The Mining Review.

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The Conservative Platform

Adopted at Revelstoke.

We, the delegates of the Liberal-Conservative party of Yale-Cariboo constituency in convention assembled, re-affirm the principles of the old party, and more particularly that cardinal principle, protection to home industries, and that that principle be carried out so that all sections of the country shall equally share its benefits.

The one industry on which the prosperity of this constituency is almost wholly dependent is mining; and we believe that our mining industries are as fairly entitled to protection as the manufacturing interests of Eastern Canada; therefore we advocate that the duties on lead and lead products be increased so that they shall be as high as those now imposed by the United States on the same articles.

That the output of the precious metal of mines of Canada is largely increasing, therefore, we favor the establishment of a mint, so that the specie in circulation shall be that of our own instead of that of a foreign country.

We advocate the restriction of the immigration of Chinese and Japanese and all classes of people who cannot become good citizens of the Dominion of Canada, and suggest the adoption of the principles of the Natal Act.

British Columbia has not now the representation in the Federal Parliament that she is entitled to; therefore, we advocate that when the redistribution of seats is made that this constituency shall be given representation according to its population.

That it augurs well for the success of the party that Hugh John Macdonald has decided to leave the field of Provincial politics to take part in the larger one that affects the people of the whole of Canada.

The following committee report was also adopted:

Your committee to vhom was referred the duty of reportirg upon an organization of Liberal-Conservatives for Yale-Cariboo beg to report that they recommend that such an organization be formed, to be known as "The Yale-Cariboo District Liberal-Conservative Association."

That the officers of such association shall consist of a president, a first vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a district organizer. It is also provided that every president of a local association within this electoral district, shall ex-officio be a vice-president of this organization.

That the officers of this organization shall be elected to hold office until such time as their successors are appointed, excepting the organizer, who shall be appointed by the executive and shall hold office at their pleasure.

That the executive of this organization shall consist of the president, vice-president, secretray and treasurer. It is provided that the membership of this organization shall include members of all local Liberal-Conservative associations within the electoral district.

At all meetings of this organization the voting power shall be limited to one vote for every twenty members appearing on the roll of each local organization.

Members of this organization may vote by proxy at all meetings, but proxies can only be used by members of the association. In districts where no Liberal-Conservatives Association exists, delegates may be appointed at a meeting of Liberal-Conservatives called for that purpose, and one delegate appointed for every twenty person signing the organization roll.

A Bright Outlook.

A Sandon correspondent writes to the Colonial Goldfields Gazette, London: "With the rapid opening up of the Lardeau district, the resumption of operations in almost every mine around Sandon, and the proposal to undertake a large amount of new work, the outlook for the Slocan was never as bright as it is today. Conditions throughout the district are excellent. The mines around Sandon are either working, or are to resume shortly, and new exploration and an increased output are planned for many others, while prospects are being opened up successfully. This district has proved of such undoubted value that capital is coming in readily, and there is little difficulty in getting working funds. In Sandon itself there is the greatest activity consequent on the rebuilding of the town. Kaslo also is feeling the effects of the revival. The many recent strikes in the Lardeau-Duncan district, and the activity in development work there, are greatly aiding the business in the town." That is a better note than the despondency of the past year. The same cheering news comes in from all directions—restored confidence and active preparations for the resumption of business on a larger scale than ever.

A Coming Fight.

There is every likelihood of a good, healthy row between John Houston, of the Nelson Tribune, and the Labor Unions he so long held to his immaculate bosom. This, from the Tribune, is the first gun:

"James Wilks has taken the Miner into his confidence, and he tells that subsidy-hunting newspaper that the Labor party will have a candidate in the field. He tells the s. h. n. that the Tribune does not know what it is talking about in stating that the Labor Unions of Nelson will not lend their assistance to the Rossland gang of Labor politicians who first tried to force Smith Curtis on the Liberal party, and afterwards tried to do the same trick on the Conservative party with Charles H. Mackintosh. The Labor Unions of Nelson and the Slocan will not stand the work of the Rossland gang. The work is too coarse."

PURELY PERSONAL.

Tom McGuigan went to Spokane.

Fred Kelly is at the Halcyon Hot Springs.

John L. Retallack was in the city a few days.

John Keen was a visitor in Sandon this week.

W. W. Fallows has recovered from his sickness.

B. C. Riblet, of Nelson, was in the city this week.

Lawyer Christie returned on Monday from Rossland.

Geo. Hughes went down to Nelson on business this week.

Mrs. Corbett, of Whitewater, is stopping at the Sandon.

E. J. Robbie came over from Nelson on Monday on business.

E. C. Chipman, of Kaslo, spent a few days on business here.

Joe Brandon, of Silverton, paid a visit to Sandon on Wednesday.

E. C. Traves, a Nelson butcher, spent a short time here this week.

A. F. Millis, of a Toronto shoe firm, spent a few days in the city.

Harry Matheson, of the Silvertonian, was in the camp on Monday.

W. F. Peters, of the C. P. R. at Nelson, visited Sandon yesterday.

Mrs. J. Thompson arrived in Sandon from Georgetown, Col., to live.

Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Billideau and family left for Vancouver Tuesday.

Mrs. Ganty left on Monday for a month's visit with her son and daughter in the States.

Mrs. English, of Kaslo, visited her sister-in-law, Miss M. English, teacher, the early part of the week.

Conservatives Nominate McNeil.

The Conservatives, in convention at Revelstoke on Saturday, nominated Mr. McNeil, of Rossland, a lawyer, as their candidate. The old line parties have now a lawyer each of mediocre ability in the field, and it remains for the future to show what they will do with them.

MINES AND MINING.

Work has been re-commenced on the Howard Fraction.

The Eugene mine paid out $27,323 to employees in August.

The Venus mine has turned out a gold brick valued at $1200.

The Whitewater mine shipped 127½ tons of ore for the week.

The Sovereign will soon be ready to double the force to 30 men.

The Slocan-Kilo Co. are taking a bond on the Monday, at Silverton.

The Highland Boy, at Ainsworth, is erecting a 150 ton concentrator.

The Hewett, near Silverton, has struck ore in the lower tunnel at a depth of 320 feet.

The Warner-Miller Co. have taken a bond on the Black Prince on Springer Creek.

The Ajax Fraction people have taken down supplies to push work on the Monitor.

The Silver King has fifty men at work and is now doing nicely. It is installing new machinery.

Sandon ore shipments this week were: Payne, 120; Last Chance, 110; Ruth, 40; Slocan Star 60. Total, 330 tons.

The Silvertonian speaks highly of the Smuggler on Ten Mile. P. McGuire, late of the Noble Five, is foreman. It has over 1,200 feet of underground working. They have found some 800 oz. silver.

Mr. W. S. Drewry is confident they have a very large institution in that Crawford Bay property. He says the ledge has great width, and can be traced for miles with a profuse distribution of of ore as a surface showing.

About United States Mines.

The government reports show that the mineral wealth produced by the United States during 1899 aggregates over a billion dollars. The iron ore produced amounted to about 24,000,000 tons. Michigan stands first among the states as an iron ore producer, and Minnesota second. During 1899 Michigan produced 9,146,000 tons, or 37 per cent. of the country's total output. Minnesota produced 8,161,289 tons, an increase of 36.9 per cent. over her product for 1898. Mining engineers believe Minnesota will lead Michigan in iron ore within a year or two.

