, in other instances have added packets of chalk as well. They have been ready to mend gloves, and have advocated the instalment of a glove-mender in the house by giving one of the young ladies a complete outfit and plenty of encouragement, but apparently without contemplating any increase of her salary. They have tried to promote home-mending by keeping for sale in the department glove-darners in the shape of small sticks with oval balls of different sizes—one for the thumb and the other for the fingers—at either end, and by providing at popular prices dainty haberdashery cases containing special needles, silks and buttons for glove repairs. But people are not likely to do for themselves what they can get done for them, and so a policy of fitting on gloves before purchase was taken up, and is still fitfully, but not enthusiastically followed. The plan would work well enough if sweet reasonableness in all customers

COULD BE DEPENDED UPON.

With all deference, it has always seemed to me that this matter is not taken at the right end. It is like commencing a subject in the middle to assume that women generally know how to treat properly a pair of new gloves. By all means let us exchange readily a pair of gloves that, either in the skin or sewing is faulty, but let us try to secure indulgent and wheedling adaptation of a tender, untried skin to the peculiarities of the hand that has to be put within it somehow. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that women will ever be brought to wear gloves big enough for them. They will probably always insist upon getting their gloves one or two sizes smaller than they ought to be, in spite of the fact that easy-fitting ugloves will wear twice as long and really look infinitely better than when, as a famous academician once said, the fingers are made to look like so many sausages. It would be safe to declare that not one woman in a hundred buys gloves large enough for her, and probably not another out of the remainder will be wise enough and careful enough to give the gloves a fair start in wear. We can fall back on consular report for the calculation that a raw skin must pass through 219 different manipulations before it becomes a glove, and the 220th is often a strain like unto the stages of a hearty meal in a boa constrictor. Glove stretchers and gratuitous powder afford little help, unless they are followed by muscular moderation, and the best way of preventing split gloves is to teach glove wearers what should or should not be done with new gloves. The best way of imparting this instruction would be by prettily printed and, preferably, illustrated leaflets, which might be given away with all purchases, and reprinted, as occasion offered, in catalogues or other

TRADE LITERATURE.

This suggestion is not put forward as a discovery, nor can it be considered a novelty, for some years ago an "inset" in the trade list of a leading Exeter put the case for gloves plainly before purchasers, after this fashion: "Manner of Putting on Gloves.—1, Open and turn back the gloves to the thumb and powder lightly; 2, Put the fingers in their places, not the thumb, and carefully work them on with the first finger and thumb of the other hand until they are quite down; never press between the fingers; 3, Pass the thumb into its place with care, and work on as the fingers; 4, Turn back the glove and slide it over the hand and wrist, never pinching the kid, and work the glove into proper place by means of the lightest pressure, always allowing the kid to slide between the fingers; 5, In finishing, care should be taken in fastening the first button." In clearness and directness this leaves nothing to be desired. And with a brief account of the manufacture of gloves, which is full of interest from first to last, even though those 219 processes were not enumerated, there might be sent out a dainty little souvenir of the department, which could not fail to arrest attention and insure an excellent advertisement.

The world may owe every man a living, but the miner is the one who digs down into the earth's pockets and gets it.

LUCKY LUCKNOW.

Ontario Town Which Considers Itself Fortunate in Having Dodd's Kidney Pills on Hand.

Since Dodd's Kidney Pills Were Introduced Little is Heard of the Old Complaint—Backache—Mr. Geo. Burgess Explains His Case.

Lucknow, Nov. 13.—The people of this town are of the opinion that they are the most fortunate lot of people in the country. They say they have discovered a remarkably easy escape from Backache—the enemy of all peoples at all times. They say that Backache is really Kidney ache, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it. The people of Lucknow may be right, and indeed they are right, to a certain extent. But they are laboring under a mistaken impression if they imagine they have made a new discovery in finding Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Backache.

It is a well-known fact in all countries that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a specific not only for Backache, but for all forms of Kidney Disease — Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, Women's Disorders and Blood Impurities.

The people of Lucknow are none the less fortunate, however, in having a medicine that will cure these diseases, even though cures are not confined to their own town. Dodd's Kidney Pills comprise the only medicine that will cure them, and there was a time when the more severe of the maladies were incurable.

