The Mining Review.

VOL. 4.—NO. 24. SANDON, B. C., NOVEMBER 24, 1900. $2.00 PER YEAR.

To Advertise the Minerals.

At the meeting held in Rossland a short time ago at which the Chamber of Mines was organized, Mr. J. B. McArthur presided. He explained the object of the meeting, which was to establish a chamber of mines for southern British Columbia. He stated that the great need of all mining districts is the introduction of capital in a large way, and this was especially so in southern British Columbia to properly develop its mines, establish smelters, mills and concentrating plants for the treatment and reduction of ores. He said the time had arrived when some central organization ought to be established, which would obtain all data in regard to the development of mines, the installation of mining machinery for the use of the mines in all the various camps of the district of southern British Columbia, and also to ascertain week by week the shipments of ore from each of the mines in these camps—their estimated value, the smelters or mills to which the ore was shipped for treatment, and this information should be tabulated by the Chamber of Mines and cabled to the financial centres of London, Berlin and Paris, and also to the Associated Press and the Canadian Press Association for the newspapers published in Canada and the United States. In this way the product of the mines would be placed weekly before the investing public as the result of the mining operations in these camps.

It would further be the purpose of the proposed organization, that by a series of letters issued under the authority of the Chamber of Mines, to record month by month the actual mining development going on in the various camps; the erection of new smelters, mills and cyanide plants for the treatment and reduction of ores; also that the proposed organization could be of service to newly discovered camps which had been neglected in the past, by producing such facts to the transportation companies as would induce them to improve transportation facilities to them.

And also that it would be of service in the matter of tariff and other legislation in the interests of the mining and smelting industries of the province, and in laying before the local legislature the necessities of these camps with regard to grants for the construction of roads and trails.

He pointed out the large amount of money which had been within the past year expended in Rossland by the B. A. C. companies and the War Eagle and Centre Star companies, and by the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railways in regard to transportation, and the recent determination of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company to increase its hydraulic works to 20,000 horse-power, and immeditealy installing machinery to generate 10,000 horse-power, and the statement of the manager of the power company that 4,000 of this horse-power was in sight before actual construction began. This expenditure plone would amount to about $1,000,000. This was the result of the visit of two of the directors to the camp from Montreal who had seen the great advance made in camp since their visit one year ago.

He also pointed out that within the past few months the Granby smelter had been established at Grand Forks, which is treating over 600 tons of ore a day from the mines in Phoenix and Wellington camps in the Bonneary district; and that two other smelters are now being constructed at Greenwood and wood be in operation early in the new year, and would be capable of treating four or five hundred (500) tons of ore per day. That the B. A. C. smelter at Northport was being increased to 1,500 tons per day, and it would be treating that amount of ore from their mines at Rossland by the first of the year. And further that the Trail smelter was being enlarged so that it would be able to treat in the neighborhood of 1,500 tons per day—the greater portion of which would come from the Rossland camp; and that the management also intended to erect a converter or refinery to its plant for the treatment of matte.

The large production of silver-lead ores in the Slocan, Ainsworth, Lardeau, Lardo-Duncan and East Kootenay also come in for consideration. It therefore seemed proper that some central organization should be established for the purpose of gathering all this data and having it published as widely as possible, and he had no doubt that, when these facts were known to the financial centers, capital would flow in large amounts into this great district of Southern British Columbia.

He stated that he had met with flattering success among the citizens of Rossland in obtaining contributions towards carrying on an Association of this kind.

Various gentlemen present participated in the decision, and it was moved and unanimously carried. "That an association to be known as the Chamber of Mines of southern British Columbia, with the words 'Kootenay and Yale' bracketed in—should be established." And "That a committe of four, with a president, should be appointed to act together for the purpose of communicating with representatives of the mining, smelting and transportation interests, soliciting their service and earnest co-operation in the carrying on of this Chamber of Mines."

Mr. J. B. McArthur was elected president of the chamber; Messrs. C. P. Chamberlain, J. S. C. Fraser, F. W. Rolt and John McKane were appointed the provisional committee.

Bruno Thomas, an engineer representing Vancouver capitalists, was in the city yesterday en route to the Slocan to examine the Great Western group between Kaslo and Sandon, which his syndicate owns outright, and the Two Friends on Springer creek in which they own a half interest. The syndicate acquired the Great Western some years ago, paying a round figure for the property. They spent some $20,000 and shipped a quantity of high grade ore. Work was then suspended and nothing was done for a couple of years. The Two Friends property is now in operation and small shipments are made regularly. Should Mr. Thomas' report be favorable the Great Western will be opened on a good basis and work on the Two Friends proceeded with on a more comprehensive scale.—Nelson Tribune.

THE CHAMBER OF MINES

SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA,

(KOOTENAY AND YALE).

NOTICE.—THE CHAMBER OF MINES wants thoroughly reliable correspondents in every camp in the districts of East and West Kootenay and Yale, to whom reasonable compensation will be paid for their services.

Correspondents will be expected to furnish the Chamber of Mines with all development going on all at the mines, the installation of machinery, shipments of ore and value, and generally such news as will attract attention of capitalists and cause them to investigate and invest.

Applications to be addressed to

CHAMBER OF MINES,

Southern British Columbia,

(Kootenay and Yale)

P. O. Box 57 S. ROSSLAND, B. C.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

Some Silverton people have a "Liars Club."

Rawhiding put in an appearance on Monday last.

Mr. Geo. Levat went on Thursday on a trip to Victoria.

Mr. Trueman has his gallery now open for business.

The Delmonica restaurant is to be raffled for on the 30th.

New Denver is going to have a Christmas tree on Xmas eve.

Mrs. Warner and family removed to Spokane on Friday last.

Mrs. Covington is going to open a fruit store in Slocan City.

The Miners' ball will be opened by a ball next Thursday evening.

Goe. Knowles has moved his jewelry store to the Miners' Union block.

Rawhiding is now in vogue; but the rocks crop up frequently, and impede progress.

Coasting is now a favorite amusement by the kids, and some who are older than the kids.

The frame work of the new Methodist church is up, and the structure will shortly be closed in.

G. W. Grimmett has moved his jewellery stock to his new building, next the Methodist church.

J. W. Mellor, of Victoria, who has several agencies for glass, spent a few days here on business.

Mr. T. J. Barron is going to give an "at-home" to his pupils in the public school in the near future.

A. H. McNeil has withdrawn from the political contest, and John McKane has taken his place in the field.

Thirteen below zero was reported Monday night in some parts of the Slocan; Jack was a busy man.

On Thursday the C. P. R. and K. & S. passenger trains were delayed several hours on account of bad snow storms.

Many people thought Geo. Williamson of telephone fame was invincible; but it is not so, as he is now married to Miss Munro, of Ingersoll, Ont.

Havoc was played with all the boats on Kootenay lake during the late store, and several times the mail service was irregular under the same difficulties.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church, on Thursday evening, gave a social in Crawford's hall, which was well attended. Music and refreshments were the order of the evening.

Marsh Adams, late chief of police at Kaslo, died in the Sisters' hospital at Spokane last week after two or three days' illness. He was well known by all the old-timers all over the Slocan.

Sandon is at length going to have a city hall and public buildings. The structure will cost nearly $4,000, and the contract has been awarded to Folliott & McMillan, who began work yesterday.

Sproat has at length consented to take $1,385 for his lots from the skating rink company, and tenders will be asked for the building shortly. It is so far believed but the skating rink will be built this fall, leaving the curling apartment over for another year.

Lots of the very best children's sleighs—cheap, at Cliffe's bookstore. A fine display of toys will be opened in the new store in a few days. One of the best stocks of wall paper ever opened in any part of Kootenay has arrived, and is now offered to the public.