During the last half century the production of gold has been out of all proportion to that for any similar period in the world's history. For the fifty years ending with the close of 1896, the production of gold amounted to $6,665,631,000. In the preceding fifty years the total was only $787,460,000. During the fifty years commencing with 1851 the production of gold was more than twice as great as for the preceeding three and a half centuries. During the past four years the production of gold in the United States has steadily increased from $53,088,000 in 1896, to $72,500,000 in 1899. More gold was produced in this country last year than any previous year, not excepting 1853, when the miners of California made their largest record. The production that year reached $65,000,000 and had never been exceeded until last year. During the past four years the per capita circulation of the United States has increased from $21.15 to $26.50.

Politics.

To listen to the old-time party leaders when elections are approaching, one would think the old fire still remained, and nothing but their old party could succeed. People are all more or less selfish, and that selfishness developes feelings and prejudices that break off the forces of all party lines. In the east the tariff is the main question that divides public sentiment. In the west there are many serving the same end, and as a result, to use a vulgarism, knocking the old parties "into a cocked hat." Whether wheat or other agricultural products are protected or not, or whether the duties are raised or lowered on agricultural implements, though constituting the topics on which two-thirds of the political powder is burned in the east, are matters of but infinitely small concern in this province. As a result an eastern political orator has but little force in the west, where not surrounded by late arrivals from the eastern provinces. To our mind then a clever man disposed to take an independent view of all matters political and well versed in the requirements of this province, is ever certain to poll a very large vote. To us it is a matter of no great concern who all enter the field in the coming campaign, provided they know British Columbia is not all of Canada, and that our entire population is not limited to one class, that our interests are to some extent identical with those of the whole of Canada, and that we have a mixed population, every section of which is entitled to equal consideration.

B. C. Looking Up.

Clarence McCuaig, in concluding a lengthy interview in the Montreal Gazette, is quoted as saying: "There can be no doubt but that Province will soon attract the attention of capitalists in all parts of the world. No doubt many Canadian investors have had their confidence shaken in mining investments during the past year, and they have had sufficient reason undoubtedly, owing to the temporary stoppage of dividends of the large mining companies, and the great shrinkage in the value of their shares caused by the loss of confidence, aggravated by financial conditions which have prevailed. I look, however, for returned confidence, as the Payne has already resumed the payment of regular quarterly dividends, and the Republic mill, before the end of September, will be turning out gold bricks. The Centre Star and War Eagle will soon be shipping to the smelter. The North Star is paying regular dividends, and earning a fat surplus, and the New Year should see all of these companies in great favor again."

British Columbia Wins.

British Columbia received the highest prizes for the ores that were on exhibition at the Winnipeg Fair. The mineral exhibit throughout the whole of Canada was well represented, but they they did not come up to those of this province generally speaking. Rat Portage district was also a competitor with samples of free-milling gold quartz as iti chief display.

Slocan Ores for Spokane.

Word comes that the following towns in the Slocan will be represented at the Industrial Exposition in Spokane:—Sandon, Three Forks, Kaslo, New Denver, Silverton, Slocan City and Nelson. There will be a grand display of the different kinds and grades of ore, which will most likely be superior to anything of previous years.

France and Russia are beginning peace negotiations with China.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE IN A BUFFALO HERD.

How a Showman Was Killed With Companions a Few Feet Away, But Helpless.

When buffalos could be found within half a day's ride from almost any ranch in the great plains, and killing half a dozen in a day was no particular feat, the most exciting sport was to dive into a herd with well-trained cattle-roping horses and bring out one or more yearling heifers for the purpose of raising them among the tame cattle on the ranch. It was dangerous sport, for the entire herd would unite with the greatest ferocity to defend the calves.

A cutting-out horse, that was also accustomed to the lasso, was the first essential in an equipment. Strong hair ropes, heavy revolvers and sharp hunting knives were the next things in the sportsmen's outfit. As soon as the calf was thrown upon its side hopples were placed upon its feet to limit its power to run, so that it would fall behind the stampeded herd. Every precaution had to be taken for safety, since a single mistake or tardy action would cost the life of both horse and man.

When all was ready the herd was approached as near as possible through a gulch that led up near the animals or from behind a hill near which they were grazing. A sudden dash was necessary in order to prevent the bulls from getting to the point of attack before the calf was roped. Generally there was at least 100 yards of space to be covered in the run to the herd, the cow must be shot down, and the calf lassoed, tangled, thrown, hoppled, and the drag rope tied to its neck, all in time for the horsemen to mount their horses and get safely away before the infuriated bulls could respond to the cries of the calf.

When there was no ravine or hill from which the animals could be approached, the hunters could usually approach within easy shooting distance by crawling up after their horses, who were caused to feed toward the herd. The first stamp or snort of a bull was the signal for the hunters to spring upon their horses and make a dash at the selected victims.

PITCHED FROM HIS HORSE.

Early in the eighties a venturesome buyer for a noted menagerie lost his life through a trivial mishap while endeavoring to assist two experienced men in roping calves for his show. A score of bulls, twice as many cows and a dozen or more calves were found far out on the open prairie. It took an hour to come within shooting distance by the slow process of creeping through the grass after the feeding horses. Still the old leader, a ponderous bull, who stood as sentinel and guard upon a little mound around which his flock was feeding, remained immovable as a statue. Nearer and nearer the horses fed until within 50 yards, when a whiff of scent-laden air seemed to strike the bull's nostrils, warning him of impending danger. His head at once began to sway back and forth, he sounded a low, deep bellow of warning and began to paw the sand slowly as he gazed at the three horses.

"Now!" exclaimed one of the hunters. Two Winchesters, were leveled and in a moment two cows fell beside their calves. The three men sprang into their saddles and before the amazed herd could respond to the call of the sentinel bull two lassos cut the air and circled the shoulders of the bellowing calves.

The horse of the showman was trained for such work better than the man. He was at full speed when the calves were thrown upon their sides. The horse planted his front feet in the sand and came to a sudden stop, braced for a pull on the rope that he supposed had been thrown from his saddle. The showman struck the earth 10 feet or more in front of the horse.

BULWARK OF CARCASSES.

At the first cry of distress from the calves the whole herd in fury rushed to their assistance. The bulls with lowered heads and eyes like coals of fire came bellowing upon the showman. A cannon could hardly have been heard over their roars. With great pluck he got to his knees and fired both his revolvers at the foremost animal. The bull's legs gave way under him, but his tremendous momentum threw his body forward and knocked the showman senseless several yards away. The horse dodged the lowered heads and leaped outside of the line of their charge.

Meanwhile one of the hunters had hoppled his calf, fastened the trailing rope to its neck and got out of the way, but the other found himself surrounded before he could make his lariat into a trailing rope. To escape the charge of one of the animals he sprang aside and found himself separated from both his horse and the calf. The huge brutes massed themselves around the bellowing calf, and, becoming tangled in the rope, drew the horse closer and closer to them. The furious group of beasts were defeating their own purposes of revenge by crowding together in one another's way. None of them could turn upon the enemy and have the room in which to make a charge. There was an instant of confusion and then one of the bulls made a leap for the horse. A shot from the hunter killed the animal, but not before the bull had struck the imprisoned horse with such force as to knock him over upon his side. He began to scream with pain and fear. His cries immediately attracted the attention of the dozen bulls sprang upon him, trampling and goring him to death. The man was now in the midst of the grinding herd. Several shots at close quarters made him a temporary bulwark of shaggy bodies, around which the herd roared and surged.

