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The Mining Review.

VOL. 5.—NO. 14. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1901. $2.00 PER YEAR.

THE LOCAL BUDGET

The Surprise at McGuigan shipped a car of ore this week.

Mike McAndrews has a few men at work on his Linnet claim, near Cody, and will work it all winter.

The Sandon and New Denver K. of P's. are contemplating a trip to Slocan next month, to pay a fraternal visit to the lodge at that place.

Ross and McLeod, the Slocan Star drillers, have entered the big drilling contest of the Elks fair at Spokane, on Saturday, September 21rd.

Mr. Dewar, formerly of the Payne, returned to town on Tuesday, with his wife and family. They have been residing in Calgary for some time past.

The American Boy is working a force of 40 men. The ore shipments run over 180 tons a month at the present time, and will average from $70 to $80 a ton.

Neil O'Donnel has sold out his ore hauling business to his teamster, and leaves for Dawson in a short time. He has brought down the Slocan Star ore for years.

The Bruce Mines near Sault Ste Marie have closed down tight, and several of the Sandon miners who went from the Ruth and other properties in April have returned.

Tattrie & Band, who have been running the Sandon brewery for some time, and made their piles, have sold out at a good figure to Kamloops parties, who will take possession the first of October.

Thursday was proclaimed a day of mourning and a general holiday by the Governor-General, because of the funeral of the late President McKinley, and as such it was observed throughout Canada. Places of business were closed and flags flying at half-mast.

The Canadian Rand Drill Company have just sold a compressor plant to the Rambler-Cariboo Mining Co. It is a 14 x 22 duplex, belt driven air compressor of a capacity of 10 three-inch drills. A hoisting engine has also been purchased. The plant will be installed and ready for operation in about two months' time.

The public will regret to learn that W. H. Todd, who used to be with Messrs. H. Byers & Co., is in Victoria, very nearly blind. He left here some months ago with his eyes in bad shape, for treatment in Spokane, from which place he went to Victoria. He is, however, told by a Victoria doctor that within three months his sight will be partially restored.

Antony Fisher, of this city, has organized a company of nine parties, mostly Sandonites, with a capital of $25,000, who will put a large brewery and a hotel at Ashnola, the new Similkameen coal town, in the early spring. From reports that district of country will be litterly covered with Sandonites, as soon as building operations open in the spring.

Now for a snap! We have completed arrangements with the publishers of the Winnipeg Free Press, one of the best newspapers of Canada, by which we can give that excellent weekly, the Mining Review and one of the best thermometers and barometers combined, for the sum of $3 00. All who subscribe now will get the two papers for the balance of this year thrown in—that is to the end of 1902 for this money, and the instrument at once. This offer will be extended to all present subscribers to the Mining Review who pay all arrears and one year in advance. Don't delay this matter.

Chas. Band spent Saturday in Kaslo on business.

O. R. Young, of Wallace, Idaho, was in the city on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jos. Selles left on Tuesday for a few weeks' visit in St. Paul.

Friday was a holiday at the school on account of the burial of McKinley.

Mike Kerlin is going to open up in the hotel business in Kaslo shortly.

E. A. Cameron has just completed repairing the Sandon-Cody wagon-road.

Dick Orando went to the Halcyon Hot Springs for a few days to regain his health.

D. W. Moore, who represents the Trail smelter, was here on business this week.

The Payne got in a carload of lumber on Thursday to commence building operations.

The Rambler will have a 100 tons concentrator, run by water power, installed in a short time.

The Miller Creek and the Hope, one of the Ruth group, have been packing down ore this week.

A. B. Docksteader has sold out his store in Cody and will likely settle in the Boundary country.

W. de R. Rose is driving a tunnel on the Texas claim, one of the Reco group, and will take all winter to finish it.

Chas. D. Hunter, of Phoenix, spent a few days here in the interest of the branch store, the Hunter-Kendrick Co.

The Rev. Mr. Pye will on Sunday evening, in the Methodist church, preach a memorial sermon on the death of President McKinley.

Black's hotel at Cascade, was burned to the ground last week, and the loss is about $4,000. Ira W. Black, the proprietor, was in the hotel business here a few years ago.

Judgement was signed yesterday in the suit of Hugh John Stewart and Andrew Stewart vs. the Noonday-Curley Mining Company. The suit was for the recovery of something over $8,000, being the amount remaining unpaid by the defendant company upon the purchase of an interest in the Noonday-Curley group.—Tribune.