At a dance at Three Forks Friday night one Brown bit an ear off one Barber. An information for common assault followed. Barber told the Beak that out of regard for Brown's family he did not wish the case pushed and a fine of $28 wound up the case.

J. B. McArthur, of Rossland, was a visitor in Sandon on Friday.

Notice.—There will be a meeting of residents east of Pitts' store to organize a local fire department, at Mr. Vallance's house, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

Mr. A. L. Sifton, of Calgary, and S. S. Taylor, Q. C., of Nelson, will address the electors in the Miners' Union hall, Monday evening, at 7:30, in the interest of Mr. Galliher.

The new city hall will be 40 x 140, two stories and basement. The lock-up will be in the basement; the fire station and city offices on the first floor, and court room, jury room and provincial police office on second floor. The building is to cost $3,198 and the lots $1,500.

MINES AND MINING.

Lavina ore nets $40 a ton in gold and silver.

The Sunset at Whitewater has 16 men at work.

The Red Fox is to commence shipping shortly.

Wm. Tomlinson has 20 men at work on the Speculator.

Mollie Hughes ore is worth 342 ozs. of silver and $7.45 in gold.

The head office of the Chapleau mine has been moved from Slocan to Nelson.

For the week ending Nov. 22nd, the Whitewater mine shipped 239 tons of ore.

By the suit of G. D. McMartin vs. A. D. Williams, Victoria No. 6 claim near Sandon will be sold by the sheriff on the 28th.

Mr. Hughes is giving a great deal of attention to the Trade Dollar these times, which is proving itself a good property.

The Palmita lead is now from ten to twelve feet in width, carrying a large body of high grade galena and carbonates; the latter assaying 194 ounces per ton.

George Gurd is in receipt of encouraging reports from the Kaslo group on the south fork of Carpenter creek, three-quarters of a mile from Cody. He has twelve men at work on the property, and development is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. It is probable that several shipments of ore will be made from the Kaslo during the winter.

Development is being vigorously prosecuted on the property of the Lost Mountain Company, and is showing up in good shape. The company is now engaged in driving a tunnel on the Giant claim, and have encountered a considerable body of clean ore. Development on this group will also be pushed through the winter, as it is said to be showing up very satisfactorily.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair

Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

STILL ANOTHER EXPLOSIVE

SEVERE TESTS THROUGH WHICH MAXIMITE HAS PASSED.

It Successfully Withstands Heat and Shock —It May Replace Lyddite as It Does Not Explode on Impact.

Nowadays governments put forth special efforts to thoroughly investigate the qualities and merits of high explosives, with a view to finding the best bursting charge for shells.

The tests through which a high explosive must pass are very severe. The inventor having an ambition for producing a satisfactory high explosive has a difficult task before him.

In the first place, the compound must be perfectly stable, and to determine this it is submitted to a severe heat test for a period of fifteen minutes. If it fails to stand this test it is condemned at once, and goes no further. If it passes the heat test satisfactorily a quantity is then placed under a falling weight or hammer to test its sensitiveness or its ability to resist shock. This is determined by the height from which it is necessary for the hammer to fall in order to explode the material.

If the explosive proves sufficiently insensitive to indicate that it will stand the impact or shock of penetrating armor plate, it is then tested to determine its explosive power. An armor piercing shell is filled with the material and armed with a very powerful exploder, which is set off by electricity.

The force of the explosive is shown by the number and character of the fragments. Small shells are burst for fragmentation in a steel walled chamber; larger shells are buried in the sand and exploded, the fragments being recovered by sifting the sand.

If the number of fragments indicate a sufficiently high explosive power an armor piercing shell is then filled with the compound and fired through a nickel steel plate, so thick as to almost stop the shell in passing through, leaving just velocity enough to carry it a few feet into a sand butt back of the plate, where it may be dug out and recovered, provided the explosive proves to be sufficiently sensitive to stand the shock of impact and does not explode on the instant of striking the plate. This is a very severe test, and the severest of all.

An explosive which will stand this impact on the plate, where the entire velocity of the projectile is overcome while moving its length through the plate, is proven so sensitive that there can be no danger in its projection from ordinance at any desired velocity. That is to say, there will be no danger of the explosive going off in the gun, because the shock of acceleration in the gun is necessarily very much less than the shock of retardation when the projectile strikes the armor plate.

Experiments with maximite, the most recent invention, have been going on for several months, the results attained with it having been reserved from the public.

It is said to have passed all of the above tests satisfactorily. When it it was subjected to the heat test and no change manifested at the end of fifteen minutes, the required time, the material was allowed to remain under the test for a period of two hours, and there were no signs of decomposition even then.

A 12-inch forged steel armor piercing shell, weighing one thousand pounds and provided with a detonating fuse having electrical connections for firing was filled with maximite. The shell was buried in the sand and exploded. So terrific was the detonation tthat it is estimated the shell was broken into ten thousand fragments.

A 5-inch armor piercing projectile was next filled with maximite and fired through an armor plate, as above described, the projectile being afterward recovered intact. It was found that the shock had in no way affected the explosive. The shell was then armed with a fuse and fired by electricity.

The number and character of the fragments showed that the same force was developed in proportion to the weight of the shell, as in the case of the large 12-inch shell above mentioned, which was exploded in the sand.

The next test was with projectiles filled with maximite fired against a concrete wall, with results which demonstrated that the power of the explosive was superior to that of any other high explosive ever thrown from a gun.

Projectiles loaded with maximite were then fired through a wooden screen, after passing which they exploded, and the fragments went into the sea. The fragmentation was such that the appearance upon the water was similar to that which would be produced by the simultaneous fire of a regiment of musketry.

On this occasion a result was produced hitherto unknown, and which, perhaps, illustrated the violence of the explosive better than anything else. The projectiles at the instant of explosion were probably going at a velocity of about two thousand feet per second. Pieces of the base plug of one of the projectiles were thrown backward with such violence as to not only overcome the forward momentum, but to throw them backward with a velocity estimated to be at least one thousand feet per second.

This shows that a projectile filled with maximite, and exploded in a state of rest, would have its fragments hurled at a velocity of about three thousand feet per second, and that the forward moving fragments when a projectile is exploded in flight will be hurled at a velocity of something like five thousand feet per second.

For the same reason that a large number of small bullets thrown at a high velocity are more effective and deadly than the large, heavy, slow moving bullets formerly employed, a shell filled with such an explosive as maximite it is believed may have an enormous advantage over explosives now in use. The constitution of maximite and the formula for its manufacture are kept a strict secret.

Maximite is so insensitive that a mass of it may be pierced with a white hot rod of iron, or even melted cast iron may be poured upon it without the least danger of explosion. If a quantity of it be piled in a heap upon the ground without confinement it cannot be exploded by the same detonating fuse used to set it off in shells. The material needs to be confined in a strong steel shell before it can be exploded even with the strongest fuse.

Maximite melts at a very low temperature, considerably below that of boiling water. In filling projectiles maximite is melted and poured into them, where, on cooling, it forms a very dense and solid mass.

It has been found by experiments made by the government that although an explosive may be so insensitive that it will safely stand the shock of acceleration in a gun, it may still be dangerous to shoot, owing to the rapid rotation given to the projectile by the rifling of the gun, the rate of rotation being about 7,000 turns a minute as the projectile leaves the muzzle.

The great heat generated by friction between the projectile and the explosive as the projectile turns upon it, is so great as to often set it on fire and cause an explosion. It of course takes time for the contained explosive charge to fully participate in the rotation of the shell, and until it does the shell rotates or turns upon the explosive.

The low fusion point of maximite causes it to melt instantly where it comes in contact with the shell whenever there is any friction set up, thus producing a perfectly frictionless bearing, so that the temperature cannot rise beyond the fusion point of the material.

Another advantage possessed by maximite is that it expands in passing from a liquid to a solid state, exactly in the same manner that water does in freezing. This causes the material to press upon and to adhere strongly to the walls of the shell.