COMPANION'S RUSE SAVED HIM.

Presently there was heard the shrill scream of a calf 50 yards or more beyond the woolly mass. Its pathetic cries arose above all the bellowing of furious bulls. There was a sudden pause in the surging mass and a silence through which the wails of the calf came with startling distinctness. The bulls raised their heads over one another's backs. The pause was only for a moment. With one fierce, deafening roar, all heads were turned in the direction of the cry for help and the earth seemed to tremble under the terrific charge. The imprisoned hunter sprang upon one of the bodies as the cordon of animals broke away and saw that his companion hunter had saved him by a strategem that was effective but full of peril. He had caught a yearling and wound it up in his rope so as to make it utter the loudest calls for help. When he had succeeded in drawing the attack upon himself he cut the rope and mounted his horse barely 20 feet in front of the foremost bull. A single misstep of his horse and both would have been trampled and gored to death. With the instinct of a race for life, the horse sped on before the roaring beasts.

The hunter that had just escaped death by this strategem saw the showman's horse feeding 100 yards away. He sprang from the carcass on which he was standing and called the familiar signal. The trained animal came toward him at full speed. He sprang into the saddle and dashed away after the pursuing herd. He was soon in the midst of the roaring animals, firing his Winchester and revolvers as fast as he could pull the triggers. The herd became terror-stricken and in a panic plowed straight across the plains. The flying horseman in front, being no longer pursued, turned his horse out of the road of the fleeing mass and in a few minutes joined his companion. Together they went to look for the showman. They found him near the buffalo he had killed, crushed to death.

A SUGGESTION TO THE INTENDING TRAVELLER.

Ethel Ramsey gives some suggestions which though intended primarily for those going abroad are pertinent to those who travel at home. A few of her observations follow:

"Persons who are traveling on a definite and limited sum of money should as far as possible know what their expenses will probably be and should allow as margin at least one-fifth of the whole sum. A simple way to perform this calculation is to plan the projected trip, and find the actual cost of transportation. When the margin has been subtracted from the original sum, and afterward the transportation, divide the remainder by the number of days to be spent abroad, to know what is left for a daily allowance. This sounds like elementary arithmetic, but traveling under the most favorable conditions is very tiring and every effort toward convenience is worth while. The systematic arrangement of money matters is a perceptible help; one knows exactly what to expect, and avoids the unpleasantness of a sudden panic lest funds will not hold out.

"A difficulty which the guide-book does not help is the attempt to share expenses when two or three persons are traveling together. An excellent plan which we found saved us much time and temper was the use of a common purse, which was handed to the head arithmetician and spokesman of the party. Each of us put into the purse an equal amount, calculated to last during the day, on excursion, and divided whatever was left over when one of the party left us, or when we wished to make up our individual accounts. Instead of disputing each time whose turn it was to pay for tickets, or trying to divide a fee of four cents among five persons, it was all done from the common fund and entered as a sum total for the day's expenses."

This idea of a common purse, where two or three or more persons are traveling together and each paying his or her own expenses, seems an admirable one, and calculated to save vexatious worry over small expenses and details in trying to "settle up." And to divide the responsibilities of leadership by each carrying the purse on alternate days is a good idea also.

ALREADY COUNTED.

Old Merchant—Before I answer your request for my daughter's hand, permit me to ask what is your yearly income, sir?

Young Officer—All told, it amounts to £800.

Old Merchant—H'm! To that would be added the interest at 4 per cent. on the sum of £20,000 that I intend to give my daughter for her dowry.

Young Officer—Well, the fact is, I have taken the liberty of including that in the calculation just submitted.

HEART PALPITATION.

A QUEBEC LADY RELEASED FROM GREAT SUFFERING.

She Had Tried Many Medicines Without Avail, But Ultimately Found a Cure Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Few bodily afflictions are more terrible than disease of the heart. To live in constant dread and expectation of death, sudden and with last farewells unspoken, is for most people more awful to contemplate than the most serious lingering illness. The slightest excitement brings suffering and danger to such people.

For several years, Mrs. Gravel, wife of P.H.A. Gravel, foreman in Barry's cigar factory, St. John's suburb, Quebec, was such a sufferer, but thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she is again in the enjoyment of good health. Mrs. Gravel says:—

"My general health was bad for several years my appetite was poor, and I was easily tired, but it was the frequent sharp pains and violent palpitation of my heart which caused me the greatest alarm. I tried many medicines, and was treated by several doctors, but in vain. Finally I became so poorly that I was not able to do any household work, and was frequently confined to my bed. At the suggestion of one of my friends I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking a few boxes I began to gain new strength and vigor. The pains in my heart were less frequent and less severe, and in every way my health was improving. I continued using the pills until I had taken eight boxes, when I had completely recovered my health. I have gained in flesh; my appetite is good, and I am able to do all my household work without feeling the awful fatigue I was before subject to. I am very thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they have truly released me from much suffering, and I hope that others may be induced to try this wonderful medicine."

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.

DIAMONDS AND RUBIES.

Many of the precious stones now owned by Queen Victoria formerly belonged to Indian princes. The famous Koh-i-Noor came into her possession on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849.

One of the rarest gems in Queen Victoria's collection is a green diamond of marvellous beauty. It has never been set. She owns three crowns. The most artistic one, which was made over forty years ago, is of gold, literally covered with diamonds. It is composed of 2,673 white diamonds and 523 rubies, besides many smaller stones. Before this crown was made the Queen wore a gold band studded with precious stones. This band is to be seen in most of her earlier portraits. The great crown, which rests in the Tower, is over a hundred years old.

The Queen is sentimentally attached to pearls, as is the German Empress, who has fine specimens in her jewel-cases; but as she did not wear them enough they lost their colour, and had to be immersed in sea-water for several months before they regained their beauty. This process is not often resorted to, but it was entirely successful in this case.

HEART DISEASE

is a symptom of Kidney Disease. A well-known doctor has said, "I never yet made a post-mortem examination in a case of death from Heart Disease without finding the kidneys were at fault." The Kidney medicine which was first on the market, most successful for Heart Disease and all Kidney Troubles, and most widely imitated is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

The Reward of His Choice

(Continued.)

whole thing about the first story she had published, and there was old Markham sitting at the table looking mighty uncomfortable. Of course, when she forgot and mentioned my name, everyone knew what magazine she meant."

"What did you say to her in that letter?" asked his friend curiously.

"Oh! I told her her story was excellent, and that I should have accepted it; but that the pig-headed old senior editor didn't see it that way, and preferred a poorer story with a distinguished name tacked to it. But that she musn't be discouraged if some of the magazines were old-timey. Just what she said there to-night.

Oh! And I told her she had talent for writing and to keep on at it. I guess that's all."

"Well," remarked the newspaper man jocosely, as he stopped on the corner to say good-night, "there ought to be just one ending to a thing like that."

"I don't know what you mean," answered young Edgerly consciously. He knew very well.

"Oh, tell that to the marines," retorted his friend lightly.

"She's so pretty, that if you try hard you may find out some day. And Charley——"

Joe Burnett was the only man of his acquaintance who called Charles Francis Edgerly Charley——

"You ought to send old Markham a card when the time comes. He's sort of entitled to it."

