The Mining Review.

VOL. 4.—NO. 19. SANDON, B. C., OCTOBER 20, 1900. $2.00 PER YEAR.

Mr. Foley's Speech.

We have not one word to say against Mr. Foley's candidature in the present contest, except that we feel it a duty to correct him when ever wrong in his statements and conclusions, as we would any other party candidate, (and he is a party candidate as much as either Mr. McNeill or Mr. Galliher.) In a speech the other night, he said the Conservative government gave $100,000,000 in land and cash to the C. P. R. Co. to build the railway, and $10,000,000 more to extinguish a monopoly. Does he or does he not know that all told the Co. got $77,000,000 for building the road, and a quantity of land that would never have been worth a dollar if the road had not been built. It is a very lame argument to place a value on land, that only became valuable under such circumstances. It is only in his imagination, however, that the ten millions was given for buying out the monopoly, as all that was given for it was simply endorsation, the government never had to pay. No doubt, however, declamation of that character passes as so much philosophy in certain quarters. He next blames the Conservative party for introducing protection to help the manufacturers; but he forgets to tell how many thousands of laborers and mechanics got employment in consequence of that protection. Mr. Foley would educate his hearers better, if he would when he next addresses them, consider the second side of public questions as well as the first.

In his next breath, Mr. Foley denounces Laurier for allowing those Hungarian miners come into the Slocan; but there are hundreds of honest miners in the country today who bless the day they came in, as it broke up the lockout and enabled them to go to work, when otherwise they might be idle to this moment. As we have said Mr. Foley has just as good a right to appear for election as any other man; but he would make better headway if he confined his speeches to subjects he fully understands.

The Whitewater Mine

The B. C. Review (London) publishes the following circular from the secretary of the Whitewater Mines, Ltd:—"Cable from Mr. Alexander: "During last month 5,000 tons have been milled, producing 500 tons of concentrates. Approximate profit on month's working is $1,140." On August 28th last Mr. Alexander wrote: "For the present month we cannot expect to make any considerable profit, if any profit at all. This is due to the fact that the quality of the feed is low grade, and, further, to the fact that we have been unable to prepare the upper ground for the stopping of higher-grade material than has been recently passing through the mill. It has taken somewhat longer to get everything in shape to make this ore fairly available for a continuous run of several months than was expected, but we feel perfectly confident that in the course of a week some of this better class of material will be utilized. Mr. Fowler's report will make clear the necessity of pushing forward development to the utmost practicable extent, and this will entail partial discontinuance of stopping for the time being, and a utilization of the dump in order to keep the mill running in the meantime. I am writing this today in order to supply the explanation which will probably be required when the cable report of the month's work reaches you, showing little or no profit for the month's working. At the same time Mr. Fowler is perfectly satisfied with the condition and prospects of the mine, although in its present state there must be occasional months of little or no profit. It seems to me that it might well be considered by the board whether a system of quarterly returns should not be substituted for the monthly ones. The latter practice is really unfair to the mine, as leading shareholders to form unfavorable impressions, from time to time, when a month occurs which yields no profit, whereas the absence of profit in any particular month may be only an incident effected by the process of development, and may not have any damaging bearing on the general condition of the mine." The secretary adds that, in view of the strong recommendations of Mr. Alexander, the directors have decided, for the present at all events, to publish quarterly returns.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

Mr. T. B. May is now on his way to England.

John Keen, of Kaslo, visited a few days in the city.

The Miners' Exchange at Three Forks is to be re-opened.

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

R. H. Trueman, the photographer, is back to Sandon again.

Blue papers will shortly be served on some tinhorn gamblers.

The people of Crawford Bay have set a trap to catch the sea serpent.

Miss M. English, school teacher, went to Kaslo on a visit on Thursday.

The Province says that Joe Martin will make a political tour in the Kootenay districts.

There is a cabinet crisis in Japan. This is Joe Martin's chance, and it is on his way west also.

W. W. Warner went on Tuesday to Montana to look over some mining property his son has there.

The Atlin Claim newspaper has suspended publication, so the mineral output of that district must be suspending also.

H. H. Johnson, Grand Master of the Oddfellows, paid Sandon lodge a visit Friday night last week, in making a tour of the Slocan.

Ed. Cuff knocked out Jim Fell at Rossland on Monday night in the second round. The Cuffing Fell got was too much for him.

Ernest Mansfield, of Camp Mansfield, has gone to England, and all work on his properties will stop a couple of months till his return.

The C.P.R. train service was changed on Monday last, the train now leaves here at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning at 4:30 in the afternoon.

F. F. Liebscher, the Silverton tailor, stole away suddenly a few days ago and returned with a wife in due course, contrary to general expectations.

The C. P. R. is bound to head off the Kettle River R. R., and is pushing its line into the Boundary country, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

"I-bet-you" Cook, of Simcoe, once a shining light in the Liberal party, is now out "agin" the Laurier government. He says he was asked to give $10,000 for a senatorship.

W. J. Finn has been found in miner's clothes, at Burton City, and taken back to New York, where he will have to answer to a charge of stealing $1,000 from an express company.

The Methodists now have about $1000 in the treasury, they having got $500 from conference, and will pull down the tent on Monday to make a commencement on the new building.

Robt. Harris, of Slocan City, fired two bullets into his body Sunday night, to end his career suddenly. Whiskey was the cause. He was taken to New Denver hospital and may recover.

The REVIEW expects to be in its new building by next issue, and after it is once there, improvement after improvement will follow, until the paper is up to the expectations of the most exacting.

W. W. Warner will shorly build a new residence.

The Hall mines smelter is now in operation again after a brief rest.

Chas. Lambert commenced work on the new Taylor-McQueen building yesterday.

J. M. Harris has built a very five barn and horse stable across the C. P. R. and nearly back of the Reco.

Folliott & McMillan have the contract for G. W. Grimmett's new store building, to be commenced at once.

J. J. Godfrey has leased an office in Mr. Grimmett's building, and will soon be on the war path for policies.

The new siding of the C. P. R. is now ready for the passenger trains. The switch was put in position yesterday.

The end of this month will see a great many Sandon business people in their new buildings, and the summer shacks in fragments.

A man named Dando, who worked at the barber business in Sandon some two ago, was shot dead in a brothal at Canterbury a few days ago.

The miners' union hall is now nearly finished, and a splendid building it is, reflecting credit on the architect, the overseer, and the owners alike.

Pile driving still goes on at the blind spur for the Ivanhoe concentrator, and the thumping will continue for some time yet before they are through.

It would puzzle a Grecian philosopher to tell which of the three candidates the Nelson Tribune is supporting in the present struggle, from its utterances.

One small store and three or four well lit rooms up stairs, in the REVIEW building, for rent cheap. Can be fitted up to suit tenants during the next ten days.

Harvey Barton, of Grand Forks, B.C., was sentenced to six months hard labor at Nelson, for stealing $30 and other personal effects from a man named Val. Klemn.

It is expected that the new school building will ready for occupancy next Monday. Once in their new quarters the attendance of scholars will rapidly increase.