Maximite is the first high explosive satisfactory in other respects which has proven capable of piercing armor plate of a thickness so great as to render it available as a bursting charge for ordinary armor piercing shell, thus enabling the material to be fired through the steel walls of a battle ship to explode inside.

In the recent tests made by the British government upon the old battle ship Belle Isle great havoc was found to have been wrought by the lyddite shells whenever they penetrated through the ship's side at unprotected points, but all such shells which struck upon the armor plate exploded on impact and did practically no damage.

While lyddite is sufficiently insensitive to permit of its being thrown with comparative safety from guns of moderate calibre, it is not safe in guns of the larger calibre. There have been many instances reported from the Transvaal where the lyddite shells exploded prematurely during flight. Such premature explosions are said to be absolutely impossible with maximite.

REMARKABLE ACQUAINTANCE.

A charming story about a robin is told by an English writer. "A few years ago," he says, "I spent the summer at Kew, during which time I had the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with a robin that lived in and about the garden. He perched beside me on the seat which I usually occupied, took crumbs from my hand and often amused me with a song. I was reluctantly compelled to leave, and I did not see him again for two years. When I returned to Kew for another long visit I went back to my old seat in the garden. The robin came to me and recognized me at once. Of that I can have no doubt, because he took crumbs from my hand as fearlessly as before."

TABLOID CAFE IN PARIS.

A restaurant for concentrated food is to be started in Paris by an enterprising French chef. The happy diner will enjoy a menu of tabloids. From the hors d'oeuvres to dessert his entire meal will be presented to him in a few square inches.

HER ORDERS WERE OBEYED.

And I want it to say; "To my husband," in an appropriate place, said the window, in conclusion, to Slab, the gravestone man.

Yessum, said Slab. And the inscription went on; "To My Husband. In an appropriate place."

BLOOD POISONING

FOLLOWS A WOUND IN THE KNEE CAUSED BY A PITCHFORK.

Five Doctors in Consultation Gave the Sufferer but Little Hope of Recovery—How His Life Was Saved.

Brockville Recorder.

Among the old families in the township of Augusta, in the neighboring county of Grenville, there is none better known or more influential, than those that bear the name of Bissell. The Bissells were among the earliest settlers in the township and have ever since taken an active part in all moves to promote its welfare. The subject of their narrative, Mr. Silas Bissell, is one of the younger members of the family, who some years ago left Canada to make his home in the state of Nebraska. He has passed through an experience almost unique, and considers that he is fortunate in being alive to tell the tale.

The story as told in Mr. Bissell's own words, is as follows:—"In the autumn of 1898 I sustained a serious injury through having the tines of a pitchfork penetrate my left knee. The wound apparently healed, but I did not enjoy the same health I had previous to the accident, and it was but a short time before I was compelled to take to my bed on account of excruciating pains in my limbs and stiffness in my joints. A doctor was called in, and he lanced the knee three times, and then told me the trouble was blood poisoning. He treated me for some time, but I steadily grew worse, and finally five physicians were called in for consultation. My entire system seemed to be affected, and the doctors said the trouble had reached one of my lungs, and that they could hold out but little hope of my recovery. After remaining in bed for eleven weeks, I decided that I would return to my old home in Canada. I was so much run down, and so weak that it was a question whether I would live to reach there, but I was nevertheless determined to make an effort to do so. After a long journey under those most trying circumstances, I reached my old home. I was so used up, and presented such an emaciated appearance that my friends had no thought that I would recover. I continued to drag along in this condition for several months, when one day a cousin asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was willing to try any medicine that was likely to cure me, and I sent for a supply of the pills. After I had been using the pills for about three weeks I felt an improvement in my condition. From that time I gradually grew better, new blood seemed coursing through my veins, the stiffness in my joints disappeared, and the agonizing pains which had so long tortured me vanished. I took in all ten or twelve boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe they saved my life, for when I returned to Canada, I had no hope of recovery.'

Mr. Bissell has since returned to his old home at Lincoln, Neb., but the statements made above can be vouched for by any of his friends in this section, and by all of the neighbors in the vicinity of his old home.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such apparently hopeless cases as Mr. Bissell's because they make new, rich, red blood, and thus reach the root of the trouble. These pills are the only medicine offered the public that can show a record of such marvellous cures after doctors had failed. If you are at all unwell, this medicine will restore you to health, but be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box.

All Japan teas are colored.

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA
is pure and uncolored.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Bessie—Harry tells me all he knows. Flo—Indeed! Isn't the silence dreadfully oppressive?

Wigwag—What do you newspaper fellows mean by yellow journalism? Scribbler—Well, a yellow journal is one that's printed in black and white, and yet when it's read it makes you feel blue.

Muggins—Bjones is a most extraordinary fellow. He won a hat on the last general elections. Buggins—What is remarkable about that? Muggins—Why, bless my soul, he got it!

Sillicus—The Bible tells us to love our enemies. Cynicus—We do. Most of us are our own worst enemies.

Hoax—Bjones is a regular fire-eater, isn't he? Joax—Yes; I believe he does patronize a light lunch cafe.

Tourist—What is that frightful racket here all day long? That is the cow bells. Ah, how poetic!

What makes you work so hard when the boss is away? I'm absent-minded and I might forget myself when he gets back.

Tom—Flies never annoy a sleeping man. Dick—What nonsense! Why, I—Tom—The man wakes up and is annoyed.

Mrs. Church—Your name is not spelled right on this list. Mrs. Gotham—What's the matter with it? Why, Lillie is spelled with only one l. Oh, well, my husband, wrote that. It's nothing new for him to forget one of my letters.

A colored citizen gave a justice of the peace a big, fat 'possum as a wedding fee. Meeting him a year after his marriage, the justice said: Well, Jim, how do you like married life? Well, suh, was the reply, all I kin say is—I wish I'd eat dat 'possum.

Mike, opening his pay envelope,—Faith, that's the stingiest man I ever worked for. Pat—Phwat's the matther wid ye; didn't ye git as much as ye ixpicted? Mike—Yis, but I was countin' on gittin' more than I ixpicted.

My eyes are no longer like stars to you, I supose? she exclaimed during a heated conversation with her presumed lord and master. Well, suppose you go away about a hundred million miles, and I'll take a look at them, and decide, suggested the cruel, unfeeling man.

First Beggar—Why didn't you tackle that lady? She might have given you something. Second Beggar—I let her go because I understand my business better than you. I never ask a woman for anything when she is alone, but when two women are together you can get money from both, because each one is afraid the other will think her stingy if she refuses. This profession has to be studied just like any other, if you expect to make a success of it. See?

PLAYING A DEEP GAME.

"Say, mamma," said four-year-old Tommy, "let's play I'm an awful-looking old tramp. I'll come around to the back door and ask for a piece of pie and you get scared and give it to me."

Vaneglory—I hope Swainston said nothing about me the other night, old chap? Cecil Swerve—Not a word, old man. In fact, we had quite an interesting little chat.

THE UMBRELLA'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

As a study the umbrella is deeply interesting. It has its place in history, mythology and religion. In the sculptured remains of Nineveh and Egypt there are representations of kings, and occasionally of lesser potentates, riding in state or going in procession with umbrellas over their heads. This would seem as if in those early days umbrellas were more a mark of distinction than for either use or ornamental purposes. And indeed many of the writers persuade us that this is so. It has been quite solemnly averred that the very first suggestion of the umbrella was in the humble mushroom and toadstool, and to this day the Parisians call the erections set up in the Bois de Boulogne as shelters for their pedestrians "champignons."

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR DAUGHTERS.

Teach them self-reliance.
Teach them to make bread.
Teach them to make shirts.
Teach them to foot up store bills.
Teach them how to cook a good meal.
Teach them to wear, thick, warm shoes.
Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.
Teach them how to make their own dresses.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy."