So in due time, in common with many other people, Mr. Markham received the aforesaid card.

PRINTING WHICH DISAPPEARS.

By a new German process written or printed characters are made visible by heating and disappear on cooling. The paper is treated with a solution of haloid salt of cobalt, glycerin and gum arabic. The writing or printing is done with a solution of rock salt. In order to show when the paper has been once heated marks may be made with a sympathetic ink, which becomes permanently visible on being heated.

TO OBTAIN THE BEST SEED CORN.

Gather your seed for the next planting when your corn is in the dough. Before getting hard strip the shuck back, hang it up and let it dry until cold weather, then house for winter and you will have the strongest and best seed you ever planted.

APPEAL TO THE LAW.

Mrs. D'Avnoo, at front window.—Constable!

Policeman—Yes, ma'am. What's wrong, ma'am?

Mrs. D'Avnoo. Nothing's wrong; but I wish you'd step into the kitchen and tell the cook not to burn the meat, as she did last night. I'm afraid to.

DANGEROUS WORK.

The dangerous work of coal-mining is almost a third as fatal as the battlefield, for of every 1,000 miners 23.2 are killed every year in the performance of their work.

A HABIT OF HIS.

Si, yelled the neighbor from the road, your wife has jist run off with Bill Johnson.

She hez, hez she? answered the farmer in the field; wall, Bill allays wuz a-borrer-in' trouble. Git ap there!

REASONABLE.

The Father—Look here, my boy, you told me you would need only $500 for your college term, and now you want $500 more.

The Son—But this is for the things I don't need.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy."

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

FOR THE YEAR 1900

No better resolution can be made than to resist buying any of the substitutes offered as "just as good" as the great only sure-pop corn cure——Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails to give satisfaction. Beware of poisonous flesh eating substitutes.

TO SCREW UP COURAGE.

Old Lady—How dare you ask any one for money? You're full of liquor now!

Soiled Sooner—I know it, lady! Yer see, I come o' good people, an' beggin' comes so hard ter me I gotter take a couple o' bracers 'fore I kin do it!

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."

SUMPTUOUS CHINESE DINNERS.

A Chinese dinner is pleasant only as a reminiscence. For lavish display, abundance of floral decorations originality of customs, and uneatable dishes, a Chinese dinner has no counterpart.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

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

FAITHFUL LIKENESS.

Artist—Here is the portrait of your wife which——

Mr. Richman—Ah! It's very like her!

Artist—She—er—h'm—she didn't pay for it. She said you'd do that.

Mr. Richman—Ah! Still more like her!

A BLEND of the finest teas obtainable guaranteed to satisfy the most particular tea drinkers.

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA. In Lead Packets 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

You Are Astonished!

If you have noticed the difference in the appearance of a building that needed painting and after it had received a coat of paint, you've been astonished.

RAMSAY'S PAINTS.

Paint does more to increase the value of a property than any other one thing. Makes it look bright and handsome wears well and preserves it as only pure paint can.

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

GUILTY OF MACBETH.

School Visitor—Now, then, boy Number One, who wrote Macbeth?

Boy Number One, trembling violently.—Please, sir, I didn't.

School Visitor—I know you didn't; but who did?

Boy Number One, with a spasm of virtue—Please, sir, I don't wanter be a tell-tale, but it was Bob Buster, over in the corner seat. I see him a-doin' of it.

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

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

GOLDEN EAGLE'S STRENGTH.

The golden eagle has great strength. It lifts and carries off with ease a weight of 80 pounds.

W P C 1040

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevents infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER - - ENGLAND.

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

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARMS, BRUCE County, Ont. Write for particulars, James K. Stewart, Kincardine, Ont.

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Gold was discovered in California in 1848. Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea was not to be had until 1895.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

SCHOOL TEACHING.

Almost every parent knows all about school teaching. In short the majority of parents are always able to enlighten teachers on their duties, and they never hesitate to say so in the presence of their children, who are in most cases faultlessly white, the majority of other people's children being a lot of villains, or something worse. We want to say right here, these are the foundations of nine-tenths of all the troubles and annoyances of the teaching profession. When parents commence to question the methods of the teacher in the presence of their children, that moment the influence of the teacher is irreparably destroyed. Parents ought to know, though few of them do know it, that the methods of teaching are ever changing at the suggestion of the best educationists of the country—those who make a life study of the work. Those of them then who are sensible will yield the point to the teacher. Children, very naturally think their parents know more than any one else, and when they express their opinions disparagingly of the teacher, they, of course, conclude the teacher's opinions, rules and methods are unworthy of respect. What then may be looked for but failure? But this is not all—too many parents look to the teachers for the reconstruction and habits of their children instead of making a start in good breeding or reform at home. Children may go wild or worse, three quarters of their time at home, and the teacher is expected to remodel all this in one quarter of his time at school. Is it reasonable to expect this? Will sensible people look for it? If children are to grow up properly, they must be properly trained at home. They must be taught to respect the teacher, to be kind and considerate to school mates, and civil to their seniors generally; instead of encouraged in being disrespectful, as too many of them are.

At the present time school matters are not moving in Sandon as smoothly as they ought to for the benefit of parents and children alike; and if all concerned would only give these matters a little real attention at home, they would soon find ground for fewer complaints of their neighbors and neighbor's children, to either teachers or trustees, to the unqualified satisfaction of both.

HUGH JOHN MACDONALD.

At the present time there are few Canadians more talked of than Hugh John Macdonald, because of his probable leadership of the Liberal-Conservative party at an early day.

His father was a great leader of men because of several prominent qualities. He possessed a good knowledge of constitutional law, personal magnetism and an extraordinary memory of faces. The first quality would, of course, give him a good standing as a statesman, the second would pronounce him a leader, and the third and second combined would make him popular with the masses. Every man who possesses just as high a regard for the masses as Sir John did never rose to his standing because they were unable to remember men when they saw them. This robbed them but unjustly of their proper standing with the masses. People like to be noticed, and Sir John noticed merely because he possessed that remarkable memory, and not because he had a higher regard for them than others who were less favored with this peculiar memory. Sir John was never a good speaker, and never a keen debater, though always ready with replies that were effectual often because they came from Sir John Macdonald only. The position he held in the memory and affections of his party are giving much prestige to his son.

Though a more fluent speaker than his father and possessing much of his parent's magnetism and power to remember faces, he is without the knowledge and foresight that made the senior Macdonald so famous. It is, therefore, but reasonable to assume he can never take the the place in the hearts of his countrymen held by his illustrious parent. Though he has not at the present the talent to combat his father had, if he only has the foresight to surround himself with capable colleagues, which Sir John invariably did, he may take a prominent rank as a leader, and do much to cement the Conservative forces, which at the present are anything but a political unit. The latter fact, however, is a characteristic of the age, as this political unity is fast disappearing on both sides for the place of an independence that may yet do something for the country.

MR. GREEN does not hesitate to say that many of the resolutions introduced at the late session of the British Columbia legislature were for the purpose of catching votes only. The regretable feature of all this is that electors will support political quacks who lead this sort of thing. There is much truth in Barnum's saying that many people like to be hoaxed.

POLITICS get into a strange muddle in this country at times. Mr. Houston's paper at Nelson, the Tribune, is supporting Mr. Galliher, the Grit candidate for the Commons, and Mr. Houston himself takes a nomination as a delegate to bring out a Conservative candidate to defeat this same Galliher. It is not every one who can ride two horses at the same time, going in opposite directions.