The lady friends of the Orange fraternity gave the brotherhood a surprise on Tuesday evening, in the shape of an excellent supper. After it was over a pleasant evening was spent by the entire assembly.

The city council should see to it that in erecting their new city building a spacious opera hall is constructed, so that the city will receive the revenue paid in by all travelling troupes and shows of every nature and character.

The Balmoral, which is a beautifully finished saloon, was formally opened on Saturday evening, a large number being present. The place was handsomely decorated with flowers; and the brass band and bag-pipes were present "to lend enchantment to the scene."

Now that the building for the year is pretty well over, the Chief of police should see that everything in the shape of pieces of lumber and timber is collected from around all the buildings erected and burned, as a precaution against fire. Of course on account of the wet season being on but little danger may be looked for this fall, but if this refuse is collected before the snow flies it is quite certain to be burned during the winter and put out of harm's way.

In the death of Mr. H. R. Hammond at Nelson on Saturday last of heart failure, the Slocan loses one of its oldest citizens. The deceased came to this district some eight years ago, and had been in business in Slocan City, Three Forks and Sandon, but for the last year or two his health was not good, and he practically abandoned business altogether. He was a highly respected gentleman, and leaves a large family, all of whom, however, are grown up. His remains were taken to Tacoma for burial, with a son, who died about a year ago.

The Courts.

Fred. Howard got five years penitentiary for attempting to murder Muller in Nelson a few days ago.

Manley vs. Collom is a mining suit, the litigants being Mark Manley and J. Frank Collom of the Arlington mine. Plaintiff asserts that he purchased a half interest in the Native Silver Fraction on Springer creek, adjoining the Arlington, and that defendant and his agents restaked the ground as Arlington No. 1 Fraction while the Native Silver was a valid and existing location. Plaintiff asks to have his location declared good, a decree setting aside the location of the Arlington No. 1 and an injunction restraining defendant from proceeding in his application for a certificate of improvements. The defense claims the Native Silver was located in a manner contrary to section 32 of the the Mineral Act, that the lands upon which the Native Silver was located were within the limits of the Arlington Fraction. Defendant also asserts that the alleged transfer by John Halpin, the locator of the Native Silver, to C. A. Haller from whom plaintiff purchased his half interest, was part of the fraudulent and illegal scheme by Haller, Halpin and Robert Cooper, president of the Arlington Mining Company, to evade the provisions of the Mineral Act.—Tribune.

MINES AND MINING.

F. Sherry has leased the Black Prince mine.

The Arlington mine has now a saw mill of its own.

The Whitewater mine shipped 261 tons of ore the past week.

The Sunset at Whitewater reports one of the biggest strikes of the season.

The Arlington at Slocan City is developing into one of the largest Slocan properties.

Sandon ore shipments this week were: Payne, 200; Last Chance, 62; Slocan Star 40; American Boy, 40. Total 362 tons.

The Highland Mary and Last Chance in the Lardeau, have been bought by the Imperial Development Company of Nelson.

There are a few men working at the Noble Five; but no one appears to know anything of the intentions of the owners as to its future.

The Two Friends mine at Slocan is in the hands of the sheriff. It remains to be seen whether or not he will make it a dividend payer.

The Ivanhoe mill is now expected to start up for regular work any day, and when the commencement is made, regular heavy shipping daily will follow.

It is reported Mr. Warner has either sold, or is about to sell the Mountain Con for a good round sum. If there is "a grass roots" mine in the camp this is it.

Mr. Donnelly is selling the Donnelly group of claims near this city to a company, who will have ample means to work the property. It is believed the deal will be completed today.

The Fletcher group of five claims at Whitewater has been bought by an English syndicate, through Chas. Plowman. The price is said to be $30,000 cash. The property is fairly well developed, and at the present has a good showing. About $50 is a fair average of the value of its ore.

It now looks as if the prosperous days of the Reco mine would again be restored through the late strike on the Goodenough. It is evident the vein extends a great length on both properties; and the history of mining in these parts shows there is no richer ore than that produced in that locality. The late discovery runs $400 and over to the ton.

Post Library

About the House.

SALT IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Besides being a necessary ingredient in most kinds of cookery, an appetizing addition to the many articles of raw food and the prime necessity in catching a bird, the laundress puts a trifle of salt in her starch, adds it in larger quantity to the water in which she washes ginghams and other colored fabrics, rubs it well into the spots where oxalic acid has been applied to remove iron stain to neutralize the acid or smooth the flatiron by rubbing it upon salt, sprinkled on a bit of paper.

The housewife adds a pinch of salt to the water in her bouquet holder that the flowers may retain their freshness; scours the tea or coffee stains from the cups with it; has a portion put in whitewash to make it adhere more closely to the surface where applied; obtains a good result by throwing a handful into the dull coal fire with no explosive results; or if the wood fire gets beyond her control and the chimney catches fire, a quantity thrown into the stove serves as a damper to the flames; if the brick gives way in her cooking range a paste of equal parts of salt and wood ashes mixed with cold water and given a little time to harden well supplies the loss; for cleaning every article of brass or copper salt with vinegar or a slice of lemon is called into use, and is followed by brick, polishing with a soft-dry towel.

In the nurse's department the "home doctor" applies the strong solution of salt and vinegar to the sprain; the heated salt bags, or salt mingled with hops, for the relief of severe pain; for a strong poultice beats together salt and the yolk of an egg; for inflamed eyelids or slight spots of skin poisoning, uses the weak solution of salt water; applies dry salt as a dentrifrice, cleansing the gums; as a dry shampoo, rubbing salt into the hair to be combed out in the morning, leaving a clean scalp; administers salt for hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach; or a spoonful in a glass of cold water for nausea; for slight burns and fresh cuts, binds on the affected parts moistened salt; for neuralgia of feet or limbs, bathes those parts with the strong solution of salt in water as hot as is bearable.

The testimony of the "good book" is that "salt is good," and she who holds the threefold position of housewife, nurse and laundress, as do many wives, must surely have often proved this true, and realized the terseness and strength of utterance.

ALMOND CAKE.

Four eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, two cups of flour, one cup of cornstarch, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one pint of milk, two ounces of bitter almonds. Cream butter and sugar together, then put in the four yolks of the eggs, then the milk, sift in the flour, cornstarch and baking powder. Blanch the almonds and grate them fine. Put these and the whites of the four eggs beaten to a froth in last. Beat all for 10 minutes. This will make two loaves. Bake for 40 minutes in a smothered oven.

CLEAN LAMP CHIMNEYS.

One of the most disagreeable tasks of the housekeeper is made easy by the use of a little salt. If your chimney is very sooty take some soft paper and clean it, but use no water. When as clean as you can make it with paper, take a dry flannel cloth, put some salt in your chimney and rub briskly. Treat the outside the same way and you will be surprised at the brilliant polish obtained. Any piece of glass can be treated this way successfully, and even a flat-iron can be made free of rust if rubbed over a paper on which salt has been sprinkled.

KITCHEN UTENSILS.

Boil in the coffee pot, occasionally, soap water and baking or washing soda. It should be thoroughly cleansed after this treatment also.