Nerviline is a joy also. No remedy in the world equals it. Neuralgia and rheumatism are relieved almost instantly and minor aches and pains are cured by a single application. Nerviline is sure to cure.

James, dear, said Mrs. Northside, what sort of a ring is it that prize fighters battle in? An engagement ring, my dear, replied Mr. Northside.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

Ladies of Canada—Sisters;

Great Britain takes nearly all the exported produce of Canada. English, Scotch and Irish boys produce the teas of Ceylon and India.

Canada consumes 11,000,000 pounds of colored and doctored Japan Green teas. Green tea of pure natural green leaf, are being introduced from Ceylon and India. They are now on sale with all live grocers.

Statesmen see obstacles to preferential trade within the empire. You ladies can sweep aside all obstruction.

Bring patriotic sentiment on your breakfast table. Your grocer will get these pure teas if you only insist.

The Salada Tea Company have placed them in hundreds of stores.

Many other leading firms have shipments coming. Only laggards await the jumping of the cat.

Colonist.

You say your son is a professional man. Yes, But you also said he follows football. Do you mean he's a professional player? Not at all. He's a surgeon.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

Gracious, little boy! You're not going to kill the dear little birds—are you? No, dear lady, I'm merely going ter fire off several salutes in dere honor. Dat's all.

Policies May Change, Opinions May Change, but one thing that never changes, that is the quality of

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA, it always remains the best.
In Lead Packets 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

APPLES.

Poultry, Butter, Eggs and other Produce.
If you have any correspond with us. We want 100 CARLOADS to supply our trade.
The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

HE WAS FRESH.

Have you any nice fresh eggs to-day?" asked the woman with business-like ways.

"Madam," answered the man, who has just started in the grocery business, "permit me to remind you that nice eggs are necessarily fresh and fresh eggs are always nice. Moreover, if I have any, I have them to-day. My possession of eggs yesterday or to-morrow does not in the slightest degree effect the situation. Therefore, time being precious to a business man, I will simply content myself with replying that I have nice eggs."

A bald-headed man appreciates the gift of a pocket comb so much that he can't be induced to part with it.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F.J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Going to learn to play the cornet, eh? Do you think your wind is good enough? Oh, I can blow the instrument all right. Yes, but I mean do you think you could outrun any prr-suer?

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."

Tibbs, I never hear you make any fun of your wife's cooking. Well, no; you see she belongs to so many cooking clubs that I do a good deal of the home cooking myself.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

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

The man behind the gun has had his day;
Another hero comes who knocks him flat,
You'll find him meek and patient at the play—
He is the man behind the woman's hat.

LAW MILLS, MILLS & HALES, Barristers, etc. Removed to Wesley Buildings, Richmond St. W., Toronto.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary, and Church Ornaments. Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

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CALVERT'S

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FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
Laundry, Wood, Clothes, Ironing, Sealing Preserves.
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THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited.
Sam'l Rogers, Prest., Toronto
Ask your dealer for it.

"All coons look alike to me!"
So do most teas, but none taste like
Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1900.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

What effect "the swapping of horses crossing the stream" will have on the Conservative interests in the election on Dec. 6th it is very hard to say. From what we can learn John McKane, who has jumped into Mr. McNeill's vacated shoes, is quite as good a man as McNeill, and at least as well known. He is not a lawyer, but a mining man, which may be to his advantage; the shortness of time on his hands is a drawback. In all these matters, however, when the candidate is a fair, average man, there is but one thing that should command thee lectors' attention; that is has the Laurier government carried out its opposition pledges and given the country good government? The fact the government has carried the country, and the Conservative candidate must stand in opposition, should count for nothing. Voting for Mr. Galliher simply means endorsing the government, and voting for McKane, whether he is in opposition or not, is expressing your dissapproval of the government. This is all there is to it, and is the view that all sensible electors should take of the matter?

In opposition Laurier promised lower taxation, and today our taxation is nearly 25 per cent. higher than it was when he took office, by the country collecting 25 per cent. more revenue. Our debt is increasing, as it is bound to increase under any progressive government; but in opposition Laurier said he would reduce it. In this he deceived the people. It is a violated pledge, and people of Yale-Cariboo should express their opinion of broken pledges. We might go on and onumerate a dozen broken pledges, equally g aring. The electors should bear all these matters in mind when they go to vote on Dec. 6th.

It would be well if our incoming council would take some steps to have a proper assessment of the city the coming year. Where titles are so unsatisfactory there are, of course, but few sales; and consequently but little to establish cash value from transfers. Under such circumstances, rentals should be made the basis of assessment. If one man asks $12 per year, per foot, for lots, and another asks but $7, these figures should be made the basis of assessment, and no owner could object as he himself established the value. To a practised eye, the value of improvements is easily reached, and that of realty can be reached as well this way, as through any other channel.

THE Banks of Eastern Canada are opposing a mint in British Columbia, and the explanation is easily seen. Bank bills are simply I. O. U's. of the institutions—they are not money. Coin alone is money. The Banks well know the more coin is put in circulation, the more the circulation of their I. O. U's. is restricted, and as a consequence, selfishness is the cause of their position.

IT is now conceded the election laws compel voters in the coming Yale-Kootenay contest to vote in the provincial electoral district in which they reside. That is, for instance, a man registered in the Slocan can vote in the Slocan only. Electors should bear this in mind.

LICENSE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 192.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Condee Claims, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the egislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of capital of the Company is £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at New Denver, and Wm Henry Sandiford, Mining Engineer, whose address is New Denver aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 14th day of September, one thousand nine hundred.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:—

(a.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and work any lands, mines, mining or mineral claims, mining rights, grants, concessions, leases, easements, or interests in lands, waters, mines, minerals, mining or mineral claims, mining rights and other hereditaments in British Columbia or elsewhere and any property, real or personal, movable or immovable, for purposes incidental thereto, or to any other objects of the Company:

(b.) To prospect and search for, get, win, work and raise, either within the area aforesaid, or elsewhere, copper or other ores, metals, minerals or substances, and to carry on the business of miners, millers, smelters, and workers of any processes in the production, reduction and making merchantable of ores, minerals, metals, metallic products, suppliers of water, merchants and manufacturers and workers of any minerals, metals, articles, and things used in connection with mining, milling, smelting, and other processes aforesaid, or any of them:

(c.) To search for mines and minerals, and to acquire and grant licenses and other rights and privileges for the purposes of, or in respect of, the search for or winning and getting of copper or other ores, metals or minerals:

(d.) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, live or dead stock, or any easements, rights, privileges or concessions, or any interest therein, necessary or convenient for the Company's business, or for developing or utilizing any of the Company's property, and to explore, work and develop the same:

(e.) To acquire, erect, construct, or hire and maintain and work, any buildings, plant, engines, machinery, fixtures, mills, roads, railways, tramways, canals, creeks, shafts, ditches, or other works which may be necessary or advisable for the purposes of the Company, whether on land of the Company or not:

(f.) To undertake and carry into effect all such financial, commercial, trading, or other operations or business in connection with the objects of the Company as the Company may think fit:

(g.) To acquire any inventions capable of being used for any purpose connected with any of the businesses or operations of the Company, or the license or right to use the same, and to acquire or cause to be applied for and obtained, any letters patent or concessions or privileges of an analogous character, whether British or foreign, in respect of any such inventions, and to grant and issue licenses for the use of any such invention or inventions, upon such terms and conditions as may be considered expedient:

(h.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to the objects of this Company, or to acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, properties and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of this Company:

(i.) To pay for any property or business purchased or otherwise acquired in shares (to be treated as either wholly or partly paid up), or debentures or debenture stock of the Company, or in money, or partly in shares or debentures or debenture stock, and partly in money; and to accept in payment for any part or for the whole of the property of the Company, sold or otherwise disposed of, shares, bonds or debentures or any other company or companies:

(j.) To improve, manage, develop, let or sell, or otherwise dispose of, charge or deal with, in any manner whatsoever, all or any part or parts of the property of the Company, or any rights or easements in or over the same:

(k.) To acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold and sell, or otherwise dispose of, shares, stock, debentures, or debenture stock, or any interest in the revenues or profits of any company, corporation, partnership, or person carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and, upon any return of capital, distribution of assets, or division of profits, to distribute such shares, stock, debentures, or debenture stock among the members of this Company in kind:

(l.) To borrow or raise money for the purposes of the Company, and to execute and issue bonds or debentures, or debenture stock, to bearer or otherwise, mortgages and other instruments for securing the repayment thereof, or for any other purpose, with or without charge upon all or any of the property of the Company or its uncalled capital, and upon such terms as to priority or otherwise as the Company shall think fit:

(m.) To establish or promote, or concur in establishing or promoting, any other company whose object shall include the acquisition and taking over of all or any part of the property, assets or liabilities of this Company, or shall be in any manner calculated to enhance, either directly or indirectly, the interests of the Company, and to acquire and hold shares, stock, or securities of, or guarantee the payment of any securities issued by, or any other obligations of any such company:

(n.) To lend, invest, and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such securities, or without security, and in such manner as from time to time may be determined:

(o.) To make, accept, indorse, and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other negotiable instruments:

(p.) To apply for, obtain, accept, adopt, and carry into effect, any Acts of Parliament, provisional orders, concessions, contracts, grants, decrees, powers or privileges, which may be deemed necessary or desirable for facilitating the objects, or any of the objects of the Company:

(q.) To procure the Company to be registered, or incorporated, or otherwise domiciled, represented, or recognised in British Columbia, or in any other place where it may be necessary or expedient so to do:

(r.) To hold in the names of others any property which the Company is authorised to acquire, and to carry on or to do any of the businesses and acts and things aforesaid, either as principal or agent, and either by the agency of or as agents or trustees for others:

(s.) To pay all expenses of and incident to the formation of the Company, and to remunerate and make donations (by cash or other assets or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares, or in any other manner) to any person or persons for services rendered or to be rendered, in introducing any property or business to the Company, or in placing or assisting to place any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company, or for any other reason which the Company may think proper:

(t.) To execute and do generally all such other things as the Company may at any time consider conducive to the carrying out or attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Judge Lilly Back from Victoria.

Judge Lilly went out to Victoria last week to see how he could extract money out of the provincial treasury in the interest of the city, for city hall and flume purposes, that will call for $8,000 to $9,000.

As Mr. Wells was the only minister at home, but little could be assured though much was promised. The government feel they get much revenue from here and should treat the locality liberally. The council are buying a piece of ground from J. M. Harris, near the Methodist church, and will proceed with a hall shortly. When extending the flume, the council ought not to floor it, tailings coming down will make an excellent floor, and one that cannot be damaged by rocks coming down.

NURSING MOTHERS

want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, almost without exception. So before they get to be mothers, eating for two is no small tax, continued for months.

The emulsion not only is food itself; it gives strength for digesting usual food.

If the milk is scanty or poor, the emulsion increases supply and enriches quality.

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

Oxford Stoves are the Best Heaters.

If you want a fuel-saver, purchase one of our Oxford Stoves or Ranges, which will burn either wood or coal. We have a nice assortment for sale cheap. Call and see them.

HARRY NASH.

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Civil Engineer, Architect, Etc.
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The Denver House
Headquarters for Travelling Men and Miners.
The Table is first class.
The Bar is always stocked by the best imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
The Rooms are all that can be desired for comfort.
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy
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All goods marked in plain figures—strictly one price. Carriage charges paid by us and money refunded if you desire it.

Our handsomely illustrated catalogue sent free.

RYRIE BROS.,
Yonge and Adelaide Sts.,
DIAMOND HALL, TORONTO.
Established 1854.

Christ in the Temple.

One of the most touching incidents in the life of Christ was the scene in the Temple, where, as a boy of twelve, he was found in deep discussion with the chief priests and sages of the Jewish faith. It is a subject which has ever appealed to the painter and poet, and few episodes in the career of our Saviour has been more reverently depicted by the pen and pencil.

The greatest of all pictures in which the child Jesus is shown in the Temple in disputation with Rabbis, was painted by Hoffman, the German master. The coloring of this painting was superb; and the drawing of the faces of the principals wonderful. This is particularly true of the face of Jesus—the countenance is full of boyish beauty, interfused with a high and holy intelligence. No more beautiful conception of the face and figure of the Master has ever been placed on canvas. Around him are shown the Rabbis, grave and thoughtful men, whose astonishment at the wisdom of the youth is strikingly depicted.

The painting, "Christ in the Temple," has been accurately produced in the most delicate colors in keeping with the subject. It is in size 17 x 24 inches, and is a beautiful study for every Christian home.

Our readers will be interested in knowing that the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, have secured the right of this famous picture for their subscribers this year.

They have also another interesting picture entitled "HOME FROM THE WAR," representing the happy return of one of our Canadian soldiers from South Africa. It is a splendid souvenir of the late war, and appeals at once to every Canadian. It has been specially painted for the Family Herald and Weekly Star and will be sent along with the picture, "Christ in the Temple," to every Family Herald subscriber new or renewal.

An interesting and descriptive pamphlet will be sent free to any of our readers sending a request for it by postal card to the Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal.

Science and Mining.

Spodumene is a mineral mined near Custer, South Dakota, and is used as a source of lithium carbonate. It is worth about $25 per ton on board tha cars at the mine ready for railway shipment.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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Head Office—Nelson, B.C.
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Misses M. & A. McKinnon

Have Now
Reopened Their

Millinery

Business in their own new building, across the street from the new Reco hotel.

Their stock will be found quite complete, and it embraces all the requirements for ladies and children. Call and see.

CHAS. LAMBERT

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

SANDON, B. C.

Plans and estimates furnished. Office and shop near A. Crawford's blacksmith shop.

Dimension and Dressed Lumber always on hand.
Sash, Doors, Moulding, Turnings, &c., at prices to suit the times.
Doors (five Pannels), first quality, $1.75 and up; Sash Glass, $1.75 and up.
Joiners Supplies at the right price.
Call and inspect stock---all No. 1.

Alta Lodge, No. 29.

A. F. AND A. M.

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

THOS. BROWN, Sec'y.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Galena Fraction Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Galena mountain, adjoining the Galena and Saddle Mineral Claims.

Take notice that I, P. M. Hayes, F. M. C. n 26378, acting for myself as to one-half, and as agent for F. H. Wilson, F. M. C. n 38127, as to one-quarter, and T. B. May, F. M. C. n 38126, as to one-quarter, undivided interests, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 5th day of October, 1900.

150 Barrels

..Choice.. Ontario Apples!

Just Arrived.

Northern Spys, Bell Flowers, Russets, Greenings, Baldwins, Spitz and Ben Davis. Call and see them, they are all right in quality and price, at

H. Giegerich's.

Change of Business...

LOGAN & PHILIPS

Will continue the tailoring business lately carried on by Armstrong & Co. All fits and workmanship will be guaranteed.

THE WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

LIMITED.

MINING MACHINERY

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

CANADA.

Fountain Pens

A Splendid Assortment

AT CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

Everybody eats fruits and vegetables when they can get them fresh and cheap. We have two carloads on hand and more to arrive shortly. You need not go without a good winter's supply when you can purchase them from us at almost the growers' prices. We will be able to supply everybody's needs.

Cody Avenue. JALLAND BROS.

About the House.

TO CLEAN JARS.

Sweetmeat jars or bottles may be cleaned without scraping them by pouring in the jars hot water and a teaspoonful or two of pearlash. The contents which remain sticking to the sides and bottom of the jar will be disengaged by the pearlash and float loose in the water.