IT will be interesting to know the position John Houston, of the Tribune, will take in the coming Dominion elections, if the Labor party brings out a candidate in this constituency. His paper declared for Mr. Galliher, the Liberal candidate, when he was first nominated. Mr. Houston next joined the Conservative party, and now declares for Mr. McNeil, the Conservative candidate. Will he in turn desert Mr. McNeil and support the Labor nominee if one is brought out? That is the question. The Labor party elected Mr. Houston; he was a howler for it in the Local House. Will he in turn desert it if occasion requires? We shall wait and see.

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the food supplies warmth and strength; without it the digestion, the muscles, the nerves and the brain are weak, and general debility follows. But fat is hard to digest and is disliked by many.

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July's Metal Output of B. C.

The "B. C. Mining Record" has collated a number of statistics of metal output for July, on the strength of which it estimates that our province's yield of gold, silver, copper and lead came that month to over $1,176,000, without counting in placer gold, which if Atlin were included, would probably add another $100,000 or so to the month's output. The "Record" places East Kootenay first for that month, with an estimated yield of $317,000, and Trail and the Slocan it credits approximately with $300,000 each. Boundary is estimated to have yielded $132,500 of metals in July, the Nelson District, $66,000, and the Coast, Vancouver and Gulf Islands, about $60,000. The figures above quoted indicate that the metal yield of this province, which was in round figures—including placer gold—valued at $8,000,000 in 1899, is likely to reach a total of at least $12,000,000—a 50 per cent. increase this year.

Old newspapers for sale at Cliffe's bookstore.

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SANDON, B. C.

It Will Elect the Conservative.

The determination of the labor unions as given expression to at the meeting last evening, to nominate a candidate for this constituency, will complicate the political situation here to a very considerable degree, and cannot fail to be a matter for much satisfaction to the Conservatives. It is beyond dispute that, other things being equal, the leanings of a decided majority of the members of organized labor are with the Liberal party, and that in a straight party fight the Liberal candidate, as a general rule, receives no small percentage of his support from this direction. This is markedly so in the Yale-Cariboo riding. It is possible then that in nominating a candidate of their own, the Labor party will succeed in defeating the Liberal candidate. They will accomplish this too without gaining anything themselves, because they cannot hope to win in a three cornered fight, a fact which is conceded by their own leaders. By their action then it is possible that an opponent of the government will be sent to Ottawa, and the constituency will suffer to the extent that it is in opposition.—Rossland Miner.

Criminal Docket for the Assize.

The subpoenas are being issued for the fall assizes, which open in Nelson on the 16th prox. The criminal docket at present consists of the following cases: Regina vs. Albi, attempt to kill; Regina vs. Aibo, accessory to former; Regina vs. Bullick, theft; Regina vs. Chenoweth, murder; Regina vs. Maslonka, theft. The defendants Maslonka and Chenoweth are under ten years of age. At the present time three prisoners, Beck and Mitchell for theft from the person, and Hocking for bigamy are waiting speedy trials.

Finishing Up the New Hotels.

The Balmoral hotel is well under way. C. Walmsley has made a large front addition to his saloon, which adds much to its appearance. Alderman Thompson has put up a large hotel, on the site of the temporary shack that has done service since May last. He is finishing it up in excellent shape. R. Orando is finishing off the upstairs of his saloon in right royal style. R. Cunning is now fully settled in his new hotel, which is in every respect one of the best houses in the interior, finished in fine style throughout.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

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

Take notice that I, W. J. H. Holmes, acting as agent for Edwin Hyde Tomlinson, Free Miner's certificate No. 23418 A, and the Washington Mining Company (foreign) Free Miner's Certificate No. 709 special, intend 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpoese of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 87, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1900.

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The only all rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and O. R. & N. Co.

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

H. A. JACKSON, G. P. & T. A., Spokane, Wash.

G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson, B. C.

A Slight Business Change.

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO., LTD.

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

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The Reward of His Choice

The junior editor of Gorham's Magazine sat at his desk, his hand outstretched toward two manuscripts which lay before him. Although naturally a jolly, good-natured young fellow, Charles Francis Edgerly was in a discontented state of mind that morning, and the expression of his handsome face was severe. It was characteristic of the young man that he preferred being called junior or associate editor, instead of assistant. This betrayed the fact that he was new to the position, instead of having worked up to it after years of laborious toil in the various departments of the magazine.

But Charles Francis Edgerly—he was almost invariably called by his whole name—had a reputation in the literary world that made him a personage of distinction, in spite of his youth and inexperience; and it was therefore not surprising that even so old and staid a publishing house as Gorham & Sons should have sought his services. To be sure, he had written but one book, and perhaps twenty stories in his brief career in literature; but such a book! such short stories! A Knight of Honor had run as a serial in Lollard's Monthly, sending the circulation up thirty thousand in one month; and the first edition of the story, in book form, of fifty thousand, had been sold before the leaves had left the presses. Such a meteoric career brought its corresponding reward. Young Edgerly had been immediately engaged as associate editor for one year by the Gorhams; the option of then leaving their staff being suggested by himself.

He was a man of birth, breeding, and had plenty of money; and he feared the monotony or routine of office work might pall and grow irksome. So he had provided a loophole of escape; and the fact had lightened his labors and cheered him during the eleven months' confinement to his desk. Whether he should stay another year was still unsettled. The junior member of the firm had spoken to him in terms of highest praise, and he knew that if he chose all would be glad to have him stay.

All? No, not all. For he felt with the instinctive intuition of youth that the editor-in-chief disliked him; and although the older man had tried to conceal the envy of his young, more brilliant associate, who had risen so suddenly to eminence, he had not been successful in hiding it from the young man himself. Mr. Markham was an able man, who had risen to his position by sheer merit, after years of hard work, and had held it by his persistent, satisfactory efforts. But in young Edgerly he seemed to see every quality that he had lacked, and lacking which had made his rise so slow.

The junior editor was young. He was brilliant, quick, adaptable, and enthusiastic. Mr. Markham was none of these; and he hated his associate as plodding, mediocre middle age often hates buoyant, talented youth. Edgerly felt the older man's dislike; and at first had tried to overcome it. Failing in this, he had become outwardly indifferent. Yet he was such a warm-hearted, pleasant fellow, that deep in his soul the thing troubled him. It jarred him to have to meet Mr. Markham and talk with him constantly, when he was conscious of the other's dislike.

He had almost decided not to come back another year; and that morning on the way to the office had felt a fresh annoyance at hearing of the engagement of a girl he knew — the girl about whom his thoughts had busied themselves for some months past. But while his thoughts had been occupied with her, another man had slipped in before him and won the prize. It was not a deep wound. But when one has never been hurt before, the merest scratch rankles.

Edgerly lighted a cigar, and puffed hard once or twice. Then he began to read one of the two stories before him. He must make his selection that morning. When he had finished reading the manuscript, he tossed it aside rather contemptuously, and waited a moment before beginning the other. The one he had just read was the story of a widower's thoughts the night before his second marriage; and upon his death-bed. The idea struck him as rather clever; and the closing passages might have been quite dramatic with the sick man moaning "Barbara—Barbara!" while his second wife, Louise, sat sobbing beside him. But it was not well written—or rather it was written too well. It was the construction of the story that was poor. The plot was badly developed; and all the fine writing and smooth, easy sentences could not conceal it. The manuscript bore the name of a professor of English in one of our large universities; and he was not unknown in literary circles.