If skillets are very greasy a little sal soda or concentrated lye in the water will neutralize the grease and make them easier to clean.

Bottles and cruets clean nicely with sand and soap suds; tacks or shot may be used if one hasn't sand.

Iron or granite dishes may be treated with a soda bath to remove the smell of fish, onions or cabbage.

Don't allow knives or forks with wooden or bone handles to remain in hot water. Don't heat new iron vessels too quickly, as it may crack them.

Steel or silver may tarnish in woolen cloths, but not in chamois skin or tissue paper.

Don't use a brass kettle for cooking until thoroughly cleansed with salt and vinegar.

Scrape the dough from the rolling pin and wipe with a dry cloth, rather than wash it.

Boil raw potato skins in new ironware vessels before cooking in them, to prevent discoloration, and a bad taste of the food.

A good scouring soap of any kind is a great help in keeping all kinds of kitchenware bright and cleanly.

Old tins are better for baking cakes than new ones.

Grease may be removed from woolen goods by sponging them with cold, strong coffee.

Keep a small paint brush convenient for dusting the crevices in furniture, and all spots not attainable with the dust cloth can be reached.

Few things are more soothing for burns or scalds than the white of an egg poured over the injured place. It is more cooling than sweet oil and cotton.

A spoonful of chloride of lime in a quart of water will remove mildew from linen. Strain the solution after it has stood long enough to dissolve thoroughly, and dip the cloth into it.

When pies with upper crusts are ready to put into the oven to bake, take a little sweet milk and with a bit of clean cloth wet the upper crusts and rims. They will thus present a shiny surface and not flake off.

Coffee and tea pots become much discolored inside in a short time. To prevent this every fortnight put into them a tespoonful of soda—common baking soda—fill them two thirds full of water and let boil two hours. Wash and rinse well before using; they will thus be always clean and sweet.

READ THIS ALOUD.

It's probably a little farther from Schwartkopjiesfontein to Krugersdorpfstrom than it is from Thaifchehingphu or Lingkhaitcheng to Shahokbiao, or from Las Guasimas to Soupninghai, via Guam, Abayog, Dagami, Dulag and Tacloban.

ENCOURAGED.

I have great hopes of marrying Miss Frisbie, said young Mr. Dolley,

Has she given you any encouragement? asked Mr. Hunker.

Yes.

What?

She has refused me.

WHERE BAMBOO GROWS

It Is Utilized in Many Ways in China and Other Countries.

Immense quantities of bamboo grow on the margin of all the rivers which flow into the Bay of Honduras. These beautiful trees, many of them 60 feet high, four to seven inches in diameter, and straight as arrows, bend gracefully from either side of the stream, their beautiful foliage interlaced with flowering creepers and vines, forming archways under which man and beast find a grateful retreat from the sun.

The joints are in demand by the gold and sarsaparilla diggers and by the India-rubber gatherers, for buckets, kegs, troughs, and for the construction of ranch buildings, fences, etc.

In the East Indies bamboo is an article of prime necessity, and its uses are almost innumerable.

Perhaps in China, more than any other country, is it most utilized, for there the roots are carved into fantastic images, or divining blocks to guess the will of the gods, or are cut into lantern handles and canes. The tapering culms are used for all purposes that poles can be applied to in carrying, supporting, propelling and measuring; for the props of houses, the framework of awings, the ribs of sails, and shafts of rakes; for fences and every kind of umbrellas and fans. The leaves are sewed into rain coats and thatches, plaited into immense umbrellas to screen the huckster and his wares on the stall, or into carvings for the theatre and sheds. The wood, cut into splints of various sizes, is woven into baskets of every form and fancy, sewed into window curtains and door screens, painted into awnings, and twisted into cables. The shavings and curled threads furnish material for stuffing pillows, while other parts supply beds and mattresses on which to sleep, chairs on which to sit, tables from which to eat and the necessary chop sticks therefor, pipes for smoking, and brooms for sweeping.

Food to eat, and the fuel with which to cook it, are also derived from this useful plant, as are also ferules with which to govern, books from which to study, plectra for the lyre, reed pipes for the organ, shafts for soldiers' spears, skewers for the hair, hats to screen the head, paper on which and pencils with which to write, buckets, bird-cages, crab-nets, fishing rods, etc.

The beauty of the bamboo when growing is commensurate with its usefulness when cut down.

This valuable product grows wild at the very doors of the United States, and can be had in inexhaustible quantities, offering a new and interesting field for the inventive genius and industry of its citizens.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

An engagement ring is the advance guard.

Mixed ale causes many serious ailments.

The most profitable style is the turn-stile.

A fish isn't necessarily crazy when it is in-seine.

High water doesn't necessarily raise the price of milk.

Many a poor bootblack has managed to shine in society.

Wearing a rough-rider hat doesn't give a man a war record.

Some people spend so much of their time in trying to be amiable that they haven't time to earn a living.

SLOW STARVATION.

THE CONDITION OF THOSE AFFLICTED WITH INDIGESTION.

Flatulency, Sick Headache, Offensive Breath and Eructations, Irritability, and a Feeling of Weight on the Stomach are Among the Symptoms.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, as it is also frequently called, is one of the most serious ailments that afflicts mankind. When the stomach loses its craving for food, and the power to digest it, the person so afflicted is both mentally and physically in a condition of wretchedness. The symptoms of the disorder are manifold, and among them may be noted, a feeling of weight in the region of the stomach, sick headache, offensive breath, heartburn, a disagreeable taste in the mouth, irritability of temper, disturbed sleep, etc. The condition is in fact one of slow starvation of the blood, nerves and body, and on the first symptoms treatment through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be sought. Mr. William Birt, a well known blacksmith at Pisquid, P. E. I., is one who suffered for years, and relates his experience for the benefit of similar sufferers. Mr. Birt says:—"For many years I was a victim of indigestion, accompanied by nervousness, palpitation of the heart and other distressing symptoms. My appetite was irregular, and what I ate felt like a weight in my stomach; this was accompanied by a feeling of stupor or sleepiness, and yet I rarely enjoyed a night's sound sleep. When I would retire a creeping sensation would come over me, with pains and fluttering around the heart, and then when I arose in the morning, I would feel as tired and fatigued as I did before I went to bed. It is needless to say that I was continually taking medicine, and tried, I think, almost everything recommended as a cure for the trouble. Occasionally I got temporary relief, but the trouble always came back, usually in a still more aggravated form. All this, of course, cost a great deal of money, and as the expenditure seemed useless I was very much discouraged. One day one of my neighbors, who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with much benefit, advised me to try them, and I decided to do so, thinking nevertheless, that it would be but another hopeless experiment. To my great gratification, however, I had only been using the pills a few weeks when I felt decidedly better, and things began to look brighter. I continued taking the pills for several months, with the result that my health was as good and my digestion better than it had ever been. One of the most flattering results of the treatment was my increase in weight from 125 pounds to 155 pounds. It is more than a year now since I discontinued the use of the pills and in that time I have not had the slightest return of the trouble. We always keep the pills in the house now, and my family have used them for other ailments with the same gratifying results."