Wash kettles the same way, or other vessels which you wish to purify or clear from grease. Strong lye poured off clear from good hickory ashes will answer nearly as well for the same purpose, and for kegs, buckets and other large cooking utensils, lye from wood ashes may always be used. A convenient method of cleansing a jar, bucket, tub or barrel is to place a small quantity of lime on the bottom, and then shaking it with hot water in which as much salt has been dissolved as it will take up. It will purify it like a charm. Cover vessel to keep steam in.

A housekeeper writes; "Having some stone jars in which lard had been pickled until they became unfit for ues, I made them perfectly sweet by packing them full of fresh earth and letting it remain two or three weeks. This is an experiment with me, and I suspect it would be equally effective in any case of foul earthen or stoneware."

TEA CAKE.

Break up half an ounce of fresh compressed yeast and put it into a basin with just sufficient tepid milk to cover it, and when the yeast is thoroughly softened beat it to a paste. Put a quarter of a pint of milk into a saucepan with one ounce of sugar, and when the milk is quite warm stir it gradually into the yeast. Put one tablespoonful of flour into a medium sized mixing basin and pour in very slowly the milk and yeast, stirring the flour all the time with a wooden spoon so that the mixture may be smooth; cover the basin with a cloth and place it on the fender. The mixture will take some time to rise, but it must be carefully watched, and when it has risen well it will "fall." As soon as this takes place add by degrees half a pound of fine flour, less the tablespoonful already used, stirring it in with the hand, and then work it up to a smooth, soft dough and set it to rise as before in the basin covered with a cloth.

When the dough is nearly double the original size, put it into a round tin which has been well buttered and dusted with flour. Prick the top with a fork and let it rise for a third time. When risen thoroughly bake the tea cake in a well heated oven until it is nicely browned; then turn it out of the tin on to a flat tin which has been warmed and brush the top over with a sirup made by dissolving some powdered sugar in milk.

Put the cake back into the oven to finish baking and to set the glaze, and when it is ready let it cool on a sieve before it is put away. If the above recipe is successfully carried out, the tea cake will have just the same appearance as a baker's tea cake, and it should be cut into slices and toasted and buttered. It is well to remember that some flour absorbs more moisture than others; therefore a certain amount of discretion is necessary when mixing the dough, which on no account should be stiff, and, therefore, it may be found advisable to use rather less than half a pound of flour.

TO MEND BROKEN DISHES.

As soon as a plate gets cracked part way across, crack it the rest of the way. Don't wash it after breaking, but cement it at once. Pie or baking plates that have been used, even a few times after being cracked cannot be as successfully mended as those freshly broken, for cementing materials will not adhere to greasy surfaces with much tenacity.

HEALTH HINTS.

Rule 1. Pure air for breathing is the first rule for the prevention of consumption.

Rule 2. Active exercise, outdoor as much as possible, is also essential;

Rule 3. Uniform climate is also important.

Rule 4. The dress should sustain uniform warmth.

Rule 5. The hours of rest should be carefully regulated.

Rule 6 Outdoor occupation is preventive.

Rule 7. Amusements should favor muscular development and sustain healthy respiration.

Rule 8.—Cleanliness in the broadest sense is of special moment.

Rule 9.—Every precaution should be taken to avoid colds.

Rule 10. The diet of consumptive people should be ample, with full proportion of the respiratory foods.

EATING TOO FAST.

Eating too fast generally involves eating too much—more than is needed for the support and nutrition of the body—the organs of taste, which are our guides in this matter, not being allowed sufficient voice or time to take cognizance of the presence of food ere it is pushed past them into the recesses of the stomach. They do not, therefore, have opportunity to represent the real needs of the system, and hence allow the crowding of the stomach. Thirty minutes should be spent at each meal—and spent, too, in chewing the food a good portion of the time, and not in continued putting in and swallowing, but in a pleasant chat and laugh, instead of a continuance of the intense nervous pressure of the office or library. If you spend 30 minutes in this way at your meals you may rest assured you will not eat too much, and that what you eat will be in the best condition for appropriating to the needs of your system.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE.

The 28th of August was the 50th anniversary of the first submarine cable. In 1850, upon this date, the first message was transmitted between France and England by the short section of cable laid between Dover and Cape Grisnez. The promoter of the first submarine cable was Jacob Brett, who had obtained the concession in 1846, from, King Louis Philippe. This was confirmed in 1850 and the project was carried out in three months, the constructor being the engineer Charlton Wollaston. The first cable was, however, of short duration, as the next year a Boulogne fisherman brought up a part of the cable with his nets and cut it, thinking that it was a sea-serpent. The French Government then gave a new concession, and as the new submarine telegraphy had now convinced the skeptics, a company was formed in 1851 which laid a new cable; this was subsequently purchased by the English government. The first cable had a length of 25 nautical miles. The wire was the thickness of the little finger and weighed 440 pounds per mile; a series of lead weights attached every sixteenth of a mile held it in suspension at a maximum depth of 60 yards befow the surface. The Birmingham factory which supplied the cable could only deliver the wire in sections of 200 yards, this being in marked contrast with the 200-mile lengths which are produced today. The transatlantic cable was laid at a later date.

ARMY BOOTS FROM SPAIN.

The question of providing a new marching boot for the army is engaging the attention of the war office, and an important announcement may be made on this subject before long.

In forced marches in hot weather the head and feet suffer most, and of the two the cases of exhaustion arising from inappropriate covering for the feet are ten times more numerous than those arising from inappropriate covering for the head.

The boot or shoe which, while affording sufficient covering to the feet, is lightest, airiest, and most elastic is necessarily the most suitable for long marches. The alparagata of the Spanish soldiers and peasantry, though by no means a handsome or fashionable article, is believed to be by far and away the most serviceable in a hot, dry country.

The soles of the alparagatas are made of thick elastic cord, resembling lamp wicks sewn tightly together, and while affording as much protection as leather, are as pliable as India rubber. The tops are made of canvas, and the whole is so light that a pair could be carried without inconvenience in a side pocket of the tunic.

Some time ago, while making a walking tour through Spain, a foreign attache joined himself through the courtesy of the colonel to a Spanish infantry regiment at that time engaged in a series of forced marches. Though a fairly seasoned pedestrian, he found it impossible to keep up the pace of the Spanish soldiers, and was about to relinquish the enterprise when the colonel loaned him a pair of marching shoes, with the result that he was able without difficulty to accompany the troops for seven consecutive days at an average of thirty miles a day.

The German war office about the same time sent two emissaries from Berlin to try the boots. Every morning before day-break they were out among the hills, one wearing alparagatas and the other ordinary army boots. Their report was so satisfactory that large quantities of alparagatas have been purchased by Germany.

Spanish military men declare that the difference between ordinary walking boots and alparagatas represents at least six miles a day.

The cost is about 1s 6d a pair. Lord Wolseley, it is understood, is having a report prepared on the subject. In a hot country the utility of alparagatas is undoubted, and had the war office possessed large supplies at the time of the Soudan and Transvaal campaigns the troops might have been saved much suffering and inconvenience.

It is not likely that any of these boots can be obtained in time for the operations in China, but they would be useful there.

AN HONORABLE MEDICINE

That Appeals to the Best Judgment of the Best People and Gets Right Down at the Cause of Disease is

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Why is it that in nearly every home in the land you find some of Dr. Chase's family remedies? Why is it that Dr. Chase is honored and esteemed as a true physician of undoubted skill? Why is it that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are kept in the family medicine chest as indispensable for everyday ills which arise from constipation and sluggish action of the liver and kidneys?

