The Mining Review.

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The Labor Party's Platform

1. Free compulsory education.
2. A legal working day of eight hours.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. The public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, water works, lighting, etc.
6. The abolition of Asiatic immigration, the application of the educational test and the abolition of inducements to foreign immigration to settle in the Dominion.
7. The abolition of child labor under 14 years of age.
8. The adoption of the $250 deposit required of candidates for the Dominion House.
9. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.
10. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.
11. Compulsory exercise of the franchise.

Scotch Miners Arrive.

The first section of the party of 500 miners from Scotland, under engagement to work in the coal mines of Vancouver Island for Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, arrived on Friday afternoon by the delayed train. There were 109 in the party, an unlucky number of 13 having stayed behind on the way out for various causes. In this section of the party there were 122 when they departed from Quebec. At Ottawa two of the miners left the train, and are supposed to have gone over to the United States. At Winnipeg several missed the train, and at Brandon three others decided to try life on the plains as being supposedly a little better than in the coal mines of Vancouver Island, Scotland, or indeed anywhere else. Others will come through to the coast in a few days. One man named Smith claimed to the police at Vancouver that he had lost $40 on the way out. He thought he had been robbed by a companion on the train. There was no direct evidence, so no action was taken to follow up the matter. A special steamer conveyed the miners to Nanaimo.

President Shaughnessy in the West.

President Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., is on his annual tour over the western end of the system. He arrived in Winnipeg on Monday, and was busy inspecting the company's property and affairs here and on some of the branch lines until Wednesday, when he left for the west, accompanied by the local officials. While in Winnipeg, Mr. Shaughnessy interviewed the city council regarding the contribution which the company want towards the proposed subway on Main street, which will be made necessary by the erection of the new hotel and depot. He is reported to have proposed that the city contribute $60,000 towards the building of the subway. On Tuesday evening Mr. Shaughnessy was banquetted at the Manitoba club, at which 80 leading citizens were present. In the course of a speech at the banquet he said that the company had decided to redress the long standing grievance of the west in the matter of passenger rates to the east and return by making the rate correspond to the return rate now prevailing at eastern points from the west. This is a reform which has long been sought by the Winnipeg board of trade and others.

B. C. Fruit Crop.

R. M. Palmer and Thos. Cunningham, fruit inspectors, have returned from a tour through the fruit growing districts of the lower Fraser. The inspectors found that the damage done by the plum rot was very extensive, the crop being practically ruined. Too much stress, in their opinion, cannot be laid on the necessity for the destruction of all infected plums, whether on the tree or on the ground.

Manitoba's Cabinet.

Hon. R. P. Roblin, the new provincial premier, will probably select the following cabinet:

Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier and president of the council.

Hon. Colin H. Campbell, attorney-general.

Hon. J. A. Davidson, provincial treasurer and minister of agriculture.

Hon. Dr. McFadden, minister of public works.

Hon. James Johnson or Hon. Robert Rogers, ministers without portfolios.

Mr. Roblin's selection as premier probably means death to the Prohibition Act passed to take effect next June.

MINES AND MINING.

Silverton has a shortage of miners.

The Storm King, near Silverton, is working again.

The flume for the Ivanhoe concentrator is nearly finished.

The Whitewater mine, for the week ending Oct. 4th, shipped 150 tons of ore.

The Princess mine, near Nelson, has been sold to Minneapolis parties for $30,000.

The Ethel Fraction has given smelter returns of 500 ozs. silver and 20 per cent. of lead.

The ore shipments from Three Forks for the month of September were Idaho 81 tons, and Queen Bess 40.

The Bosun, at New Denver, shipped 140 tons of ore last month. It ships as steadily as any mine in the country.

Mr. Martin, of Rossland, has been looking over his property, the Dolly Vardon, near Three Forks, this week.

Sandon ore shipments this week were: Payne, 160; Last Chance, 101; Slocan Star 60; Mountain Con, 20. Total 341 tons.

A big strike has been made on the Highland mine at Ainsworth. The showing is the largest ever met with in that group.

W. H. Yawkey, of the Minnesota Silver Co., is in the city looking over improvements on the property and belongings thereto.

Mr. Hickey expects to have the Ivanhoe concentrator running by the 20th, if the balance of the machinery arrives in good time.

Shipments on the Ajax have been resumed, one car having gone to the Trail smelter last week, the ore being high grade, with some gold values. No. 16 tunnel, driven to connect with lead is now in 600 feet, and the first ore was encountered Thursday, when about eight inches of galena and quartz was struck. This is about 75 feet from being under ore showing in No. 5 level, 100 feet above and 375 feet from winze, down 54 feet in bottom of which three feet of ore shows, the ore chute being continuous for that distance.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslows 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 diarrhoea, 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 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

From Far and Near.

There is some talk of a smelter being built at Crawford Creek.

The Emily Edith is said to have one of the most comfortable boarding houses in the Slocan. It has a crew of 45 men now.

The C. P. R. has placed a freight train on the Nelson and Rosebery line. The business at present being such as to make it a necessity.

The powers have come to these conclusions in the Chinese question: To punish guilty parties; interdiction of shipping arms into that country; permanent indemnity to the powers; sufficient guarantees for the future.

Britain only imported $18,040 worth of gold from South Africa during February against $6,784,630 in the same month in 1899. The exports bye and bye when things have settled down will be enormous.

The examination now being made under oath into the affairs of the Montreal Cold Storage company, which became insolvent through certain of its officials issuing bogus warehouse receipts and raising money on them is developing a very deplorable state of affairs. The president of the company admits that he exercised very little care over its business; the secretary-treasurer, D. J. McGillis, blames the manager, and the manager blames the other officers for the crooked work, which led to the collapse of the concern.

OTHER LOCALS.

Mr. Harris has erected a very commodious sample room for the Reco just across the lane from the hotel.

Chas. Lambert has a contract for the McQueen-Taylor one-story block which will probably be commenced next week.

William Hunter, of Silverton, has bought out the Western Mercantile Co's business at Nelson, and will run it on a larger scale than heretofore.

Mayor Pitts returned on Thursday from his long visit to Iroquois and other eastern points. He notices great improvement in the place since he left. Even in his own case, he finds a fine store and residence, where there was but a pile of ashes when he went away.

McEachern or McLatchie, we don't know which is right, whose case we referred to in these columns last week, waived extradition and returned with the sheriff to Minneapolis on Tuesday. He is accused of embezzling a considerable sum of money from an express company at that place.

The Cosgrove Co. play here in the new Catholic church on next Thursday and Friday evenings, Oct. 11th and 12th. This company has a Dominion reputation as being one of the best Canadian troupes travelling, which is saying a great deal.

The Labor party has just as much right as any other party to put up candidates in elections if they so desire it. Chris Foley, of Rossland, was chosen at the Nelson convention, and he makes the race with Messrs. Galliher and McNeil.

Provincial constable, C. W. Young, took to Nelson on Wednesday, J. Bulko, aged 10 years, who was convicted of theft at Slocan City on Tuesday, and sentenced to two years in the Reformatory at Victoria. The lad with two more prisoners were escorted to the coast by constable Forrester and Young.

