The Mining Review.

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WAR INTELLIGENCE.

Practical Sympathy for John Bull From Uncle Sam.

A STIFF ENGAGEMENT IN NATAL.

The Victory Was Bought by a Heavy Loss in Officers.

London, Oct. 22.—The list of officers killed and wounded at the battle between Glencoe and Dundee, in Natal, shows that, although the British victory was complete, it was bought at a heavy price. In addition to Sir William Penn Symons, who it is feared is mortally wounded, two colonels, three captains and five lieutenants were killed, and a colonel, three majors, six captains and ten lieutenants were wounded. This heavy loss among the officers was due, as the latest dispatches from the front show, to their valiant but insensate conduct in sticking to the traditions of the British army, and refusing to use the cover of which the men availed themselves in storming the Boer's position on the summit of the Kopje. The war office announces that thirty-one non-commissioned officers and men were killed and 151 were wounded.

Among the rank and file, the Hussars had 7 wounded; the artillery 1 killed and 3 wounded; the Leicestershire regiment had 1 wounded; the King's Rifles had 11 killed and 68 wounded; the Irish Fusiliers, 14 killed and 30 wounded; the Dublin Fusiliers, 4 killed and 41 wounded; and the Natal police 2 wounded.

Capetown, Oct. 23.—The Boer commander at the battle of Elandslaagte, General Jan Kock, who was taken prisoner, has died of his wounds. Capetown despatches from the front regarding the capture of Elandslaagte show it to have been a brilliant feat of arms. The Boers were strongly entrenched and fought with great bravery. They seized every opportunity of coming into action, and were ready to serve their guns whenever they could get a chance. The British wounded are now being taken to Ladysmith. Every care and attention are also being given to the Boer wounded, who are being despatched down the course.

After severe fighting our infantry carried the position. This was accomplished at 6:30 p.m., the enemy standing their ground to the last with courage and tenacity. The Fifth Lancers and a squadron of the Fifth Dragoon Guards charged thrice through the retreating Boers in the dark, doing considerable execution. We captured the Boer camp, with tents, wagons, horses and also two guns. The Boer losses were very considerable, including a number of wounded and unwounded prisoners. Among the former are General Jan Kock and Piet Joubert, the latter a nephew of Commandant-General Joubert. One goods train with supplies for the regiment was recovered. Our loss, I regret to say, was heavy. It is roughly computed at 150 killed and wounded.

New York, Oct. 24—Eight hundred and forty-two Americans have enlisted in a private regiment to help the Great Britain forces to fight the war in the Transvaal. Applications for enlistment have come from almost every State in the Union, and a number of Roosevelt's Rough Riders have already joined. They propose to equip themselves and pay their own expenses throughout the war.

Capetown, Oct. 24.—The following advices have been received here from from Mastra, Basutoland: "A native lately visited a laager of Orange Free State troops just opposite Maseru. He found it to consist of wagons, surrounded by turf piled three feet high. He noticed only a few Mausers. The Boer commandant questioned him regarding the feeling of the different Basuto chiefs, principally the paramount Chief Lechthiodi and in order to draw the commandant, the native replied that the chiefs sided with the Boers. Thereupon the commandant said that the two republics wished to kill the British and to take over and govern the Basutos, restoring to the latter that part of the country which the Free State formerly took from them. As for the Britishers, those whom they failed to kill, they would drive into the sea. The commandant wished a decision on that part of Lechthrodi and the other chiefs as soon as possible, whether they would fight the Boers or the British, because his contingent was anxious to help the Boers elsewhere. He acknowledged that his men were afraid of the Basutos because their wives and families as well as their cattle were within reach of a Basuto incursion. The Boers on the Basuto frontier, according to the best information obtainable at Mazu number about 2,500.

London, Oct. 25.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing at 9:45 p.m., yesterday says: "General Yulle has performed a brilliant stratical movement. By a sweep march to the south, leaving Glencoe empty, he has affected a junction of his forces with those of Sir George Stewart White, slightly north of Ladysmith. The two are now in a position to offer battle. I believe the first attack will be made on the large Free State force which entered Natal by way of Tintwa Pass, and which has since been harrassing Ladysmith. The military authorities decided that by joining their forces the two generals would be better able to cope with one large force at a time, than having two small detachments to oppose simultaneously. Accordingly, after defeating the Free State troops they will offer battle to Commandant-General Joubert. Only forty miles now separate the two Boer forces. Hence the need for swift and telling action. The two sections of the Boer army together outnumber the entire British by three to one. Hard fighting is certain at a very early date. Our men are confident and there is much enthusiasm.

The fighting today outside Ladysmith was a mere brush. The losses on either side were insignificant. It was merely an artillery duel, in which the Boers came off decidedly the worst."

London, Oct. 25.—The following dispatch from General Sir George Stewart White, to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State of War, received last evening at 11 o'clock was posted at the war office soon after midnight:

"Ladysmith, 2:40 p. m.—Information received yesterday shows that the Boers had established themselves in considerable numbers in an exceedingly good position west of the main road leading from Ladysmith to Dundee. I also had information that the Dundee forces, formerly commanded by General Symons, and since his wound, commanded by General Yule, was falling back on Ladysmith, by way of Helpma Karr Road, Beith and and the valleys of the Waschbank and Sunday rivers, and was expected to reach Sunday River valley on Monday, I therefore moved out a strong force to cover the moment of Yule's command. The enemy was discovered about seven miles out of Ladysmith in a position of exceptional natural strength west of the road. When he saw the preparations being made against him, he opened fire with one gun with great accuracy. Our artillery soon got into position and the gun was silenced. Troops were expected to occupy a strong ridge, parallel to the enemy's position but nearer the road. I confined my efforts occupying him and hitting him hard enough to prevent his taking action against Yulejs column. Numbers of the enemy fled to the west and firing had practically ceased at two o'clock.

YESTERDAY'S CABLEGRAM.

London, Oct. 27.—The only news this morning consists of more detailed accounts of the battle already reported. A correspondent who visited the hospital at Ladysmith, where the Boers' wounded at Elanslaagt, who were captured, are being tended, reports that General James Kock, who was wounded in the thigh and shoulder, said that the advance of the patriots, under Pinar, without guns, was simply with the object of cutting the railway, and that this body was subsequently reinforced without General Joubert's orders. General Viljoen accompanied them. The latter was killed early in the fight.

According to another correspondent the Boers say that General Kock, during the battle read his Bible and prayed for victory. His brother, two sons and a nephew were all wounded and taken prisoners. Colonel Schiel, of the German corps, and Commandant Pretorius were both severly wounded. Many prominent Boers are not yet accounted for. Philip Kock says the Boers suffered most from the "soldiers in little clothes, half men and half women," meaning the Gordon Highlanders, and in the charge of the 5th Lancers. They say also that the two quick-firing guns captured by the Devenshire regrement are those that were taken from the Jameson raid. Colonel Schiel assured a correspondent that nothing could stand against the accuracy of the British field guns, which repeatedly drove the Transvaal gunners from the embrasures.

A PROSPEROUS MINE.

The Rambler-Cariboo Will Declare a Dividend in a Fortnight.

A special meeting of the directors of the Rambler-Cariboo company will be held at Rossland on November 2nd. The purpose of this meeting is to declare a dividend of one cent a share. As the capital stock of the company is now 1,250,000 shares, the declaration of this dividend means the distribution of $12,500 profits among the stockholders of the company. The Rambler-Cariboo is now in shape to declare regular dividends, and it is the intention of the officers to make the coming distribution of profits the first of the regular monthly payments of one cent a share to the stockholders. It has between $35,000 and $40,000 in the treasury, 200,000 shares of unsold treasury stock remaining from the recent increase in the capital stock, which could be sold for close to $100,000, but which it is the intention of the officers of the company to hold until the stock is worth $1 per share, and the mine itself is in shape to make big shipments of rich silver ore. The completion of the lower tunnel, tapping the ledge at a lower point far below the former workings, has opened up a big area of stoping grounds. The ore can be stoped out from above the tunnel and hauled to the surface at slight expense. There is almost no limit to the amount which can be shipped, and the most gratifying feature is that the ore in the lower workings is the best ever found in the mine, which is saying much, as the Rambler, has long been famous for the richness of its silver-lead ore.

How Does This Look?

The following appears in the Vancouver papers:

"The result of the development work done by the Comstock Mines (British Columbia), Limited, on their properties in the Slocan district, having proved unsatisfactory and the finances of the company exhausted, the directors have decided to recommend the shareholders to pass resolutions for liquidation. The company was registered on June 16th, 1897, with a capital of £36,537 in £1 shares."

While the miners' unions are referring to the Payne, let them say whether or not reducing shifts from 10 to 8 hours will help to make dividends for the Comstock. There is many a property in the country that can be made clear its way at $3.50 for 10 hours that cannot do it at $3.50 for eight hours.

AS IT SHOULD BE.

The Growing Friendly Feeling Between the United States and Great Britain Paving the Way for an Alliance of Anglo-Saxon Races.

Many circumstances are now going to show that a friendship is being established between Great Britain and the United States, that is likely to remain for all time. In America's late war with Spain Britain's sympathies were with the former, and the Americans are now reciprocating by extending substantial sympathy to Britain in her war with the Boer Republic. Through the foolhardy policy of Britain over a century ago, in enforcing unjust taxation on her colonies, they became lost to her, and are now in the West what Great Britain is in the East—the greatest power on the hemisphere, and both are using their strength for the advancement of other nations while retaining their individual supremacy. Differences of their own these powers may have, and are certain to experience as time rolls on, but they have both grown out of their years of infancy and have sense enough to settle them on a business basis. This will at all times leave them both free to act in concert when they see the interests of either are imperiled, or the welfare of any portion demands it. By united decision, in outside complications, many a war may be averted and much may be done towards establishing universal peace.

Needs Some Light.

Our neighbor, for the sake of making a case against the Sandon Water & Light Co., wilfully places a misconstruction on a letter sent to the city council by the company anent present differences between them. What the company contend, and what they are right in contending, is that when the council repudiated a resolution in their books, passed in the early days of the year, accepting light service on the terms of last year, and which, in law, is a valid contract, they are likely at any time again to repudiate, in the matter of street lights, anything short of a contract under seal. There is no questioning the fact that if the Light Co. had refused to turn off the light when ordered to do so a couple of months ago, and had sued for the total amount, the courts would have decided in favor of the company on the strength of the resolution of January accepting service on the same terms as the preceding year. Further as the council ordered a discontinuance of that contract it is generally conceded the company suing at the end of the year can recover judgement for the profits they would receive from the service. As the city has not a dollar to spend in law suits, and if they take seasonable advice, the council will at once interview the company and make some amicable settlement for the past and give a written contract for street lights to the end of the year. If the council means to pay for service there can be no wrong in giving a contract under seal. We are fully aware the people know that taxation is high and the least they can look for is good water and light service as two items for the heavy taxes they are paying. The matter should be attended to at once, at least this is our opinion on the subject. The public money should not go, year in and year out, without some resonable returns to the people.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Lorenzo Alexander visited Nelson last Tuesday.

H. Geigherich, of Kaslo, was in the city Wednesday on business.

Mr. R. Irving, president of the K. & S., was in the city this week.

Mr. H. R. Rathbone, Slocan City, is going to England for the winter.

Mine Inspector McGregor, of Rossland, arrived in Sandon on Thursday.

Bernard McDonald, M. E., of Montreal, spent a few days in the city looking after the Payne Co.'s interests.

The Regina Leader states that Mr. T. T. Grimmett has settled down to his law study after a visit to the Kootenay country.

Dr. and Mrs. Hendryx came in on Saturday from Los Angeles and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wood. The Doctor has been taking a look at things at the Last Chance.

Mr. Clifford Seale has returned to the land of faith, hope and charity, and intends settling down here for the winter. He thinks the Windermere is a promising as well as a delightful country.

Mr. Wm. Sudrow, who has been unwell for some time, left with his wife on Wednesday for the Southern States in search of health. His business at the Filbert will, however, run on as formerly.

Mr. A. P. Nicholls and family left on Thursday for Great Falls, Montana, where Mr. Nicholls has secured work in a smelter there. Had he seen any prospect of the mines here opening he would not have moved away.

Guests at the Reco.

G. Plummer Hill, Port Hill, Idaho.
Geo. L. Shupe, Washington, D. C.
Wm. Ryan, Rathdrum, Idaho.
Bartlett Sinclair, Bonners Ferry, Idaho
Dr. Wilbur Hendryx, Los Angeles.
W. H. Sampson, Los Angeles.
B. Goodwin, San Francisco.
M. R. W. Rathborne, Jackson mine.
J. A. Whittier and wife, Kaslo.
Harry J. Leschen, St. Louis, Mo.
Bernard McDonald, Montreal.
Lieut. W. J. Twiss, Kaslo.
Capt. Moodie, Kaslo.
Pte. Williams, Kaslo.
Pte. G. W. Wilkins, Kaslo.
H. B. Peaks, Nelson.
S. J. Henderson, Kaslo.
Mr. and Mrs. Cochran, Macleod.
G. H. Ayland, New Denver.
L. Alexander, Kaslo.
F. E. Green, Nelson.
D. A. Campbell, Nelson.
Jas. McGregor, Nelson.
A. B. Clabin, Rossland.
W. S. Ford, Vancouver.
W. Donald and wife, Rossland.
Mrs. J. J. Wilber and children, Vancouver.
W. V. Papworth, Kaslo.
J. C. Ryan, Kaslo.
A. R. Fingland, Silverton.
W. H. Cooper, Vancouver.

MINES AND MINING.

The Queen Bess is putting in two machine drills.

The Black Prince, at Slocan City, has shipped the second car of ore this season.

The Ivanhoe company have put up a snow shed in the wake of a slide, as a precaution against possible danger.

About 30 men are working the Rambler-Cariboo now and it is supposed the mine will have nearly 60 more before the winter is over.

The Emily Edith has erected very complete lodging and boarding apartments and will put up a concentrator in the spring, but we very much doubt that it will employ the staff this winter referred to by the Silvertonian. Joe Martin's law is in the road.

It is generally understood that the Minnesota Silver Company are going to put on a considerable force of men shortly to work the Ivanhoe and other claims. It is also not unlikely a step may be taken shortly in the way of putting up the projected concentrator.

An important strike has been made on the Hewett claim, near Silverton. A ledge from 5 to 10 feet wide and over three-quarters of a mile in length has been found. A paystreak about 8 inches wide has been found near the footwall, and much of the balance of ledge matter is concentrating ore.

Wilful Misunderstanding.