"Stuff!" thought the young man, as he picked up the second manuscript.

"Why doesn't he stick to his line? His essays are first-rate; and he can write good narrative or descriptions when he wants to. But his stories are perfect bosh! I suppose Collins sent that up to me because he's Professor Kings."

And he began to read again in desultory fashion. Before he had come to the end of the third page, however, his manner changed and a look of keen interest gradually replaced the listless one. When he had finished he sat in deep thought for a few moments, and then turned again to the name on the first page. It was that of a woman, and the address given was a small town in Rhode Island.

At length rising and gathering both manuscripts in his hand, the junior editor sought his chief. As he began to speak, young Edgerly's eyes sparkled, and his expression and voice became enthusiastic, as they always did under intellectual interest or excitement.

"You know I had to select a story to-day, sir," he began.

"So I told Collins to run them over and send me up two good ones to choose from. I found these on my desk this morning, and have just looked them over. They are both curiously alike, and about the same subject. One is by Professor Kings; and the other by a woman somewhere up in Rhode Island. I suppose Collins gave them to me because the subjects were so exactly alike. But the development of the plot, and the treatment, are quite different."

He paused a moment, while Markham said deliberately, "Well." Then added, "Let me see it," and held out his hand for the manuscript.

"Why this isn't Professor Kings's," he continued. "Let me see his."

Edgerly looked at Mr. Markham, steadily. This was not the first time that the senior and junior editors had silently clashed about the merits of the articles submitted to them; and with a whimsical persistency the young man meant to have his way now.

"No. I know it isn't," he answered quietly. "But it is the better story of the two. Here is Professor Kings's." He held the papers towards Mr. Markham. "There's no comparison between the two stories; you'll see for yourself. I think we had better keep the other one. It's about time such a magazine as Gorham's stopped taking drivel and stories that are deadly dull, just because they are by A, B, and C; or some big man who was successful ten or twenty years back, and has written himself out long ago. People are getting tired of that sort of fiction. They've stood a big dose of it; but unless all signs fail, they are sick of such stuff."

Mr. Markham moved uneasily in his chair. He knew that his companion was telling the truth. Not four blocks from where he was sitting were the editorial rooms of a new periodical which had a circulation of half a million that was steadily increasing. He had sometimes felt that the oft-spoken of deterioration in Gorham's had been especially noticeable in the department of fiction. The fact irritated him.

But it was not the magazine that had deteriorated, it was the readers he told himself; the young, changeable, critical, easily bored generation, personified in the man that stood before him. Unconsciously his face grew stern as Edgerly continued.

"I know you and I have discussed this before, Mr. Markham. But I'm only thinking of the good of the magazine. It's more my line, if I may say so," he went on simply.

"Now, won't you let me have the entire selection of the stories for the next few months? And if Professor Kings send you a paper on the Evolution of Punctuation, I'll agree not to interfere."

He spoke persuasively, with a pleasant smile; but to the jealous, middle-aged man before him the expression seemed almost a sneer, and he answered shortly:

"I think I am quite as good a judge of what is best for the magazine as you, Mr. Edgerly. "Knape," raising his voice a little, "you may take this story up to Brown, and tell him to have it set up at once." And, as the clerk did his bidding, Mr. Markham handed the second manuscript back to his associate, saying:

"Professor Kings writes admirable fiction, young man, although you may not think so. Kindly see that this other story is returned."

Edgerly stood looking at the editor-in-chief a moment. In fact he stared at him so fixedly that the older man became uncomfortable. The junior editor was thinking of many things. He did not realize that it is the discipline of youth to be brought into contact with the old or captious; that to the man before him he personified everything that the senior editor had longed for, but never attained; that this was the inevitable clash between mediocrity and brilliancy, when the former is in authority. He was a very young man, kind hearted, but quick tempered. He was too proud to complain and his future lay all before him. When he did speak finally, it was to say, in a stiff, unbending fashion:

"Very well, sir. And I beg leave to tender my resignation when the year is up."

Charles Francis Edgerly had been traveling for two years through India and the far East, and his stories of travel and adventure had been read and discussed on two continents. When he reached New York after his long absence he was seized by the admiring press and public, as well as by hosts of personal friends, and made much of. The praise and publicity did not hurt him; for he had been away from home so long that the greeting touched instead of flattered him.

He had not been at home more than a month, when he was asked to speak at a dinner given by a certain literary club, of which he had been elected a member during his absence, in honor of a woman who had written the novel of the year. With its usual haste, and generous desire to crown all talented sons and daughters, the public had bought, read, criticised, and discussed their latest idol with enthusiastic fevor.

Edgerly had never met the author, but he had read her novel, since his dinner card arrived, and considered her promising. The story was simple and straightforward, with passages that lingered in the memory and appealed to everyone.

"Dinners are a great bore," he told himself on the appointed evening, while on his way to the banquet. "Unless they are given in honor of one's self." But Edgerly was mistaken. Or, if his estimate of dinners in general was just, this one proved to be the exception allowed for by all rules.

"To think that she's the woman I had that fuss with old Markham about," remarked the young man to his friend, Joe Burnett, on their way home. "I thought the name looked familiar, but I couldn't place it, of course. Wasn't it original, and decidedly interesting to hear her describe all her early trials? But the best of all was when she told the

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Pain is nature's signal whereby she warns man of approaching danger. Few diseases are so dreadfully fatal as disorders of the kidneys and few are accompanied by more severe pains and discomforts.

One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water, which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy, aching in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for twenty-four hours you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Take one pill at a dose, and in a surprisingly short time you will be far on the road to recovery, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and promptly on the kidneys, and are certain to prove of great benefit to anyone suffering from irregularities of these organs.

Don't imagine that you are experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are almost as well known as his great Recipe Book, have made some of the most surprising cures of kidney disease on record and have come to be considered the only absolute cure for kidney disease.

Mr. James Simpson, Newcomb Mills, Northumberland County, Ont., writes:—"This is to certify that I was sick in bed the most of the time for three years with kidney disease. I took several boxes of pills—different kinds—and a great many other kinds of patent medicines; besides that I was under treatment by four different doctors during the time and not able to work. I began to take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and since that time have been working every day, although a man nearly 70 years of age. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have cured me."

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

The Home

THE WOMAN WITH THE BROOM.

"The Man with the Hoe" let others sing,
And to him ready tribute bring;
Tell of his labor and unrest,
The sense of the wrong that rives his breast;
How on his Atlas back he bears
The world, with all its toils and cares,
His broken spirit wrapt in gloom—
I sing "The Woman with the Broom."

Smiling, within her door she stands,
Her busy broom in willing hands;
She makes the household wheels go 'round
Without a jar, with scarce a sound.
To her the skies are always clear,
And moving with a breath of cheer,
She sweeps away the dust of gloom—
This happy Woman with the Broom.

And while she works she sings a song,
While all life's joys together throng,
That rings a call from roof to dome
Throughout her realm of "Home, Sweet Home."
Love's garden nestles 'round her door,
Where flowers of fond affection bloom
And bow their rainbow heads before
The radiant Woman with the Broom.