The C. P. R. is asking for tenders for the construction of freight sheds at Kaslo and Nelson. The specifications for the latter call for a building 225 by 40 feet. Three offices are provided for the agent and his staff, one for the shedman, and a compartment, 60 by 40 feet for a bonded warehouse. An 18 foot platform surrounds the building.

A gem from the Paystreak:

"The bear has met a sad fate. After spending all summer alongside the Mining Review tent it has at last been poisoned. A post mortem should be held to see if it didn't accidently swallow one of Mr. Cliffe's editorials."

Exactly; and this is why that dead bear has more literary knowledge and common sense than some editorial (?) critics. The bear was all right till the gulchite took that awful fit of blues.

Little Herbie Cliffe met with a serious accident on Sunday last. While out playing with some other children, one of them threw some mortar on the end of a stick, that struck him in the eyes. A quantity entered one eye, which has been swolen and closed ever since. The doctors are, as yet, unable to decide on the extent of the injury. Until the swelling goes down later they are unable to say whether or not the sight will be destroyed.

A father who was going away on business called his eldest little boy to him and said: "Johnnie, while I am away I want you to take great care of your mother. I leave her in your charge." That night when Johnnie knelt at his mother's knee, saying his evening prayer, he said: "Please, Lord, bless grandmamma and take care of her; bless father and take care of him, but you needn't trouble about mother, because I'm going to take care of her."

The legal statistical year closed on September 20th, and E. T. H. Simpkins, county court registrar, has prepared the criminal statistics for the county court of Kootenay, to be forwaded to the minister of justice at Ottawa. During the year 40 prisoners were tried, 27 being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 12 discharged and one released on suspended sentence. In one instance, that of Flannigan, a Rossland man, 50 lashes were added to the two years' sentence. The aggregate time covered by the sentences was 42 years and three months. Of the prisoners tried, 26 are described as using liquor moderately, 11 as immoderate drinkers, and one as a teetotaller. only five of the 40 prisoners are described as married men.

An interesting suit is on at Nelson. Percy Dickenson, on behalf of the Warner-Miller syndicate, bonded the Smuggler mine near Slocan City, in which one Greenlee is interested, and made a payment of $12,000 and spent $20,000 in development. The owners, by the agreement, were to share equally in the proceeds of any ore shipped while the bond was in force. A few days before the expiration of the bond, the bond holders shipped some ore. The ore was on the way to the smelter the day the bond expired, and the plaintiffs next day took out an injunction to prevent the ore from proceeding further, alleging defendents had no longer an interest in the ore. As it is the first case in the courts of the kind, the result will be of great interest to many.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

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

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

The Home

DECAY IN TEETH.

Judging from the questions constantly asked the dentist, it is no exaggeration to say few people have a clear conception of the causes which lead to decay of the teeth.

Chief among them is the fermentation of particles of food lodged between the teeth, or in their pits or depressions, during mastication. When through carelessness or indifference, these deposits are not removed under the influence of the warmth, moisture and the microbes present, fermentation, or chemical change, takes place and an acid is generated, and this dissolves the enamel and dentine leaving a cavity to grow larger and deeper.

The dentine is of a tubular structure and in these tubules the microbes which constantly exist in the mouth penetrate, where they continue their destructive effect till the tooth is completely destroyed.

Microbes are minute vegetable organisms some of the many species of which are so small that they are only visible under the microscope They are the cause of a large class of infectious or contagious diseases, and between them and the body there is a constant struggle.

The process of fermentation is of itself but the growth of multiplication of these minute organisms, and in this process of their life history they produce the acids and other poisonous materials which make them so fatal to mankind. Their number is inconceivable.

These are the direct causes of decay of the teeth. But there also exist indirect, or contributing, causes, and these may be anything which will lower the general tone of the system, and make it less able to resist the action of deleterious agents.

Among these secondary causes producing decay may be mentioned any protracted sickness, the lack of outdoor exercise, excessive study, anxiety or worry, which undermine and weaken the system. When the body is ill, no one organ can be said to be perfectly sound.

BUTTER A CURE.

Chronic constipation in otherwise healthy children, is not a disease, but an obstruction of the intestines from too much food, an Austrian physician asserts, in most cases. This condition can be simply and effectively terminated by giving the child fresh butter, a half to a teaspoonful during the first two or three months of life until normal defecation is restored and then this dose every second day. Between third and fourth month give two or three teaspoonfuls a day, until relieved, and then every second or third day. From five months to a year one to three tablespoonfuls every two or three days. Over this age give as needed. The butter must be given unchanged; not warmed nor mixed with any substance, as this alters its composition. In an experience of six years every child has taken the butter with relish. It increases the nourishing elements of the food in small compass, and is the nearest approach to milk. A part is readily assimilated and the rest is eliminated stimulating peristalsis as it passes through the intestines. Pale, pasty children become red-cheeked and hearty, and the benefits of this butter treatment are evident up to the fifth and sixth year.

PRESERVING FRUITS.

Apples, pears, plums, apricots, &c., for preserving in sugar or pickling vinegar may be greened thus; Put vineleaves under, between and over the fruit in a preserving kettle; put small bits of alum the size of a pea, say a dozen bits to a kettle full; put enough water to cover the fruit, cover the kettle close to exclude all outer air, set it over a gentle fire, let them simmer; when they are tender drain off the water; if they are not a fine green let them become cold, then put vine leaves and a bit of saleratus or soda with them, and set them over a slow fire until they begin to simmer; a bit of soda or saleratus the size of a small nutmeg will have the desired effect; then spread them out to cool, after which finish as severally directed.

TO PRESERVE APPLES.

Pare and core and cut the apples in halves or quarters. Take as many pounds of the best brown sugar; put a teacup of water to each pound. When it is dissolved set it over the fire, and when boiling hot put in the fruit and sirup will be thick. Take the fruit with a skimmer to flat dishes; spread it to cool; then place in pots or jars, and pour the jelly over and seal the jar. Lemons boiled tender in water and sliced thin may be boiled with the apples.

TO CAN PEACHES.

Take small under-ripe peaches, pare them neatly and put them into a kettle with water nearly to cover them, and set them over a gentle fire to each quart of peaches put half a pound of sugar; let them stew until the sirup is rich. Serve for tea or desert, or seal them in jars while hot.

TO PRESERVE PEARS.

Take small, rich, fair fruit, as soon as the pips are black, set them over the fire in a kettle, with water to cover them; let them simmer until they will yield to the pressure of the finger, then with a skimmer take them into cold water, pare them neatly, leaving on a little of the stem, and the blossom end; pierce them at the blossom end of the core, then make a sirup of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit; when it is boiling hot pour it over the pears, and let it stand until the next day; when drain it off, make it boiling hot and again pour it over; after a day or two put the fruit in the sirup over the fire and boil gently until it is clear, then take it into jars or spread it on dishes; boil the sirup thick, then put it and the fruit in jars.

TO CLARIFY THE SUGAR.