Mr. George Burgess, of Lucknow, says: "I have been sick for about five months. I had a terrible Backache all the time; and my kidneys were very bad as the doctor said. I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I got one box and found relief almost immediately. I used three boxes altogether and am recovered completely. I can do my work better now than ever in my life before."

CLINGING BRIDAL GOWNS.

While the traditional white satin continues to be a greatly favored material for bridal gowns, it is this season rivalled by other rich textiles. The decided tendency towards the use of every sort of soft, clinging fabric is very noticeable among the newest models for wedding toilets. Peau de soie, crepe de chine, mousseline brilliante over faille, liberty gauze over satin royal, and, lastly, lace of the most elegant description, are all employed, and in making up the fabric the princesse style is notably favored. Entire lace waists, or lace guimpes and sleeves, are seen upon some models and on others there are lace overskirts, arranged above clinging trained skirts of peau de soie or lustrous repped silk with a draped flounce to match placed around the bottom of the skirt.

Have You Catarrh?

If you are troubled with Catarrh and want to be cured, use Catarrhozone, which is a guaranteed cure for this distressing disease. There is no mystery about Catarrhozone, though its effect is magical. Ointments and snuffs cannot reach the diseased parts and have thus proved useless, but Catarrhozone is carried by the air you breathe directly to the diseased parts, where it volatilizes, killing the germ life and healing the sore spots. It cures by inhalation. No danger, no risk, sold by all druggists or by mail, price $1.00. For trial outfit send 10c, in stamps to N. C. Polson & Co., Box 518 Kingston, Ont.

DIDN'T WORK MUCH.

De Smoker—Do you know, my dear, an eminent scientist has discovered that tobacco arrests the development of bacteria?

Wife—Does it, really? You wouldn't want your little wife to be eaten up by those horrid bacteria, would you, my dear? Where's your other pipe? I'll become a smoker myself.

CALLA LILY CREAM

ensures a youthful complexion. Send 25 cents for trial bottle, or post card for circular on skin and complexion. Address W. J. URQUHART, 459 Queen St. W., Toronto.

WHY HE WAS WAKEFUL.

Didn't sleep a wink last night; said the dyspeptic.

Overwork?

No. I heard one of these songs about slumber sweetly, sweet dreams be thine, and the confounded tune kept running through my head all night.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

A REASON FOR HIS VIEWS.

If I were to begin life again, said the philosopor, I would not want to begin at the beginning.

His opinion was probably influenced by the fact that the baby was just then teething.

TURN OUT THE GAS.

Understand, now, said the old man, sternly, that if you call here in the future my orders are that my daughter and you are not to see each other.

Your orders, sir, said Jack Nurvy promptly, will be strictly obeyed. I'll turn out the gas first thing.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

NO KEYS.

Ida—I wonder why old Thinkman, the inventor, wears such long hair.

May—His head contains such valuable ideas that they have to be protected by locks.

Ida—But they are not metal.

May—Oh, yes, they are silver locks.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind 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."

WHALING BY ELECTRICITY.

It appears that electricity is to be used in killing whales. A dynamo is to be placed on a whaling ship. A big reel of insulated wire will be carried in a boat when a whale is sighted. One end of the wire is connected (with the dynamo, and at the other end will be a hard rubber stick attached to a piece of metal twenty-four inches long and one inch in diameter, sharpened at the end to penetrate the flesh of the whale. When near the big fish the harpooner will throw the brab. When it strikes the whale a connection will be formed with the dynamo, the whale will get the shock of ten thousand volts and will be dead in a second.

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

It matters little if you are ignorant, for you will meet people daily who know it all.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXT. OF **MALT**

Invigorates and Strengthens.

LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

NEEDED THE MONEY.

Mrs. Dolan, as her husband returns at an unusual hour—An' yez bees on anither stroike, eh? Phat's th' cause this toime?

Mr. Dolan, grimly—Oh! Oi guess th' walkin' dilegate's behoind in his rint ag'in.

$100 Reward, $100.

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

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

FETTERED SPEECH.

Visitor—Well, Johnnie, what do you think of your little baby sister?