Queen o'er the home her scepter sways;
Her subjects walk in pleasant ways;
They love her rule, protect her right,
Enjoy her sweetness, strength and light;
And when, at last, she's called to rest,
"Her children rise and call her blest;"
By cradle, altar and the tomb,
The faithful Woman with the Broom.

THE BABY'S DAILY AIRING.

Marianna Wheeler, continuing her series of talks about the welfare of the Twentieth Century baby, advises the following course in arranging for the babe's daily airing, her instructions referring to the child under one year. She says:

"Give the baby all the fresh air he can get and every hour of the twenty-four if possible; to do this do not think it necessary to turn him out of doors day and night, rain or shine, no matter what the weather be. If this be done, the poor babe will come to grief sooner or later. Diseases of the nose, throat, ear or lungs are almost sure to result from this overindulgence. The baby's airing should be as carefully looked after as his food, his bath, or any part of his daily needs. His going out should depend on the weather and the time of the year.

"In early spring and late fall the child should be taken out between the hours of ten and four, as in the spring there is always much dampness arising from the frost in the ground, and in the fall from the leaves on the ground. In winter, when the sun sets early, 3 o'clock is late enough for the baby to be out. Nor should the babe be out in all kinds of weather. Avoid days when there is much dampness in the air, when there is a fog, and days when the snow is melting and there is no sun. There is no objection to sending the child out on days when the sun does not shine, provided it is not raw or damp. When the winds are high, the air is full of the dust and filth of the street, which is blown in the child's mouth and nostrils, and then drawn into the child's lungs.

"When the weather is not suitable for the child to go out, or he goes for only a short time, see that he has his airing in the house. His wraps may be put on, the windows opened, and in this way he will get a considerable amount of fresh air. Let him have a generous supply at night. Screens of coarse cotton cloth can be made to fit the window's top and bottom; they act as a filter for the air that enters the room.

"Against the habit of keeping the child housed, and in overheated, poorly, or not at all ventilated, rooms, one cannot speak too strongly. It is wrong, cruel, wicked; you are stunting the natural development of your child; you are making his lungs weak and sensitive—are, in fact, taking unwarrantable chances with the little life. Fresh air is absolutely necessary to the normal development of the lungs not only, but of the entire body. It is especially necessary in all cases of pulmonary weakness.

"Because it has been mentioned that an airing may be taken in the house, do not think this method can be substituted for the fresh air out of doors. It certainly cannot, and is only to be practiced when the weather proves unsuitable outside.

"When out of doors never let the sun shine in his eyes, the wind blow directly in his face, or allow him to lie on his back, with the strong light reflecting from the sky full in his face. These strong lights are harmful to the eyes. The carriage should always have a parasol to protect the child from the direct rays of the sun and light, and the lining should be of green silk or cotton, and be renewed as it fades to a paler tint."

PHOTOGRAPHING PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Now that every well regulated family has its camera, and one is invited to inspect the collection of "snapshots" with all the empressement that once attended the production of the family album some suggestions as to methods, etc., will undoubtedly prove beneficial to the amateur, and perhaps save him some failures. Robert McGregor, in a little magazine devoted to floriculture, called "How to Grow Flowers," offers some hints from which we quote:

"A fruitful cause of failure is the background. Out doors, the specimen should be placed on the open lawn, or against a lattice, fence, tree trunk or rock. If placed against a background of other shrubs or plants the foliage of the specimen will intermingle with that of the background and the effect be spoiled.

"In photographing plants or flowers indoors it is well to provide special backgrounds of various shades of gray. White sheets are not so desirable, as the contrast will be unpleasant. Good backgrounds can be made at home with very little expense, and will be the same practically as are used by the professional photographer. Over frames from four feet square for small specimens to six by seven feet for large plants, stretch unbleached muslin in single pieces, seams will show. This muslin should be stretched quite taut. It is then painted with one coat of gray calcimine water-color paint, such as is used in tinting rough walls in the house. This paint must be applied quickly and with a long-bristled brush. A new whitewash brush might answer. If several of these frames are made of the sizes suggested above, and of different shades, from light to dark or medium gray, subjects such as white flowers against the darker or dark flowers against the lighter backgrounds, can be handled well. Avoid placing the object to be photographed too close to the background, as it may not only cast a shadow, but the light that may be reflected, if any, may have a bad effect.

"Many may have wondered how photographs are made showing a clear smooth background all about the object and even below the jardiniere, with the apppearance of the jardiniere being suspended in midair, except that it casts a shadow on the background, merely enough to look well.

"This is most easily accomplished. Set one of the background screens mentioned above in front of you, remove all the tacks from the bottom of the frame and half way or two-thirds the way up on each side, to release the muslin that far. Then pull the bottom of the muslin toward you about eighteen inches, which will curve the background gracefully. By placing a box underneath of proper hight for the loose end of the muslin to rest on, a place is furnished on which to place the vase of flowers or jardiniere containing the plant. Set it back about nine inches from the edge, so that when focusing the camera may be pointed a little downward, and just sufficient to avoid showing the rough edge of the muslin nearest the operator.

Most amateurs, says Mr. McGregor, place their subjects too close to the background. The subject should be at least a foot or fifteen inches away from the background. The background should be of good size, so that when printed it will extend to the edges of the negative.

"Never attempt to photograph flowers in the sunlight. The high lights will be so white and the shadows so black that detail will be lost. Photograph flowers in the shade, and in a subdued light. A very good light, though inclined to be a little flat, is often had on a veranda, under a tree or at the north side of a house, in the shade. Indoors, select a location where a large window admits light from the north if practicable. The professional generally prefers a north light. Avoid placing directly in front of a window; five feet away and a little to one side is better. The camera should not be directed toward the light, nor should the light be at the back, but at right angles, or, as it were, one should work across the light.

"The direct light from the window should also be modified or subdued and diffused. This can be done by a very filmy substance such as light netting Net curtains will often answer for this, just as they hang in front of the window.

"The focusing is another important item. . . The average person seems to have difficulty in determining distance in focusing. If the camera to be used has a fixed focus lens, no focusing is necessary. If a camera by which focusing is done to a scale according to the number of feet is used, the operator will have to do the best possible and trust to the accuracy of the camera and the eye.

Timing the exposure is something Mr. McGregor says which must be learned from experience. No fixed rule is possible. He leaves also the mechancial part of the work to the operator, as this is not different from that of any other subject.

INDIGESTION.

This is a disease quite common among fowl. Even the most skillful poultry raiser is liable to get it in his flock by some little neglect on the part of the help. It is not contagious, but, nevertheless, half of some flocks succumb to the fatal touch. Its symptoms are similar to cholera, and it is often called such; yet there is a wide difference. While indigestion is not contagious, cholera is; while indigestion is slow in its work, cholera is quick. Cholera does its deadly work in a few hours, while indigestion may last a week or more.

The best symptom of this disease is the nature of the droppings, which are usually quite soft and are passed often. The comb turns pale and the fowl eats but little. It acts as if it were entirely worn out. It mopes about, gradually getting weaker and eating less, until it dies or is cured. Hens that are fat and have a limited range get this disease quite often, but before it is over they will be very poor.

There are several causes for this annoying disease. Hens that are too fat and are over-fed will get it readily. Lack of exercise is one great cause, and improper food or too much of the same kind of food is also the cause of a great deal of it. Lack of grit even may cause it, also lack of good, pure water.