After paying a nice compliment to the pamphlet on the Slocan published by Mr. Cliffe, the Nelson Tribune, thinks it finds much in it at variance with the utterances of The Review, but examination shows otherwise. For instance, The Review has NEVER contended that "skilled" miners should take less than $3.50, though it has said the unions should not take in unskilled men and demand $3.50 a day for them, nor has it ever said that eight hours is too short a working day—it has only said that the government did very wrong in passing a law, never asked for, that has thrown the country into confusion and has deprived owners and men of the liberty to make arrangements between themselves most satisfactory to both. Let us now see what the pamphlet proves. It shows that each miner in this district turned out 28 tons of ore last year at an average price of $80 (The Tribune's figures) or $2,240 worth in the year. In return he got in wages $1,270, leaving the owner $970, from which has to be deducted a proper percentage of the cost of buildings, machinery, lumber, supplies, interest on money, etc., etc., all going to show that averaged up the miner who got steady work was better off at the end of the year than some of the owners. It is true the Payne, and some others of the big mines, made money; and if, in its advocacy of all the claims of the miners, the Tribune would limit its recommendations to the Paynes no one would find serious fault. Carried out to a proper conclusion the figures show, expenses considered, that last year the miners got the lion's share of the profit of Slocan mines and the new law is calculated to give them 20 per cent more in the future. Whatever it may be when the mines are developed, the facts prove that the eight hour law is too early in the history of this district.

Whitewater Ore Shipments.

The following is a statement of ore shipped from this station for the week ending October 27:

Mine.	Tons.
Jackson	65
Total	65

CHURCH NOTES.

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

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. J. A. Cleland, will preach as usual in the Virginia hall, to-morrow at 7:30 p.m.

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

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LaxativeBromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

HOUSEHOLD.

SOMETHING ABOUT FISH.

There is no more valuable article of food, or one that is more rich in all that goes to make up a food for old or young, than fish.

White fish is perhaps as delicate and nice as any. Take one, weighing one and one-half pounds. Having dressed it, cut into three or four pieces. Season well with salt, dip in beaten egg, roll in flour and let stand for several hours.

At meal time cook in hot lard, as you do doughnuts. You will need to cook the fish fifteen or twenty minutes. This is the way "par excellence" to cook fish. And living on a farm where one has plenty of good lard, it will be easy to keep a kettle full and use it for no other purpose.

Salt fish, when properly prepared, is a very good substitute for the fresh.

Creamed Codfish.—Shred the fish, cover with cold water and let it stand for a time. When ready to prepare it, pour off the water and cook for three or four minutes in fresh water. Pour this off and add a pint of rich milk. Rub a large spoonful of flour and butter together and stir into the milk; cook thoroughly and when ready to take from the fire add a well beaten egg.

Codfish Balls.—Shred the fish and let it stand for some time in cold water. Cook for about five minutes and drain dry. Add an equal quantity of mashed potatoes, made into a stiff batter, adding milk, butter and a beaten egg. Flour your hands, make them into flat balls and fry a nice brown. They can be fried the same as you fry the white fish.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Scotch Scones.—One teaspoonful of sugar, one half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one large tablespoonful of lard, two eggs, nearly one pint of milk. Sift together flour, sugar, salt and powder; rib in lard cold; add beaten eggs and milk; mix into dough smooth and just consistent enough to handle. Flour the board, turn out dough, give it one or two quick kneadings to complete its smoothness; roll it out with rolling pin to one eight of an inch in thickness, cut with sharp knife into squares larger than soda crackers, fold each in half to form three-cornered pieces. Bake on hot griddle eight or ten minutes; brown on both sides.

Chocolate Cake.—Nine eggs, two cups sugar, one quarter pound chocolate, one cup matzoth meal and potato and one teaspoonful cloves. Beat the yolks of the eggs with the sugar into a thick cream. Stir in the matzoth meal, potato flour and spices. Dissolve the chocolate in a little boiling water and add it to the other ingredients. Finally put in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in a moderate oven.

Eggplant Salad.—Cut the eggplant into quarter-inch slices, pare, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and saute them quickly in hot butter. Drain on cheese cloth; when cold cut them into dice, sprinkle on them some minced watercress and cover with a cream salad dressing made by stirring three teaspoons of grated horseradish, three tablespoons of lemon juice, half a teaspoon of salt and a dash of paprika into one cup of thick, whipped cream.

Devilled Lobster.—One can preserved lobster, three tablespoonfuls butter, four tablespoonfuls vinegar, one half teaspoonful made mustard, one good pinch Cayenne pepper, boiled eggs for garnishing, salt. Empty contents lobster can into bowl one hour before using it. Mince evenly. Put vinegar, butter and seasoning into saucepan; when it simmers add lobster. Cook slowly, covered, one half hour, stirring occasionally. Turn into deep dish and garnish with slices of egg.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Molasses Cake.—One cup molasses, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one egg, well beaten; one-third cup strong cold coffee, one heaped teaspoonful baking powder, one-third teaspoonful soda; one-half teaspoonful of all kinds of spices, mixed, and one teaspupful of seeded and chopped raisins, currants and citron; two and one-half cups of flour. When the mixture is thoroughly incorporated add one-third of a cup of boiling water. Beat well and bake immediately.

Doughnuts.—One cup sour milk, two-thirds cup granulated sugar; one egg, well beaten, salt spoon of salt, a little nutmeg, a scant teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful baking powder, two teaspoonfuls hot lard. Mix immediately rather soft; roll about one-half inch in thickness; cut in rings or sticks. Do not turn the doughnuts out once while frying.

Wafers.—Cream one and one-half cups of sugar and two-thirds cup of butter and one egg. Add one-half cup sweet milk, two heaped teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one-half teaspoonful lemon extract. Mix soft; roll very thin; bake quickly.

Splitters.—Four cups of flour, two cups of cold water, three-fourths cup of shortening,—butter, and lard—two heaped teaspoonfuls baking powder, salt spoon salt. Roll into a sheet less than one-half inch thick; cut into rounds size of a bowl, bake on a well greased griddle to a light brown. Split and butter while hot, and serve at once.

HOME-MADE BAKING POWDERS.

If the best commercial baking powders were not so reliable in quality housekeepers would rebel at the high price paid for them. They grumble and now and then try some of the low priced brands, which they find unsatisfactory. Two recipes for making baking powder at home at half the cost of that bought in pound cans. Either recipe will make over two pounds, and if put together carefully, is warranted to be satisfactory.

No. 1.

8 ounces bicarbonate of soda,	$.05
6 ounces tartaric acid.	.25
1 quart sifted flour.	.05
	.35

No. 2.

8 ounces bicarbonate of soda,	$.05
6 ounces tartaric acid.	.25
6 ounces corn starch.	.08
	.38

Mix and sift six times through a fine sieve. The powder made with corn starch is finer and whiter than that made with flour, and for this reason some may prefer to pay three cents more for ingredients.

FLAVORED VINEGARS.

Vinegar will take the odor and flavor of certain pungent and spicy articles in such a way as to change its flavor permanently, and spiced vinegar made of allspice, cloves, mace and ginger root is very commonly kept in stock.

Horseradish ground and sweetened a little will make another delicious flavor for vinegar. A quart of boiling hot vinegar is poured over six tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish, and at the end of a month the liquid is drained off.

Those who like garlic can flavor their vinegar in a similar way. Pour a quart of vinegar over a few bruised garlics, and let the mixture stand for several weeks. Then the vinegar will be so saturated with the garlic that a few drops of it will flavor gravies and salads. A quart should last for a year.

Tarragon blossoms and leaves, elder flowers, nasturtium seeds and flowers, peppermint leaves, green peppers, and all similar pungent plants can be utilized for flavoring good white vinegar.

One can put up a dozen different samples of spiced vinegar in this way, which will be ready for instant use at any time.

IN BRITAIN'S FACTORIES,

PERILS UNDERGONE BY WORKPEOPLE IN THAT COUNTRY.

Report of English Departmental Committee on Dangerous Trades Is a Highly Interesting Document.

The fourth and final report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the British Home Secretary to inquire into and report upon certain miscellaneous and dangerous trades is a highly interesting and instructive document. The Committee consisted of Mr. H. J. Tennant, M. P., chairman, Mrs. Tennant, formerly Her Majesty's Superintending Inspector of Factories, Dr. Thomas Oliver, M.D., and Mr. H. P. Smith, R.N., Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories.

In the four years in which they have been at work they have visited 295 factories, and workshops, examined 259 witnesses, and held 174 meetings. In the course of their work they have had to learn the intricacies both of business management and of scientific and mechanical manipulation of twenty-six separate industries. By the care, tact, and judgment with which they have performed their important duties they have deserved well of all the workers of the community.

DEADLY DUST.

Most of the trades and industrial processes dealt with in this volume are dusty occupations, in which the great danger to health and even life itself consists in the inhalation of very fine dust, not necessarily poisonous, but extremely injurious to the respiratory organs. As an instance of the harm wrought by dust, it may be stated that a few years ago coal miners died in large numbers from a form of consumption, but since the compulsory introduction of improved methods of watering the coal dust in the main ways the calling of the miner is now a comparatively healthy occupation.

GRINDSTONES.

It is well known that the stonemason's is not a healthy trade, but that of cutting and building up grindstones and millstones, by reason of the extreme hardness of the stone—usually French burstone—is much more dangerous. The hardness of the stone may be judged from the fact that a man dressing it will sometimes knock the point off as many as ten tools in a quarter of an hour. Dr. Peacock in 1860 calculated that of men employed in millstone cutting in London forty per cent. died of tuberculosis. Fortunately this trade is nearly extinct, steel rollers having largely taken the place of millstones. The Committee suggest that spectacles and respirators should be supplied by the occupier to all workmen who desire them.

EMERY WHEELS.

There is another very hard rock, from Smyrna to the Isle of Naxos, ground into the finest powder and then made into wheels by the addition of some substance like shellac or india rubber, and then made into wheels under hydraulic pressure. Corundum, an oxide of aluminium, which comes from Canada, is used as a substitute for emery. In the use of these wheels, owing to the great speed at which they are driven—a 3 in. wheel will be driven at 7,400 revolutions a minute, and a 3 ft. wheel at 600—there is a great danger of centrifugal breakage, besidesp the injuries caused by the dust given off in their use.

BASIC SLAG.

The slag is the refuse left in a special process of steel manufacture. When ground to powder it is used in the manufacture of a patent manure. It has to be ground into an almost impalpable powder, so fine that eighty to eighty-five per cent. of it would pass through a mesh 10,000 to the inch. The Committee strongly recommend that the basic slag worker should be protected by special rules.

SILICATE OF COTTON.

The following account of the manufacture of slag wool is interesting—

A fine stream of molten slag is allowed to flow from the blast furnace, and this stream is met by a strong blast of steam through a narrow pipe. Small globular particles, by reason of their viscous nature and the velocity with which they are forced through the air, is drawn a long thin filament. The aggregation of these filaments constitutes the threadlike, spongy material, which is deposited in fine white flakes not unlike snow. The silicate of cotton or slag wool, as it is called, is collected after the steam has been turned off, packed in bags and sent out.

The danger lies in the packing, because of the dust.

OTHER PERILS.

Of dangers in the manufacture of salt, in flour mills, in metallochrome powder for lithographic work, in the use of lead in print and dye works, in the use of arsenate of soda for dyeing, the report deals with full knowledge and manifest care.

LABEL LICKING.

Although not exactly a dangerous trade, the report devotes a chapter to what "is, to say the least, a nasty practice." At one of the large thread mills in Lancashire there were employed at one time some twelve full-timers, who each licked from forty to fifty gross of labels per day.

To give an indication of the amount of licking possible to be done, one woman informed the Committee that when busy she could complete forty-five gross of bobbins a day, or, allowing a ticket for each end of the bobbin, nearly ninety gross, 12,960, of labels a day.

Of course this is a bad as well as a dirty practice, especially for children. As Dr. Oliver remarks, "There is no reason why the saliva of young people should be put to such a use." Indeed there is every reason against it; for even if there be nothing actively harmful on the label, constitutional derangement is apt to be set up by so much licking.

AGAINST HIS FATHER'S PRINCIPLES.

A New South Wales country school teacher recently gave a boy a question in compound proportion for home work, which happened to include the circumstance of men working ten hours a day in order to complete a certain work.

Next morning the unsuspecting teacher, in looking over the little pack of exercises, found Jim's sum unattempted, and the following letter inclosed in the page:

Sur: I refuse to let Jim do this sum you give him last nite has it looks to me to be a slur at 8-hur sistum enny sum not more than 8 hurs he is welcum to do but not more. Yours truely, Abram Blank, Senr.

UNAVOIDABLE EGOTISM.

A person can't help being a little bit proud of his ancestors.

That's true, replied the candid young man. One can't help a certain feeling that if they had done no more than give him a place in the present generation they would still have something to brag about.

GETTING EVEN WITH HER.

She wished to break it to him gently.

I have decided, she said, to return your ring.

He, however, was a resourceful man, who did not believe in letting a woman get the better of him.

You needn't bother, he replied. I buy them by the dozen.

SO IT SEEMS.

Citizen Greene. So you are one of the city fathers. Tell me, what are some of the duties of the situation?

Alderman Keene. The principal duty is to keep track of the street pavements. When a pavement is in first-rate condition, then is the time when that pavement is ripe for digging up.

VOCAL IMPROVEMENT.

Is your daughter enjoying her musical studies abroad, Mrs. Flimflammer?

Oh, so much; she writes that she goes to five dances every single week.

AN EXPLANATION.

Dora—He says he loves me, but I don't know whether to believe him or not.

Cora—Perhaps he is only trying to flatter you.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

HANDLING MILK.

Most creameries educate the dairyman who supply them up to a certain standard in handling milk and cream. A set of rules is applied, which, if repeatedly disobeyed, brings trouble to the dairymen. These rules are formulated upon the best-known principles, and they should be kept and lived up to by farmers who make their own dairy butter on a small or large scale. They will, in the end, profit by them, for they all tend to the making of good butter and cheese. It is the order of the day to improve dairy products, and the man who can produce gilt-edged milk, butter or cheese is sure to make a good profit.

The proper handling of milk, as demonstrated by practise and experiment all over, is to aerate it just as soon as possible after it is drawn from the cow, and then to cool or chill it. The reasons for these two processes are simple. The first removes from the milk certain animal odors and gases that taint all fresh milk. The sudden cooling checks the multiplication of injurious bacteria, which will in a short time increase so that the milk is in a fair way to sour in a brief space of time. The modern aerators and coolers perform both of these operations at once, but a farmer can imitate the work to a certain extent without them. The aeration simply means to expose the milk to the clear air by spraying it out in a thin stream. If one has a tub, and pours the milk out slowly from a height of several feet, he will accomplish what the aerators do. The chilling of the milk should follow immediately. Clean cans that have been scalded out with boiling hot water can be sunk into a tub of ice, and then by pouring the milk into them and closing the top tight with tin and flannel, the necessary low temperature will be obtained in a short time. Some farmers have simply sunk their cans in a brook or spring of cold water, burying the bottoms in a foot or two of cold gravel. Where one has no ice handy, this method is a good substitute. By treating the milk in this way it will be sweeter, cleaner and purer, and at the same time it will be so freed from bacterial germs that it can be kept a day or two longer than milk treated in the ordinary way. If possible the milk should be cooled to a temperature of 58 degrees and kept so. It goes without saying that the utmost care is necessary to keep the cans and utensils perfectly clean, and that they must be scalded out without boiling water every time they are emptied and before new milk is put in them.