These pills may be had from any dealer in medicine, or will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2,50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TREASON.

Did you hear about the riot in Berlin? asked Cumso of Cawker.

No, what was it about?

A man in a theater orchestra tried to play on a French horn, and the audience mobbed him.

ONE TASTE OF

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

will captivate the taste of any Japan tea drinker.

GAMES WE OWE TO CHINA.

Our Boys Might Take Lessons From the Chinese in Flying Kites, Humming Tops Known 5000 B. C.

Instead of bishops and knights Chinese chess has a general, secretaries, elephants, horses, chariots, cannon and soldiers. There is also a river between the opposing forces. But otherwise the game is very similar to its distant and—according to Chinese ideas—degenerate descendant played by ourselves. There are sixty-four squares on the board and sixteen pieces on each side. Chess originated in China B.C. 1120.

Kites in China are generally square shaped. They are the universal amusement of all ages and classes. Our kite flyers might take many hints in kite flying from Chinese boys. The light silk string and the reel to wind it on are much ahead of our rough cord pulled in by hand. Kite flying comes here as a spring amusement, a custom apparently direct from China, where any one flying a kite at another season would be laughed at.

Pegtops schoolboys owe to Chinese inventors. But Chinese boys always play top in winter on frozen ground or on ice. Many tops are beautifully finished and carved. Humming tops are known as "thunder tops." The origin of the Chinese top dates back to the mythical period of Chinese history 3000 to 5000 B.C.

No game has crossed to us from the Far East less altered than backgammon. Chinese backgammon men, boards and dice are almost identical with those used by ourselves. The Chinese name for backgammon, literally translated, is bottle chess.

Why the Chinese should call dominoes "foreign tablets" is a mystery, seeing that they and the Coreans have played games with dominoes for ten of twelve centuries past. In numerals and size Chinese dominoes are similar to those used in Europe and America. The only difference is that the dots are a little differently arranged, and the number of pieces is not quite the same. A set consists of twenty-one pieces, eleven of which are duplicated, making thirty-two in the complete set. The Chinese have more domino games than ourselves, including a curious one called "Tortoise." There seems little doubt that dominoes came to us from the East, instead of being, as claimed, the invention of two French monks.

IN HER HONOR.

Many know how good a lecturer Miss Mary Kingsley was and her lectures were illustrated by lantern slides. One slide showed magnificent figures of some of the worst insect pests of the country. She had presented natural history specimens to the savants at South Kensington, who found some of the insects new and interesting. Speaking of her reception by these gentlemen Miss Kingsley said: "They were very civil and said many kind things; and"—pointing to a ferocious-looking creature — "I suppose they meant it as a compliment; they have named that beast after me!"

Hay Fever Very Prevalent.

Thousands now suffer from Hay Fever. Science now knows that it is a germ disease—destroy the germ and you destroy the disease. Ointments cannot do this, neither can douches or powders snuffed up. There is just one remedy that will cure Hay Fever and cure it quickly. It is carried by the air to the remotest air passages of the nasal passages and lungs. It is a germ killer—it is a healing agent. It cures Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Catarrh. Catarrhozone is a guarantee to cure; your money back if you are not benefited. Druggists sell it everywhere. We will send a regular 25 cent trial size to any address in Canada or U.S., on receipt of 10 cents, or the full treatment, post paid, for $1.00. N. C. Polson & Co., Mfg., Chemists, Kingston, Ont.

A TOTAL LOSS.

I think I'll be married on my birthday, said Miss Tommey.

What! exclaimed Miss Frocks, holding up her hands in consternation, and lose one entire set of presents."

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

VALUE OF MAIL DELIVERY.

It is estimated that free rural mail delivery is increasing the value of land in Colorado, where it is in operation, $5 an acre.

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."

OLD FASHIONED.

McJigger—I see Barnpaws, the circus man, was married the other day. That was something of a come down for him.

Thingumbob—Why so?

McJigger—The wedding was nothing but a one ring performance.

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.

APROPOS OF MEN.

Alice—Aren't men funny?

Laura—Yes, they are; suppose a lot of women should rig up in fantastic costumes and parade.

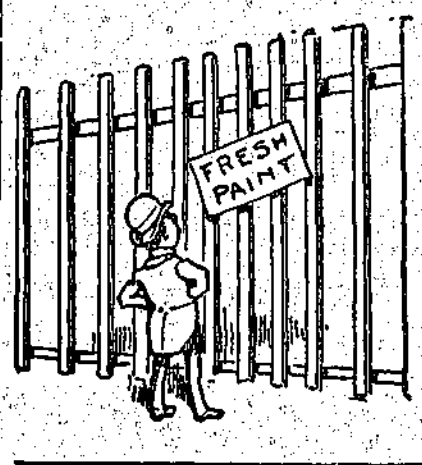
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea
"Ask your friends about it"

If you have at any time experienced any difficulty in getting a tea that suits your taste in every way, you may overcome this at once by using

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA its high quality which never varies, has become a subject of comment among its regular consumers. In Lead Packets 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

How long will it look fresh?



That's one question you should ask when you buy paint. It will pay to buy good paint—paint that has been tested for years.

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

retain their glossy newness and look fresh and bright, longer than any others, because they are made right. They are pure paints. They are the best.

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

ENGLISH
TEETHING SYRUP
Comforts Crying Children
Largest sale in the World.
25¢ *Everywhere.*

AN APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

It was in the restaurant.

What will Mary have? asked the man who was doing the ordering.

A little lamb, replied Mary.

She was a girl who did not believe in shattering the old traditions.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

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

WELL RECOMMENDED.

Mistress; You say you are well recommended?

Maid; Indeed, ma'am; I have thirty-nine excellent references.

Mistress; And how long have you been in domestic service?

Maid; Two years, ma'am.

(Copy of a letter which appeared in the Ceylon Observer.)

"CORRESPONDENCE."

Colombo, Aug. 15, 1900.

To the Editor of the "Ceylon Observer."

Dear Sir,—I have carefully examined and tasted the small sample of Tea marked "SALADA" Pure Uncolored Ceylon Green Tea," you sent me last night and find it is as stated.

The tea has exceptional leaf fragrance and draws a choice, flavoury, cowslip water, somewhat resembling a best grade Japan.

As a specimen of what Green Tea should be in the cup it would be almost impossible to improve on it.

If Ceylon planters will only be careful to ship Greens up to this standard of excellence, the capture of the American and Canadian markets is certain and assured.

Yours faithfully.

Signed. F. F. STREET."

SMALL VOLCANOES.

Not far from Laytonville, Cal., a crop of little volcanoes has appeared. There are 25 of them, each with the characteristic crater, and from each crater gushes mud and warm vapor. Each "volcano" is about five feet high.

SOME AUTHORS.

The Most Cheerful Author—Samuel Smiles.
The Noisiest Author—Howells.
The Tallest Author—Longfellow.
The Most Flowery Author— Hawthorne.
The Holiest Author—Pope.
The Most Amusing Author—Thomas Tickell.
The Happiest Author—Gay.
The Most Fiery Author—Burns.
The Most Talkative—Author—Chatterton.
The Most Distressed Author—Akenside.