Put into a preserving pan as many pounds of sugar as you wish; to each pound of sugar put half a pint of water, and the white of an egg to every four pounds; stir it together until the sugar is dissolved; then set it over a gentle fire; stir it occasionally, and take off the scum as it rises; after a few boilings up the sugar will rise so high as to run over the side of the pan; to prevent which, take it from the fire for a few minutes, when it will subside, and leave time time for skimming. Repeat the skimming until a slight scum or foam only will rise; then take off the pan, lay a slightly wetted napkin over a basin, and then strain the sugar through it.

TO COLOR FRUIT YELLOW.

Boil the fruit with fresh skin lemons in water to cover them until it is tender; then take it up, spread it on dishes to cool, and finish as may be directed.

HOW YOUR BRAIN GETS TIRED.

Small Goblets Which Are Drained by the Demands of Mind and Body.

The cells of the brain, when quite fresh and vigorous, may be likened to small balloons inflated ready for an ascent. They are round and full, and when seen under the microscope, they give evidence of being distended. The cells of the tired brain, on the other hand, are seen to be shrunken, as an air-ball or toy balloon from which most of the air or gas has escaped.

When our brains begin to work after a refreshing rest or sleep, they are full of nerve fluid which the absorbents of the body and brain have stored up there like bees fill their comb. So soon as work begins, this vital force is sapped to meet the demands upon the brain, and the process that goes on during the whole time it is working may be described in the following way:

Imagine that these cells are small goblets filled with liquid, and that they have a tiny stem, through which runs a tube or opening; the liquid in the goblet is drained by the demands of mind and body, and slowly trickles through the opening, drop by drop, until either the work ceases or the goblet is exhausted.

This latter condition is not often reached, for the simple reason that the owner of the brain is very much more likely to collapse. When the sell has yielded half its vital fluid, you begin to experience a feeling of fatigue, and if you go on drawing the contents of the cells, you are doing yourself injury in a proportionate degree, and Nature will make you pay for it in some way or other.

But all the cells are not involved in any kind of mental work, which means that one part of the brain may be very actively at work while the other is resting and storing up nerve fluid. Thus it is that a man suffering from brain fag, may leave his books and go golfing or cycling, and feel that he is really resting; other cells are being called upon for work now, while the tired ones—those required for mental activity—are enjoying repose.

But it follows that the part of the brain which is called into activity for bodily exercise is now getting tired, while the other part of the brain is still at work to some extent, and so the whole of our brain cells become fatigued, and total rest in the shape of sleep is absolutely essential.

Woman's Weakness

A woman's reproductive organs are in the most intense and continuous sympathy with her kidneys. The slightest disorder in the kidneys brings about a corresponding disease in the reproductive organs. Dodd's Kidney Pills, by restoring the kidneys to their perfect condition, prevent and cure those fearful disorders peculiar to women. Pale young girls, worn-out mothers, suffering wives and women entering upon the Change of Life, your best friend is—

Dodd's Kidney Pills

WHAT MAKES MOTTLES.

1. The uneven distribution of salt is the cause of unevenly colored butter spoken of as mottled butter.

2. Washing the butter with water below 40 degrees does not cause mottles. It does, however, make a little more working necessary to thoroughly distribute the salt.

3. The light colored streaks or portions of mottled butter are not caused by an excess of acsein, but mottles are evidently caused by some physical ation of salt on the butterfat, which causes it to admit more light.

4. Mottles can be prevented by working the butter sufficiently to thoroughly distribute the salt.

4. Washed with water at 40 degrees and under and worked immediately shows a better grain when sufficiently worked to insure its being evenly colored than with any other treatment.

6. Washing butter wtih water at 40 degrees and under does not injure its firmness when subjected to high temperature.

The costliest paintings of modern times are Meissonier's "1814" and Millet's "The Angelus," £32,000 was given for "1814" and £30,000 for "The Angelus."

Constipated Bowels

Give Rise to Dyspepsia and Other Bodily Derangements—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are Unique as the Only Treatment Which Permanently Cures Constipation.

Constipation, or inactivity of the bowels, is probably the cause of more distress and suffering than any other organic derangement. Once the bowels are constipated the kidneys become clogged, the liver torpid and the stomach and whole digestive system completely interfered with.

The head aches, there is dizziness, weakness and dimness of vision, pains in the back, sides and limbs, the accumulation of wind and gas on the stomach, pains and fulness in the region of the stomach and depression and despondency of spirits.

Constipation can never be cured by the use of salts and similar weakening and debilitating purgatives. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills not only cause the natural action of the bowels but so strengthen and invigorate them as to enable them to regulate perform their functions without the aid of medicines. They also act on the liver and kidneys, and so revitalize the whole excretory system and permanently cure the most serious cases of constipation, biliousness and dyspepsia.

Mrs. W. H. Fisher, Preston, Ont., states: "I can recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for Constipation. I was troubled for about nine years, and have spent hundreds of dollars with doctors and for remedies I heard of, but they failed to even give relief. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I procured a box and they have cured me of this longstanding complaint. I don't have to use them any more at all, which goes to show that the cure is complete and permanent."

Mr. Henry Moore, Pickering, Ont., states: "In the fall of 1895 I used three or four boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for Constipation and Stomach Troubles and never found anything to compare with them. I had suffered from these complaints for many years and taken many kinds of medicine, but it remained for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to cure me, I am now well and strong but continue to take one or two pills a week to counteract the uric acid condition in the blood and to keep the bowels perfectly regular."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW—

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

HONEY-HUNTERS.

Use a Clever Trick for Marking a Bee With Cotton.

In order to be followed the bee must have a distinguishing mark that can be easily seen, and with such a badge the Australian provides it. He gums a small tuft of white cotton to the bee's back, and thus follows it with comparative ease. But the question now comes up, how is the cotton to be put upon the bee's back?

The gum is quickly found; it is on almost any tree; the cotton grows right at hand. The bee, too, is found in almost any sweet flower, buried head first in the dusky pollen, drinking in the nectar, and showing quite plainly whether its honey sac is full or empty. It moves a little in its eager haste to secure the delicious liquid, but perhaps a quick dab will fasten the cotton on its back. Do not try it. As the little boy told hi smother, the bee is a very "quick kicker."

Watch the Australian—and he is a very stupid fellow, too, in most things. He fills his mouth with water, has his snow tuft of cotton ready gummed, finds his bee, gently drenches it with water spurted from his mouth, picks it up while it is still indignantly shaking itself free from the water which clogs its wings, and with a dexterous touch he affixes in an instant the telltale cotton. Very much out of patience, no doubt, with the sudden and unexpected rainstorm, the bee rubs off the tiny drops from its wings, tries them, rubs again, and soon, buzz! buzz! away it goes, unconsciously leading destruction and pillage to its happy home.

When a woman has a secret,—
Although she may not show it,
She's just as angry as can be
If no one wants to know it.

"I Have Had

Rheumatism for years, and Nerviline is the only remedy that has done me any good." so writes Thomas McGlashan, North Pelham, and his testimony is supported by thousands of others who have experienced the wonderfully penetrating and pain subduing power of Nerviline—the great nerve-pain cure.

The homely worm has been transformed into a ethereal creature, known as the butterfly. "How you have changed!" remarked the spider. "What brought about that beautiful transformation?" inquired the gnat. "What caused you to turn?" asked the grasshopper. Then the butterfly spoke for the first time: "Even the worm will turn." Thus we find that passe sayings are current in the field.