SMOOTH WIRE FENCES DESIRABLE.

The smooth wire fence is the only one which exactly meets the demands for a first class fence. In the orchard the trees can be protected against rabbits, sheep, hogs or mice, by being sheathed with close woven wire fencing. The chicken yard when surrounded with a woven wire fence is the best kind of enclosure yet devised. Wire fences have found their way into the cities, where town residents have been quick to appreciate their usefulness and ornamental features as lawn fences.

A fence has to be taken care of. If it becomes loose, tighten it up at once before it gets beyond repair. The winds, the rains, snows, sleets, and hot sun are all wearing upon it, and naturally the fence will become worn. Always keep the rank grasses and weeds cut away from the fence, as these help to injure the posts by holding moisture about them. The weeds also harbor chinch bugs and other insects destructive to field crops.

The secret of building a good fence is to get the corner and brace posts firmly set.

HANDLING CORN FODDER.

Owing to the coarse nature of this cereal it is more difficult to handle than any other farm crop. There are a great many devices of low racks so that the stalks may be carried in armfuls onto them, but undoubtedly the quickest way is to tie the stalks into good bundles and have one man pitch and the other on the wagon. Then in unloading, there is not that loss which occurs in a load of loose stalks writes H. Peaender. I cut my corn with a binder, do not unite the bundles at husking, but simply turn them around a few times. A table is used to lay the bundles on while husking, thus saving a good deal of back-bending to the husker, and more palatable leaves for the stock than with the old way of kneeling on the corn. I stack the stalks near the door of the hay loft driveway, and in winter cut the stalks with a fodder cutter and feed in the barn. Pound for pound, the cut corn fodder gives us better returns in the milk pail than the best hay.

In many instances corn is hauled from the field unhusked, stacked in a sheltered place and husked after the rush of fall work is over. In this way the field is cleared before frost, allowing it to be run through with the sod cutter or plowed. When corn has been shocked without tying into bundles, a good way to lead is to lean a wide board against the rack and one end at the butts of the shock to be loaded. Have a strong rope with a sling at one end to draw around the head of the shock. The man on the load, aided by the one on the ground at the start, can easily slide up a large shock. A smooth, wide hardwood board is the best. Those who have not tried this will be surprised what an amount can be handled in this way.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Seventy Thousand Men Will Soon be on the Ground—Corps Selected.

It is stated that 70,000 British soldiers will be employed in the Transvaal, whilst the estimated expenditure is put at from seven to ten million pounds sterling. The following battalions are either there or under orders for South Africa:—

2nd Battalion Queen's Royal West Surry Regiment—Lieut.-Col. E. O. F. Hamilton. From Portsmouth.

2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, 7th—Lieut.-Col. G. C. Donald. From Aldershot.

2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, 11th,—Lieut.-Col. G. M. Bullock. From Aldershot.

2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, 14th—Col. F. W. Kitchener. From Aldershot.

1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut.-Col. H. W. N. Guinness. From Buttevant.

2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers 21st—Lieut.-Col. E. E. Carr. From Aldershot.

1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 23rd—Lieut.-Col. C. C. H. Thorold. From Pembroke Dock.

2nd Battalion Cameronians, Scottish Rifles, 90th—Lieut.-Col. E. Cook. From Glasgow.

1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling uFsiliers, 27th—Lieut.-Col. T. M. G. Thackeray. From Mullingar.

2nd Battalion the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders, 73rd—Lieut.-Col. J. H. C. Coode. From Aldershot.

3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 60th—Lieut.-Col. R. G. Buchanan-Biddell. From Kilkenny.

1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, 68th—Lieut.-Col. A. L. Woodland. From Aldershot.

1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry, 71st—Col. M. F. Reid. From Devonport.

2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 78th—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Hughes-Hallett, D. S. O. From Fort George.

2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, 89th—Lieut.-Col. J. Reeves. From Colchester.

1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, 88th—Col. L. G. Brooke. From Athlone.

1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 91st—Lieut.-Col. J. H. Campbell. From Dublin.

1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 102nd—Lieut.-Col. G. A. Mills. From Dublin.

In addition to the above the South African force under Sir Redvers Buller would include four of the Guards' Battalions and one of the Rifle Brigade.

The following battalions are either in South Africa or en route there:—

1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 5th—Lieut.-Col. C. G. C. Money, C. B.

1st Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment, 8th—Lieut.-Col. S. L. Millar.

1st Battalion Devonshire, Regiment, 11th—Col. J. H. Yule.

1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, 17th—Lieut.-Col. G. D. Carleton.

1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, 28th—Lieut.-Colg. E. P. Wilford.

1st Batallion Border Regiment, 34th—Col. T. H. E. Hinde.

1st Batallion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 47th—Lieut.-Col. R. G. Keke Regiment, 47th—Lieut.-Col. R. G. Kekewich.

2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, 66th—Lieut.-Col. C. Evans-Gordon.

1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 60th—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Gunning.

2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 60th—Lieut.-Col. H. Gore Browne.

1st Battalion Manchester Regiment 63rd—Lieut.-Col. A. E. R. Curran.

2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders 92nd—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Dick-Cunyngham, V. C.

1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers 87th—Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Carleton.

1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, 101st—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Evans.

2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers 103rd—Lieut.-Col. C. D. Cooper.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lieut.-Col. C. J. E. Metcalfe.

THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.

Oh, life is like the ocean wide,
With constant ebb and flow;
And we the ships upon its tide,
A-sailing to and fro;
Each steering for some lovely isle
Beyond the setting sun,
Hope on our pathway seems to smile
As on life's course we run.

Some ships sail well from first to last
With fair winds all the way,
At last their anchorage is cast
Within some tranquil bay;
While others scarcely leave the shore
Ere dark clouds hover nigh,
And loud the angry tempests roar,
Rude lightnings rend the sky.

But let us trim our sails aright,
No storms shall overwhelm,
If we are brave and do the right,
Let Faith direct our helm;
We'll ride the waves, though mountains high,
And sing our triumph-song,
Until we see the haven nigh
To which our ships belong!

JOHN IMRIE. Toronto.

Story of the Rose.

All antiquity acknowledges the rose as queen of the floral world. It is the emblem of love, joy and prosperity. With the Greeks and Romans it was also symbolic of silence. By them it was prized above all other flowers. The charm of other bloom might be expressed in words. That of the rose could only be expressed in silence—because its beauty was beyond all speech.

A pet theme with the ancients was the representation of Cupid offering a rose to Harpocrates, the god of silence. It was customary to suspend a rose above the festive board. Mute intimation that all conversation was to be held sacred, never to be divulged. This is the correct derivation of "sub rosa," literally, "under the rose." A pretty thought and a beautiful phrase.

Because signifying "joy," the Romans also pictured Comus, the god of pleasure, as a magnificent youth crowned with roses.

First of all, the rose means "love."

Love is like a rose,
And a month it may not see
Ere it withers where it grows.

Sir Walter Scott paints this dainty bit:

The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fear;
The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew,
And love is loviest when embalmed with tears.

However, tearful love is loveliest only in rhyme. Tears are becoming only in fiction.

The brief, sweet life of the rose has made a favorite subject for poetic moralizing, particularly with Spencer and Byron. Happily, its fragrance has proved a more pleasing inspiration. Its beauty may perish, its petals wither, but its undying perfume wafts the thought

First of all the rose, because its breath
Is rich beyond the rest; and when it dies,
It doth bequeath a charm to sweeten death.

Waller sent his Sacharissa a "lovely rose" as ambassador of his admiration. To these celebrated stanzas, this verse has been supplemented by a modern writer:

Yet, though thou fade,
From thy dead leaves let fragrance rise,
And teach the maid,
That goodness Time's rude hand defies,
And virtue lives when beauty dies.

In love-lore the rose has ever been Cupid's messenger. A pretty story relates that the Duke of Clarence, a Yorkist, was deeply enamored of Lady Eliza Beauchamp, a Lancastrian. He sent her a white rose with these words:

If this pale rose offend your sight,
It in your bosom wear;
'Twill blush to find itself less white,
And turn Lancastrian there.
But if thy ruby lips it spry—
To kiss it, shouldst thou deign—
With envy pale, 'twill lose its dye,
And Yorkist turn again.

In madiaeval France the "Baille aux Roses," Tribute of Roses, was observed. It was a romantic custom instituted by Blanche of Castille, widow of Louis VIII. In 1827 she was Regent for Mario Dabuisson, daughter of the first President of the Parliament. The Regent and her court, together with the peers of Parliament, assembled at Poitiers in May, for legal conference. Many causes awaited their decision. One of the most important had been instrusted to the advocacy of a gallant but pleasure-loving young noble, Compte de la Marche. He was so madly in love with Marie that he had but little thought and less inclination for things stern and legal. He had already pressed his suit and been rejected. This but made his love burn the fiercer. The evening of his arrival at Poitiers, he ventured into Marie's rose-garden, tendering her an ardent serenade. Marie appeared at her window. She chided him for "employing the hours of thought and study in idle gallantry." "On the morrow," she continued, "'twill be your task to defend before Parliament the honor and fortune of the orphans—and you are wasting your time in idle pleasure. If you would win my favor, go! Prepare to do your task worthily."

The Count took her reproach to heart. He passed the night in study. He mastered the details of the case. The next day he made his plea with brilliant success. So eloquent was he, that the Queen Regent smilingly asked the source of his inspiration.

"The voice of an angel," was the fervent reply.

The sequel is obvious. They married "and lived happily ever after." To commemorate the pretty incident, the Queen ordered that every year, on the 1st of May, the youngest noble should pay to Parliament a "Baille aux Roses." The custom was long observed, until 1589.

The white rosebud signifies "Girlhood."

Nerved by a hope, rich, warm, intense,
Already I have risen,
Above my cage's carving fence,
My green and graceful prison.

In new-born fancies reveling,
My mossy cell half riven,
Each thrilling leaflet seems a wing
To bear me into heaven.

The moss rose has a charming legend, which is best told in the words of Krummacher:

The Angel of th eflower one day,
Beneath a rose tree sleeping lay;
That spirit to whose charge 'tis given
To bathe young buds in dews of heaven;
Awakening from his light repose,
The Angel of the flower one day,
"O fondest object of my care,
Still fairest found, where all are fair;
For the sweet shade thou giv'st me,
Ask what thou wilt, 'tis granted thee!"
Then said the Rose, with deepened glow,
"On me another grace bestow!"
The spirit paused in silent thought,
What grace was there that flower had not?
'Twas but a moment—o'er the Rose
A veil of moss the Angel throws,
And, robed in nature's simplest weed,
Could there a flower that rose exceed?

In the "Song of Solomon" we read of the "Rose of Sharon." The Prophet of Isaiah uses the blooming of the rose as a perfect emblem of joy and felicity. He predicts that with the coming of the Messiah the desert shall rejoice and "bloom as the rose." The Scriptures allude to the plantation of roses at Jericho. "Wisdom" is said to be exalted as a "rose plant at Jericho."

Rose culture has remained more prominent in the Orient. The country about Kisanlik, Burgaria, is the main source for the oil of rose. This is the perfume of the rose in concentrated and permanent form. This oil, or attar of roses, is obtained by distilling rose petals with water. A drachm of attar represents over 3000 times its weight of the delicate rose petals.

The old centifolia and damascena roses remain the richest in fragrance. These are the most desirable for milady's potpourri; also for the manufacture of sachet powder and rose-water.

Delicious as is the perfume of the rose, upon some it acts as a poison, producing headache, fainting and even hysteria.

The leaves of the centifolia, or "cabbage rose," as it is commonly called, are laxative, and are made into a syrup. Of the common wild rose, the pulp is mildly astringent. Red rose leaves are mild astringents and tonics. In Arabia, physicians regard a conserve of red roses a highly valuable remedy in phthisis.

It is a mistake that roses are difficult of culture. They are not. Love your roses, be kind to them, and they will reward you with a wealth of bloom and fragrance. He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart. He must love them well and be faithful. To win, he must woo—through heat and cold. He must have the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm, the passion, but he must also have the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence, the kindness of love. The crest of the rose cavalier bears the insignia "semper fidelis." Through storm and calm he is loyal. He pays homage on bright summer morns, when all earth is a glorious dream. But his ardor does not wane when bloom is gone, leaves are sere and winds are chill. Our heart's love is lovely ever—in any grab, in every phase. Likewise, to the successful rose-grower, he who has roses in his heart—the rose-bush is ever a thing of beauty. The artist's secret of success is this. He loves his art. "Semper fidelis" again. The successful rose-grower loves his roses. He cultivates them as fondly as does the aritst his art. "Semper fidelis" and the roses of the earth are yours!

To-day we have about 4000 different varieties of the rose, a result of scientific study and culture. Man has greatly aided nature. It took years to produce the perfect rose. Consider the simple wild-rose of the fields, with its five petals. Look at the American beauty rose! What wealth of petals, fold upon fold, each sprinkled with rarest perfume, note its luxuriant foliage, its long, graceful stem. What a stride from the field rose to this rose of civilization!

And yet the field rose has its peculiar charm. There are moments when the heart yearns for the simpler type of rose. That dainty pink rose of the fields, with just five petals and no more. Dripping with dew, it sways in the breeze. How it appeals to heart's hidden emotions! The dainty wildling of nature smiles and nods and beckons. "Come, pluck me. I bring love and joy, and peace and rest."

What a sermon in the rose. Every petal is a tongue to proclaim the progress of science and civilization—or to feed the heart on tender sentiment and sweet memories.

SPIDERS SET TO WORK.

They Are Made to Weave Ropes for French Army Balloons.

French ingenuity, active enough where war is concerned, has solved the problem of making spiders weave ropes for military balloons. These ropes are said to be lighter in proportion to their strength than any others which have been tested. The best balloon cords have previously been made of silk.

The peculiar industry is carried on at Chalais-Meudon, near Paris.

Twelve spiders are placed above a reel to which their threads are attached and the reel is gently revolved while they spin the thread. They are allowed to spin some forty or fifty yards before stopping to rest. The united strand is washed to relieve it of its sticky envelope and then united with others, until a tiny cord, light but very strong, is the result.