W P C 1043

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The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.

No doubt the closing down of gambling in the saloons and other places throughout the country by the provincial government is looked on differently by different people. Some will say they have a right to use their money as they think proper—throw it in the fire if they like. From one point of view that is true enough; but those who look at the moral point of view come to different conclusions. Local people gambling among themselves, we have always held, was not by any means the worst feature of the business, as if one local man won from another, the money was still in the locality to circulate among the business community. Gambling with the travelling sharks, and the country is full of them, is, however, a different thing. These men or gentlemanly thieves, as they should be called, always win—that is in the aggregate for their living comes out of it anyway. It is no argument to say they lose as well as win, for they have no other business and have to live by their wits. The result is that month after month poor hard-working men come down from the mines only to go back in a day or two without money or anything to show for it but a sad experience—beaten by the outside sharks' underhand play. As we have time and again said whatever may be said of the games among local people merely, the officials who stop the work of the travelling tinhorns are entitled to the thanks of the entire community. The verdict of the business men is that since gambling is stopped, the men will have more money to spend improving themselves, purchasing clothing and all requirements of the ordinary mortal.

THERE are some very strange things in Canadian Politics. The Hon. M. Laurier is now circulating his party's platform of 1893, and by the way, free through the mails at the expense of the public, and representing in comments that they have kept their pledges. For instance, the platform says "the tariff should not be based on the protective principle as now but upon the requirements of the public service." Plank four of the same platform says "we cannot but view with alarm the large increase in the public debt and the controllable expenditure," while under the Liberal rule the Federal debt has grown doubly faster than it ever grew before, and our customs collection, the main feature of taxation, has been increased nearly 50 per cent. The realities published by themselves is the most absolute evidence of their own inconsistency imaginable. We are quite free to admit that any young, progressive country must have an increasing funded liability and increased controllable expenditure; but the inconsistency of the Liberals is in denying these facts when seeking office only to be confronted with them in responsibility.

From Far and Near.

A movement is on foot in Vancouver to form a Maritime Province Association to be composed of natives of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The Native Sons of Nanaimo will celebrate the forty-sixth anniversary of the arrival of the British bark Princess Royal, which brought a number of Nanaimo pioneers to the coast on November 27th.

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.

The Glasgow Exhibition.

The New-Advertiser remarks: It having been decided that the mineral exhibit from British Columbia, now at the Paris Exposition, shall be sent to the exhibition to be held next year at Glasgow, it will be a matter of importance that a thoroughly competent person should be sent to take charge of it—some one who is fully conversant with the mining districts of the province and with the present position of the industry.

It is to be hoped that the government will realize the importance of this and not allow the appointment to be made on politicial grounds. A commercial firm would take the opinion of the leading mine owners of a district like that of Rossland in regard to a suitable person for the position, and the government should do the same.

Colds ON THE Chest

are dangerous; they weaken the constitution, inflame the lungs, and often lead to Pneumonia. Cough syrups are useless. The system must be given strength and force to throw off the disease.

Scott's Emulsion

will do this. It strengthens the lungs and builds up the entire system. It conquers the inflammation, cures the cough, and prevents serious trouble.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
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 MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver.

LOCATIONS.

Oct. 2—Mey Nott Fr. and Dede Fr., Carpenter creek, G. A. Petty.
Pharo, Silver mountain, T. Avison.
Champion, Red mountain, J. Bowes.
4—Pollard Extension, near Alamo tram N Macdonald.
King Fr., Noble Five mountain, J. G. McGuigan.
6—R E Fr., McGuigan basin, F. H. Wilson.
Record, Silver mountain, E. Brindle.
8—Colonial, adjoining Freddy Lee, J. Docksteader.
Homestake, Cody, W. Lewis.
Satterlee, Goat mountain, H. Nelson.
11—Mowich Fr., Carpenter creek, W, E. Cropp.
15—Saxonia, Payne mountain, W. Findlay.
Taribio, Four Mile creek, Ed. Stewart.
Oro Fr., Best basin, J. Williams.
Huckleberry, Wilson creek, J. C. Harris, M. McLean, T. J. Lloyd.
Newport Fr., Wilson creek, M. McLean.

ASSESSMENTS.

Oct. 4—Baby Fr. 5—R A M. 6—Lipton, Sadie. 8—Bee Bee, Aftermath. 9—Profeshenal Fr., Algoma. 10—Clipper. 13—Perserverance.

TRANSFERS.

Oct. 2—Campion and International, ½ each, O. J. Marino to A. R. Marino, Sept. 25.
4—Broncho and Southern Girl, Ed. Bartlett to A. Sprost, July 25.
6—Le Mont, 1-6, Ed. Stewart to A. Wilds, Oct. 1.
Le Mont, 1-6, Ed. Stewart to P. Altaffer, Oct. 1.
Charlotte, Herbert, Major Fr., quit claim deed to ½ each, E. H. Tomlinson to Washington Mining Co., Oct. 11.
16—Cro Fr., J. Williams to F. Farrell, Oct. 15.

Mining Outlook in Similkameen.

The attention of the whole mining world will be attracted to the Similkameen district before long. During the the past few weeks several prominent engineers and mining authorities have been visiting the different camps and without a single exception have gone away well pleased with what they have seen. A number of the principal properties have been carefully examined and sampled, and assay results have exceeded expectations. The reports which will be made on the result of examinations will reach of the strongest financial combinations who are interested in copper ores. The condition of the copper market at the present time is very satisfactory and the outlook for the future supply and demand for the metal is bright enough to commend meritorious copper properties to the capitalist looking for investment in mines. The greatest drawback a new district like the Smilkameen country has to face, is the tendency of claim owners to greatly over-estimate the probable value of their prospects (for the value of prospects is only a problematical one), and to ask such a ridiculous price as to at once stop any possibility of the investor considering any deal. The average prospector when asked the reason he values his property at such a high price, calls your attention to properties which have sold for large sums in other camps. He forgets to compare the conditions in other camps to the one he is living in. The other camp may have exceptional shipping and smelting facilities, and best of all may have a dividend payer amongst its mines. When that happy condition of affairs is reached in the Similkameen district, it will be an easy matter to induce capital to invest in the mines, but until it is demonstrated that the ore retains its value with depth, the investor is taking such chances that he cannot be expected to pay fancy prices for prospects which have nothing to commend them beyond a mere surface showing. The sure method of inducing capital to invest in the mines of Similkameen is to offer claims on good working bonds at reasonable prices. Work and lots of it is the life of any new mining camp, and a few working mines will do more to attract attention than all the reports of rich strikes and high assays that can be published.—Similkameen Star.

A Slight Business Change.

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO., LTD.

Have purchased the Hunter Bros. Sandon store, and will keep up the business reputation held by the old firm. Hunter Bros. wish to thank the general public for past favors and hope that they will continue the same with the new firm. All the stock is new and up to date, and all the requirements in our lines will always be kept in stock.

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO., LTD.

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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Plans and estimates furnished on all classes of buildings.
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Sash and Doors, Frames and Mouldings on hand or to order on short notice.