REAL ENOUGH FOR HIM.

Miss Romantique—Do you think—dreams are ever productive of anything real? That is—

Mr. Rounder, absent-minded—Well I had one once that produced pink snakes and blue spiders that looked real enough to suit me.

"These sports are simply outrageous!" exclaimed the good woman, looking up from her paper. "What's the matter now?" her husband asked. "Why," said she "the paper tells that one man beat another with the hammer. Isn't it terrible?"

PEOPLE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Know from experience that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only remedy to be relied upon for the extraction of corns. This is the case everywhere throughout the Dominion. Be sure to get Putnam's sure-pop corn cure. At dealers everywhere.

A FOOLISH ADMISSION.

Pa, that mean ol' dentist asked me f he wuz a-hurtin' me.

Well, sonny, that was kind of him.

Yes, pa, but when I told him "no" he took some bigger nippers an' most pulled m' head off.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

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

AN ESCAPE.

Too bad, old man, about your wife running away.

Oh it might have been worse. I wonder that she did not take me along to look after her trunks.

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."

DIDN'T WORRY HIM A BIT.

The Doctor—Above all things madame, your husband mustn't worry. Perhaps you'd better not show him my bill just now.

But I did, doctor, and it didn't make any difference. He said he knew he couldn't pay it anyway.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Cy., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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

WOULD CHANGE IT HIMSELF.

It's a woman's privilege to change her mind, you know, she said.

That's right, he replied brutally, and I don't blame her a bit. If I had the average feminine mind I'd change it myself.

However, he already had the reputation of being a mean thing, so very little harm was done.

There can be no doubt as to the excellent quality and purity of

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA, the fact that it is the peoples' favourite, should dispel any question in your mind as to its excellence, if you have never tried it, DO SO, and you will become a constant consumer. In Lead Packets. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

O	B	T	E	R	S	R
L	L	U	B	E	R	
G	E	R	K	R	U	

$200.00 in Cash, Free

We will give the above award to any person who will correctly arrange the above letters to spell the names of Two British Generals and one Boer General. Who are they? You may be the fortunate person to secure at least a portion, if not the full amount. For should there be more than one set of correct answers, the money will be equally divided. This offer is made to advertise and introduce our firm quickly.

We do not want One Cent of Your Money. This Contest is Free.

As soon as you have arranged what you suppose are the correct names, send them. A post card will do, and you will hear from us promptly by return mail. Those who have tried other contests and failed to secure anything, try this one. All can secure an award if they wish to try, without any expense whatever. N. Y. Supply Co., Box W, Orillia, Canada.

A Painting Pleasure.

Those who use the right Paints find a great deal of pleasure in them. They are made to give satisfaction, and are certain to accomplish that purpose.

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

are the right paints. They are well mixed, permanent colors. They retain their fresh, pleasing appearance after months and years of exposure.

A. RAMSAY & SON, Est'd 1842.
MONTREAL, Paint Makers

RUIN IN ITS WAKE.

Bighead—War is a terrible curse, isn't it?

Critic—I should say so. I have noticed that every war adds a new dialect to our magazine literature.

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.

"Papa," said little Percy, "why doesn't mamma travel with the circus?" "Why?" Mr. Henpeck asked, "What could she do in a circus?" "She might be a strong woman. I heard her telling grandma the other day that she could wind you around her little finger just as easy as nothing."

W P C 1042

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.,
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The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

As a mining country the Slocan is truly a wonder to every mining man. The neighborhood of the Mountain Con has been walked over for years by experts and pronounced valueless. Still in the Mountain Con, W. W. Warner has a bonanza. He has now from six to eight inches of good paying ore in each of his two levels in about seventy feet, and found good ore in one of them at a depth of five feet. He is now shipping from the property a car a day. This is considered marvelous in mining circles.

HELP THE PROSPECTOR.

As high an authority as Gordon Hunter speaks as follows in the interest of B. C. prospectors:

"I see no reason why a mining fund should not be established, say $500,000, to be devoted to the development of promising prospects. The Government should establish competent mining experts at various points in the province, whose duty it would be, upon application of the prospectors, to examine the properties, and in the event of the expert coming to the conclusion that the prospect should be developed, the Government would, on his recommendation, advance out of this fund, on the security of the claim itself, and for a small interest of say ten or fifteen per cent., reserved to cover the possible mistakes of experts, whatever sum he recommended to be expended.

"In this way the prospector would retain 85 per cent. of his interest in the claim, and the money could easily be advanced from time to time if the expert considered such advances warranted."

Now this is exactly what the MINING REVIEW has been advocating off and on for the last year, and which Pecksniff of the gulchite calls "government grubstaking." It is the prospector who spend most of his life scouring the hills under every manner of privations, that ought to profit by his own discoveries; but he seldom does, for the reason he has no means of prosecuting work on his claim when he finds it. It is the duty of the government (and the members who advocate it will deserve well of the people) to assist all successful prospectors in doing something with their properties. This assistance should not, of course, be given recklessly, but under the direction of competent government officials. If Mr. Green would take up this matter next session, it would be one of the most common sense and worthy measures ever introduced into the B. C. legislature.

Territorial Horse Breeders.

A Territorial Horsebreeders' association has been formed as a result of a meeting called at the instance of the Northwest Territorial government at Calgary. Messrs. Bulyea and Peterson, of the Territorial department of agriculture, were largely instrumental in effecting the organization, and addressed the meeting at length on the advantages to be gained by such an association. The objects of the association, in brief, will be to advocate lower transportation rates, regular annual horse fairs and to bring the possibilities of the Canadian Northwest as a source of a remount supply, more fully to the notice of the British war office.

The officers of the new assocation are: President, W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek; first vice-president, A. H. Eckford, High River; second vice-president, H. C. Lawson, Regina; breed directors, J. Turner, Millaryille, Clydes; J. W. McLaughlin, High River, Shires; A. M. Rawlinson, Calgary, Hackneys; O. A. Critchley, Calgary, thoroughbreds; J. R. Sutherland, Calgary, standard breeds; R. G. Robinson, Elbow Park Ranche, coach breeds.

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 "Conder 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 legislative 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.

A fine stock of new wall paper at Cliffe's bookstore, Sandon.

Tickets are on sale at the K. & S. depot at $13.15 for the round trip to Spokane Exposition, selling from Sept. 30th to Oct. 14th inclusive, good for nine days from date of sale. Tickets sold on or after Oct. 11th will be limited to return Oct. 17th. Children between five and twelve years at half fare. From McGuigan, $12.75; Whitewater, $12.40.

A gem from the Paystreak:

"The bear has met a sad fate. After spending all summer alongside the Mining Review tent it has at last been poisoned. A post mortem should be held to see if it didn't accidently swallow one of Mr. Cliffe's editorials."

Exactly; and this is why that dead bear has more literary knowledge and common sense than some editorial (?) critics. The bear was all right till the gulchite took that awful fit of blues.