Satire is a sort of glass wherein beholders do generally discover everybody's face but their own, which is the chief reason for that kind reception it meets with in the world.—Swift.

The Home

FRETTING OVER MISHAPS.

When Mamie breaks your prettiest glass dish, stop to investigate whether it was by accident, carelessness or in wanton mischief; punish if punishment is deserved, but do not harp upon the gravity of the offence day in and day out until the offender grows callous.

When Johnnie ruins his overcoat coasting, and Susie tears her school dress climbing fences, remember that children have a right to be children, and do not mourn aloud over the mishap every time the coat or dress is worn thereafter. Let the child feel that the carelessness is culpable, but do not act as though the sin were past pardon. To wear the mended garment if the money be not forthcoming wherewith to purchase another, or to give up something to compensate if a new coat or gown is purchased, may be a salutary lesson in the duty of carefulness; but when that is done let the matter rest as something which no regret can remedy.

If a child has an unfortunate bodily defect, not to say deformity, do not magnify the misfortune until its shadow clouds all the sunshine of the young life. Mamie, poor child, can never be pretty with that awful birthmark, but is beauty the one good thing which a woman can possess in this life? Besides, will all your worry ever efface the mark? On the contrary, will it serve any purpose other than to render her morbidly sensitive on the subject, and so cover her cross with prickles?

If Ned is lame, do not grieve tohim over his infirmity; teach him rather that brain is more powerful than muscle, and that no one who has the use of his hands need ever be helpless. Show him how much of the world's best work has been done by cripples, and teach him to understand how mind can triumph over matter. When your husband has made a mistake in business and times are hard do not wail over the mistake. Gather up the fragments and stand by to help him. If you can do nothing else you can at least pretend that you do not mind; can show him that you believe in him still, and prophesy that better times are coming. Nothing so chills a man's courage as the damp spray of a wife's tears.

Worrying is an essentially feminine failing, and there are women who do it in spite of themselves. If you chance to be such a one, fret all to yourself in the privacy of your chamber, provided you have any privacy. But under any circumstance do not empty your basin of cold water—or worse, your bottle of tears—over the sitting-room fire.

HOUSEHOLD MACHINES.

Women whose lives run in such deep grooves and continuous lines that any effort to get them out threatens destruction to everything concerned. Women whose washing must be done on Monday; ironing, Tuesday; baking, Wednesday, if the skies fall; whose floors are spotless and whose tinware is a marvel; whose weekly mending is never a day behind; who would not let one of her children go with a button off his shoe for a thousand dollars, nor take time to tell them a story for two thousand; who follow their husbands about with a mop lest they leave a track on the entry floor; whose home their children's playmates shun, and whose own children find the barn far pleasanter than the house, yet who would be greatly aggrieved if they were not called model mothers.

WHOLESOME PICKLES.

Pickles made of sound fruit or vegetables, pure cider vinegar and spices, and in porcelain-lined agate, or earthenware vessels, are not more injurious than sweets. Taboo brass kettles, alum and turmeric, and use only a moderate allowance of harmless spices. Properly-made cucumber pickles will be tender and crisp without the deleterious action of alum, and a bed and top-covering of horseradish, cabbage or grape leaves will impart a fresh green color.

Nasturtium or horseradish leaves will also prevent mould. Pickles of all kinds should be kept in a cold, dry place, and sour ones inspected often lest a white scum form on the top.

Green Cucumber pickles.—Wash and wipe 50 freshly picked tiny cucumbers, and lay in a jar. Make a cold brine strong enough to bear an egg; pour it over them and stand aside for 24 hours. Wipe each pickle as taken from the brine and pack in a clean jar. Measure enough strong vingar to cover them, and put it in the preserving kettle with half a cupful of sliced horseradish root, one tablespoonful sliced ginger root, one small slice of onion, one heaping tablespoonful of broken cinnamon, and half a dozen each of whole cloves and peppercorns. Set over the fire and very slowly bring to the scalding point; pour over the pickles, invert a plate over the top, and weight if necessary.

Sliced Plums.—Select red or blue plums that are a little under-ripe; wipe, weigh, prick each twice with a silver fork, and lay in a jar, shaking often to fill the interstices. Make a sirup, allowing three-fourths of a pound of sugar, for every pound of fruit, and three cupfuls of vinegar for every four pounds of sugar. For every quart of vinegar, mix two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one of allspice, and half a tablespoonful of cloves; tie in little muslin bags, drop in the vinegar and slowly bring all to the boiling pint and pour it over the fruit. At the end of three days, take out the fruit, re-heat the sirup and pour it over the fruit hot. Glass fruit jars are better than stone jars. If there is too much sirup, keep it at the scalding point until it is lessened by evaporation, but do not boil.

Grape Meat Sauce.—This delicious relish is best made of the last picking of half ripe grapes. Wash, pick from the stems and weigh; put a few in the preserving cattle, mash slowly heat, and when the juice is extracted add the remainder of the fruit, cover the vessel and cook slowly until soft enough to press through a fine colander. For every eight pounds of fruit allow four pounds of sugar, two cupfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, and one teaspoonful each of ginger and cloves. Slowly bring the vinegar, sugar and spices to the steaming point, stir in the fruit, pulp and cook slowly, stirring often, for one hour. Seal in pint-size fruit jars or bottles.

Tomato Sauce.—Skin, halve crosswise and remove the seeds from four quarts of ripe, firm tomatoes, saving the skins. Put the fruit in a preserving kettle with one handful of green spearmint, two tablespoonfuls each of sliced horseradish and white mustard seed; one tablespoonful each of sliced ginger-root and salt; one small sliced onion and one small ripe pepper with the seeds taken out. Let stand on back of the range, until well heated through, then cool slowly, stirring often, for two hours; remove from the fire and set in a cold place for 42 hours. Dry the tomato skins and rub to a fine powder. Press the prepared fruit through a colander; return to the fire with two cupfuls of strong vinegar, one cupful of sugar, and the tomato skins, and cook slowly until as thick as desired. Seal in jars or bottles.

Green Tomato Pickles.—No. 1—Chop fine half bush green tomatoes, mix in one teacup salt, let stand over night, in the morning drain and press as dry as possible. Add one teacup grated horseradish, four to six chopped onions, two tablespoons each of allspice and cloves. Mix well and pack in a jar, cover with cold vinegar.

No. 2—Slice green tomatoes and boil in weak brine until tender. Dissolve one lb brown sugar in a quart of vinegar, scald and pour over tomatoes. Use one teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon.

No. 3—Slice green tomatoes in a crock or jar, sprinkling each layer plentifully with salt and let stand over night. In the morning place tomatoes in a colander and pour water over them until well rinsed. Place in a steamer and steam until tender. When tender, place in a crock or jar and pour over them enough hot spiced and sweetened vinegar to cover them. Weight all pickles with a clean board or plate on which is a smooth rock. Whole spices are best to use, and should be tied in little cloth bags and boiled in the vinegar.

THE BABY'S WINTER.

The little thin white dresses whcih the baby has worn through the summer are not warm enough for winter wear unless his underclothing is heavier, but he ought to be dressed in flannel throughout and subjected to no sudden changes. His hands and feet should be especially well taken care of. How very often do we find on taking the little one up that his hands and feet are almost numb. That may often result in serious colds. The floor may be the most convenient place for the baby's playground, but there is always a strong draught there which any one may feel by only placing the hand there for an instant. And besides, the atmosphere near the floor is that higher up, so the baby, if allowed to roll on the floor, is constantly always several degrees colder than in a cooler atmosphere than the grown people. The proper temperature is about seventy degrees. It is not well to have it so cold that one shivers or so hot that a puff of cold air will make one sick.

The air which the baby breathes should be pure, and good ventilation is absolutely necessary. If no better way is provided he should be carried into another room occasionally, and the windows opened until the air is purified. When the room is then sufficiently warm he may return. A little child should not be taken through draughty passageways or kept in open doorways without having a woolen shawl thrown over him. Proper precautions should always be observed in passing from warm to cold atmospheres. The baby will be the healthier for daily outings, if the weather is good and he is well wrapped up.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATS.

Cats are known sometimes to have tuberculosis, and that they have in many casess been carriers of diphtheria, and other of the ordinary infections directly and indirectly is more than suspected.

SPANISH ARE CHARITABLE.

The Spanish are among the most charitable people on earth. Without a poor tax, Spanish communities of 50,000 self-supporters feed a pauper population of 5,000 or more.

Childhood may do without a grand purpose, but manhood cannot.—Holland.

SOME FREAK JOURNALS.

NEWSPAPERS EDITED AND WRITTEN BY LUNATICS.

The Asylum Magazine Is An Interesting Work—First Journal Started in Scotland in 1844.

Dotted here and there over the earth are little colonies whose inhabitants are cut off from all intercourse with the every-day world by their own idiosyncrasies. Each individual lives in a world of his or her own creation, which in the majority of cases only two outside interests ever succeeded in reaching—namely, the asylum doctor and the asylum magazine.

In some cases the proof-sheets are just glanced at by the head doctor before the magazine goes to press; but they are written, printed and published by the inmates themselves.

Although America produced the first two lunatic journals, to Scotland belongs the credit of having started the first paper of this kind which has survived its infancy. In fact, the birth of lunatic journalism took place when the first number of the "New Moon" was issued from the Crichton Royal Asylum, Dumfries, on December 3rd, 1844. Since that date the following have been successfully launched: "The "Moringside Mirror," from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum; the "Excelsior," from James Murray's Royal Asylum; Perth; the "Fort England Mirror," Grahamstown, South Africa; the "Murthly Magazine," from the Perth County Asylum; "Under the Dome," the organ of Bethlem Royal Hospital, London; and the "Conglomerate," which belongs to the Middletown Asylum, New York.

These magazines, touch the journalistic ideal, as being written by the readers for their own amusement, they cannot fail to hit

THE POPULAR TASTE.

We find that those mentally deranged like about four-ninths of their reading to take the form of travel and heavy prose articles of a strictly theoretical nature. The rest of the contents comes in order of quantity as follows:—Humor, local notes, poetry, chiefly in a light vein, special articles on local theatricals and fiction.

The most striking feature about journals, is the almost total absence of gloom and melancholia, and we have it on the word of the doctor of one of the leading asylums, that this is not owing to such contributions being tabooed. But now and again one comes on a poem or tale drenched with melancholia and morbid insanity. In one of these journals appeared a story, written in the first person, about a hero—undoubtedly the writer—who had his head twisted round the wrong way. The consequence was he invariably had to walk in the opposite direction to which he wanted to walk. This terrible fate haunts him right through the story, causing him to lose friends, money and everything else which man holds dear, and ends up by in his own mind murdering the girl who was to save him from himself. According to the story, the heroine was standing on the edge of a great precipice. The hero is standing near. Suddenly the heroine becomes giddy and totters on the brink. The hero tries to dash forward and save her, but of course runs the other way. Here comes a break in the narrative which is finished by the following sentence: "And the gates of an asylum for those mentally deranged shut the writer off from his friends in the outer world."

Apart from such tragedies as the above, the whole of these journals are

SATURATED WITH HUMOUR.

In one we find the following among "Questions we want answered:"

"When does the Queen of Shelba intend to recognize the royal rank of the 'Prince of Wales?' Did 'Marie Corelli' really tweak the Doctor's nose? Why did 'Ranji' throw the ball at 'W. G.'s' head during practice at the nets?" Perhaps it should be explained that the celebrities referred to above are not those known to the public, but other persons who claim their personalties and are detained in the asylums for that very reason.

A writer in the "Fort England Mirror," gives the following reason for his detention:—"I met a young widow with a grown-up step-daughter, and the widow married me, then my father, who was a widower, met my step-daughter and married her. That made my wife the mother-in-law of her father-in-law, and made my step-daughter my mother and my father my step-son. Then my step-mother, the step-daughter of my wife had a son. That boy was, of course, my brother, because he was my father's son. He was also the son of my wife's step-daughter, and therefore her grandson. That made me grandfather of my step-brother. Then my wife had a son. My mother-in-law, the step-son of my son, is also his grandmother, because he is her step-son's child, because his step-sister is my wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is also the child of my step-grandmother. I am my mother's brother-in-law, my wife is her own child's aunt, and my son is my father's nephew and I'm my own grandfather. And after trying to explain the relationship in our family some seven times a day to our calling friends for a fortnight, I was brought here—no, came of my own will."

Another declares that he never found rest from his mother-in-law before, and he intends to hoodwink the doctors as long as possible. And yet another points out that it has always been the fate of really great men to be ignored or ill-treated by their contemporaries, and that is why he is now detained. "For the thick skulls and those of little sense are jealous of my being the first to discover that we could all live forever if we could only walk on our heads, instead of our feet."

The Mining Review

SATURDAY...OCTOBER 28, 1899.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

One of the chief accusations made against the Turner government in the last provincial elections, and repeated on the platforms by every speaker opposed to that government, including Messrs. Semlin, Cotton, Joseph Martin, J. F. Hume, etc., etc., was its frequent meddling, or as it used to be called, "tinkering," with the mining laws of the country. It used to be declared by every member of the Semlin party that no changes should be made until they were well considered by the people, that confusion might be avoided. This cannot be denied by anyone conversant with the facts. Yet in the face of this open declaration to the country, at the last session of the House, and only three days before its close, the eight-hour clause, the most important amendment to the mining laws of the country, was smuggled into the metalliferous Bill in a thin House, and without giving the representatives an opportunity to consider its effect in the country, and rushed through at breakneck speed. We ask the electors, one and all, as to their honest opinion on this, if they do not at least consider it a violation of principle, if not a breach of trust with the people. What, electors, is your honest answer? It is always customary in countries with constitutional rule, to submit all proposed important reforms to the people for consideration before elections or otherwise, that public sanction may be secured before they are crystalized into law. In British Columbia under Cotton-Martin rule, however, usage is trampled under foot—the voice of the people is utterly ignored, and public sentiment is outraged when the necessity for votes in an approaching election is before the administration. It may be argued in some quarters that the matter of an eight-hour law has been before the people one way or another for years, but that does not in any respect change the circumstances. In any suggestion of that character it was never proposed to limit the law to one class of people and to reduce that class to the condition of wards of the state, by depriving them of the liberty to sell their labor as they saw fit. Whatever may have been in the minds of some of the candidates secretely, it is patent that but one candidate, James Martin, of Rossland, in any way in his address intimated the introduction of any such law. However, the amendment was conceived in injustice, cradled in selfishness and produced through the action of political fraud. Until polling comes again, when the people will have an opportunity of expressing their opinions of the act, the country has to simply grapple with the consequences.