Dealers in Rough and Dressed Lumber.
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CALL AND GET PRICES.

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Dealers in Meats

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First-Class Sleepers
on all trains from Revelstoke and Kootenay Landing.
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passing Dunmore Junction daily for St. Paul; Saturdays, for Montreal and Boston; Monday and Thursdays, for Toronto
Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

No trouble to quote rates and give you a pointer regarding the EASTERN TRIP you contemplate taking.

FALL AND WINTER SCHEDULE NOW EFFECTIVE.

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To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P. R. agent or J. R. Crudge, Agent, Sandon.
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SEARCHING FOR TREASURE

SAID TO BE HIDDEN IN A CARTHAGINIAN TEMPLE.

A Most Extraordinary Stock Company—Forty Years Ago a Native of Morocco Attracted Attention by Becoming Suddenly Wealthy.

To Tunis belongs the honor of being the headquarters of the most extraordinary stock company in the world, the object of which is to unearth the treasures of a mythical or semi-mythical Carthaginian deity, which, according to tradition, have for ages been buried beneath the waters at a little distance from Tunis. This Punic deity was Eshmoun, who was known to the Romans under the name of Saturn. His treasure, it is said, consists of gold coin, gold bars, jewelled vessels and exquisite statues, and it is valued at not less than 400,000,000f. There are many popular legends about it, and the people of Syria are convinced that they are based on truth.

People talked about this wonderful treasure as far back as Emperor Nero's time. Suetonius, in his life of Nero, and Tacitus, in the sixteenth book of his annals, say that Nero sent a fleet to Carthage in the hope of recovering this treasure, about which he had heard surprising stories from a Carthaginian knight named Cesellius Cassius. The fleet, however, searched in vain and as a result Cesellius committed suicide. At a later period a new legend arose, according to which the Carthaginians, shortly before the destruction of their city, carried off their costliest treasures and buried them in a subterranean necropolis beside those of the god. This necropolis is said to be under the hill known as Sidi-bu-Hassan and to be connected with Carthage by means of a tunnel. It is a fact that when the harbor of Tunis was being constructed the engineers found traces of a tunnel, which led toward this hill.

Forty years ago a native of Morocco attracted wide attention in Tunis owing to the fact that from a condition of extreme poverty he suddenly attained a position of great wealth. Daily he squandered large sums of money and there seemed no limit to his riches. He explained that he had suddenly discovered heaps of gold in the bowels of the earth, and he attributed his good fortune to an ancient manuscript, which, he claimed, had pointed out to him a secret way leading to the chamber in which have been stored for centuries the treasures of the Carthaginians and of their god Eshmoun. A friend, he said had helped him in the search for gold.

Soon afterward he and this friend left Tunis, and fifteen years later the former returned and made an attempt to secure a fresh supply of gold. Finding that he could not succeed without help, he entered into partnership with a man named Embarek, as well as with several others, and the result was that he managed to get as far as the door of the subterranean temple in which the treasures were concealed. At this point, however, a quarrel arose as to which should be the first to enter the sacred precints, and finally a furious fight ensued, which ended in the death of the native of Morocco and one of his companions. The others, terrified at the tragedy, left the place hastily and, having bound each other to secrecy, fled from the city.

All this sounds rather mythical and nebulous, but now we come to solid facts. Two years ago Embarek, who had fled to Morocco, returned to Tunis and looked for those who had accompanied him on the previous expedition, his intention being to endeavor once more to obtain access to the subterranean temple. He found two of his former companions, and one night he and they went to look for the entrance to the tunnel which leads toward the temple. As various changes had been made in that part of the city within the last few years, they were unable to find it, and after much consultation they decided to apply for advice to Senor Medina, an archaeologist who has acquired a wide reputation through his works on the ruins of ancient Carthage.

He was amazed when he heard their story, and he advised them to take into their confidence Baron Anselme de Kinsaye, a member of the French Academy and an enthusiastic archaeologist, who was then in Tunis. Embarek told the Baron the marvellous story of the subterranean temple and of the countless treasures hidden in its chambers, and his tale was apparently so circumstantial and so true that the Baron decided to join in the search for gold. The first step was to obtain the necessary concession from the government, and this he succeeded in doing through the officials, Messrs. Millet and Gauckler.

The government thereby granted him and his associates permission to make at their own expense the necessary excavations in the place designated, and in return for this privilege the Baron and his colleagues agreed hand over to the government one-half of all the treasures they might find. In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding a committee was appointed to decide as to the value of any such recovered treasures.

The excavations were then begun but did not prove as successful as was suspected. Although Embarek and his companions pointed out the very spot at which, they said, they had gained access to the tunnel a few years ago, no trace of the tunnel has yet been found. On the other hand, various earthen vessels, Carthaginian lamps and relics of skeletons have been unearthed and a few small galleries have been discovered. For this reason Baron de Kinsaye expressed his determination to continue the work, and, as the necessary funds became lacking recently, he decided to form a stock company, the shares of which are to be sold at 100f. each.

Every one connected with the work seems convinced that most valuable treasures will be found sooner or later and so hopeful is Embarek that he has refused to sell, even at a high figure, his claim to a portion of the treasures. As the pioneer in this enterprise, he is naturally entitled to a goodly portion of whatever wealth may be recovered.

CAMPS OUT ON THE KOPJES.

Every year there are exported from China over 400 tons of a certain vegetable wax, which is worth £200 a ton. The entire population of two large towns far in the interior of the Yellow Empie spend their time in this curious manufacture.

The wax is made on the bark of a sort of privet tree which grows at one town Chia Ting, by the grub of a beetle, which is found at the other town, the name of which is Chien Ch'ang. Consequently, every year grubs have to be collected at Chien Ch'ang and carried to Chia Ting. The distance is 200 miles across steep and stony passes. The entire male population of the former town start each year at a given date. There are 10,000 of them altogether, and the sight of a whole town marching in this fashion single-file across the mountains, each with a burden of forty pounds of grubs, is, perhaps, the most extraordinary even in the most remarkable of kingdoms.

THE SCENT OF THE ONION.

By Any Other Name It Would Be as Far From Sweet.

It is interesting to make inquiry into the cause of this unfortunate quality of the onion. It is simply due to the presence in some quantity of another mineral matter in the bulb—sulphur. It is this sulphur that gives the onion its germ-killing property and makes the bulb so very useful a medicinal agent at all times, but especially in the spring, which used to be—and still is in many places—the season for taking brimstone and treacle in old-fashioned houses before sulphur tablets came into vogue.

Now, sulphur, when united to hydrogen, one of the gases of water, forms sulphuretted hydrogen and then becomes a foul-smelling, well nigh a fetid, compound. The onion, being so juicy, has a very large percentage of water in its tissues, and this combining with the sulphur, forms the strongly scented and offensive substance called sulphuret of allyle, which is found in all the alliums. This sulphuret of allyle mingles more especially with the volatile or aromatic oil of the onion; it is identical with the malodorant principle found in asafoetida, which is almost the symbol of all smells that are nasty. The horseradish, so much liked with roast beef for its keen and biting property, and the ordinary mustard of our tables both owe their strongly stimulative properties to this same sulphuret of allyle, which gives them heat and acridity, but not an offensive smell, owing to the different arrangements of the atoms in their volatile oils.