The Byron N. White Co. have made arrangements with the Trail smelter for their grey copper ore output. It is the intention to ship an average of about eight cars each week, and if the ores keep up their present assays the shipments will be increased. It is expected that about two cars a day will be shipped to Trail during the coming winter.

It will be of interest to the local shareholders of the Similkameen Valley Coal Co. to know that an important strike was made on their coal lands the other day by one of the shareholders who was looking over the property. A seam of solid coal, from 10 to 20 feet thick, was discovered along the bank of a creek and hidden by a dense growth of underbrush. The length of the seam has not yet been determined, but from indications it is believed to be the best uncovered on the property.

E. A. Cameron gives good accounts of his Young Bear, a group of 5 claims, adjoining the Enterprise, on Ten mile and Springer creeks. He says that in a tunnel of 100 feet there is a 15-inch seam of dry ore, which assays 140 ounces in silver. This ground was staked some five years, and has been under development ever since. Several large sums have been offered to purchase this property. As work goes on the ore indications improve in quality and quantity. A shaft has been sunk so as get depth.

Two Council Meetings.

Two meetings of the city council were held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, when the question of obtaining a $1000 loan was discussed.

The finance committee were instructed to interview M. L. Grimmett with the view of negotiating a loan of $1000 from the Bank of Montreal, at New Denver, and the year's realty and improvements' taxes are to be given as security.

Alderman Jalland, one of the finance committee, stated at the last meeting, from an interviw with Mr. Grimmett, it is supposed that the loan could be got by hypothecating the real estate and improvements' taxes for 1900, as security.

Alderman Cameron introduced an amendment to the traders' bylaw, which is to reduce the hawkers' and peddlers' licenses to $100 for every six months. This motion has been read three times and has not been passed.

It was suggested to the board of works to loan the city team to the Sandon Rink Co., when idle, for the necessary teaming for the skating rink. This was granted.

The Skating Rink Co. Held a Meeting.

The Sandon Rink Company held a meeting on Tuesday evening for the purpose of electing two new officers and transact special business. E. R. Atherton and Chas. Walmsley were appointed directors to fill the places of H. H. Pitts and Wm. Walmsley who are of the directorate. It is the intention to have the waiting rooms of the rink removed to the east end of the building, removing the present petition and use the lumber on the new east-end addition. This will lengthen the ice sheet 15 or 20 feet. T. B. Folliott, Andy Grierson and Chas. Walmsley were selected as a committee to look after the necessary improvements, and a number of the shareholders are to do the required work and save further expenditure. Last winter the company handled over $500 in a short time after the rink was opened, and if this season's finances are as large as last year the rink debt will nearly be wiped out. There is yet considerable stock to be disposed of.

Mineral Exhibit at Spokane.

W. A. Coplen is again in charge of the mineral exhibit at Spokane's big fair. Speaking of British Columbia's exhibit Mr. Coplen says: "British Columbia is well represented. There is ore from Slocan, Rossland, Fort Stelle, Similkameen, Summit, Ainsworth, Vancouver and Kamloops, and to add to the numerous beautiful things is a number of choice cabinets that are the pride of some of the citizens of this city. Among those worthy of careful attention is E. B. Van Osdel's, made up of both rare and common minerals, all classified. It is a valuable collection for study as well as for mere inspection. Another is owned by O. P. More, containing some pretty crystals and rich samples of ore, among which is seen the famous Treadwell ore. There is another cabinet of my own, principally made up of choice, rich samples of ore from the upper Columbia districts."

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following are the ore shipments from Sandon, for the week were:

Mine.	Tons.
American Boy	43
Last Chance	20
Sunset	20
Ivanhoe	20
Ruth	15
Total,	118

B. C. Riblett is putting in a tram at the Silver Hill mine, Crawford Bay.

We had our first frost this week, but cucumbers and wild oats are still alive.

Riley, the insurance man, of Winnipeg, was in the city this week. He went up to the Rabbit Paw mine.

Walmsley and Bennett are thinking of building an addition to their hotel. Mr. Walmsley is also thinking of selling out his interest.

D. R. Young, H. H. Pitts and Geo. M. Phillips, officials of the Similkameen Valley Coal Co., limited, left yesterday for Ashnola. Their mission is to begin the actual work of development on the coal mines and the grading of streets and construction of buildings in the town of Ashnola. This work will be continued from now on during the coming year. It is expected that from 100 to 150 men will be put to work at once but by the first of the year it is expected that a larger number will be employed.—Nelson Miner.