Up to the time of the passage of the eight-hour amendment there was the best of good will everywhere prevalent between the owners and the men. In the Slocan $3.50 was paid for an average of nine hours work. The men individually and collectively were satisfied with the wages, and the owners were satisfied with their work. Will any one say that a statesman would have interfered? The answer is "No." The statesman would say that country was happy in which capital and labor were friendly and at rest. The meddling, basswood politician, however, felt he had an axe to grind, and grind it he would if the whole country was thrown back a couple of years in its progress, even if the men lost a year's work, the owners a year's profits, the business men met with financial ruin and the country lost a couple of years' revenue, for which its necessary improvements have crying demands. These are as nothing to B. C. politicians so long as the general disaster brings him votes. Their return to the House is of more importance to themselves than the financial progress of the people and the country.

In the Slocan on properties that now would be employing at least 1400 men, had the old regulations remained in force, there are perhaps 300 men at work, the remainder either being out of work, out of the country or, to a partial extent, scattered throughout the district, and in many cases, it is feared, plotting against the interest of the country. The seeds of discord have been sown, the evil leven has been thrown into the lump, and where, when and how quiet may again be restored no one can even conjecture.

Hard-working Farmers.

Long hours of hard, never-ending work makes Kidney Trouble a common complaint on the farm. Painful, weak or lame backs and Urinary Disorders are too frequent.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

help a farmer to work and keep his health—take the ache and pain out of his back and give him strength and vigor.

Mr. Isaiah Willmot, a retired farmer living at 138 Elizabeth St., Barrie, Ont., said:

"I have been a sufferer with kidney trouble and pain in the small of my back, and in both sides. I also had a great deal of neuralgia pain in my temples, and was subject to dizzy spells.

"I felt tired and worn out most of the time.

"Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I have had no pain either in my back or sides. They *have removed the neuralgia pain from my head*, also the tired feeling.

"I feel at least ten years younger and can only say that Doan's Kidney Pills are the most remarkable kidney cure, and in addition are the best tonic I ever took."

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation.

A demand is now made for the old wage for the eight-hour shift without the slighest compensating concession to the owner, and a portion of the press is endorsing it on precisely the principle that the politicians passed the law—to curry favor with the men for the shekels it may bring. None of them attempt to show the justice of it, all, but still in most quarters the demand is endorsed. The lucre that may follow is of infinitely more importance to the advocates than is justice to the country. Put the question to any of the eight-hour (as it stands) advocates why it is that if the men were well paid, and fully satisfied with the payment of $3.50 for ten hours work nine months ago, they should now get the same money for eight hours, and none of them will attempt a sensible reply. Some of the men will give you as an answer what is a physical impossibility—that a man will do in an eight-hour shift as much he could in a ten-hour shift. No one of either the men, or the newspapers or political apologists will say that the owner formerly got too much work for his $3.50, or that he should now get less for it. Reasonable questions are only met by evasions. The owner on the other hand says, "Since it is universally conceded, and fully substantiated by the previous contentment of the men, that I formerly gave good pay for the work I got, I am fully willing to settle on any basis of equivalent that the law will allow." It matters not to him how the settlement is made, so long as what was formerly conceded to be ample payment for a day's work is observed as the principle. The new law has in no way advanced the price of the metals, improved the quantity of the metals in the seams, improved the condition of the men for pro rata work, so there is nothing in these to consider—a just settlement can only be made on a proper basis of concessions. The miner says, "I can not live and make any money on less than $3.50 a day." That may be true to the letter, but it is only one side of the story—the other side is that of the owner—it is that the shortened hours will bring him 20 per cent diminished returns, which he ought not to be asked to accept since former work and payment were considered honorable and just all around. If a change was necessary it should have had corresponding concessions.

You will again hear some miners say that eight hours is as long as men ought to be asked to work underground. That all depends on conditions. There is many and many an old, experienced miner who will acknowledge that when the tunnel is well-ventilated, dry and all other conditions favorable he would as soon, if indeed not rather, work in it as on the surface. Then why should there be legislative interposition in tunnel work when there is none for the surface? Of course there are some tunnels in which men should not be asked to work even eight-hours, but in all such cases the men ought to be better judges of right and wrong to themselves than are the flip Jack representatives, many of whom would not know the difference between a mining tunnel and the Giant's Causeway. Better pass an eight-hour law applying to all classes working for wages, with the liberty to vary the over-time themselves as conditions, surroundings, wages, etc. fully warrant. In all such cases the employers would have their own interests, self-protection and all similar advantages in their own hands, and they are the only ones who can use them with any degree of justice or fair play. The Review never said, and will not now say, that any good miner ought to take less than $3.50 a day in the Slocan. It has never said and will not now say that good men for $3.50 should work longer than eight hours. What it always has said, and now simply repeats, is that the miner ought to be allowed, as all other classes of the people are allowed—he should not be singled out as a scape goat because of his numerous vote—to sell his labor as he thinks best in his own interest, in absolute freedom without compulsion on either side. Mutual arrangements—the only ones that are safe or just—should be made, and the country would again take up its usual activity.

Is the baby too thin?

Does he increase too slowly in weight?

Are you in constant fear he will be ill?

Then give him more flesh. Give him more power to resist disease. He certainly needs a fat-forming food.

Scott's Emulsion is just that food. It will make the baby plump; increase the weight; bring color to the cheeks, and prosperity to the whole body. Thin children take to it as naturally as they do to their milk.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

THE PLAIN ENGLISH.

The Paystreak:

"It will be interesting to note the acrobatic performonces of journals like the Nelson Miner, the Nelson Economist and the Sandon Mining Review while they try to square themselves with that plank in the Conservative platform adopted at New Westminster which endorses the eight-hour law."

What surprises most people is that one 18-inch head can contain all the wit and intelligence displayed in the foregoing. If, however, the intelligent egotist who penned it will only again refer to the "plank in the Conservative platform" named, and can understand plain English, he will see it is not "the eight-hour law" that is endorsed but "the principle of the eight-hour law," which is an entirely different thing. There are already in Canada, several laws limiting labor and hours of service, without penalties, and the contention is that the one in question should be an addition to the list. To meet the demands of those who contend that no such law can be valid, or workable, without penalties, we may say it is not necessary while observing "the principle" that any special sum should be named as a penalty. Supposing the clause ran this way: "No man shall employ another to work in an underground tunnel in any metalliferous mine longer than eight hours in any 24, under a penalty of 50 cents for every hour of over time, the penalty in every case to be paid to the employee."

Such a law would guarantee every miner the liberty of British law, to do as he liked with his own labor, and fully protect him from longer shifts than eight hours without full compensation for his labor. It will, however, be very difficult for any one overloaded with spleen and egotism to understand even this.

One of the arguments of miners is that they can do as much work in eight hours as they formerly did in ten, or in other words what they are expected to do *in a shift*; but that all depends on circumstances. The experience has been that in certain classes of rock even good men could not get off their blasts in much less than ten hours work. Contrive as he may, the ordinary miner of the Slocan could not do such work in eight hours. Some men will say suck such men. The chances are that another strike or stoppage of work would follow. Even if it did not follow, it would make sacking so general that enough men could not be found to operate the mines on the eight-hour principle, while on the ten the camp could easily be supplied, as when the blast could not be got off in eight hours they readily could in ten. The ten-hour regulation would then guarantee permanent work to infinitely more men than can ever be expected under the eight-hour regulation, even if it works as well as its ardent admirers say it will.

LAUNCHING THE LIFE-BOAT.

There are greater dangers than those of the angry sea. That dread disease—consumption, kills more men and women in a generation than the sea has swallowed up since the earliest history of navigation.

There is a sure and safe life-boat ever ready to be launched for men and women who suffer from this merciless destroyer. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood and throat and nasal troubles. It acts directly on the lungs, driving out all impurities and disease germs. It soothes and heals the mucous membranes of the lungs, bronchial tubes, throat and nasal cavities. It restores the lost appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, and purifies and enriches the blood. It fills the blood with the life-giving elements of the food that build new and healthy tissues. It tears down, carries off and excretes the diseased and half dead tissues upon which the germs of consumption thrive. It checks the cough and facilitates expectoration until the lungs are thoroughly cleared. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. Unlike cod liver oil, it does not build flabby flesh, but the firm, muscular tissues of health. It does not make corpulent people more corpulent. Thousands have testified to their cure under this great medicine after they were given up by the doctors, and all hope was gone. An honest dealer will not suggest some inferior substitute for the sake of a little extra selfish profit.

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."

The Nelson Tribune points, with pride to the large dividends paid recently by the LeRoi and the War Eagle and with contempt at the silent Slocan properties. The explanation is, as the boys say, "as easy as rolling off a log." The LeRoi paid no dividend for a long time before while the Payne pays them monthly, sleeping or waking. Apart from this the Rossland mines are worked on the equivalent of $3.00 a day for hand drillers while the the latter want 50 cents more in the Slocan. If the LeRoi paid 17 per cent more for labor, to meet the demand in the Slocan, its dividends would neither be so large or so frequent.

The Review is not an advocate of cheap labor, neither is it the friend of injustice. It is not to the benefit of the Kootenay country that miners' wages should be reduced to $3.00, but it is at least as equally great injustice to expect the owners to pay ten-hour wages for eight hours work. The point is, therefore, to equalize the matter in some amicable way that the burden will bear no harder on one side than it does on the other. This is all that The Review desires.

For the information of the Silvertonian we may say our reference, in a paragraph of the 14th, re opposition to the sitting member by the Conservative party, related to Mr. Bostock, as the context clearly enough indicated.

It is not the duty of any journal to say what the miners should take as wages or what they should not.

MINING STOCKS

AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. Harris

SANDON, B. C.

The D. & L. EMULSION

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

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

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

50c. and $1 per Bottle

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

A DIAMOND FOR A DOLLAR.

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

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

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1181-1183 Broadway, New York.

I. O. O. F.

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

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

All sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

M. L. Grimmett, LL. B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Sandon, B. C.

New Novels At Cliffe's Bookstore

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

MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver.

LOCATIONS.

Oct 10—Lipton, Washington basin, H T Twigg.

11—Old Man, Four Mile cr, W S Clark. Showshoe, divide Granite and Brindle crs, W A Keith.

13—After Math, Vancouver cr, J Finlay sr, J. Finlay jr.

14—Iselin, Payne mt, E M Sandilands.

16—V Fraction No 2, Howson cr, D Cameron. Halifax Fraction, nr Sandon, L Craig.

17—Surprise Fraction n fk Carpenter cr, D Peterson.

18—Roben Ruff, Best basin, J C Ryan.

20—Munroe, Carpenter cr, Dan McLeod. Snow Bird, Red mt, H Hyland.

ASSESSMENTS.

(By payment of $100 in lieu of work).

Oct 10—Heber Fraction. 14—Best Fraction. 17—J C, Charlotte, Herbert, Carbonate King. 21—Winnipeg. 22—Eastern.

(Certificates of Work.)

Oct 10—Denmore, Formosa. 11—Ram, Polo. 12—Alma, Pleasant View. 13—Jessie, Chicago, Madison Extension, Little Giant. 14—Black Colt, Waterloo. 16—Stormont, Illinois. Edith, Perseverance. 17—Kilpie. 18—Jumbo, Rattler. 20—Kaslo Fraction, Tom Bowling, Yukon. 21—Norma, Profeshnil, Pinacle, Emblem, Lake Shore, Cross Roads.

TRANSFERS.

Oct 9—Standard and Moncton, John Dockstender to Geo B Deen, agreement to sell for $12,000, Oct 7.

11—Standard and Moncton, ½ interest in bond, Geo B Dean to L B Keyser, Oct 9.

Oct 12—Thereso, C W Harrington to W E Goinm, July 17.

Archie Fraction ½, J Potter to W J McMillan, Sept 28.

Iron Clad, Eagle, Emily Edith Fraction, Eagle Fraction, all interest, A Wild to M E Rammelmeyer, Feb 12, 1898.

Same claims 1-5, P Allaffer to M E Rammelmeyer, Feb 12, 1898.

Centaur, all interest, M E Rammelmeyer to C E Hope, June 16.

Iron Clad, Eagle, Emily Edith Fraction, all interest, C McNicholl to M E Rammelmeyer, Feb 12, 1898.

Hastings ¼, H S Nelson to C E Smitheringale, Sept 25.

Oct 13—Little Giant ½, G Fairbairn to D Salk, Oct 11.

Shoshone ¼, C McNicholl to D A Van Dorn, Sept 18. Shoshone ½, D A Van Dorn to E Pitt, Oct 12.

Oct 14—V Fraction ¾, A J Becker to Scottish Colonial Co, Oct 11.

Morn Fraction ¼, same to same, Oct 11.

High Ore Fraction ¼, J Batt to Scottish Colonial Co, Oct 10.

Cape Fraction ¼, same to same, Oct 11.

Morn Fraction ¼, A J Becker to G W Hughes, Oct 11.

V Fraction ¼, same to same, Oct 11.

Cape Fraction ¼, J Batt to Geo W Hughes, Oct 10.

High Ore Fraction, same to same, Oct 10.

Oct 17—St Clair, all interest, J A Ginty to J H Moran, Aug 14. Home Run, all interest, same to same, Oct 14.

Deception, Lone Star, Colonel Sellers, ¼ each, L H 603-100, J Tinling to Wm Hunetr, Aug 4.

Jehova Fraction ½, A McMillan to D Peterson, $400, Sept 18.

Oct 18—Snowdon ½, E McDonald to C French, Aug 31.

Oct 20—No 3 Fraction, all, J M Martin to Geo W Hughes, $6,000, June 29, 1897.

Portland, all claims released by Geo Dean, Aug 10.

Slocan City and District.

Slocan City, Oct.—19.—A meeting of the citizens was called this evening to hear the report of Mr. A. E. Teeter, who represented this district at the Spokane Industrial Exposition. After hearing Mr. Teeter's report which, was perfectly satisfactory to those interested, a vote of thanks was extended to that gentleman for his efforts on behalf of the district which he represented. The meeting then adjourned.

J. E. SKINNER, Secy.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that John Bull, of Argenta, B. C., merchant, has by deed, dated 29th day of August, 1899, assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned to William H. Bell, of Argenta, B. C., hotel-keeper, in trust for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably and proportionately, and without preference or priority, the creditors of said John Bull their just debts. The deed was executed by the said John Bull, the assignor, and the said William H. Bell, the trustee, on the 29th day of August, 1899, and the said trustee has undertaken the trusts stated by the said deed. All persons having claims against the said John Bull must forward full particulars of such claims duly verified to the trustee at Argenta, B. C., before 3rd day of November, 1899, after which day the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of said estate among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. A meeting of the creditors of said John Bull will be held at the McLeod hotel in Argenta, B. C., on the 5th day of September, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Argenta, B. C., this 31st day of August, 1899.

WILLIAM H. BELL,
Trustee, per O. W. B.