This brings us to the most curious fact in nature, that most strangely yet most certainly constructs all vegetable volatile oils in exactly the same way—composes them all, whether they are the aromatic essences of cloves, oranges, lemons, cinnamon, rose, thyme, verbena, turpentine or onion, of exactly the same proportions, which are 81 3-4 of carbon to 11 3-4 of hydrogen; and obtains all the vast seeming diversities that our nostrils detect in their scent simply by a different arrangement of the atoms in each vegetable oil. Oxygen alters some of the hydro-carbons; sulphur others.

One of the most dangerous and repulsive forms of Kidney Disease is

DROPSY

for which Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only certain cure. In Dropsy the Kidneys are actually *dammed up*, and the water, which should be expelled in the form of urine, flows back and lodges in the cells of the flesh and puffs out the skin. Remove the filth which plugs up the drain. Restore the Kidneys to health. There is only one Kidney Medicine

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

TREATMENT FOR SPRAINS.

Simple Method by Which the Pain May Be Eased.

A little common-sense treatment is often all that is needed when the strain is at ankle or wrist and without complications. It will swell very alarmingly at first and gradually develop a frightful looking bruise; but from the first it should have complete rest, and a treatment of hot and cold douches—the hot being used at first when the swelling is painful and the cold later on as a sort of tonic to the relaxed muscles. The hot must be very hot and the cold very cold as the tepid water does harm rather than good.

For the first day of a strain, when all the wrenched cartilages and muscles are aching, great relief is found in a poultice of egg and salt. To make it, beat the white of an egg till light, but not stiff. Stir in gradually a cup and a half of salt or more if needed, to make a thick paste-like icing; spread this on a cloth and bandage in place. Cover all with oil-silk or a thick bath towel to protect the sheets, since the egg leaks out continually. After this has relieved the soreness begin with hot water fomentation and wear a light firm bandage except at night.

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 not 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 regularly 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.

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. 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."

Mr. James Gardiner, Bath, Ont., says:—"I was a sufferer for forty years from indigestion and constipation. At times I would go two weeks without a motion in my bowels, suffered violently from headaches. I spent a small fortune in remedies, but the only remedy that gave me relief was Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills. I would not be without them for anything."

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

SOME CURIOUS INCIDENTS

THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

An Undiscovered Gold Mine—Buried Treasure—Burglary Committed While the Inhabitants Were Away at a Supposed Fire.

It was three young Germans who found the richest goldmine in the world.

They were starving at the time, and three weeks later one survivor only of the party came staggering into the nearest mining-camp, where he, too, died from fever and exhaustion. Before his death he told his story to one man who had been good to him, and confided to him a lump of queer conglomerate, which was actually.

ALMOST HALF GOLD.

This miner—Whiteman by name—started out to find the mine which was to make him earth's greatest millionaire. But in that wilderness of rock and scrub he never managed to locate it. Yet he would not give it up. Every year he would re-appear in Esmeralda, the nearest township to the locality where the lode was supposed to lie.

Every time he passed through the place, within five minutes every pony and horse and mule in the place would be stolen and saddled, and the whole turn themselves into so many detectives, and follow Whiteman for days, each desperately hoping that his might be the luck to fall upon this amazing prize.

So far, the Whiteman Mine, in California, has not yielded up its secret.

The famous black Emperor of Hayti, Christophe, died worth fifteen millions, but where he hid his treasure no one knew.

Many years later a man entered a gambling resort in the town of Cap Haytien, and laid down upon the green table a handful of ancient Spanish doubloons. The players were all agog at the sight of these romantic coins, and a whisper arose that the man must have stumbled upon the treasure of Christophe.

President Hippolyte heard of the affair. The wretched gamester was

SEIZED AND IMPRISONED.

But he refused to speak. Hayti is not a civilised country. Torture was tried. The man was stubborn as a rock. Not a word could they get out of him. At last they let him free again, and set detectives to follow him. They had no need to do so. With one accord, every inhabitant of Cap Haytien who was not bedridden silently crept out into the brush after the man of mystery. But he, laughing in his sleeve at their discomfiture, passed on. The entire army of Hayti, as well as most of those amateur detectives, have since been digging up the earth along his trail. But so far the secret has not leaked out.

The wonderful gold aureases and silver coins of A.D. 300, found lately near a town in South Wales, were unearthed by some navvies, to whom the coins appealed merely as so much silver and gold. In the struggle which ensued for their possession, many scattered, and the vase which contained them was broken. When the value of the find was known, the extraordinary, spectacle might have been seen of some 400 people — more than half the population of the village —stampeding to the spot. But, though they dug up the entire meadow, they found nothing.

It was a boy who came rushing into the town of Matawan, New Jersey, with startling intelligence that one of the

GREAT OIL TANKS

of the Standard Oil Company had burst. The whole population armed themselves with cups, dippers, and buckets, and left for the spot in a hurry. Some gathered as much as a barrel of oil out of the ten thousand which had flooded the road. So deserted was the town by its population that two houses were burgled unhindered by tramps, who calmly walked off with their booty in broad daylight. Robbers of this kind in America have unlimited cheek. Fearful consternation was caused in the town of Alexandria, Indiana, one night last spring, by the sudden pealing of the bells of a church outside the town.

Wondering whether it was fire, war, or cyclone, the people sprang out of bed and ran towards the scene of the noise. Nothing was found, no one knew what the matter was. Shamefaced men came sneaking back to their homes, only to find that in their absence a

SMALL ARMY OF TRAMPS

had pillaged almost every house in the place.

A similar scare had a more real cause in the case of the Spanish town of Malaga. One night last June a hollow, roaring sound brought every soul out into the streets. Then came a quivering of the ground, and, with shouts of "An earthquake!" the whole population rushed away from the city, and took refuge on the hills outside.

In the island of Skye is a township known by the queer name of Snizort. It is inhabited by Crofters, who pasture their animals on the surrounding hills. The Crofters' Commission ruled that they might graze cattle, but not sheep, on Pen Glamaig, a mountain forming part of Lady Macdonald's estate. February 1st of the present year was fixed on as the date for the withdrawal of the offending sheep. But the Crofters refused entirely to obey, and, on the appointed date, the town was deserted, and its population, from young boys to old men of eighty, was scattered over the hillsides, awaiting the invasion of Lady Macdonald's men, the sheriff's officers, and the police Happily, this state of affairs has been put an end to amicably, and Snizort no longer.

BIRD INTELLIGENCE.