Losing Flesh

indicates insufficient nourishment. It leads to nervousness, sleeplessness, general debility, and predisposes to Consumption and other prevailing diseases. To guard against these take

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the Standard remedy for all wasting diseases in young or old. It improves digestion, gives flesh, strength, vigor and resistive power.

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Maxwell Endorsed.

A conference between the Vancouver Labor party and G. R. Maxwell, M.P., was held week, and it turned out very satisfactorily. The various planks of platform were gone over, Mr. Maxwell expressing his views upon each, and they met entirely with the approval of the Labor people. Mr. Maxwell was endorsed by the representatives of the Labor party. The questions gone over were of great interest to the labor people. Mr. Maxwell's agreement was thoroughly endorsed by the meeting.

Important Lumber Deal.

The Keewatin Lumber Company have consummated within the past two weeks a deal which has been pending for some time between themselves and the owners of the Dick, Banning & Company retail lumber yard at Winnipeg, by which they purchase the business outright and assume possession on October 1st. G. A. Lister, who has been connected with the John Arbuthnot business for some time, will manage the business for them, Mr. Chisholm having resigned. The entry of this strong company into the retail trade is regarded with favor.

World's Quicksilver Mines.

Some fear has been expressed in the trade that the world's production of quicksilver is likely to prove unequal to the growing demand. The total supply in 1899 was about 95,000 flasks from Spain, Italy, Austria and California, the principal sources of supply. This was less than for quite a number of years with an exception of two. The production of Cinnabar mines of California, the only large producers upon the American continent, has declined from 79,900 flasks in 1888 to only 28,100 in 1899. The principal mines of Spain and Austria which have been producing for nearly 2,000 years, are the only producers of importance, except that Russia produced 8,700 flasks last year, none of which came out of that country. Spain produced 39,340 flasks in 1899 and Austria only 15,000.

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No. 4, East Bound	10:30 pm	10:40 pm
*Coeur d'Alene Branch	5:25 pm	7:25 am
Palouse & Lewiston Branch	1:15 pm	9:00 am
*Central Wash. Branch	1:00 pm	8:00 am
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*Local Freight, east	2:55 pm	9:00 am

*Daily except Sunday; all others daily. Even numbers east bound.

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Connects at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.

Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic, and connects at Bossburg with stage daily for Grand Forks and Greenwood.

Effective June 3rd, correct time card as follows:—

Leave.	Day Train.	Arrive
10:35 a. m.	Spokane	7:10 p. m.
12:05 p. m.	Rossland	5:30 p. m.
9:30 a. m.	Nelson	8:00 p. m.
	Night Train.	
9:45 p. m.	Spokane	7:05 a. m.
11:00 p. m.	Rossland	6:30 a. m.

H. A. JACKSON, G. P. & T. A., Spokane, Wash.
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson, B. C.

A Slight Business Change.

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Miners' Clothing
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LIFE AFTER DECAPITATION

STRANGE OBSERVATIONS AS TO AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

The Doctor's Head That Seemed to Hear and Did Wink—Two Remarkable Stories From Battlefields—Experiments on Animals.

The first point to which our attention may be directed is the collecting of evidence regarding the immediate effect of severe and mortal injury on the subject thereof. One of the best-known illustrations of the fact that such injury does not produce immediate death, or at least that absolute cessation of all movements which we popularly recognize as the main feature of life's ending, is that afforded by the case of Capt. Nolan. The Captain headed the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. In the course of his duties he was struck in the chest by part of a shell, the missile tearing the chest open and wounding the heart. Kinglake gives a graphic account of the incident. "The sword," he says, "dropped from his hand, but the arm with which he was waving it the moment before still remained high uplifted in the air, and the grip of the practised horseman, remaining as yet unrelaxed, still held him firm in his saddle.

"Missing the perfect hand of his master, and finding the accustomed governance now succeeded by the dangling reins, the horse all at once wheeled about, and began to gallop back upon the front of the advancing brigade. Then, from what had been Nolan—and his form was still erect in the saddle, his sword arm still erect in the air—there burst forth a cry so strange and appalling that the hearer who rode nearest him called it unearthly. And in truth, I imagine, the sound resulted from no human will, but rather from those spasmodic forces which may act upon the bodily frame when life as a power has ceased. The firm-seated rider, with arm uplifted and stiff, could hardly be ranked with the living. The shrisk men heard rending the air was scarce other than the shriek of a corpse. The dead horseman rode on till he passed through the interval of the Twelfth Light Dragoons. Then at last he dropped from the saddle."

An interesting parallel case to that of Nolan, is that of a sergeant in charge of the Ninth Corps on the Confederate works east of Petersburg, during the Civil War, who leaped on the parapet, and with his cap in his left hand and his gun in the right cheered his comrades onward. A

SHELL DECAPITATED HIM

at this moment "as completely as a knife could have done," "but the tall form continued erect for some seconds, the arm still waving frantically, but with ever lessening sweep and power, until the forces of the body collapsed, when the headless trunk toppled over to the ground."

We may regard as facts the circumstances above noted—that men killed instantly in the popular acceptance of the short term may continue to execute apparently definite and purposive movements. A somewhat ghastly recital referring to a guillotined man has been generally credited to the renown of the Paris School of Medicine, and relates to the same curious features that mark the battlefield. The Parisian case was that of Dr. De la Pommerais, who was guillotined for the crime of murder by poisoning. The story goes that some of his confreres waited on De la Pommerais before his execution, and, informing him that it was their desire in the interests of science to test whether any degree of consciousness remained in the decapitated head just after execution, asked him, if possible, to agree to give some sign or token by way of solving the problem. De la Pommerais acquiesced in the suggestion, and it is said that, securing possession of the head as it fell, and preventing further hemorrhage, the doctors shouted into the ear of their former confrere, demanding of him to give some response.

One of the eyes was said to open slowly and shut, and than all symptoms of life ceased. A writer remarks that a freshly guillotined head has been known to make gestures of the mouth and to move the eyes when a bystander taunted it. It has been impossible to trace either the truth of the De la Pommerais story or the source of the last named incident, but there is no reason why both should not have been correctly reported. Much would depend on the rapid flow of blood in the case of the head of the guillitined criminal in respect of the existence of movement or consciousness.

We see a very distinct reflection of the duality of our vital state in the very arrangement of our nervous system. The chief masses of that system, as every one knows, consist of the brain and the spinal cord, and a second system of nerve masses called the sympathetic system also exists, and is found lying as a double chain of nerve knots or ganglia down the front of the spine. Now it is evident that as the brain is the most important part of the nervous apparatus, the spinal cord and the sympathetic system must together occupy a secondary position. This is unquestionably the case, and the plan on which our nervous affairs have been ordered represents the well-known principle of the "division of labor."

With a complex body to look after, our nervous system exhibits a clear specialization of its duties. If there are parts in the brain whose duty it is to "think," there are other parts whose function it is to guide our movements. If there are groups of nerve cells destined for the purpose of receiving messages from eyes and ears, the "intelligence department" of the brain, there are other groups that supervise the work of the heart, and that control our digestive proceedings, and that see to it that the duties of the lungs are duly discharged.