Mrs. James Constable, Seaforth, Ont., writes:—"Ever since I can remember I have suffered from weak action of the heart. For some time past it grew constantly worse. I frequently had sharp pains under my heart that I was fearful if I drew a long breath it would cause death. In going up-stairs I had to stop to rest and regain breath. When my children made a noise while playing I would be so overcome with nervousness and weakness that I could not do anything and had to sit down to regain composure. My limbs were unnaturally cold and I was subject to nervous headaches and dizziness. My memory became uncertain and sleep deserted me.

"I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and as a result am very much better. I have improved in health and strength rapidly. The blessing of sleep is restored to me. My heart is much stronger, and the oppressive sensation has vanished. I can now go up-stairs without stopping and with the greatest of ease, and I no longer suffer from dizziness or headache. It seems to me the circulation of my blood has become normal, thereby removing the coldness from my limbs. I can truly say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done me a world of good."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND DYSPEPSIA.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

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

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

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

Kaslo and Slocan Railway.

TIME CARD.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Going West.		Daily.		Going East.	
Leave	8.00 a.m.	Kaslo	Arrive	3.55	p.m.
"	8.32 "	South Fork	"	3.20	"
"	9.30 "	Spoules	"	2.25	"
"	9.45 "	Whitewaters	"	2.10	"
"	9.55 "	Bear Lake	"	2.00	"
"	10.12 "	McGuigan	"	1.45	"
"	10.25 "	Bailey's	"	1.34	"
"	10.33 "	Cody Junction	"	1.23	"
Arrive	10.40 "	Sandon	Leave	1.15	"

CODY BRANCH.

Leave	11.00 a.m.	Sandon	Arrive	11.40	a.m.
"	11.15 "	Cody	"	11.25	"

GEO. F. COPELAND, Superintendent.

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

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

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

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

Steamship tickets to all parts of the world.

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

Trains depart from Spokane:

No. 1, West at 3.40 p. m., daily.

No. 2, East at 7.30 p. m., daily.

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

F. D. GIBBS, Gen. Agent, Spokane, Wash.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

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EAST | DIRECT ROUTE. | WEST

AND TO ALL POINTS.

First-class Sleepers on all trains from Revelstoke and Kootenay Landing.

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

DAILY TRAIN

8.00 Leave Sandon Arrive 16.30

Connections daily to points reached via Rosebery and Slocan City.

Tickets issued through and baggage checked to destination.

S. A. COURTNEY, Agent, Sandon
W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agt., Nelson
E. J. Coyle, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Vancouver

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.

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

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Kootenay Railway & Navigation

COMPANY.

Operating Kaslo & Slocan Railway International Navigation & Trad. Co

Schedule of Time Pacific Standard Time

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY

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

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

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She Would Be a Lady

CHAPTER IX.

Though Eva could never have guessed the truth, Lilas Lampier was indirectly the cause of Mrs. Westbrook's changed feelings towards herself.

Miss Lilas, had, in her own shady world, become a decided success. She had remained with the Barnams until a more wealthy and more enterprising circus proprietor had offered her such terms that she could afford to break faith with her first master, and accept the bribe held out to her.

This man, in his turn, was thrown over for another, still better able to help her up the ladder of success, and so the fair false one got on step by step, and now she is the leading actress at the Palladium, a theatre that ladies seldom frequent, but where a lovely face, a magnificent figure and a good powerful voice, suitable for opera bouffe, will always insure a crowded house, particularly when the possessor of these qualities is backed up by a rich patron.

Lilas had all these claims to constant employment at the Palladium. She could dance and she could sing; few women before the public could rival her in beauty, and the Duke of Dullborough lavished wealth and jewels upon her, as though his own resources were unlimited and inexhaustible.

Not being a young woman troubled with any sensitive notions on the score of virtue you might reasonably suppose that Lilas de Lampier, as she styled herself, had few desires ungratified, but this was not the case.

She would be a lady, and though nothing on earth could make her one in the same sense that Eva Randolph was, she gradually acquired the conviction that if she married a gentleman no one could deny her the social recognition which she coveted.

The duke would not marry her if he could, and there was the disagreeable fact of there being one Duchess of Dullborough already, to preclude even a hope in that direction, so what was she to do to attain her purpose?

When she began to think seriously of matrimony, Lilas realized for the first time that, although beset with innumerable admirers, there was not one among them who ever thought of giving her that plain gold ring which signifies so much.

No pure love and no great passion had touched the heart of this utterly selfish girl, until one night at a boisterous supper party she met Mr. Westbrook. She recognized him in a moment. She remembered his face and his name, and she recollected how in turning to admire him, she had once walked with little Freddie into the river.

In those days he was the handsomest man she had ever seen, and now, looking at him among so many, and after the thousands she had since met, she decided still to give him the palm.

But he seemed ill at ease in the company in which he found himself, and yet there was a certain air of impatience and defiance about him that suggested to her quick intelligence that he had been thwarted or disappointed, and might be ready to perpetrate any piece of recklessness.

To the disgust of many of her admirers, Lilas showed a marked preference for Mr. Westbrook, and, when the party broke up, she gave him her address and invited him to call and see her.

It is needless for us to follow Lilas in her subsequent career for the next few months, except in so far as it regards others in whom we are interested.

But a marked change came over the actress. For the first time in her life she knew the meaning of the word love. Not love in its purest form, but love turned to passion, and a craving desire to make the loved one her own at any and every cost.

Love made Lilas timid and almost modest. She meant that Ernest Westbrook should marry her, and she played her game with such consummate skill that she stood a very good chance of winning.

He had heard the tales that were in everybody's mouth about her, but how could he credit them when she was always so modest and retiring in her relations with him?

She asked him questions about his home and his mother, she narrated little incidents of he past and at length she recalled herself to his recollection as she had once been and implied in a more subtle way than if she had openly avowed it that even in those days she had admired and loved him.

Only once had he stopped her abruptly, and quickly changed the subject when she talked about the past, and that was when she casually expressed some curiosity as to what had become of Eva Randolph.

"She is an artist," he replied, curtly.

"Oh! then, I'll engage her to paint my portrait," said Lilas, in a tone that implied that Eva must feel honored by receiving such a commission.

But the expression of Westbrook's face and the tone of his voice stung her to the quick, as he remarked, somewhat sarcastically.

"I would spare myself the inevitable mortification which must follow such an offer, if I were you."

"What do you mean?" she demanded, hotly.

"If you do not know, I cannot tell you," was the reply. "But I must say good-bye; my mother expects me."

"And Eva Randolph is waiting, I suppose," exclaimed Lilas, with a burst of jealous vehemence.

"No; I have not seen Miss Randolph for some months," he replied coldly.

Then he went away feeling that for a time he had had quite enough of this beautiful fury.

But the story got abroad—it was originally set afloat by herself—that Mr. Westbrook was engaged to marry Mlle. Lilas de Lampier, and the news reached the ears of Mrs. Westbrook.

She knew the actress well by reputation, and she regarded her as a disgrace alike to her profession and her sex.

The idea that her own son should marry this creature transported the proud woman with passion, and she indignantly denied it could be possible.

But when she herself asked Ernest about it he answered moodily:

"I don't know whom I shall marry. I have only loved one woman and she refused me; I don't care much what happens next."

"But surely you could never entertain the notion of making an abandoned creature, whose very name has become a by-word of shame, your wife?" asked Mrs. Westbrook, with undisguised horror.

Her son answered evasively, and then observed:

"She is very beautiful. Have you seen her?"

"No; how should I see such a creature?" was the angry question.

"Easy enough, by going to the Palladium any night," was the careless reply. "I'll take you, if you like."

Mrs. Westbrook's heart felt nigh unto bursting with rage and indignation. But she curbed herself; her son was beyond her control, and she had also an unpleasant consciousness that she had in a great measure brought this new danger on herself.

If she had only refrained from interference when he had evinced a partiality for Eva, this last deplorable condition of affairs could never have come about.

When she spoke again, it was in a hesitating tone, and she asked:

"Might you not have been mistaken; might not the girl you loved have doubted herself when you asked her to marry you? It is not the first time of asking that is always successful if a woman is worth winning."

"I don't care to be refused twice," was the curt reply.

And then he left the room; the subject was as painful as it was distasteful to him.

"How I am punished!" moaned the unhappy mother, when she found herself alone. "Eva would have been a wife for him of whom I might be proud. But that abandoned wretch! I pray that the grave may close over my head before she bears my name and makes me childless; for I will never see or speak to him again if he brings this shame upon me."

But this passion wore itself out, and at length, Mrs. Westbrook began to think how she could save her son from this disgraceful alliance.

Eva was her only resource and her only hope.

To go to the Longfords was the first thing Mrs. Westbrook did the next morning, and she learned from them that Eva had already returned to England—had, indeed, been back a fortnight.

Mrs. Westbrook understood the situation directly. Eva did not intend to seek her out. The girl was offended, and must be conciliated. In a moment the astute woman of the world had made up her mind what to do.

"To-morrow will be her birthday," she observed, sweetly, to Mrs. Longford. "Please don't say anything about this visit of mine, I want to surprise her."

Shortly afterward she took her leave.

"I will go with Ernest to that theatre," she said to herself, as she leaned back in her carriage; "and I will take Eva. The best plan will be to ask her to dinner, without telling him she is coming. If he still loves her, perhaps things will come right without further trouble; but if he sees the two women together, then surely he must be delivered from the toils of that brazen Circe at the Palladium."

Mrs. Westbrook carried out her plan to the letter. She duly informed her son that very evening of her desire to visit the Palladium, and requested him to secure a private box for the next night.

In the morning she sent the carefully-concocted invitation to Eva, which we have seen, but not having received any answer to it when the dinner time was approaching, she began to get nervously anxious about the success of her scheme, and at length dispatched her own maid in a hansom cab with another letter still more earnestly entreating the girl to come to her.

This was successful, the messenger and the guest returned together, but Eva's heart fluttered like an imprisoned bird as she took Mrs. Westbrook's hand and asked:

"Did he know that I was coming?"

"No; he does not know that you are in London; I have been much to blame, Oh, Eva!" she added, as she heard her son's step on the stairs, "win him if you can; save him for both of us."

Before the astonished girl could reply the door opened and Ernest Westbrook stood before her.

CHAPTER X.

Lilas Lampier is at her very best to-night. The opera bouffe, in which she takes the leading part, has been placed on the stage and got up with the principal object of showing off her voluptuous grace and beauty in the most effective manner possible.

Never was she in better form for her work, and never did she feel more confident of triumph. Ernest Westbrook has not yet proposed to her, but she feels very certain that he will do so. Only this morning he told her that his mother was coming to the theatre in the evening to see her act. He did this, perhaps, to put her on her guard, so that she might not indulge in any of the impromptu witticisms and seductive glances with which she often embellished her art.

At any rate, she took the hint and she almost wished she could have selected some other piece in which the proud lady might first see her, for she felt very certain that she would be sharply criticised, and she knew that Ernest would be indirectly influenced by his mother's opinion, however much he might try to persuade himself that he was not.

Many times during the early part of the evening Lilas glanced up at the empty box which she knew Ernest Westbrook had secured. Why was he so late? Why did he not come? She was getting impatient and very cross.

Every day of her life she was becoming more and more infatuated with this man who hovered about her, and yet held back from saying or doing anything that could compromise him. She had, for his sake, dismissed all her other admirers, including even the duke, who could not be easily replaced.

At last, when the evening is fully half over, she sees the curtains of the empty box move, and her heart throbs with proud satisfaction, for she feels that Ernest is watching her at last.

She cannot look at him for a few seconds, for her part demands her exclusive attention; but when she can turn her eyes toward the box, she sees that there are two ladies there, both of them intently gazing at her.

Who can they be? One she recognizes as his mother, but the other is scarcely older than herself, and she never heard him speak of a sister.

The box in which the Westbrooks sit is near one side of the stage, and when Lilas can approach it without attracting observation, she looks up at the fair oval face that looks down steadily and almost sadly upon her.

Where has she seen that girl's face before? In a moment it flashes upon her, and in the same glance the recognition is mutual. Eva sinks back with an expression of horror; while sudden jealousy and hatred transform the sweet face of Lilas Lampier into that of a raging fury.

Only for an instant, however. She is far too good an actress to let her own feelings spoil her part; and, as though to show the prudes who watched her that she did not value their opinions, but defied them, she gave herself greater license than she had ever done before. She must make Ernest Westbrook her slave by intoxicating his senses, or she would lose him altogether; for some subtle instinct told her that Eva was her dangerous rival.

Between the acts Lilas expected that Ernest would come behind the scenes, as usual, to speak to her; but he did not; neither did he throw or send her a bouquet and he seemed to take no more notice of her personally than any other woman upon the stage.

"I will speak to him to-night," she thought, passionately; "he will chose between her and me. I will be second to none in his heart, or he shall go, and I will forget him."

With this determination, she wrote a hurried scrawl, as she stood in one of the wings, and sent it round to Mr. Westbrook's box. Ernest received it as he and the two ladies were leaving, and he thrust it unopened into his pocket.

A very little of the Palladium was enough for Mrs. Westbrook—still less had been too much for Eva; and as soon as she had recognized Lilas as one of the companions of her childhod, her great anxiety was to get away as quickly as she could.

She had often wondered what had become of the girls with whom she used to play, but she had never for a moment suspected that the woman she had heard spoken of as the modern Dalilah was the Lilas Lampier who used to stagger about Westbrook under the burden of Mrs. Flood's big baby. Of the danger that Ernest was in from this siren she had no suspicion. Mrs. Westbrook had not found an opportunity for telling her, and now she deemed it prudent not to do so.

Ernest had been surprised to meet Eva in his mother's drawing-room, and there was some awkwardness on both sides when she offered him her hand and uttered the commonplace greeting that she hoped he was quite well.

Ernest refused to accept the olive branch, and determined more recklessly than ever that he would marry Lilas Lampier, and thus show Eva that she could not play fast and loose with him at her leisure. His mother divined his thoughts and resolved still to save him.

She left the dining room with Eva, but she returned alone a few minutes later, and approaching her son, and laying her hand on his shoulder, said:

"Ernest, I have something to confess, though you may blame me bitterly for what I have done. I made Eva refuse you; I exacted it as the price of all kindness to her. She went away because I believed she loved you, and she is only here this evening by my entreaty. It was for your sake I did it, but I fear I acted unwisely."

"Very unwisely," replied her son, sternly, rising to his feet, and looking coldly in her face. "But having sent her away, why have you brought her back again?"

"Why?" gasped his mother. "You know why; surely it is not too late?"

"Do you mean to go to the theatre to-night?" he asked, moodily, ignoring the question.

"Yes; I told Eva you would take us," she replied, stung to the quick by his seeming indifference to her feelings and wishes.

"Very well; let me know when you are ready to start," he replied.