It is because Dr. Chase's remedies are all honorable medicines. Medicines that have been tried in the severest cases and proven to be of most unusual value. They are immensely successful, because everybody has learned to have confidence in them and confidence in their discoverer. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have for nearly a quarter of a century taken the lead as the greatest seller which medicine dealers handle, and this enormous sale is entirely due to the downright merit which they possess. They cure when others fail.

It is when there is a bitter taste in the mouth, heaviness about the stomach, headaches, pains in the shoulders and limbs, and depressed, languid feelings, that people turn to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Torpid liver, inactive kidneys and irregular bowels are the cause of at least seven tenths of human ills. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills invigorate these organs as no other preparation was ever known to do; and what is best of all they not merely afford relief but strike deeper and make thorough and lasting cures.

Mr. Walter Booth, Consecon, Prince Edward County, Ont., states: "I was troubled for some years with kidney and liver disease and pains in my back, and my stomach was so bad I could not eat hearty food and had difficulty in keeping any food in my stomach, I was so nervous that I could scarcely take a drink of water without spilling much of it, my hand trembled so, and I had lost flesh until my weight fell from 155 to 138 pounds.

"Hearing of a similar case that was cured by Dr. Chase's Remedies, I commenced by taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, six boxes of which entirely cured my kidney and liver troubles. I then began Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for my nervousness. It strengthened my stomach and whole system, and I gained in flesh. I cannot speak in terms of too great praise for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food, for besides curing me they did my father, who is an old man, a great deal of good. I have every confidence in recommending these remedies."

Mr. J. J. Ward, J. P., certifies that he knows Mr. Walter Booth, and that this statement of his cure is perfectly correct."

The chances are that your neighbors have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Ask them. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

Rheumatism..

is Uric Acid in the blood. Unhealthy kidneys are the cause of the acid being there. If the kidneys acted as they should they would strain the Uric Acid out of the system and rheumatism wouldn't occur. Rheumatism is a Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills have made a great part of their reputation curing Rheumatism. So get at the *cause* of those fearful shooting pains and stiff, aching joints. There is but one sure way—

Dodd's Kidney Pills

East Kootenay Statistics.

The ore shipments from Kimberly were not quite so large last month, owing to the inability of the Sullivan mines to get ore to the railway. The North Star shipments were about the same as for the previous month. The total for the month was 2,415 tons.

The total shipment from the St. Eugene Consolidated for the month of October was 3,067 tons, breaking all previous records, and distancing for the month any silver-lead mines in the Couer d'Alenes.

The lumber shipments for the month of October fell off slightly, owing to one of the mills being shut down for repairs. The total was 43 cars.

W. S. Keay, collector of customs for the outport of Cranbrook, furnishes the following figures on collections for the month ending October 31: Value of goods imported, duitable, $8,342; free, $2,345: total $10.667. Duty collected, $2,055.70; Inland Revenue collections, $1,009.93.

From White Horse.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 21.—F. L. Albright, a mining man from White Horse, Yukon Territory, in an interview regarding the copper mines near there said: "I think our copper mines will surprise the world. The ore is very rich, and there seems to be no end of it. The belt so far discovered is about 14 miles long by two miles wide, and equally rich ore is found in all parts of the belt. Assays have been made as high as 72 per cent. copper, about $20 in gold, and 14 to 15 ounces in silver. A few mines will ship ore this winter. The Copper King and War Eagle have already several carloads which they will ship as soon as the snow is in shape for sleighing. I don't think a mining camp ever had a brighter outlook than White Horse."

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A Big Reduction in all Groceries for Cash.

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A NEW DEPARTURE.

In addition to our made-to-order department, which will always be kept up to the pink of perfection, we have put in a fine assortment of all

Miners' Clothing
Gents' Furnishings

Our Boots and Shoes, Underclothing, and, in fact, all supplies—just what's wanted in the camp. Call and inspect them.

J. R. CAMERON.

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To Build!

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THE EXPERT PAPERHANGER

Who will give you close figures on Painting, Paperhanging and Signs. We are quick at the busines—up-to-date mechanics in every way.

R. H. Trueman
Photographer...

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Studio, opposite C.P.R. depot.

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Try Lethbridge Coal, then you will have the best and cheapest. This coal will make the hottest and brightest fires, besides it is earily handled, as it is very clean. We have it for all kinds of grates

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The Big Line Fence.

He sat down heavily in the farthest corner of the room, his grey head bowed, his hard, toil-worn, hands hanging at his side. He was a strong man, well preserved for his age, but the droop of his figure, and the aged look in his face, seemed as those of a man who had received his death-blow. His sister could bear the silence no longer.

"Andrew, where's Bob? Is anything wrong with him?" she asked desperately.

The old man glared at her from beneath his fierce, grey brows for a moment and gave a harsh, mirthless laugh.

"Yes, Euphemia, there's something wrong with Bob. So much wrong that him an' me can't live in one house no longer. He's goin' to leave this place to-night." And he arose and strode out to the barn.

Miss Euphemia could never realize how she lived through the next few weeks. She had a vague recollection of her boy's good-bye, with his strong arms around her, of her visitor's sympathetic farewell, of the summer waning with ripening grain, and the apples falling in the orchard. But she seemed to realize nothing, except the one bitter fact that Bob was gone, she knew not where. Her brother's former manner of gruff kindness had changed; he was silent and morose and now that Mrs. Hume had returned to her western home, she had no one to whom she could open her heart. She was thinking her sad, lonely thoughts one chilly autumn day as she was returning from the corner store with her basket of groceries, brooding over her sorrow, and cherishing a growing feeling of resentment towards the girl who had been the cause, however innocent, of the havoc in their home. She passed the bridge where the big line fence came down to the road. The little stream was swollen by the autumn rains and tore through the valley, dashing down to meet the angry waters of Lake Huron that rushed up with a sullen roar. The bare branches of the willows at the spring moaned and swayed, the fields were brown and dreary, all nature seemed in accord with Miss Euphemia's feelings. She stood for a moment in the shelter of a clump of cedars, gazing down into the boiling waters. A step behind broke her reverie and she turned; Maggie Martin was standing beside her, her golden hair tossed by the wind, her blue eyes full of pleading. She stood for a moment with such a look of shyness and apology that Miss Euphemia's resentment suddenly disappeared.

"Miss Anderson—I—I saw you go down to the store and I've been watchin' for you to come back."

She paused, panting as though out of breath, and nervously twisting the fringe of her shawl.

"I thought you'd like to know I—I saw him," she added in a whisper, her eyes filling with tears.

Miss Anderson dropped her basket regardless of the new glass sugar-bowl in the bottom and seized the girl.

"Bobby? Not my Bob! Where? When?"

"Here; last night. He came just for a minute to say good-bye. He's—he's—Oh, Miss Anderson, Miss Anderson, he's going to South Africa with the soldiers!"

It all happened in a moment. Their common love and sorrow broke down all barriers between the two women, and the next moment they were sobbing out their grief in each other's arms.

"Oh, it's all my fault. It's all my fault!" moaned the girl.

"No, no, child!" sobbed the elder woman, rocking Maggie in her arms as if she had been a baby. "You mustn't say that, now. You mustn't! He was always that set on soldierin' maybe he'd 'a' gone anyhow, like as not. Oh Bobby, Bobby, my boy, to go away like that and never so much as good-bye to the old auntie that loved you like a mother!"

"It wasn't his fault," cried Maggie, raising her head, womanlike, swift to resent a word against her lover.

"He watched and watched for you, Miss Anderson, and when he couldn't see you he told me to say good-bye to you. He said he'd never, never forget you, and you were to think about him sometimes."

"Think about him! As if I ever did anything else, morning, noon or night! Why child, he was my baby. They can talk away as they like about mother-love; I never knew what it was, but it just can't be up to the feelin' you have for a bit of an orphan thing that's put into your arms, and it's mother dyin' before your eyes, an' askin' you to be good to it. Maria, poor soul, couldn't a' thought more o' him. She just couldn't. And now his father's gone an' driven him out of the country with his spite and his quarrels. Oh, dear, oh, dear!"