On such a principle of division of labor, we are bound to find the varied ways and works of the nervous system carried out on different levels, as regards the importance of the duties performed. Now it happens that the spinal cord which runs through the middle of the backbone, within which it is protected as within a bony tube, is really a kind of brain deputy in many respects. It acts on the whole as the confidential servant of the brain, but it also possesses an independence of its own. Its duties are of a lower nature than those discharged by the brain, but they are none the less essential for the perfect ordering of the body's welfare. Even if the head office be singularly well organized, it cannot exercise its functions properly in the absence or inefficiency of the sub-offices, and the special cord is really a series of sub-offices carrying out many actions which otherwise we might be tempted to credit to the share of the brain.

If we divide the spinal cord of a frog and irritate the foot the leg will be moved, after the fashion in which the uninjured animal would resent being tickled. Here we have separated the brain from the feet, and yet control of the muscles of the leg is not lost. That which the brain does in the frog apparently is not so much to carry out movements, but to initiate and control them. If a frog's legs be allowed to come in contact with some weakly irritating fluid the legs naturally will be withdrawn after an interval. Time after time the action will go on, till we can gauge fairly the periods which will elapse between the withdrawals of the legs and their descents. If, now, the spinal cord be divided below the brain, we find these movements much accelerated. They proceed at a quicker rate, because the brain control is removed, and the mechanism of the animal is left, as it were, to run wild, like an engine from which the influence of the fly-wheel has been removed.

But we may find evidence that the spinal cord of the frog may control actions in a fashion that would almost lend belief to the idea that it is much more than a mere brain deputy. Cut off a frog's head carefully, so that there may be as little disturbance of parts as is consistent with the performance of this operation. We have removed the brain, of course, and all that is left in the body of the chief nervous system is the spinal cord. Now place a drop of acetic acid on the inner side of one thigh of your headless frog, and you will see the animal raise the foot of that leg to wipe the acid off.

If, now, you remove the foot of the same leg and apply acid, as before, the leg will be again raised, but as the shortened limb falls short of the irritated spot, the headless amphibian will, after an interval, raise the other foot and endeavor to rub away the acid. This is a well-known experiment, and its teachings are singularly instructive. They prove to us that the spinal cord is capable of carrying out movements of a very complicated character, movements with a purpose, such as we should be inclined to believe were controlled by the brain alone.

Pass now to the case of man. Here, injury and accident, unfortunately, supply us with a parallel instance to that of the frog. If the spinal cord of a man be divided, say in its middle part, the lower half of his body is paralyzed. He is unable to move it, and he has lost all sensation in that half. But if the feet be tickled, the legs will be drawn up, although the man is not conscious of making the movements, and is unaware he is putting his muscles into action unless he sees the motions of his limbs. Here we again come in contact with the idea of the independence of the spinal cord. We see that consciousness has nothing whatever to do with the works of the cord, any more than when we tickle the foot of a sleeping person, and the leg is moved, we can assert that he is conscious of his action.

AUTUMN SMILES.

When a man's love grows cold, his wife can usually be depended upon to make it hot for him.

Everywhere were men with newspapers, devouring with feverish eagerness the revolting details of this horrible murder. "Morbid curiosity!" we finally sneered, with indignation. "No; we are disqualifying ourselves to sit as jurors!" they protested, and sighed wearily.

If you earn a thousand yearly,
You think two thousand yearly
Would be just the proper figure to
make your happiness complete;
But your income, when it doubles,
Only multiplies your troubles,
For the outgo then increases, and
the ends they still don't meet.

HERE AND THERE.

Items That Will Interest From All Corners of the World.

4,000 tourists arrived in Europe during the last season.

During 1899 Spain bought sixty-seven vessels in England.

Germany has one doctor for every 1,957 inhabitants.

There are 256 railway-stations within a six-mile radius of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The strength of a lion has been shown to average only 69 per cent. of the strength of a tiger.

The thirty-three largest towns of England and Wales have a total population of nearly 12,000,000.

The longest plant in the world is a species of subtropical seaweed, which grows to 600 ft. in length.

Coloured globes in the windows of chemists' shops were first displayed by the Moorish druggists of Arabia and Spain.

On Brazilian railways no baggage is transported free, and a passenger is allowed to take into the carriage a small handbag only.

CURIOUS BURIAL CEREMONIES.

Strange and impressive are the ceremonies attending the burial of Spanish kings. The pantheon, or royal tomb, is at the palace of the Escurial, situated three thousand feet above the level of the sea, and some distance from the capital. Only kings, queens and mothers of kings are buried there, the coffins of the kings lying on one side, those of the queens on the other. After lying in state for several days in the throne room in Madrid, a procession is formed to accompany the body to the Escurial. A halt is made on the way, and the corpse rests there for one night. In the morning the lord high chamberlain stands at the side of the coffin and says in loud tones, "Is your majesty pleased to proceed on your journey?" After a short silence the procession moves on, and winds up to the grand portal of the palace. These doors are never opened except to admit a royal personage, dead or alive. When the casket containing the remains is at last placed in the vault, the chamberlain unlocks it, and, kneeling down, calls with a loud voice, "Senor! Senor! Senor!" After a solemn pause, he cries again, "His Majesty does not reply. Then it is true, the king is dead!" He then locks the coffin, gives the key to the prior, the palace of the Escurial contains also a large monastery and church, and taking his staff of office, breaks it in pieces and flings them at the casket. The booming of the guns and the tolling of bells announces to the nation that the king has gone to his final resting place.

Formosa now controls the camphor product of the world. The Japanese anual production has dwindled to 300,000 pounds; the Chinese has never exceeded 220,000 pounds, while the Formosan supply averages 6,000,000 pounds a year.

The Rhine has enjoyed a novel sensation from the visit of a flotilla of German torpedo-boats, which the Kaiser sent up the river, in order to show the islanders a sample of the new navy that is costing them such a pretty penny.

A new cork for poison bottles ought to be very effective in the prevention of mishaps. It has a kind of anchor attached to it so that the cork cannot be entirely separated from the bottle, and it gives a warning click when the cork has reached the limit of withdrawal.

ANCIENT MEDICAL WORK.

THE DISCOVERY OF A BOOK 7000 YEARS OLD.

Full Translation Just Completed of the Ebers Papyrus, an Egyptian Book Devoted to Diseases of Man and Their Cure—Astonding Knowledge of Materia Medica Displayed.

For 2300 years Hippocrates of Kos has been known to the world as the "Father of Medicine." This distinction, however, has been wrested from the ancient Greek by the discovery and translation of an early Egyptian papyrus treating of the subject of medicine, with date so remote as almost to place Hippocrates within the ranks of modern physicians.

English medical literature is about to be enriched by the translation of this payrus, generally admitted by Egyptologists to be the oldest book devoted to the science of medicine extant. The work is known to scientists as the Payrus Ebers, and is supposed to have been written during the reign of Bicheres, a King of the fourth dynasty, 4688 to 4666 B.C. Thus the original document is nearly 7000 years old and it contains the written genesis of the art of healing.

The document is carefully preserved in the library of the University of Leipsic, and the English translation of Papyrus Ebers, a volume of several hundred pages will soon be ready for the press.