And then she left him, with the terrible fear in her heart that her submission had come when submission was useless. Ernest Westbrook sat over his wine much longer than usual, though he did not help himself freely from the decanter.

For a time he sat frowning at the vacant seat opposite him, and then he broke out into a harsh laugh. These women seemed to be playing with his heart as they would with a tennis ball quite regardless of anything he might suffer.

He was angry with his mother, but he was still more angry with Eva. If she had really loved him, would she have refused to become his wife for no other reason than because his mother desired her to do so. No, he could not believe it; rather, perhaps he would not.

And thus he sat brooding, until a servant came to tell him that the carriage was at the door and the ladies were ready.

To Be Continued.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

A Complete Plant Operates Affairs on a New York State Farm.

On a farm of 350 acres in the State of New York there is a complete electric plant which produces the current for lighting and heating as well as for supplying the power for other operations connected with the farm. All the mechanical energy is supplied by nature, and the cost and maintenance of the plant are inexpensive. It has demonstrated that electricity used for manual labor is a success. The farm land is situated on both sides of a good sized stream, on which are two falls—one 60 feet and the other 180 feet high, and these furnish the power. One motor of 10 horse power runs a mowing machine, another a threshing machine, and a third works a 44 inch saw for cutting logs. The farm house is brilliantly-lighted and well heated by electricity. The kitchen is supplied with an electrically heated cooking stove, and in the laundry, the flat irons are heated by the same power. In the dairy the churns and other appliances all have electric motor attachments. The grounds are lighted by several arc lamps, and the use of these in the barns greatly facilitates the work and lessens the danger of fire.

SOME MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

In Siberia a bride, on entering her husband's house, must be prepared to show her skill in cooking. She is expected to give a dinner prepared with her own hands, as a test of the education she has received. If she pleases her guests it is taken not only as a proof that she is well qualified for her new position, but that her family is a worthy one, since her parents have trained their daughter so successfully.

There is another land where thrift is expected of the young folks. In Holland, says the Rev. E. G. Hardy in the Quiver, a girl is bound to ask her future husband if he can afford to pay the wedding fees.

In Norway, however, things are not quite so promising. The Norwegians are always trying to put the best foot foremost, and they do it in reference to marriage as well as in reference to other matters.

It is said that a young man once went out to seek a wife, and came to a farmhouse where there was more wit than money. The only thing of which the farmer could boast was one new sleeve to his coat. This must be made the most of.

"Pray take a seat," he said, hospitably. "But this room is shockingly dusty," and so saying, he went about wiping tables and benches with his new sleeve, while he carefully kept the old one behind him.

His wife possessed one new shoe, and one only, but she made the most of it by pushing the furniture in place with it and keeping the other hidden beneath her skirts. "It is very untidy here," she said. "Everything is out of place."

Then they called to the daughter to come and put things to rights. But the only new thing she possessed was a cap. So she kept putting her head in at the door, and nodding and nodding.

"For my part," she said, "I can't be everywhere at once."

Thus they all tried to make the young man believe that the household was well-to-do.

One cannot but think that the methods of Siberia and Holland are most likely to lead to happiness in the end.

BRIEFLY MENTIONED.

Nervous people, and those with weak hearts, should abstain from coffee.

The nutritious value of dried beef is said to exceed largely that of fresh.

Mormonism is to-day the predominant religion in five of the western states.

According to Liebig, the alkali in asparagus develops form in the human brain.

A mixture, in equal parts of linseed oil and vinegar, will do wonders in cleaning furniture.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor now has 56,062 branches, with 3,363,720 members.

At present Australasia is the largest producer of wool in the world, with Russia second, the Argentine Republic third and the United States fourth.

The Bank of Spain now holds $12,700,000 more gold than it held a year ago, and $41,700,000 more silver. Its note circulation meantime has increased $21,800,000.

Among the Vosges peasants children born at the new moon are supposed to have better hung tongues than others, and those born at the last quarter to have keener reasoning powers.

The value of rubies below the weight of one carat ranges from $10 to $40 per carat, while stones of greater weight than four carats are of such exceptional occurrence as to command fancy prices.

Excruciating Pains

THE VICTIM A WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR HOTEL CLERK.

After Other Medicines Failed He Was Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—Every Dose Counted in the Battle of Pain.

From the News, Alexandria, Ont.

There is no more popular hotel clerk in Eastern Ontario than Mr. Peter McDonell, of the Grand Union Hotel, Alexandria. At the present time Mr. McDonell is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and a stranger meeting him for the first time could not imagine that a man with the healthy glow and energetic manner of Mr. McDonell could ever have felt a symptom of disease. There is a story, however, in connection with the splendid degree of health attained by him that is worth telling. It is a well known fact that a few years ago he was the victim of the most excruciating pains of rheumatism. Knowing these facts a News reporter called on Mr. McDonell for the purpose of eliciting fuller particulars. Without hesitation he attributed his present sound state of health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "I am" said he 33 years of age, but three years ago I did not expect to live this long. At that time I was connected with the Commercial here and as part of my duties was to drive the busses to and from the C. A. R. station, I was exposed to all kinds of weather and subjected to the sudden extremes of heat and cold. Along in the early spring I was suddenly attacked with the most terrible pains in my limbs and body. I sought relief in doctors and then in patent medicines, but all to no purpose; nothing seemed to afford erlief. For two months I was a helpless invalid, suffering constantly the most excruciating pains. My hands and feet swelled and I was positive the end was approaching. My heart was effected and indeed I was almost in despair, when fortunately a friend of our family recommended the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began using them in May 1896, and had taken three boxes before I noticed any change, but from that time every dose counted. The blood seemed to thrill through my veins, and by the time I had finished the fifth box every trace of the disease had vanished. Ever since then I have been working hard and frequently long overtime, but have continued in excellent health. Whenever I feel the slightest symptom of the trouble I use the pills for a day or so and soon feel as well as ever. I feel that I owe my health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and never loso an opportunity of recommending them to others suffering as I was.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LITERARY REMINISCENCES.

The Works of the Late Charles Dickens, Esq.

"Oliver Twist," who had "All the Year Round," seen "Hard Times," in "The Battle of Life," and the story of his narrow escape from "The Wreck of the Golden Mary," from which he was almost miraculously saved by "Our Mutual Friend," and esteemed companion, "Nicholas Nickleby," having become as familiar as "Household Words," has just finished reading "A Tale of Two Cities," to "Martin Chuzzlewit," during which time "The Cricket on the Hearth," has been incessantly chirping, whilst the musical tones of "The Chimes," from "Master Humphrey's Clock," in the ivy-mantled tower of an adjoining church were faintly heard, when "Seven Poor Travellers" commenced singing "A Christmas Carol" opposite "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings." "Barnaby Rudge," who had been busy arranging "The Pickwick Papers," then arrived from the "Old Curiosity Shop," with some "Pictures from Italy," and "Sketches by Boz," to show "Little Dorritt," who was learning her lesson out of "A Child's History of England," and occasionally perusing a manuscript "New Testament for Children," kindly lent to her by the talented author; when "David Copperfield," who had been taking "American Notes," entered and informed the company that the "Great Expectations" of "Dombey and Son," regarding Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy," had not been realized; and that he had seen "The Boots at the Holly Tree Inn," taking "Somebody's Luggage," to "Bleak House," in a street that has "No thoroughfare," where "The Haunted Man," who had just given one of "Doctor Marigold's Prescriptions," to "An Uncommercial Traveller," was brooding over the "Mystery of Edwin Drood," which has caused such a commotion at "Mugby Junction."

ENGLAND'S DEAD LETTERS.

Out of 2,186,860,000 letters that passed through the British postoffice last year, there were as many as 8,500,000 which the officials managed not to deliver. In those opened at the Dead Letter Office property of the value of $8,600,000 was found.

Trust that man in nothing who has not a conscience in everything.—Sterne.

MODERN GREEK WOMEN.

RHYSICAL AND MENTAL QUALITIES OF THE HELLENIC RACE.

Distinguished by Many Acts of Heroism—Proverbially Domestic Instinct—Punishment for Infraction of Virtue.

The foremost place among the various Christian nationalities cannot but be assigned to the Greeks on account of their intellectual superiority. Physically, as well as mentally, the Greek women of to-day exhibit the characteristic traits of their Hellenic ancestry, and types of almost classical purity are constantly to be met with, not only the free Hellas, but also in parts of the Ottoman Empire. In certain localities, and more particularly in Macedonia, the Greek type has no doubt much deteriorated from admixture with Slav and other foreign elements. It has, however, remained almost perfect in many of the islands, and some of the finest specimens of the race are to be found in Asia Minor, not on the seaboard alone, but in many towns and villages of the interior.

The heroism which the long struggle for independence called forth in the Greek men was shared by their mothers, their sisters, and their daughters. The domestic history of these troubled times is faithfully and graphically recorded in the folk songs of this suffering people, and to those spontaneous outburst of untutored feeling we must turn to hear how the wife of the Klepht chieftain waited with great impatience for news of him, or lamented him as dead; was carried captive to the harem of the Turkish General, or, rather than submit to such a fate, precipitated herself and her child over some precipice. During the protracted siege of Missolonghi the women and girls aided the defenders by bringing materials of every description to stop breaches made by the Turkish artillery. One of the surviving heroines of this famous siege, who died in Athens some 60 years later, expressed on her deathbed a wish to be buried in the pallikar's dress which she had worn during the war and had ever since treasured in secret. The Greek poet Kostas Palamas has made this incident the subject of a long poem, in which he describes how Captain Philio's daughter donned at her father's command the full white kilt, braided vest and jacket and felt capote, and stood in the breach at his side, pistol in hand, while he directed his cannon at the enemy. Her father slain, she had escaped in one of the many sorties with the assistance of a comrade, who afterward became her husband.

Nor was the outbreak on Pelion in 1878 without its heroines. The daughters and sisters of the patriots not only braved the whizzing rifle bullets and the risk of capture to carry food and water to their relatives in the intrenchments, but, as one of their own folk-songs records, would themselves on occasions, "bravely fight and gladly strive for Freedom." The name of one girl, Marighitza, a native of the village of Makrinitza, on the hills above Volo, now Greek territory, was more especially mentioned for intrepidity, and when the insurrection was over she was sent for to Athens to be presented to the King and Queen and

FETED BY THE INHABITANTS.

A far more sensational story, however, is that of a woman named Peristera, "The Pigeon," who was an actual combatant in the rebellion, during which her brother met his death. On the occasion of hostilities this woman joined a band of brigands and became their leader under the name of Vanghelli, to which her followers added the sobriquet of Spano, "The Beardless." After pursuing the calling of Klepht for some two years without her sex being discovered she finally gave in her submission to the authorities, was pardoned and became a domestic servant in the household of the Bishop of Kodjani. A photograph taken at the time represents her in full Klepht costume—sword, pistols and yataghan at waist, gun in hand and suspended round her neck the insignia of chieftianship, a large silver disk bearing in relief a representation of the Greek patron Saint George in his conflict with the Dragon.

Such heroic qualities, however, are only brought to the surface by exceptional circumstances, for the virtues of the Greek women generally are essentially domestic.

The more remote the community and the more isolated from contact with the outer world, the more rigid generally is found to be the code of social morals. In the mountain villages of Crete female misconduct is visited with the severest penalties, and even so late as the beginning of this century was punishable with death. Whenever a married woman was suspected even of faithlessness, or a single one of frailty, her hours were numbered, and her end was so tragical, so shocking to all the feelings of natural affection, and even to the ordinary notions of humanity, that one can hardly believe such a practice to have been observed on the very confines of civilized Europe, and in the nineteenth century, by any Christian people. Her nearest relations were at once her accusers, her judges, and

HER EXECUTIONERS.

There are still to be found considerable remains of patriarchal customs even among the wealthy and educated classes. One of these is that the sons on marrying often bring their wives to the paternal home. The mother on the death of her husband is not banished to "the dower house," but retains the place of honor in the household, and receives every mark of attention and respect not only from her sons, but from their wives, who consider it no indignity to kiss her hand or that of their father-in-law when receiving their morning greeting or evening benediction.

Greek women have in all times played a conspicuous part in funeral observances, and from the days of Antigone the fulfilment of the rites of sepulture has been observed by them as one of their most sacred duties. Homer describes how Andromache chanted a dirge to her dead husband and her son Astyanax, how the mother and sister-in-law took up the lament, the burden of which was repeated by a chorus of other women. Such scenes as this may still be witnessed at the present day in the humblest cottage.

Their death hymns are essentially Pagan in sentiment; they contain no assurance that the dead are in a state of bliss, and no hope of a happy meeting in Paradise. A dying son can comfort his sorrowing mother only by directing her to a hill on which grow "herbs of forgetfulness." The fond brother would build for his sister a mausoleum in which she could sit at ease, look forth on the green earth and hear the birds singing. And the young wife complains that her husband has abandoned her and wedded instead "the Black Earth." But, as a rule, the lost ones are mourned as carried off by the vindictive and remorseless Charon from home and friends and all the joys and pursuits of the upper world to his dreary realm of Hades.

The mourning worn by the Greeks is of a most austere character, especially among the middle and lower classes. Ornaments are rigidly set aside, and all articles of dress are of the plainest black materials, cotton or woolen, and made in the most simple fashion possible. In some districts on the death of a relative they send all their linen and handkerchiefs to the dyers, the result, as may be supposed, being funeral in the extreme. Women, too, frequently cut off their hair at the death of their husbands and bury it with them; men, on the other hand, allow their beards to grow as a sign of sorrow. Mourning is also worn for a considerable period. Girls after their fathers' death do not abandon their mourning until they marry, and widows and elderly women invariably retain it as their permanent attire. For in many country districts custom does not allow women to enter a second time into wedlock, and a widow who venture thus to violate public opinion would be treated with scant respect by her neighbors for the rest of her days.

AFTER 20 YEARS

John Nicholas Babcock, of Sharbot Lake, Released.

A Prisoner to Pain Caused by Gravel and Other Kidney Trouble—Twenty Years of Suffering—Release at Last by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sharbot Lake, Oct. 16.—It was with feelings like those of some poor prisoner released from unjust captivity that Mr. J. N. Babcock, of this place, realized he was cured—free at last from the captivity of disease. For twenty years he had been in the depths of the dungeon of pain caused by Gravel and other forms of Kidney Disease. For twenty years he had been struggling to escape in vain. There was no door left untried, no lock not carefully examined.

Now at last he sees the light of day. The prison is behind him forever. He is done with pain. And the key lay to his hand for this last ten years and he never knew. The key was Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills were given to mankind ten years ago. Since then they have been the master key in thousands of cases of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Dropsy, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, Woman's Weakness and Blood Disorders. If Mr. Babcock had known he might have been liberated long ago.