Located Valuable Ground.

The Alhambra and Condor claims, situated on Beaver creek, two and a half miles from Sproules, are two promising properties. The locators are Kaslo parties, and they noticed an ore showing jutting out of a rock, commenced a tunnel at once on the spot, and by so doing tapped a five-foot lead, showing up copper, gold and silver indications. The Alhambra is situated near some good mines. Supplies have been sent up to the claims already. The owners intend running a 50-foot drift on the lead to tap the main showing. Cabins will be put up immediately. A long tunnel will be started later below the first level so as to open the lead at depth.

For the Rambler.

A contract has been conclued between the Jenckes Machine Company and the Rambler-Cariboo mine for the purchase by the latter of the plant required under the programme of improvements mapped out for the property. The first feature, of the new machinery is a ten-drill compressor plant to be driven by water. This will more than double the compressor facilities at the mine, as the presnet plant has only a capacity of nine drills. Both plants will be utilized, giving a total capacity of 19 drills. A new hoist is to be supplied capable of hoisting from the 800-foot level. It will be completed in every respect and combine all the modern features in hoisting apparatus. The machinery for the new concentrator is also to be finished. —Rossland Miner.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

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

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

GREAT PRIZES THAT ARE LOOKING FOR OWNERS.

$60,000 Reward for a Navigable Airship—Something for the Peacemaker.

If Dumont, the young Frenchman who has just invented a steerable airship, were a Briton, he would be entitled to a prize of $60,000, besides his own profits. He would have won the "Melton Payne" award and a committee would now be settling up the conditions prior to handing him the money.

When Melton Payne, the famous amateur aeronaut died, he left a legacy of $60,000 in trust for the first British subject who should invent a practicable navigable airship. The prize has been tried for unsuccessfully by over a dozen men, and a good many thousands spent in the process. The nearest to success was Captain Green's attempt, which ended, however, in the serious accident to the inventor at Exeter, when

HE AND HIS MACHINE

collapsed.

A committee of experts is to be chosen to decide on the genuineness of any airship; and it is said that, strictly, the machine has to be heavier than air, and not floated by a gas balloon, and, if that is so, even Dumont's vessel would be barred. There will be a good many tumbles before that $60,000 is won.

There is $15,000 a year for life, and the residue to your heirs, waiting for you, if you are anything of a peacemaker. That is the prize offered by an eminent Swede—Mr. Edmond Neillssen—to anyone who shall be instrumental in persuading the Powers to give up war for good and all, and do away with armaments of every kind. It will take a great orator with very strong and original views to bring this off, and, according to rules, he must persuade Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy to do away with all soldier and sailor men, except the

BODYGUARDS OF THE COURTS.

Nothing is put in about the other nations, who would presumably follow suit.

A good many men have had a try for this result, the one nearest the mark being a famous London journalist. But they didn't succeed, and it looks as if that $15,000 would look for a claimant for a very long time yet. It is worth noting that the money which is held in trust is all in British Government bonds. When Mr. Neillssen dies, the money is to remain in trust till somebody wins it, no matter how long hence.

There is a certain $5,000 a year, outside all personal profits, standing ready for the man who finds a genuine cure for consumption. This is the gift of the late Sir John Bean, the famous physician and scientist. The Bean award amounts to $175,000 in Government stock. He left this legacy in trust, to be awarded to any British subject who may discover a cure that is considered genuine by a committee of the College of Physicians and the British Medical Council. The interest amounts to $5,000 per annum, and there are always plenty of starters working at the great problem, and a good many

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN SPENT

in the pursuit.

The cure, according to rules laid down by the will, must be able to heal seventeen cases out of twenty, all in the "second stage" of the malady. This is about the best bequest there is, for the great doctor calculated that, out of the 80,000 people that die of consumption every year in Britain alone, at least 68,000 would be saved. Besides that $175,000, it has been hinted more than once in high places that the man who can stamp out consumption will get a baronetcy at least, if not a peerage. For saving 68,000 lives a year he ought to get a dukedom.

A British prize, open to all the world, and "no favors," is the $25,000 offered by Mr. Henry Scudamore, the famous mountaineer, for the ascent of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Mr. Scudamore died two years ago, but the $25,000 is still open to be climbed for—balloons barred—by any man of any nation.