Page 98 of the Papyrus Ebers is devoted almost entirely to remedies for household ills. Its contents clearly indicate that the ancient Egyptian housewife was beset with cares similar to those of the modern housekeeper. It reveals likewise the fact that woman early made use of cosmetics. The remedy given for the falling out of the hair is ascribed to the mother of King Teta of the first dynasty.

To Egyptologists the story of the finding of Papyrus Ebers possesses all the characteristics of a romance. In the winter of 1872-73 Georg Ebers, of Leipsic, and his friend, Ludwig Stern, spent several months at Thebes in quest of rare documents. For a time the two scientists made their dwelling place in one of the tombs of Abd-el-Gurnah, and associated dily with the Arabs of Luxor. A wealthy citizen of Luxor showed to Ebers the antiquities which he, little by little, had obtained from the fellah on the other side of the Nile, and at length revealed to him the fact that he was the possessor of a payrus obtained from the same source.

Upon close inspection of the papyrus Ebers made the startling discovery that it was a document of great value and in an unusual condition of preservation. He longed to possess the document himself, but had not means to meet the demands of the owner, who was not altogether aware of its full value. However, receiving the financial assistance of Max Gunther, a wealthy Englishman, Ebers purchased the treasured papyrus and conveyed it to his home in Leipsic, there to study its contents at leisure. It was finally turned over to the library of the University of Leipsic for safe keeping. In order to better preserve the valuable antiquity, it was cut into twenty-nine pieces and each piece placed under a glass.

According to the statement of the Egyptian possessor, Papyrus Ebers was found in a tomb in the so-called Il Assassit, a part of the Necropolis of Thebes, reposing between the legs of a mummy. Since the finder of the papyrus was dead, it was impossible to refer to the exact tomb which formerly contained the treasure.

When Ebers came into possession of the papyrus, it consisted of a single, tightly rolled piece of the finest yellow-brown papyrus. The width of the document was thirty centimeters, and the length of the written part 20.23 meters. No other papyrus known to Egyptologists is better preserved, and not a single letter of the document is missing.

The text of this perfect ancient record is divided into pages, each of which is numbered. The page numbers are placed over the first line in the middle of each page and run from 1 to 110. Singularly, the numbers 28 and 29 are missing, although the text continues uninterruptedly. The omission is explained on the ground that the Egyptians considered 110 to be a perfect number, and by this means the writer was enabled to complete his book with the required number of pages.

Each page of the papyrus contains either twenty-one or twenty-two lines. With the exception of pages 3 to 21, which are considerably smaller, the pages are twenty-two centimeters in width. The script in which the papyrus is written, is extraordinarily regular, and is partly in black and partly in red ink. This form of writing is known as the hieratic, and is one of the three forms used by the ancient Egyptians. The others are the epistolographic and the hieroglyphic.

The exact date of the writing of the book of which Papyrus Ebers is a copy is not known, but it is believed that it dates back to 4666 B. C. The document itself refers to the eighteenth dynasty in the sixteenth century B. C., but when the papyrus was unrolled, a calendar was discovered containing the following inscription:

"In the ninth year of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt. . . . of the everlasting."

Before the last epithet is the framed name of a king whose identity is still in doubt. Dumchen, a recognized authority on Egyptology, believes that the author of the calendar did not insert the name of the reigning King, but that of Bicheres, of the fourth dynasty, who reigned 1460 years earlier. Dr. von Klein is of the opinion that the calendar calls attention to the date of transcription and that the original was written much earlier. Egyptologists agree that between the twenty-eighth and sixteenth centuries B.C., the practice of medicine was in the hands of witchcraft. During this period the law was so stringent that a person advancing a theory for the treatment of disease other than that established by the priests was put to death.' Consequently the work, which bears the marks of the period of witchcraft, if written at all prior to the date named in the calendar, must have been written at least 1200 years before. This makes it highly probable that the original book was written during the reign of Bicheres, or at least 4666 B.C. At all events, the copy of the papyrus is itself the oldest medical work extant and contains the historical genesis of medicine.

A large proportion of the diseases known to modern medical science are carefully classified and their symptoms minutely described by Papyrus Ebers. The prescriptions recommended are in many cases exactly the same as those given at the present time. The work mentions 700 different substances, the greater part of which are taken from the vegetable kingdom. Some metals and a considerable number of animal extractions were also used. Of the salts only natron, saltpeter, common salt and sea salt are mentioned. The use of such ingredients as lizard's blood and pig's teeth are in some cases recommended.

The discovery of Papyrus Ebers demonstrated that the Egyptians as early as 3000 or 4000 years before Christ possessed an astonishing knowledge of a great variety of remedies, and that their learned men could make observation of disease, combine complicated recipes and use them with judgment. According to this early writer there were three different classes of medical practitioners in Egypt at the date of the manuscript,—namely: The real physician, the surgeon and the conjurers. The relative standing of the several classes is not known.

The origin of medicine is certainly to be looked for in the Valley of the Nile; and the Papyrus Ebers opens a wide era for the students of the history of medicine and pharmacology. The Egyptian physicians were well advanced in ophthalmology. The collection of Hippocrates edited 4000 years later, did not contain more eye diseases, although more clearly and more agreeably described. The number of diseases mentioned in the Papyrus Ebers, as well as the profusion of medicines prescribed, is a source of wonder to modern physicians. The ancient Egyptian physicians must have been experienced diagnosticians, who commanded a knowledge of prophylactic and cosmetic remedies.

The Egyptian oculist was renowned. In the third book of Herodotus is the following passage: "Cyrus sent to Amasis, B.C., 560, and bade him for an oculist,—the best in the whole land of Egypt." Darius also sent thither for a body physician, and in the time of Tiberius and Nero Egyptian physicians regularly came to Rome, usually to heal skin diseases. Herodotus tells us that the Egyptian physicians were accustomed to practice specialties and that the country was full of physicians. Some, confined their attention to diseases of the eye or head, others to the teeth, stomach and intestines.

Greece, long supposed to be the birthplace of medicine, is now known to have derived its knowledge from the Egyptians. Praxagoras, although from Kos, the town where Hippocrates was born and where the temple of Esculapius was built, lived in Egypt. He was the greatest sympomologist and diagnostician of this age. Hippocrates also went to Egypt for his medical training, and on his return established a school of Greek physicians. Although the founder of the present system of pathology, his right to the title of "Father of Medicine," has been dissipated by the revelations contained in the Papyrus Ebers.

A KAFFIR CURE FOR DYSENTERY.

Several of the army surgeons have tried the Kaffir cure for dysentery with marked success in some very bad cases. It consists of a decoction of the root of the pelargonium or geranium. There are upwards of 150 different kinds of wild geranium in South Africa, and each seems equally efficacious in cutting short an attack of dysentery. The Kaffirs and Zulus simply chew the geranium root, but a more elegant preparation is made by boiling the root in milk. One to two tablespoonfuls are given every two hours till all symptoms of dysentery have disappeared. This result is generally attained in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, and so far no failures have been recorded from this method of treatment.

The body of a Viking, in a wonderful state of preservation, has been dug up in a peat bog at Domendorf, in Schleswig, and placed in the Kiel museum. The hair is red; it is clothed in coarse woollen material, with sandals on the feet. Kiel experts think it was buried 1,500 years ago.