During a high wind in Boston one day this summer a young oriole was thrown from its nest to the ground. It was picked up by kind hands and kept in the house till the storm was over, and then placed on the roof of the piazza. A watch was kept behind the closed blinds of a window near by to note proceedings on the part of the parent birds. They, in the meantime, had seen the little one borne away, and had followed it to the house, and as it was kept near the open window, its cries had apprised them of its whereabouts. They soon came to it on the roof and hovered over it, doing much talking and consulting together. Finally, they alighted near the little one, and the female slipped her wing under it and seemed to urge some course of acting upon the male, who fidgeted about, coming to the little one, spreading his wings over it, then flying to a free wing, they flew to the tree, and brought him back, and again slipped a wing under the little one. Finally he seemed to understand or to get his nerves under control, and, slipping, his own wing under, together they made a sort of cradle for the birdling. And, each flapping its free wing, they fleew to the tree, bearing it to a place of safety among the branches, where it was lost sight of.

A snob is a man on a ladder who kisses the feet of the man on the round above him and kicks at the man on the round below him.

DO STIFF HATS CAUSE BALDNESS?

The Veins Extending Around the Outside of the Head Are Compressed by Them.

Are you predisposed to baldness? If so, don't wear a stiff hat. A doctor, a wigmaker and a barber have said that the stiff hats commonly worn are responsible for the increasing blight of baldness.

The hair, they say, depends for its nutrition on the blood supply that flows in the fine veins running over the scalp. Some of the veins that supply the hair follicles with food come through the skull, but those veins extending around the outside of the skull are most important. Analogously, it is pointed out that if a rose tree were to be bound tightly around the trunk a great deal of nutrition would be cut off from the bark. If, in addition to this, you were to cover the tree with a great bag and tie the mouth tightly around the trunk, the tree would die. The result of wearing the stiff hat is similar to this. Every time you pull your hat from your head and it comes loose, with a jerk you are overcoming the pounds of pressure it is exerting on the skull.

The doctor says it is not at all improbable that the increase of baldness is due in a great measure to the stiff hat. Particularly is that the case where men wear stiff hats indoors. Any covering which confines the head will work havoc with the hair, but the difference in rigidity between the sweatband of the stiff hat and that of the soft hat would make the latter preferable for many reasons.

The old cavaliers wore great soft hats, and their hair was always long and luxuriant. Women wear their hats high on the crowns of their heads, and they are seldom bald. Primitive man did not wear a hat, His hair was long and thick. Nature gave it to him as a protection from the elements. It shed snow and rain and it kept his head warm, yet it gave ventilation to the scalp.

It is in evidence to-day. Those peoples remaining nearest the primitive condition give up their hair the slowest. The wigmakers of the world draw their supply of hair from the peasants of Europe. The Eskimo shows how nature still looks to the needs of the primitive man. On the other hand, the negroes of the tropics need less protection than the natives of cold climates; therefore they have less hair.

To preserve his hair man needs to go back to nature. He needs to use his hair more than he does. He should go without a hat, and particularly without a stiff one.

The idea is to give any part of the body work to do if you want to preserve it. Nature weakens in the long run all organs not in healthy use. Women use their hair as it was intended to be used more than do men. That is the reason why they are seldom bald.

Man should follow the example of woman in their respect. At any rate, he should not cover his head with a constricting band that prevents ventilation and compresses the veins of the scalp so that the blood cannot supply the hair roots with nutrition. Particularly, he should not wear his stiff hat in the house. The whole question centers upon the necessity of giving the scalp a chance to maintain itself.

Hoax—"Does a dressmaker sew seams?" Joax—"It seems so."

Little Nettie was learning to read, and part of her lesson ran thus; "The cat has a rat." "Ah!" she exclaimed, "the man who wrote this book didn't know much. Cats don't have rats; they have kittens."

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad Letter From a Lady Whose Husband Was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him With a Secret Remedy.

"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

SENT FREE TO ALL.—A sample package of Tasteless Samaria Prescription SENT FREE with full particulars in plain sealed envelope. All letters considered sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 33 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

SOMETHING ABOUT ARMIES.

Artillery Not Considered a Part of the Army Until the Time of Charles XII of Sweden.

Until the time of Charles XII. of Sweden the artillery was not considered a part of the army; the men serving in it were not soldiers, but regarded as mechanics; the officers had no army rank. Charles XII. gave artillery officers a rank and regularly organized the artillery into companies. The battle of Pavia demonstrated the superiority of the gun in the hands of the Spanish infantry. The musket carried a two ounce ball, and sometimes brought down at one fire two or three mailed knights. The French sent a flag of truce to remonstrate against the use of such barbarous weapons.

Alexander had four kinds of cavalry—the cataphracti, or heavy armed horse; the light cavalry, carrying spears and very light armor; the acrobalistae, or mounted archers, used for out-posts, patrols, and reconnoitring duty; and the dimachoe, or troops expected to act either as cavalry or infantry. Alexander the Great reorganized his father's army. The file or lachos of sixteen men was the unit; two files made a dilochy; two dilochies made a tetrachy; two tetrarchjes a taxiarchy; two of these a syntagura; sixteen of these a small phalanx; four of these a tetra-phalangarchy, otherwise known as a large phalanx.

The Greeks attacked in a phalanx, the spears interlocked and shields overlapping. After the first onset the spears were dropped and the day was decided with the sword. The cavalry attacked the enemy in the rear, if possible, and in case of victory, undertook the pursuit.

Notes From Vancouver.

A local milk combine has been formed. The principal source of milk supply of Vancouver is from Lulu and Sea Islands, and the output of all the dairy farms has been secured by the combine, which was organized by Dr. Harrison, ex-premier of Manitoba.

The winter arrangements for mail service to Yukon and Atlin districts for the coming season will be the same as those prevailing during the winter season of 1899-1900. To Dawson the quantity will be limited to 500 pounds per week, and to Atlin 300 pounds twice per week, and in the event of the quantity tendered exceeding these limits, priority will be given to papers sent to subscribers on separate addresses. Mail matter of all classes addressed to Lake Bennett or Log Cabin will be transmitted from any point south.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Hope is the dream a man has when awake.

Weeping willows should be planted in tiers.

Continued cheerfulness is a manifest sign of wisdom.

Judge a man by his address rather than his dress.

A man must feel girlish when he makes his maiden speech.

Experience is the name a man usually gives to his mistakes.

In the wheelman's grammar the plural of bicycle is a tandem.

It is an easy matter for a man to resist everything but temptation.

Speech is silver and silence is golden—and there is more silver in circulation than gold.

The public trusts many a man with an office that his butcher wouldn't trust with a pound of bacon.

A poor author, like a worn-out printing press, manages to use up a lot of ink, but never succeeds in making a good impression.

Skipped His Bail.

A chap named Chisholm was arrested in Montreal for doing a bank out of $220,000. He was subsequently released on $22,000 bail. When his case was called, as might have been expected, he was "non est comati bus." He could have paid his bondsmen $22,000, and gone off with $198,000. The general opinion is, that if his bail had been $223,000, Chisholm would have been available when called for. If some poor, honest man had taken a good note for $25 into the bank the morning Chisholm got his $220,000, the banker would have told him he could not touch a note of that amount. It is a case of big licks with banks, or nothing.

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 diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

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. B 26378, acting for myself as to one-half, and as agent for F. H. Wilson, F. M. C. B 38127, as to one-quarter, and T. B. May, F. M. C. B 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.

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

Ha e 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.

Charlottie 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. 23418 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.

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.

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.