Everest, which is 29,000 feet high, or nearly as tall as two Mount Blancs piled one on top of the other, has killed seven would-be climbers during the last twenty years, and has baffled many scores more. That expert mountaineer, Mr. Wymper has made the best record, though not necessarily for the $25,000; but the summit has never been reached by mortal man, and it is doubtful if any human being could live for half an hour at such an altitude, even if he got there. But every now and then somebody has a try, seldom getting much more than half way up, however. The ascent, if successful, would cost about $1,000, and

TAKE A WEEK.

Although there is a cash prize for a practical submarine boat, it is not such a large one—$5,000; but it is intended to help an inventor, without much money of his own, to get his invention patented and exploited. Mr. Graham Shaw dedicated this prize for all time, ten years ago.

The rules are that the submarine must be able to stay under water at least two hours without rising, must travel seven knots an hour, and be able to carry and discharge torpedoes. It must also accomodate at least three men, must be independent of any other vessel, and steam as a motive power is barred. The prize is restricted to British subjects. There have been three or four attempts at a really sound submarine boat, but none have come off in England; and the boat that wins the prize must not be, in the opinion of experts, a copy of any foreign invention.

One of the oddest awards ever offered, and which is likely to stay an offer for a good

MANY YEARS YET,

is the $15,000 offered by the late Murray Price, the well known writer on "sociology." He left $15,000 in cash, to be awarded to any man who should be instrumental in bringing about the abolition of the Game Laws, which were Mr. Price's pet bugbear.

He also left a perfect library of manuscripts and information on the subject, which are at the service of anyone who likes to try for the prize and start the litigation. This is the will so strongly fought in the Probate Court by Mr. Price's heirs, who thought they could find better uses to put the money to; but the will was upheld, and the $15,000 is at the disposition of any energetic gentleman who can prevail on British Parliament to quash the Game Laws.

But among humanitarian awards—and there are plenty of them—the $25,000 dedicated by Mrs. Vaughan Pritchard is about the best. That sum will be paid over by the trustees to any man or woman who invents a substitute for the bit in a horse's equipment, and

MAKES IT UNIVERSAL

in Britain, in place of the present variety.

Hundreds of people have made "shots" at this prize, but they have not been able to get their ideas taken up, and it is said that there is absolutely no other way of controlling a horse. It is a rule that the substitute must not enter the beast's mouth in any way, and must not be spiked or studded.

In parts of Italy the horses wear a sort of bar across their noses instead of a bit; but though a few samples have been seen in Britain, the old bit holds its own, and that $25,000 is still waiting.

LOGICAL.

Mamma—"Willie, shut that window screen. You're letting the flies in."

Willie—"Well, you've got to let some of 'em in."

Mamma—"Why ?"

Willie—" 'Cause if you don't let 'em in, how are they going to get on the fly-paper ?"

Wife (with a determined air)—"I want to see that letter." Husband—"What letter ?" Wife—"That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I will see it ! Give it to me, sir !" Husband—"Here it is. It's your milliner's bill."

GIRL'S THREE-QUARTER COAT.

4 to 12 years.

The three-quarter coat is a conspicuous and deserved favorite for little girls' wear and is adapted to many materials. The smart little model shown is of black taffeta, with stitched edges and an additional collar of cream point de Venice, and is perfectly suited to the season's needs, but cloth or cheviot in dark blue, tan, grey or white can be substituted when preferred.

The coat is cut in box style, with a slightly curved back and straight fronts, the fitting being accomplished by means of shoulder and underarm seams. As illustrated the sleeves are in coat style, but the pattern also provides for the Bishop model shown in the back view. At the neck is a big turn-over collar, that is quite complete without the lace, and pockets are inserted in each front and finished with stitched overlaps. The right front laps over the left, in double-breasted style, and the closing is effected by means of buttonholes and buttons, which, in the original, are of handsome cut steel.

To cut this coat for a girl of 8 years of age 4½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 2 yards 44 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 50 inches wide, will be required.

PAYING FOR A PLEASANTRY.

It was a prisoner of great activity of speech who recently faced the magistrate in the Philadelphia Central Police Court.

"What is your name ?" asked the magistrate.

"Michael O'Halloran," was the reply.

"What is your occupation ?"

"Phwat's that ?"

"What is your occupation ? What work do you do ?"

"Oi'm a sailor."

The magistrate looked incredulous.

"I don't believe you ever saw a ship," he said.