Johnnie—I can't tell you, Mr. White. Mamma always whips me if I use bad language.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

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

AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue. Family Hotel rates $1.50 per day.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL—Opposite G.T.R. Depot two blocks from C. P. Railway. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements—Rates moderate.

SAVING SPACE.

Miss Slimdiet—Here's an advertisement of a literary man who wants board. Does he say he's a literary man to show he's a person of refinement and culture?

Mrs. Slimdiet—No; it's to show that he can't pay much.

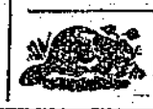
W P C 998

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.

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



"BEAVER BRAND" Mackintosh never hardens & is guaranteed Waterproof. Ask for it, take no other. Beaver Rubber Clothing Co., Montreal.

Blue Ribbon Tea does not seek popularity by decrying other teas. It is good enough to stand on its own merits. Ask your friends about it.

THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

LUDELLA Ceylon Tea

speaks for itself. A trial is the most convincing argument in its favor.

Lead Packages. . . . . 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!

To make sure that when you wish to color any article, viz.: Dresses, Suits, Feathers, Carpet Rags, or anything that requires dyeing, that you get the best dye in the market, known as HOME DYES. Home Dyes are the latest and positively the best that can be produced, as they will dye Cotton, Silk, Wool or Mixed Goods, with equally as good results, without the necessity of a preparation bath to make them take the dye, as HOME DYES are known as the ONE DIP DYES, and a trial package will convince you that they will do all we claim for them. Do not be put off with something just as good, because you know what failure you have had in the past, therefore ask for HOME DYES and insist on getting them. To be had of your druggist, or mailed direct free of postage. 10c package, or 3 for 25 cents. Have you tried them? If not, get a package and be convinced.

TORONTO HOME DYE CO., TORONTO.

SONGS MY FATHER SUNG.

I call to mind the songs that Ma
Was wont to sing to me in youth;
But what it was that came from Pa
I've clean forgot; and that's the truth.
I've pondered o'er the matter long,
With many a mental stunt;
But I cannot recall a song—
The best that comes is a deep grunt.

Music Teachers Wanted

To send for our complete SHEET MUSIC CATALOGUE and SPECIAL RATE OF DISCOUNT. We are equipped to supply every MUSIC TEACHER in Canada

Whaley, Royce & Co.,
158 Yonge St.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Carters COLD CURE 10c. Cures in a jiffy. P. McCormack & Co., Agents, Montreal.

HARRIS Buys Scrap, LEAD, COPPER, BRASS. Wholesale only. Long Distance Telephone 1720. WILLIAM ST., TORONTO.

THE DES MOINES INCUBATOR—Best and cheapest. O. Rolland, sole agent for the Dominion. Send 3cts. stamp for catalogue. 373 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

WANTED—Men to travel, salary or commission; experience unnecessary. Write LUKE BROS. CO., Montreal.

WANTED—Salesmen; "Arborine" protects fruit trees from all pests; $30.00 week. ARBORINE CO., Montreal.

$2.00 PER DAY SURE — RELIABLE person, gentleman or lady, to represent reliable firm; position permanent; $600 per year and expenses; experience unnecessary.
M. A. O'KEEFE,
Dist. Manager, Montreal, Que.

L.O.C. permanently cures Catarrh of nose, throat, stomach and bladder. 50c & $1 a box. Write for particulars. The Indian Catarrh Cure Co., 140 St. James-st., Montreal.

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

COMMON SENSE KILLS Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, or 881 Queen W. Toronto.

POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, APPLES, and other PRODUCE, to ensure best results consign to **The Dawson Commission Co., Limited,** Cor. West Market & Colborne St., Toronto.

100 Business or Visiting Cards, printed in latest style, on best bristol cards and handsome aluminum case with name engraved, post-paid for 75c. Agents wanted. American Import Co., Stratford, Canada.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

POVERTY

of the blood causes untold misery. In its wake follow Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Liver Troubles, Kidney Troubles, Catarrh, Constipation and Complications of various kinds. In

DR. WARD'S BLOOD and NERVE PILLS

you have a remedy which can supply all the elements that make RICH, RED BLOOD, and create new nerve tissue. There is no guesswork about the result they produce, they have been thoroughly tested and in all cases have given satisfaction.