A Great Reputation

HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Not Only In Canada, But In Every Civilized Country Throughout the World—Merit Alone Has Given This Medicine Its Great Prominence Over Competitors Everywhere

The reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only in Canada, but throughout the world, rests upon a very solid basis, which may be summed up in two words—sterling merit. The Enterprise has had occasion to investigate a number of cures effected by this medicine, and knows that in some instances at least these cures were wrought after other medicines had failed even to give relief. Recently another cure came under our notice that cannot fail to increase the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the locality in which it occurred, and as we can vouch for the facts, it may well bring hope to sufferers elsewhere.

Mr. Walter H. Johnston is one of the best known residents of the northern section of Queen's county. He resides in the town of Caledonia, where he keeps a hotel, and also runs a stage that carries passengers and mail between that town and Liverpool, a distance of some thirty miles. Mr. Johnson was in Bridgewater recently, on which occasion he gave a reporter of this paper the following facts: About three years ago he was taken very ill. He had the best of medical attendance, but made very little progress towards recovery, and the doctor told him there was very little hope that he would be able to return to his former work. The trouble appeared to have located itself in his kidneys, and for eight weeks or more he was confined to bed. He suffered greatly from constant pains in the back, his appetite became impaired, and his constitution generally appeared to be shattered. At this juncture he decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got a half dozen boxes. In the course of a couple of weeks he noticed an improvement in his condition and he continued the use of the pills until he had taken some ten or twelve boxes, when he not only felt that his cure was complete, but also felt that in all respects his health was better than it had been for years. Since that time he has been continually driving his coach between Caledonia and Liverpool, and has not had the slightest return of the trouble, notwithstanding that he has to face at times very inclement weather, that might well bring on a return of the trouble had not his system been so strongly fortified against it through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If the blood is pure and wholesome disease cannot exist. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure so many forms of disease is that they act directly upon the blood and nerves, thus reaching the root of the trouble. Other medicines act only upon the symptoms of the trouble, and that is the reason the trouble always returns when you cease these medicines. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make permanent cures in kidney troubles, rheumatism, erysipelas, anaemia and kindred diseases. But be sure you get the genuine which bear the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box.

The potato, hitherto grown as a tuber under ground, is now being produced like fruit from the stem of the plant. The flavour of these really "new" potatoes, is excellent.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

John McGuigan was in the city last Monday.

We had quite a fall of the beautiful on Wednesday.

A stock of the very best fountain pens at Cliffe's bookstore.

Mr. Hand, of the Payne mine, reached Sandon on Saturday.

Mr and Mrs. Sandiford, New Denver, were in the city Wednesday.

The brick work of the Hunter-Kendrick store is about finished.

H. Byers, of Nelson, and H. Giegerich of Kaslo, were in town this week.

W. B. Blench, of New Denver, has been taken to the asylum as a lunatic.

Mr. Clemens, M.E., of Nelson, is now in this district doing considerable work.

The C.P.R. is going on with its bridge across the Columbia at Robson, at once.

Tents are growing rather cold these times, and Israel is leaving them rapidly.

W. M. Yates, at one time of Sandon, and who has been at Cape Nome, speaks well of that country.

Drummers for holiday goods are now scouring the country as thick as the leaves at Valambrossa.

The Methodist congregation at Nelson gave $100 towards the erection of a new church building in this city.

J. Duffy and P. W. Johnson were the Sandon delegates at the Labor convention in Nelson on Wednesday.

The miners of Rossland are establishing a co-operative grocery store, commencing with a cash capital of $4,000.

The winter's snow is crowding down the hills very rapidly, and from present appearances will be on the low lands in a couple of weeks.

The Whitewater mine owners and their employees settled their differences in a few hours, and now everything is as smoothly as ever.

It looks as if the prospects for a rink and hockey were not very promising in Sandon the coming winter, much to the disgust of the kids and even older goats.

Visiting riflemen won all the matches at Nelson on Saturday last. There is not a marksman of note left in the place but John Houston, and he was the boomerang.

J. N. Hill, of the S. F. & N. R. R., has been in the vicinity the past week, presumably arranging for a daily service to Spokane over the Nelson and Bedlington line.

The Rev. Sandford has been in Nelson several days, and shown the Nelsonites quite conclusively their contributions towards a new church building here would be much appreciated.

Last Saturday some differences took place at the Whitewater mine over timbermen's wages, and all hands struck work that day. A settlement was arranged, however, in a short time.

Mr. Turnbull and associates of Edinburgh, Scotland, who are largely interested in the Idaho mine and other properties, have spent some days here looking over their interests. They find everything satisfactory.

McDonald Bros. will move into their new hotel shortly, and Harry Nash will be in his new store in a few days. Cliffe & Co. expect to move the MINING REVIEW and their bookstore into their new building within two weeks.

J. W. Hill, son of the railroad magnate, J. Hendry and A. Ewan, of New Westminster, contractors and builders of the K. & S. R. R. were in town on Wednesday, the latter on their way home, and the former on a tour of inspection.

The Rev. Father Drummond delivered an interesting lecture to a large audience, in the new R. C. church, Tuesday evening. The subject was "The reasonableness of the Christian Belief." The rev. gentleman is known the country over as a popular lecturer.

The Nelson Tribune says $3.50 a day for timbermen was the scale agreed on during the late trouble between the mine owners and the miners. When will the Tribune learn no scale was agreed on. The owners simply offered a certain scale and the miners who were satisfied with it went to work. There were no rates mutually agreed on.

H. Byers & Co.

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 Traux Automatic Ore Cars.

Head Office—Nelson, B.C.
Stores at

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

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.

Tenders.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on the 25th inst, for the furnishing and supply of mining timbers to be delivered at the Minnesota Silver Co.'s concentrator, Sandon, B. C. Specifications at the company's office.

P. J. HICKEY, Manager.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Charlotte and Herbert Mineral Claims, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On McGuigan Creek, and near the Washington Mine.

Take notice that I, W. J. H. Holmes, acting as agent for Edwin Hyde Tomlinson, Free Miner's certificate No. 23413 A, and the Washington Mining Company (foreign) Free Miner's Certificate No. 709 special, intend 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 27th day of August, 1900.

SALADA TEA

A fine, pure, dainty, tasting Ceylon production, put up in a neat one-half and one pound packages. Having secured the agency of this favorite brand of tea, we are prepared to recommend it to all, feeling assured that one trial will establish its superiority over all other package teas for its delightful flavor and reasonable price.

COFFEES.

My blend of Mocha and Java is acknowledged to be the best. All other lines of pure, clean and fresh Groceries.

H. Giegerich

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

W. J. ARMSTRONG & CO.

TAILORS

REOPENED in the their new premises next to the planing mill.

THE WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

LIMITED.

MINING MACHINERY

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

CANADA.

Hurrah! Hurrah!

—for the—

Sandon Boot & Shoe Store,

— ALL KINDS OF —

Rubbers, Mackinaw Socks,

Infants' Footwear,

Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Slippers,

At the Sandon Boot and Shoe Store.

ELI TAYLOR, - Prop.

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.