"Didn't Oi, thin ?" said the prisoner. "An' phwat do yez t'ink Oi come over in—a hack ?"

The Philadelphia Record says that it went hard with Michael O'Halloran after that.

FARM LABORERS IN SWEDEN.

There is a special class of farm laborers in Sweden who are given so many acres of land for their own use in consideration of so many days' labor during the year for the owner of the farm. They are a sort of fixture to an estate, and their like exists in no other country.

CAUSTIC MEANNESS.

"Apples, raw apples, are now said to be good literary diet."

"Yes ; and for some poets I'd prescribe green apples—to keep them from writing."

WHY BABIES CRY.

Some Useful Hints to Mothers on the Care of Little Ones.

Babies cry because they are sick or in pain, and in almost every case the sickness or pain is caused by some disorder of the stomach or bowels. Fermentation and decomposition of the food produce a host of infantile troubles, such as griping, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fever, indigestion, etc. Proper digestion of the food is necessary to the maintenance of life, and evacuation of used up products and refuse of digestion is necessary to health. The lesson to mothers is, therefore, that the stomach and bowels should be carefully watched, and if baby cries or is fretful or cross, some simple vegetable remedy should be given. Mothers should never resort to the so-called "soothing" preparations to quiet baby, as they invariably contain stupefying opiates. Baby's Own Tablets will be found an ideal medicine. They gently move the bowels, aid digestion, and promote sound, healthy sleep, thus bringing happiness to both mother and child. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous "soothing" stuff, and may be given with absolute safety (dissolved in water if necessary) to children of all ages from earliest infancy, with an assurance that they will promptly cure all their minor ailments.

For the benefit of other mothers, Mrs. Alex. Lafave, Copper Cliff, Ont., says :—"I would advise all mothers to keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house at all times. When I began giving them to my baby he was badly constipated, and always cross. He is now four months old, has not been troubled with constipation since I gave him the Tablets, and he is now always happy and good natured. Mothers with cross children will easily appreciate such a change. I enclose 50 cents for two more boxes of the Tablets, and will never be without them in the house while I have children."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by druggists or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Dept. T., Brockville, Ont.

UP-TO-DATE GRINDSTONES.

Made With Ball Bearings Now and With Other Improvements.

"If," says a dealer in such things, "anybody had told our grandfathers that the time would come when we should have ball-bearing grindstones I suppose they would have thought he was crazy; but we have them now and they are not very costly either.

"If the grindstone is one that is worked with a treadle there are ball-bearings on the crank, where the treadle-rod is connected, as well as on the shaft on which the grindstone turns. Really, it is a pleasure to see that homely old tool, the grindstone, mounted on ball bearings, and it is a positive delight to see how easily such a grindstone turns.

"But the ball bearings are not the only modern improvement in grindstone equipment. There are nowadays grindstone frames and attachments that are patented. The old, old way of turning a grindstone was with a crank, or a single treadle; but nowadays we have double treadles, one for each foot, and the frame that supports the grindstone has upon one end of it a seat like the seat you see on a mowing machine or anything of that sort, this being by no means a device for a lazy man, but a convenient means of enabling the man using the grindstone to get at it to the best advantage.

"If you, knowing the grindstone of ancient times, will picture to yourself a man sitting in a comfortable seat so placed on the end of the frame that he can get square at the face of the stone, which he turns by means of two treadles, one under each foot, the stone itself turning on ball bearings throughout, a grindstone yet to be sure, but with every working part distinctly modernized, you will get some idea of the difference between the old grindstone and the new."

About the ....House

THE SELECTION OF FISH.

The average housekeeper knows very little about fish, aside from the "panfish" caught from our small inland lakes and streams—the sunfish, perch, black and rock bass and pickerel that are the usual results of a fishing excursion on part of "the men folks." Put her in the fish market and she is confused and uncertain. Her experience has been with fish "from water to pan" and she learns she doesn't know how to protect herself from the dealer, willing enough to take advantage of her inexperience.

To tell a fresh fish says an authority on the subject, see that the flesh is firm—too firm to admit of pressure leaving a dint ; that the eyes are full, the scales bright, the fins stiff; and the gills not pale or dark liver-colored, and that there is no marked odor. When it answers to those tests it is fresh, and in the right season for eating.

As a general thing large fish should be boiled ; medium-sized ones baked or broiled and small ones fried. The best size for broiling is three pounds for baking from five to eight, and for planking from six to ten pounds. Do not boil whitefish.