They infuse new life into worn-out, run-down constitutions, and enable you to sleep soundly, eat heartily, and digest what you eat. One trial will convince you.

Prices 50 cents per box, five boxes $2.00, all druggists, or sent by mail by addressing Sam Williams & Co., Toronto, Ont.

GO TO **California** via..... MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

Personally conducted California Excursions **Every Thursday** via **MISSOURI PACIFIC R'Y and IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.**

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPERS. LOWEST RATES.

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Beautiful life-like portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, lithographed in colors, suitable for framing, size 18x24 inches. Mailed free, in tube, on receipt of 15 cents in silver.

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43 Scott Street, Toronto.

TORONTO Cutting School offers special advantages to all desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Cutting and Fitting Gentlemen's Garments. Write for particulars.
113 Yonge St., Toronto.

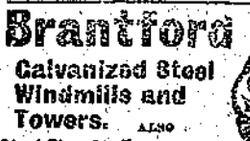
Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agent in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works. ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing Felt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Buildings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1961. C. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto

ROKCO

Cereal Coffee Health Drink. Pure, Wholesome, Nourishing. 15c lb., or 2 lbs. for 25c. ROKCO is equal to 40c coffee. For Sale by all Grocers, or send 10c for ½-lb. package to the ROKCO MFG. CO., 154 Queen E., Toronto. Agents wanted in every locality.



Solid Gold.....$2.85
Best Gold Fill 1.50
5 yrs Gold Fill 1.00
Best Glasses... 100

We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

GLOBE OPTICAL CO.,
93 Yonge Street, Toronto.

EVERY CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN

should possess a copy of "The Catholic Student's Manual of Instruction and Prayers," for all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year. Compiled by a religious, under the immediate supervision of the Reverend H. Rouxel, P.S.S. Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary Montreal, Canada. It contains Liturgical Prayers, Indulgences, Devotions, and Pious Exercises for every occasion, and for all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year. 716 pages, 4 full page illustrations, flexible cloth, round corners. Price 75c. Published by
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
1669 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Michigan Land for Sale.

80,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS—ARENAC Iosco, Ogemaw and Crawford Counties. Title perfect. On Michigan Central, Detroit & Mackinac and Leon Lake Railroads, at prices ranging from $2 to $5 per acre. These Lands are Close to Enterprising New Towns, Churches, Schools, etc., and will be sold on most reasonable terms. Apply to
B. M. PIERCE, Agent, West Bay City, Mich.
Or J. W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Mich.

Dominion Line MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Portland, Me., to Liverpool, calling at Halifax Westbound.

Large and fast Steamers Vancouver, Dominion, Cambroman.

Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $50 upwards; Second Cabin, $35; Steerage, $22.50 and $23.50.
For further information apply to local agents, or
DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, 17 St. Sacrament St. Montreal.

BALDNESS CURED.

ROSE'S "Hair Grower" positively and permanently cures Baldness, Hair Falling Out, Dandruff, etc., and renders the hair soft, glossy and beautiful. Testimonials from leading Toronto gentlemen. Price $1.00 per bottle
ROSE & CO.,
225 Roncesvalles Ave., Toronto.

Brantford Galvanized Steel Windmills and Towers. ALSO Steel Flag Staffs, Grain Grinders, Iron and Wood Pumps, Bee Supplies.

GOLD SHAPLEY & MUIR CO LIMITED
BRANTFORD CAN.

Send for New Catalogue. Mention this paper.

CANADA PERMANENT
Loan and Savings Company.
INCORPORATED 1855.
The Oldest and Largest Canadian Mortgage Corporation.

Paid-up Capital, - - $2,600,000
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Head Office—Toronto St., Toronto.
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DEPOSITS RECEIVED. Interest allowed.
DEBENTURES ISSUED for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years, with interest coupons attached.
MONEY LENT on security of real estate mortgages. Government and Municipal Bonds, etc.

For further particulars apply to
J. HERBERT MASON,
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The Canadian Heine Safety BOILER CO.