"But better late than never," runs the proverb, and Mr. Babcock is grateful at escaping from the clutches of Kidney Disease at all. He says:

"After twenty years of pain caused by Gravel and other Kidney Trouble, I am pleased to make it known that I have been completely cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. During these years I have spent hundreds of dollars but without any lasting relief."

"Yours respectfully,
"JOHN NICHOLAS BABCOCK."

A huge boulder of rock on the brink of the Horseshoe Falls, Niagara, fell one day last week, and the consequence is that the contour of the Canadian falls is considerably changed. This particular piece of rock used to hang far over, and broke the water up in rough foam as it went over, but now it will flow much smoother at this spot, like the American falls.

IT WOULDN'T BURN.

Coal Merchant.—I say, Premium, I want to insure my coal yard against fire. What's the cost of a policy for £10,000?

Insurance Agent.—What coal is it? Same kind you sent me last?

Merchant.—Yes, it is.

Agent.—Oh, I wouldn't insure it if I were you. It won't burn.

STRENGTH FOR BABY.

Babies should always be encouraged to stretch their limbs and crawl about in order to promote and strengthen circulation. Let the smaller infant be on its back sometimes and push something solid with its feet.

Trilby's Foot.

The step 'twixt the sublime and ridiculous is quickly made. Surely literature presents no more grotesque idealization than Trilby's foot, and the numerous worshippers that have figuratively speaking bent knees and kissed the big toe of the foot, when reason once more comes to their rescue, will feel as if the production of the genus Ass were perennial. By the way, did you notice when reading Trilby how highly it commended Putnam's Corn Extractor, which renders impossible the discordant excrescence, corns. Trilby's foot would not be worthy of homage if marred by corns; neither would yours. Use Putnam's Corn Extractor.

WAYSIDE PHILOSOPHY.

The Kind Lady—If you would not buy so much alcohol, you would have more to eat.

Dismal Dawson—Yes'm; an' if I eat too much I'd be in misery; but if I drink too much I'd be all right till I woke up.

CALLA LILY CREAM ensures a youthful complexion. Send 25 cents for trial bottle, or post card for circular on skin and complexion. Address W. J. URQUHART, 489 Queen St. W., Toronto.

The three-year-old daughter of Mr. Geo. McColl, proprietor of the Fulton House, Fingal, strayed away from home a day or two ago, and fell into a cristern in a neighbour's yard. There was six feet of water in the well, and, luckily, a woman witnessed the accident and pulled the child out of the water. The little one was wrapped in a blanket and taken home none the worse for the adventure.

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

Recently the Methodists of Macleod gave a dinner and concert in the rink. The affair was in every way a success. During the course of the entertainment, however, a number of the small boys became too much in evidence and the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Dickenson, promptly threw one of the most incorrigible through the window. The boy was very indignant at this summary treatment and a complaint was laid against the reverened gentleman, who had to appear in the police court the magistrate dismissed the case.

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

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

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

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

Precious beyond price are good resolutions. Valuable beyond price are good feelings.—Haweis.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXT. OF **MALT** Invigorates and Strengthens. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

The safest principle through life, instead of reforming others, is to set about perfecting yourself.—Haydon.

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.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate.—South.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.—George Eliot.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

The mind that is cheerful at present will have no solicitude for the future, and will meet the bitter occurrences of life with a smile.—Horace.

"You can mould opinion, you can create political power" says John Bright. But you cannot find a Tea equal to Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

LUDELLA Ceylon Tea

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

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

Jas. Hunter, B.A., son of the late Principal Hunter, of the Woodstock Collegiate Institute, will be private secretary to the Hon. Jas. Sutherland.

Mrs. James Kelly died at Orangeville recently, at the age of 73 years. She is survived by five sons and four daughters, 19 grandchildren and nine great grandchildren.

LUBY'S Gives new life to the Hair. It makes it grow and restores the color. Sold by all druggists. 50c. a bottle.

Common sense is, of all kinds, the most uncommon. It implies good judgment, sound discretion, and true and practical wisdom applied to common life.—Edwards.

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 & Co., 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.

STICK OUT THEIR TONGUES.

A sign of politeness in Thibet, on meeting a person, is to hold up the clasped hands and stick out the tongue.

W P C 994

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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.

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Send for New Catalogue. Mention this paper.

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

COMMON SENSE KILLS Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, or 381 Queen W. Toronto.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Cor. West-Market & Colborne St., Toronto, Can get you best prices for your Apples, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, and other produce, if you ship it to them.

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

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

I. C. C. permanently cures Catarrh of nose, throat, stomach and bladder. 50c & $1 a box. Write for particulars, The Indian Catarrh Cure Co., 146 St. James-st., Montreal.

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

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

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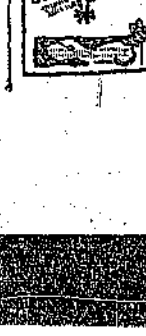

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WANTED IN EVERY VILLAGE—BOYS AND GIRLS under seventeen, for easy work in spare time; big pay. Apply, in own handwriting, The Enterprise Company 67 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Wanted—BOYS and GIRLS in every village to procure lists of names, and work in spare time. Remuneration, $2 for every 12 names Apply, THE ENTERPRISE CO., 67 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Michigan Land for Sale.

8,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS—ARENAC, Iosco, Ogemaw and Crawford Counties. Title perfect. On Michigan Central, Detroit & Mackinac and Loon Lake Railroads, at prices ranging from $2 to $3 per acre. These Lands are Close to Enterprising New Towns, Churches, Schools, etc., and will be sold on most reasonable terms. Apply to R. M. PIERCE, Agent, West Bay City, Mich. Or J.W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Mich.

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Large and fast Steamers Vancouver, Dominion, Scotsman, Cambroman.

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

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Office and Bank Fixtures, Modern Store Fronts, Mirrors and Plate Glass. For low prices write

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BOYS AND GIRLS! WE ARE GIVING AWAY Gold Plated Watch Chains for selling ten packages INK POWDER at 8 cents per package and 20 PENS. DOMINION SUPPLY HOUSE, Hamilton, Ont.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

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THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPERS. LOWEST RATES.

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For further particulars apply to J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

Club swinging has been introduced in the public schools.

The K. of P.'s will give a ball in New Denver on the 2nd of Nov.

The longer this Boer war continues the more people are getting bored.

Dr. Elliott, who is going to locate at Silverton, will establish an hospital there.

Lew Hank, the celebrated gambler, is dead. He has "shuffled off" the last of everything.

We presume G. D. McMartin gave some of the bears a "close shave." in the hunt on Thursday.

The C. P. R. had a big smash up of freight cars at Slocan City the other day, but no one was hurt.

Capt. Hodgins, Sergeant Dickson and privates S. Lee, Orr and Patterson have left Nelson to shoot Boers.

A bear shooting party, on the track of bruin in the south hills, Thursday, killed more powder than bears.

Mr. Barr, of Argenta, has been in town some days buying new goods for his store at that place, having recently been burned out. His loss was over $500.

Ladies, take the best. If you are troubled with constipation, sallow skin, and a tired feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea. It is pleasant to take. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

The Nelson Tribune says that The Review has been devoting too much space to it (Tribune). True; when game is badly winged much less powder will bring it down.

Cure that cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best cough cure. Relieves croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cts. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

R. McTaggart, who was said to have the small-pox, has been on the streets since Tuesday. Opinion is divided as to whether his ailment was ever that dread disease. There is no possible trace as to how he could have contracted it.

Two Sisters of Charity were in town this week soliciting aid for the New Westminster hospital. The people of that town must think that the people of the Slocan are very rich if they can support four home hospitals and help one out west besides.

"Mr. John A. McDonald, of Sandon, who is the proprietor of the White House, is in Nelson for a few days. He reports business as dull at that place as possible. Mr. McDonald expressed himself as being very much surprised at the activity displayed in Nelson. He will return to Sandon, Saturday morning.—Nelson Miner.

A copy of the Statistical Year-book, for 1898, issued by the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, has been received at this office. The issue is more complete than any of its predecessors, and is full of statistics interesting to all public and business men, publishers, etc.

Messrs. Moody and Wilkins, volunteers from Kaslo, came into the city on Sunday bound for the Transvaal. They were joined at Revelstoke by the contingents from the south and west. There does not appear to be any one in Sandon who is anxious to stop Boer bullets.

The report that the mine owners of the Slocan are trying to reduce wages is simply misleading and untrue. They formerly paid 35 cents per hour, and they now offer 27½ cents. They never asked for a reduction of hours in the day. Restore the day to ten hours again and they will as gladly as ever pay the $3.50. Is this an indication of a desire on their part to reduce wages?

After a rest of several weeks, the band has resumed its practices. We understand that some of the mining officials and a few of the citizens, who appreciate a good thing and recognizing the impossibility of eight or ten members keeping up the necessary expenses of such an institution, are at the bottom of the resumption of "business" and have very generously proffered their support.

Jim Griffith, while on his way to the Queen Bess on Wednesday, had a little adventure of his own. While at a very dangerous part of the trail his horse stumbled and Jim, thinking tobogganing poor sport out of season, cleared the saddle in time to see the horse roll down about 250 feet. With some assistance and the aid of ropes the animal was got back on the trail, somewhat cut and bruised but still in the ring.

The Editor had a talk with a member of the Miners' Union, the other day, on the advisability of taking incapable and inexperienced men into the unions, and his reply was, "If we don't take them in, the owners will hire them at $3; though experienced men worth a dollar a day more are refused $3.50, and work their mines with them. We take them in, not because they are miners, but in self protection." There is some truth in this from any point of view, and much in it from a miner's point of view. But, again, if such incapable and inexperienced men are not worth $3.50, is it not equally unfair to have them join an association that demands 50 cents a day more for them than it is known they are worth?

The miners of New Denver will form a union.

"Papa" played by the Stuart & Bird Company drew a crowded house at Spencer's hall last night.

Mr. Bennett, of the Palace saloon, upon the return of Mr. Walmsley from the East, will take up the management of the Rambler-Cariboo mine.

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

If the intellectual giant up the gulch will only make an estimate of what the railways of Canada will cost at $10,000 per mile, he will be in a better position to show how the Conservative party, or any other party of Canada, will be able to purchase the railways of the country. We do not intend to argue the question with him, for kicking at nothing is very straining, to say the least of it.

The city council are trying to make the Provincial government bear the expenses of what is called the "small-pox epidemic." There certainly is no reason that Sandon should bear them. The case did not originate in the city. It had its origin at a mine outside the city, in the unorganized territory, and the patient might as well have gone to Kaslo or Nelson as here. Because he chose to come here and the city had to go to the expense to protect the citizens, is no reason its people should bear the burden.

Sandon Curlers Meet.

A meeting of the Sandon Curling Club was held Thursday evening in M. L. Grimmett's office for the purpose of transacting general business and making arrangements for the coming season. There was a good attendance of old members. The following officers and committees were elected: President, M. L. Grimmett; vice-president, Thomas Brown; sec.-treas., Isaac Crawford; ice committee, J. G. Main, Alex Crawford and Robt. McDonald; executive committee—the president, vice-president, sec.-treas., Mayor Pitts and T. B. May. The executive was constituted a membership committee. The membership fee for the season was placed at $10.

Though the club has been unable to carry out its plans for building a large new rink, yet a prosperous curling season is expected. The present rink will be put in good shape and the waiting room enlarged and made suitable for the entertainment of the members' lady friends and visitors.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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

ALTA LODGE, NO. 29.

A. F. AND A. M.
Regular Communication of the lodge. Meets 1st Thursday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
W. H. LILLY, Sec'y.

The SANDON DAIRY

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

H. TATTRIE.

WANTED!
2,500 MINERS

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

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

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

Before. After.

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

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

SOME HINTS.

How often mothers are perplexed and driven nearly to despair by their little ones losing appetite and refusing all manner of food when children will take

...BOVRIL...

at nearlyany time. A cup of Bovril between or at meals is the most perfect of nourishment to give the children for

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Save the Babies.

Thousands of them die every summer who could be saved by the timely use of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

There is not a mother who loves her infant but should keep on hand during the hot weather a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

There is no remedy so safe and so effective for the diarrhœa of infants, and none has the endorsation of so many Canadian mothers who have proved its merits, and therefore speak with confidence. One of these is Mrs. Peter Jones, Warkworth, Ont., who says: "I can give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry great praise, for it saved my baby's life. She was cutting her teeth and was taken with diarrhœa very bad. My sister advised me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I got a bottle and it cured the baby almost at once."

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

FOR RENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRE-PROOF CELLAR.—Opposite Kootenay hotel.

FIRST-CLASS TWO STORY BARN.—30 x 80.

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

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

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

THE NOBLE FIVE CONSOLIDATED MINING & MILLING COMPANY (FOREIGN).

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Noble Five Consolidated Mining & Milling Company (Foreign) will be held at the office of the company at Cody, British Columbia, on Tuesday, the 14th day of November, 1899, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing resolutions authorising the sale of the whole of the assets of the company, and the entering into an agreement to that end with a new company about to be incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897. Dated this 10th day of October, 1899.

By Order of the Trustees.
F. J. HOLMAN,
Secretary.

APPLICATIONS

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

FRANK C. SEWELL,
City Clerk.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SANDON

NOTICE.

All City Time Checks issued during the year 1898, on account of "Creek Improvements," will be redeemed upon presentation at the city offices, Sandon. Sandon, B. C., Sept. 14th, 1899.

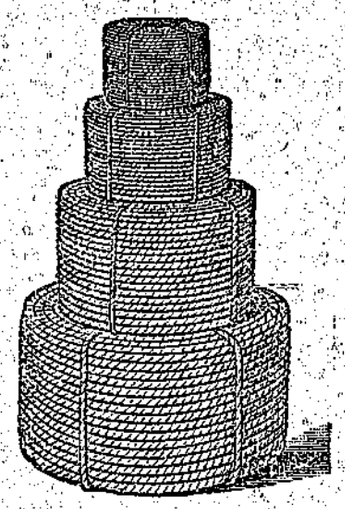
FRANK C. SEWELL,
City Clerk.

Established in 1892.

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 Truax Automatic Ore Cars.

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

THE HOTEL
NAKUSP
Nakusp.

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

Mrs. Snowman, Proprietress.

WE DO NOT WISH TO BOAST.

You may rest assured of being supplied with optical knowledge equal to any in the province. If your eyes trouble you, it will be a pleasure to have your eyes properly fitted with glasses.

G. W. Grimmett, Jeweller and Optician.

A TIME-CARD
GOING EAST OR GOING WEST.

THE GOOD OLD FIRM OF
H. Giegerich

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

CALL IN AND SEE US.

H. Giegerich,

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

WEAK MEN YOUNG OR OLD

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

ELECTRICITY?

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

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

DR. R. SANDEN, 166 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

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WEST ON RECO AVENUE, IS NOW RE-OPENED.

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

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