Whitefish is one of the best of our lake fish, and the best come from Lake Superior or the Soo river.

Brook trout is delicious eating, but always high priced. Next in flavor is ranked black bass, a fish the sportsman enjoys taking on account of its game fight for life and liberty. This fish is always found in clean water.

The season for fish, especially the lake fish, is spring and summer. Generally speaking a frozen fish is a spoiled fish. A frozen fish should always be thawed in ice water. Fish should not lie in water after they are cleaned. Invert an old plate in a pan and lay the fish on it. Do not put fish in a refrigerator ; butter and milk will taste of it.

Utensils used in cooking fish are apt to get "fish tainted," therefore a boiler, baking pan, etc., should be reserved for fish exclusively.

As for the sea fish sold in our large markets, they are sent through packed in ice and are in good condition when received. Fresh cod can be had almost any time ; mackerel is excellent, but is in season in spring and early summer, and should be broiled. Halibut is bought in steaks, which are boiled or broiled, so, too, is sturgeon, which has a rather strong flavor, due perhaps to the fact that it is the scavenger fish of our waters. Salmon is in market all the year ; it is boiled or baked.

Finnan haddie is smoked haddock, and requires only to be spread with butter and warmed through in the oven. It may be served with a white sauce also, and baked potatoes should accompany it.

There is a good deal in cleaning fish properly. They should be carefully scaled—if panfish—and put through several waters.

FOR THE COOK.

Grape Marmalade.—This is made of the grape pulp with the juice, unless that has been used for jelly. When fruit is not abundant marmalade may be prepared at the same time with jellies. Pick the grapes from the stems and rinse, then add a little water and cook till soft. Drain off the juice and rub the mass through the sieve, to remove all skins and seeds. Add to the pulp an equal weight of sugar and boil slowly with the juice half or three-quarters of an hour. If the fruit is extra juicy, or too much water has been added in cooking them, only half the juice need be added. Stir very often to prevent burning and be careful to not cook too long. I have found by experience that a cheaper, and to some, more desirable dish is obtained by using less sugar. To the pulp and juice of 1 gallon stemmed grapes use 2½ cups sugar. Follow the above directions and the result will be delicious.

East India Preserve.—Weigh equal quantities of brown sugar and good sour apples, pare and core the apples and chop fine. Make a clear syrup of the sugar, add the apples and the juice and grated rind of sufficient number of lemons to give it a good lemony taste, and then add ginger root, about ¼ lb to 5 lbs fruit, though this is according to taste. Boil till the apple looks clear and yellow. This will keep indefinitely by putting in ordinary jars, air-tight ones not necessary.

Preparing Ginger Conserves.—Wash and pare the roots, and cook them in enough water to cover them, until they are just tender. Do not allow them to become so soft that they will break in pieces. Drain, make a syrup of the water they were boiled in and sugar, using to every pound of ginger 1 lb sugar and 1 pint of water. Drop the roots into the boiling syrup, and keep them boiling for half an hour. Pour into small jars, and be sure there is plenty of syrup to cover them. When cold, cork and seal. They will keep for years. Cut in cubes they are added to cakes, puddings, ices, etc. A tablespoon of the syrup gives a fine flavor to a pudding sauce. The ginger is eaten also as it is, with a bit of cake or wafer. A good confection for the little folks is made by preparing the ginger in syrup as above, then dip it out, lay on tins and place in the sun to dry. Reduce the syrup by rapid boiling until it is thick, and pour into a bowl or jar. Each day pour a little over the ginger, until all has been absorbed. When the ginger is dry, store it in boxes, placing a piece of waxed paper between each layer. It will keep for years, and is an excellent sweetmeat.

Nut and Apple Salad.—This is very dainty for a luncheon, especially if served in cups of ripe, ruddy tomatoes. Boil together for 10 minutes, 1 cup English walnut meats, ½ teaspoon salt, a slice of onion, 1 bay leaf and a blade of mace. Then cool the nuts in cold water. Pare, core and chop into small pieces 2 large or 3 small sour apples. Mix with the nuts and cover and garnish with a cooked dressing made as follows : Beat the volks of 2 eggs and to them put 1 tablespoon cold water, 3 tablespoons vinegar, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon dry mustard and a dash of red pepper. Stir constantly over hot water until very thick. Then remove from the fire and add 2 tablespoons butter creamed extremely soft. Chill thoroughly and lastly mix in 2-3 cup whipped cream. This delicious dressing may also be used for other salads by those who object to oil.