Esplanade, Opp. Sherbourne St., **Toronto**

High Class Water Tube Steam Boilers, for All Pressures, Duties and Fuel.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

References { Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited. The T. Eaton Co., Limited. The Massey-Harris Co., Limited. The Gutta Percha Rubber & Mfg. Co. The Wilson Publishing Co., Limited. (All of Toronto, where boilers may be seen working.)

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

Supreme Court at Nelson on December 4th.

The coal miners' strike at Lethbridge has been patched up.

New Denver wants the C. P. R. to put up a better depot at the siding.

How is it that seldom or never a mine's output is as high as the assays?

M. L. Grimmett is having a walk built round about his chateau on the hill.

Mr. John Power, Three Forks, gave a dance at his residence on Monday evening last.

The Ledge says the mining trouble in the Slocan is "Settled at Last." Well informed, surely.

G. A. Hobart, vice-president of the United States, died at his home in Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday last.

The Union Sabbath School desires to publicly thank Rev. J. A. Cleland for a donation of 13 books for the library.

A report has reached Spokane that the Mining trouble here has been settled; but, of course, so far it is only report.

There is a case in the courts at Nelson involving $13.50, and the costs are over $60. Wise people, some of those litigants.

Those who have mining properties to sell should read the advertisement of Hope, Gravely & Co., in this issue of The Review.

Now is your time to sit for your Xmas photos. Remember our stay will positively be only until Tuesday, December 5th, R. H. Trueman & Co.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Andrews' church desire to record their high appreciation of the services of the Sandon Brass Band, so kindly rendered at their concert recently.

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.

The new seats are on the way for the school, and as the attendance is improving all the time, it shows that the people are appreciating the efforts to give them good school facilities.

The interior of the Methodist church is receiving treatment at the hands of the painters, and with other improvements contemplated will make it a pretty and comfortable church.

Would it not be well for the Nelson Tribune, that is death on "aliens," to turn its guns on some of the "Coeur d'Alene agitators" who stirred up the strife in the Slocan in the first place.

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.

It is a moral certainty that if the mining trouble were settled tomorrow, the next couple of months would witness the heaviest shipping ever done in the camp, as all of the properties are well developed.

The Firemen's ball, on Tuesday evening last in Virginia hall, was in every way a success—large attendance, receipts above expenditures, good music, good supper, and anything further required was found in the free-and-easy feeling among the dancers.

"I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for burns, scalds, frost bites, sprains, bruises, sore throat and pains in the stomach. I always say it is a regular medicine chest, it can be used in so many different ways. Mrs. D. Williams, Gooderham P. O., Ont.

Slocan City has a Gun and Athletic Club with the following officers: President, H. D. Curtis; vice-president, H. P. Christie; secretary-treasurer, W. Anderson. These officers, with J. G. McCallum and Chas. Brett, form the committee of management. Arrangements will be made to use the lower store of the Music Hall for the club room.

It may be news to some of those interested, but it is none the less a fact, that none of the owners expected violence from any quarter when bringing in men. In some cases constables accompanied men merely to have tampering with them in any form prevented. Surely this is easily enough understood by those who want to understand.

Christmas toys and holiday goods are now arriving at Cliffe's Bookstore. The public will bear in mind that, unlike some others, we have no old stock to turn up again to purchasers, as during the year we sold all the goods we had left over from last holidays. All we will show the public this season are absolutely new, and the largest variety to be had in Montreal.

Another cheap-jack show came along on Monday evening with motion pictures and "toy" graphaphone, and raked in some shekels. He, however, was more modest than the "great Australian salesman with his 15 artistes" as he sold nothing and only gobbled to the extent of his entrance fee. We have been informed that some who bought gold watches from the great Australian have ever since been wiping the rust off the cases. Would these people bite at another Australian bait tomorrow?

Thos. Abriel has bought the Grand hotel at Nakusp.

In times like the present, more than half the lies you hear about the mining trouble are not true.

If the Tribune will tell what it hopes to gain by its unsightly cartoons, it will be enlightenment to the public.

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.

It is an anxious time between Hugh John Macdonald and Thomas Greenway in Manitoba just now, as the provincial elections take place on the 7th of December.