The first preventive is not to allow any of the causes to occur. Keep the fowls exercising, feed a variety, give plenty of grit and water, and do not feed too much, and you will not be liable to get the disease in your flock. Use plenty of disinfectant, such as air-slacked lime, carbolic acid water, whitewash and the like. If you find the disease is in your flock, begin at once to find the cause and remove it before very many of the birds get sick.

The best cure we have ever tried was a tea made from white oak bark. This is a medicine that many of our most skillful physicians use to treat human beings, and it is equally good for the birds. Make a strong tea and put half a pint in a gallon of the drinking water. The fowls that are affected should have a tablespoonful of the strong tea poured down them if they will not drink it.

O METHING QUITE NEW
SALADA
CEYLON GREEN TEA
Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

PYRENEAN DWARFS.

Professor Miguel Marazta has reported a curious anthropological discovery in the Valley of Rebas, at the end of the Eastern Pyrenees. He says:—

"There exists in this district a somewhat numerous group of people, who are called Nanas, dwarfs, by the other inhabitants, and, as a matter of fact, are not more than four feet in height. Their bodies are fairly well built, hands and feet small, shoulders and hips broad, making them appear more robust than they really are.

"Their features are so peculiar that there is no mistaking them among others. All have red hair; the face is as broad as long, with high cheek bones, strongly developed jaws and flat nose. The eyes are not horizontal, but somewhat oblique like those of Tartars and Chinese. A few straggling, weak hairs are found in place of beard. The skin is pale and flabby. Men and women are so much alike that the sex can only be told from the clothing.

"Though the mouth is large, the lips do not quite cover the large projecting incisors. The Nanas, who are the butt of the other inhabitants, live entirely by themselves in Rebas. They intermarry among themselves, so that their peculiarities continue to be reproduced.

"Entirely without education, and without any chance of improving their condition, they lead the life of pariahs. They know their own names, but rarely remember those of their parents, can hardly tell where they live and have no idea of numbers."

EASIER SAID THAN DONE.

Mr. Newlywed—Why not say you are sorry you married me and done with it?

Mrs. Newlywed, sighing—Ah, that is easier said than done, dear!

TO CLEAN A BOTTLE.

Fill the nursing bottle with strong ammonia water and some small pieces of potato peel, then shake vigorously and rinse with clear water. Never use shot to clean bottles.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

Ald. Thompson is papering his new hotel.

Silverton wants a skating rink. Sandon ditto.

The post office has been removed to the Atherton block.

W. N. Brayton is acting as agent for the Crawford Bay townsite.

M. L. Grimmett is moving into his new office and residence today.

Jas. Potts has been appointed court stenographer for the Kootenays.

Some more late fashions in wall paper have arrived at Cliffe's bookstore.

Larsen & Larsen are putting up a new hotel opposite J. R. Cameron's tailor shop.

The Kootenay Railway & Navigation Co's. new steamer Kaslo is said to be the fastest on the lake.

Some people are complaining the electric light poles will stand in the middle of some sidewalks when built.

Byron White was in the city several days lately, and under Dr. Power's care part of the time. He went away on Thursday.

Paul Duggan, operator at Ladysmith, admits the four deaths on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo R. R., were owing to his carelessness.

While the remission of Provincial taxes amounts to something to Sandonites, everything considered, the total is but a very small sum.

Messrs. Giegerich and Byers are leasing the K. & S. property across the street from the C. P. R. depot, and are going to erect a large block thereon.

The unfortunate woman who has been in the police cells for some days with the D. T's. or worse, was taken to New Westminster on Tuesday by Chief Stubbs.

Judge Lilly has completed the assessment of the city, and it foots up to $230,000. This does not include any of the improvements in the burnt district, as the assessment had to represent the place as it stood in May last.

Nakusp people are talking of bringing the water of Mrs. McDougald's mineral springs down to the town, as a company and establishing a sanitarium. It certainly would be an excellent thing for the place, and would not be expensive on a company.

The enabling bill asked for was passed the last session of the legislature. This gives Sandon a number of men more than formerly available for mayor and aldermen, and a great many more electors. The term of the present council, therefore, expires very shortly, and a new board will have to be elected. Another trouble here, however, looms up. The list of available candidates and electors is determined by the assessment roll, and though Judge Lilly has the assessment about completed, it is not a roll in the meaning of the law until it is revised by a court of revision, which cannot be done much within two months. This situation of affairs is an anomaly to say the least of it.

There is one purpose to which relief money might be applied and to which no one will raise an objection. Mr. Harris has promised to donate the use of one lot between the school building and the Grimmett lots, and the trustees and teachers are trying to raise $100 to buy the Grimmett lots, which are considerably levelled down, for a playground. By expending a little from time to time, in fitting them up, these lots might be made to well serve that purpose. The relief committee are asked for an appropriation to purchase these lots, and we are confident the public, one and all, will approve of money going that way.

There is much complaint against the way the city team is being employed in the interest of some of the members of the city council, and very properly. The team and all belongings were bought out of the taxes of the public, they are maintained and the teamster's wages are paid out of public taxation, and no mayor or alderman has any more right to their services than the poorest man in the city. If there is not enough public work to employ the team and teamster, they ought to be hired out to the public, the aldermen included, and their earnings go into the city treasury, to the credit of the public that have to bear the cost of their support.

H. Byers & Co.

Jobbers and Retailers in

Hardware

and

Mining Supplies

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

Head Office—Nelson, B.C.
Stores at.

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

Misses M. & A. McKinnon

Have Now
Reopened Their

Millinery

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

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

CHAS. LAMBERT

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

SANDON, B. C.

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

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

Tenders.

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

P. J. HICKEY, Manager.

Visited the School.

The Japanese Consul at Vancouver, while in Sandon, paid a visit to the public school. He spoke very highly of the scholars and their past work, which he looked into carefully, and listened to their answers of the teachers' questions, in which he said the children were bright, and was sorry to see the school laboring under difficulties. He offered two prizes to the most industrious and best scholars of the school. He spoke a few words to the pupils to be industrious and try and become good citizens.

SALADA TEA

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

COFFEES.

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

H. Giegerich

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

W. J. ARMSTRONG & CO.

TAILORS

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

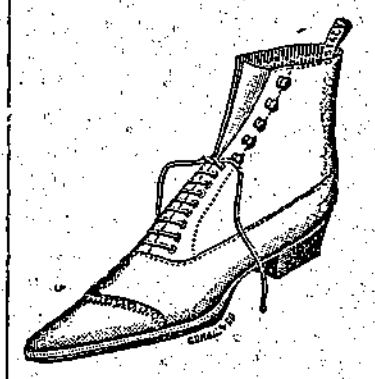
THE WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

LIMITED.

MINING MACHINERY

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

CANADA.



Something New in Sandon.

I desire to inform the public that I have opened, what was hitherto unknown in the place, an

Exclusive Boot and Shoe Store

nearly across the street from the C.P.R. depot.

My stock, just yet, is not large, but it is select from the best makes, and it embraces ladies' and children's wear to suit all tastes and desires; men's, boys' and youths' goods in variety; and MINERS' BOOTS in all styles for the season. I have goods arriving daily, and am bound to keep the stock fully up to all requirements. As I handle no other lines, patrons will always find just what they want in these, and at very moderate prices.

Will have a Shoemaker for specially ordered work and repairs as soon as a good man can be procured.

ELI TAYLOR.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

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

Cody Avenue. **JALLAND BROS.**