"He said," whispered the girl, with a timid glance. "He said he hoped we'd be good friends."

Miss Anderson squeezed the little hand. "So we will, deary child, so we will. I suppose though, you wouldn't dast to come and see me, even if I dast to ask you?"

Maggie shook her head and her eyes filled again. "Father wouldn't hear of it. He'd be dreadful mad if he knew I'd met you to-day. He's—he's been kind of—of different since he knew about Bob," she added in a whisper, fearing in her loyalty to her stern parent, that she might disclose too much.

Miss Euphemia looked at the girl with a new feeling. So the poor child was in disfavor at home as well as Bob, and all on Bob's account. She turned comforter at once. "Poor little soul!" "Never mind child, please God he'll spare Bob to come back, and you and him 'll get married yet, in spite of all the Andersons and Martins that ever cumbered the earth."

They parted with promises to meet again, and Miss Euphemia climbed the fence and took the path across the fields towards home. Somehow, in spite of the sad news her heart was lighter. The knowledge of Bob's fate though hard, was better than harrassing uncertainty. Besides, she had found a sympathetic companion, a necessity to Miss Euphemia's tender soul. The sky was blue again, with glorious white clouds drifting across it; the wind came up from Lake Huron fresh and bracing; and the white-capped waves rolled merrily up against the shore. The raspberry canes made gay red patches in the hollows and fringed the fences, and the little stream that "twinkled in the smoky light." But the big line fence still stood there creaking dismally in the wind, as though mourning over the trouble it had caused.

"Oh, you monument of wickedness!" cried Miss Euphemia, shaking her fist at the offending structure, "You'll be laid low some day, see if you 'aint, and may God grant that Steve Martin and Andrew Anderson don't fall with you!"

The winter dragged on slowly for Miss Euphemia, broken only by an occasional stolen visit from Maggie Every word spoken of their boy's contingent was read and re-read by these two women. They saw his name in the Toronto list and their hearts swelled with pride. They followed with alternate hopes and fears every detail of his journey and subsequent service in South Africa. And the day that his handsome face appeared pictured in a Toronto paper they stayed so long at the spring to rejoice over it, that they were almost discovered.

Andrew Anderson showed no sign either by word or deed that he knew of his son's departure. He read the war news carefully, but spoke of it rarely, though all his neighbors discussed nothing else. He made no mention whatever of Canada's brave contingent, and his friends knew him too well to broach the sore subject of his son. It soon proved very difficult to withold Bob's name from the conversation in his father's presence, for before the winter was over all the country-side was buzzing with the news of him. Private Robert Anderson had been wounded at Paardeberg, so said the papers, wounded trying to save the life of a comrade, who had been struck down by a Boer bullet. He had been named in a despatch for his gallant conduct. People talked about him at the post-office and the market town, the minister alluded to him from the pulpit, the school teacher held him up as an example to his flock, while the village poet wrote a seventeen stanza poem in his honor and read it at the weekly temperance meeting three consecutive nights. And down behind the cedar clump by the bridge his aunt and sweet-heart met and wept and rejoiced alternately over their loved one. Later the comforting news came that he was in the hospital and recovering, and once more silence hung over his fate. What his old father's feelings were his watchful sister could only divine. He grew more aged and stooped during that winter than in the previous ten years but he gave no other sign of the regrets that were eating his heart out.

Reports of British victories were published and with the hopes of better times came the spring. The little river swollen to a torrent by the melting snows, rose till it swirled in angry eddies against the big line fence. Lake Huron flung its white winter shroud crashing upon the shore and rolled out freely again all blue and sparkling; every where was water, water—rushing, hurrying scolding angry, water—scurrying away anxiously to make room for the coming summer.

One chilly spring evening Miss Euphemia and her brother were sitting as usual in the big, bright kitchen the old man silent and moody as he had been of late, bending over the fire gazing into its depths, his sister in her old high-backed rocking-chair near the table, her hands busy with her knitting, save when she raised one to wipe away the tear that occasionally slipped down her wrinkled cheek, as she thought of her boy so far away, so long unheard of.

A step sounded on the porch floor, an unfamiliar step, for old Sport sprang up with a fierce bark, his yellow hair bristling. Miss Euphemia opened the door in obedience to a hesitating knock and stepped back speechless. There on the threshold of their home, after twenty years' bitter estrangement, stood her brother's enemy. Andrew Anderson rose to his feet, his brow towering; but there was something in the old man's feeble motion that seemed to tell that the fire of his wrath had departed with his bodily strength. Stephen Martin stood in the door-way, his eyes on the floor, the dog sniffing round him suspiciously. The woman found her wits first.

"Will you—come in?" she faltered.

The visitor took a step towards his old enemy and as he came into the light they saw how white he was. He held out a letter.

"Read that," he said huskily.

Andrew Anderson took it mechanically and looked at it in a dazed fashion.

"From South Africa!" he cried with a start. He drew it from the envelope "From Jim!" he cried again turning to the other. All thought of anger died as the two old men looked into each others eyes and recognized a common sorrow.

"Ay, from Jim," whispered Stephen "He's been with an English regiment. Read it."

Andrew passed it trembling to his sister.

"Euphie—your eyes are better," he said.

Then as they seated themselves Miss Euphemia arranged her spectacles with shaking fingers and slowly and with many falterings read;—

Dear Father and Mother,—By the time you get this I will be gone, I got a bad hit at Paardeberg and the Boers have done for me this time. The surgeon has given me only one day more. I haven't been any use to you all my life and I oughtn't to bother you about dying and I wouldn't only for Bob Anderson. He nearly lost his life trying to save me at Paardeberg and his captain says he ought to get the Victoria Cross. Our regiment was with the Canucks and Bob and me got to be good chums. I know you wouldn't know it was me he saved for I changed my name to Myers before I came here. Bob has told me all about the old row, and Father, if you can do anything to make it right between him and little Maggie I wish you would. Bob's a good fellow, a mighty sight better than I've ever been, and I'll never get another chance. Tell mother not to mind about me, I was always away anyhow. Give my love to little Maggie and tell her to be true to Bob. God bless you all. Good Bye. Jim."

There was silence in the big kitchen, broken only by Miss Euphemia's sobs, and the slow ticking of the old clock. Stephen Martin sat before the fire his face buried in his hands.

"He was my only boy," he said brokenly. "My only boy."

Andrew Anderson took a step towards the friend of his boyhood, hesitated a moment, and then laid his hand on the bowed shoulder. Miss Euphemia rose and slipped silently from the room.

* * * * * *

Maggie Martin tripped gaily down the hill towards the spring, a little pail of cool buttermilk in one hand and a basket of her mother's freshest biscuits in the other. The summer sun shone on her hair, and danced in her eyes. All the earth was fresh and bright, everything seemed happy. Bob was in England, safe from wars alarms, and would soon be home, home; for hadn't Pretoria fallen and wasn't this old world a heaven of happiness and forgiveness? She stepped lightly across the stream on the stepping-stones and came suddenly upon two old men who were piling up a heap of boards and fence posts.

"Why Father!" she cried, handing the pail to the neighbor for the first drink. "what are you doing? Won't the boards do for another fence?"

"That's just what I've been tellin' Andrew," he said.

"Euphie won't hear tell of it," said Andrew with a happy ring in his voice, as he passed the pail to the other. "She says the sight of it gives her chills and it's got to be burned. "But," he added with a twinkle in his eyes, "we aint' quite sure of what's the best time to have a big bon-fire. Your father here, says we'll light it the night Bob comes home, but I'd rather keep it till someone in these parts gets married, Ever hear any rumors of a weddin' Maggie?"

And Maggie sat down on the ruins of the Big Line Fence and blushed.

The End.