Slocan City has organized a strong miners' union. The general impression is it will be more temperate in its tone than some of the Silverton men have been in the past.

Thos. Milne has secured a patent for his paper hangers and painters' platform out of which he hopes to make a few dimes later on. It is a very handy and useful contrivance.

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.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company is going into the manufacture of beet root sugar. It is said the raw material can be grown successfully in the Okanagan district.

Because a couple of men have taken a short contract on the Ajax, the Paystreak intimates the manager is putting on a full force. He says, however, he is doing nothing of the kind.

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.

A dance was given at Mr. J. Brown's hotel, McGuigan, Saturday night last in honor of his wedding, the bride was Miss Donohue, of this city. Several Sandonites were among the merry makers.

My little girl, 7 years old, used to grind her teeth at night and had pain in her stomach. I gave her Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and it acted promptly and with good effect. Mrs. Joe Doty, Port Gilbert, N. S.

It will be the duty of every one who has knowledge of the facts to show Commissioner Clute, on his arrival, how far the agitators of the Coeur d'Alene are responsible for the present trouble on this side of the line.

The Nelson Tribune man is not a prophet by birth, whatever he may be by manufacture. He said last Saturday that the Slocan trouble would be settled in six days. Seven days have since elapsed, and no one knows of a settlement yet.

There are cigars and cigars, but if you really want a good healthy smoke, of a cigar that will not rob your purse, you will use the "Interior" or "La Morena" manufactured by the Inland Cigar Manufacturing Co. of Kamloops. One trial carries conviction.

How would some of those business people, who are working on the miners to stir up a feeling against the owners, like it if, when the trouble is settled, the owners would put in stores and undersell them? We do not say it is coming to that, but we have heard some whispers trending that way.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth. Send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a Bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

APPLICATIONS

Will be received by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Sandon for the position of Licensed Night and Day Scavenger.

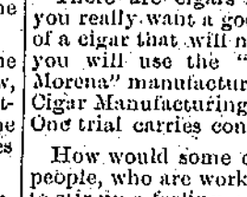
FRANK C. SEWELL,
City Clerk.

WANTED

A partially developed mining property, any class of ore if it has commercial values. A dividend-paying mine, or one within sight of being dividend paying is preferred.

HOPE, GRAVELEY & CO.,
530 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

ALTA LODGE, NO. 29.



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.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are so many substitutes, most of them dangerous, being foisted on the public, that we would advise everyone to see that the full name Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is on every bottle you buy.

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

The Crow of Croup.

It strikes terror to a mother's heart to have her child wake up at night with a croupy cough.

Child can scarcely speak, can hardly breathe—seems to be choking.

There is no time for delay—apply hot poultices to the throat and upper part of the chest, and give Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup—nothing like it for giving prompt relief—will save a child when nothing else will.

Mrs. Wm. Young, Frome, Ont., says: "One year ago our little boy had a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs and croup, which left a bad wheeze in his chest.

"We were advised to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which we did, and it cured him completely.

"Now we always keep this remedy in the house, as it excels all others for the severest kinds of coughs or colds."

Laxa-Liver Pills are the most perfect remedy known for the cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Sick Headache. Do not gripe or sicken.

Pyny-Pectoral

A QUICK CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS
Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the
THROAT or LUNGS
Large Bottles, 25c.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited
Prop's. of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer

Before. After.

Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. *Six packages guaranteed* to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Sandon by F. J. Donaldson, and the McQueen Co., Druggists.

FOR RENT.

HOTEL RECO.—65 rooms, well furnished, steam heated, electric lights, hot and cold water.

HOTEL GOODENOUGH.—25 rooms, best furnished hotel in the Kootenays, steam heated, electric lights, will remodel to suit tenant.

GOODENOUGH STORE.—34 x 70, with cellar same size, steam heated, electric lights.

SANDON STEAM LAUNDRY.—In first-class running order. Has Pelton wheel for power, and can be run at moderate expense. Rent cheap.

STORES AND OFFICES.—In the Bank building, water, steam heat and electric lights.

ONE STORE.—In the Virginia block, large plate glass front, including water and steam heat.

OFFICES.—In Virginia block, $15 per month, including water, steam heat and electric lights.

ONE STABLE.—For 12 horses, 2 story. Cheap.

THE QUEEN LODGING HOUSE.—3 small stores, and living rooms on second story. Cheap.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS LIVING ROOMS.—Second story, opposite Clifton house, electric lights.

TWO STORY BUILDING.—Next door to above, 2 small stores and living rooms on second floor.

FIRST-CLASS PLUMBING SHOP.—Including $2,500 stock of tools and fittings, and good-will of the Waterworks Co. and business.

FIRE-PROOF CELLAR.—Opposite Kootenay hotel.

FIRST-CLASS TWO STORY BARN.—30 x 80.

ONE COTTAGE.—4 rooms, next door west of comique, $10 per month.

Several other cottages and buildings furnished and unfurnished, to rent, or sell, or will build to suit tenants.

Apply to J. M. HARRIS, Virginia block Sandon, B. C.

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.

PRIVATE LESSONS.

In French, German, or on the Violin, by T. J. Barron, B. A. (McGill), and violin pupil of Jules Hone, Montreal. Terms, &c., on application at Cliffe's bookstore.

Established in 1892.

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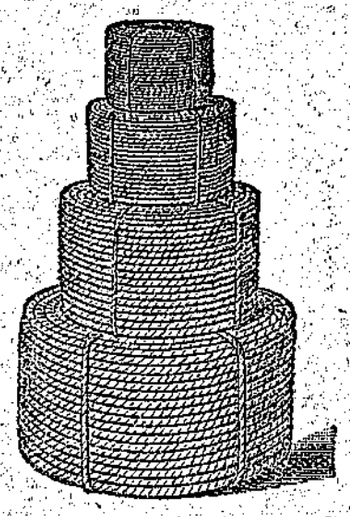
Jobbers and Retailers in

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.



"T" Rails and Track Iron,
Crow's Nest Coal,
Bar and Sheet Iron,
Jessop & Canton Steel for Hand and Machine Drills,
Powder, Caps, Fuse,
Iron Pipe and Fittings,
Oils, Waste, Etc.,
Mine or Mill Supplies of all kinds.
Agents Truax Automatic Ore Cars.

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

THE HOTEL
NAKUSP
Nakusp.

Renovated in all appointments.
A good table always.
Choicest liquors and cigars in the bar.

Mrs. Snowman, Proprietress.

New Goods Arriving and More to Follow.

FOR CHRISTMAS TRADE IN GOLD, CUT GLASS, STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES AND ELECTRO SILVER PLATE.

This will be the finest assortment of Holiday Goods which I have ever shown. They are coming direct from the manufacturer, and will be sold at the lowest prices. Reserve your orders till you see these goods.

G. W. Grimmett, Jeweller and Optician.

A TIME-CARD

GOING EAST OR GOING WEST.

THE GOOD OLD FIRM OF

H. Giegerich

Are always to be depended on for nice, clean Groceries.
One car of fine Fresh Vegetables.
One car of Hams and Bacon—of the Swift & Co.'s famous brands.
Part of a car of Nice Cooking and Eating Apples from orchards of Canada and Washington now in stock and more on the way.
Also a great variety of toothsome table delicacies on the shelves and more to arrive.
Salted and Canned Fish for quick meals and lunches.

CALL IN AND SEE US.

H. Giegerich,

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

WEAK MEN YOUNG OR OLD

suffering from DRAINS, LOSSES, WEAK BACK, IMPOTENCY, VARICOCELE, etc., I say to you, as man to man, as physician to patient, DRUGS NEVER CURE.
Why not use nature's own remedy—

ELECTRICITY?

With my ELECTRIC BELT and SUPPORTING SUSPENSORY, I cured 5,000 last year. Book—"THREE CLASSES OF MEN," explaining all, sent sealed free upon request. Or, if you live near by, drop in and consult me free of charge.

(There is but one genuine Electric Belt, and that is the Sanden. Don't be deceived by cheap, worthless imitations. I have had 30 years' experience and control patents covering every part of my belt.)

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

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WEST ON RECO AVENUE, IS NOW RE-OPENED.

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

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