FUSSING OVER CHILDREN.

The coachman's rough and ready rule is not a bad one to judge by ; if his horse eats he thinks there is not much wrong. If your young hopeful takes food well no great alarm need be felt ; for in children the stomach is a quick-acting index to the general condition. Even with healthy and strong children there is danger if they are asked too much about how they feel, or hear too much about the wholesomeness or possible ill effects of this or that diet. Some of the foretold effects will very likely soon be observed by a sensitive child, more fussing follows on the part of an anxious parent, and the prophecy is presently in a fair way to fulfilment.

STAINS ON TABLE LINEN.

This is the season for guarding against permanent injury to the table linen from fruit stains and the like. Removal of the discoloration or weakening the damage before putting the articles in the wash will be found satisfactory. A little salt applied on the instant, supplemented by the pouring on of boiling water will remove wine stains. To efface grass stains, dampen the spot and apply cream of tartar, rubbing it well in. Javelle water is effective in removing fruit and berry stains. Its use should not be left to the discretion of an inexperienced laundress, however, since if in too great strength it will eat into and destroy the fabric.

Javelle water may be made as follows : Carbonate of potassium, four ounces ; chlorate of lime, six ounces; water one gallon.

USEFUL HINTS.

Iron pieces of manilla paper, then paint them, and you will find you have something quite as good as oilcloth to tack behind your sink.

Do not keep ironed clothes on bars in the kitchen any longer than is necessary for thoroughly drying. They gather unpleasant odors.

Try turning a pan over your flatirons while they are on the stove. It is an excellent way to save fuel, as you can keep them hot with one-half the fire.

TO DESTROY ANTS.

Grease plates with lard, and set them where the insects abound. They prefer lard to anything, and will forsake even sugar for it. Place a few sticks around the plate for the ants to climb up by. Occasionally turn the plate bottom up over the fire, and the ants will fall in with the melting lard. Reset the plate, and in a short time the plague should have disappeared.

EARS NEVER STOP GROWING.

Luckily Most Human Noses Have Not the Same Peculiarity.

The systematic examination of more than 40,000 pairs of human ears in England and France has resulted in some interesting conclusions. For one thing, it is ascertained that the ear continues to grow in the later decades of life ; in fact, it appears never to stop growing until death. If one will take the trouble to look around in any assemblage of people, as at church, he will discover that the old folks have ears considerably larger than those of the middle-aged. A woman who has small, shell-like ears at 20 years of age will be very apt to possess medium-sized ears at 40 years and larger ears at 60.

Why ears should go on growing all one's life, any more than noses, is a mystery. There are a good many other points about them that are instructive, their shape being markedly persistent through heredity. An ear will be handed down, so to speak, from father to son for generation after generation with comparatively little modification. Some authorities on criminology assert that criminals are very apt to possess a peculiar kind of ear, which is recognized by an expert in such matters.

There is probably nobody in the world who has a pair of ears perfectly matched ; in most people the two differ perceptibly, not only in shape, but also in size. Frequently they are not placed precisely alike on the head. The age of a person may be judged with great accuracy by the ears, which, after youth is past, assume an increasing harshness of contour. A pretty woman whose first youth has departed may not show the fact in other ways, but these tell-tale features will surely tell the story of the fight of time. Then there is the little wrinkle that comes just in front of each ear during the 30's—a fatal and ineradicable sign.

Near the top of each ear, just within the down-turned edge and slightly toward the back, will be found, if one feels for it, a small lump of cartilage. This is a remnant of what was originally the tip of the ear, when, ever so long ago, that organ in our remote ancestors had a point to it. Most of the apes to-day have pointed ears, but in human beings the upper edge of the organ has, in the course of ages, been folded over so as to cover the real tip.

NOT "BURKE'S PEERAGE."

"What's the name of that book that shows the social standing of the aristocratic families ? inquired the seeker after knowledge.

'Bradstreet's,' I promptly replied the man who knew.

Great Britain has 1,600 steamers of over 3,000 tons ; Germany 127 ; the United States 120, and France only 60.

A CHINESE JOKE.

An Incident of the Recent Boxer Troubles.

A strange state of mind evidently prevailed in Pekin during the Boxer outrages outside the walls, outrages which were momentarily expected to be repeated within the city limits. Everybody was preparing for a catastrophe, and nobody could be sure why. It all seemed like a huge practical joke, which could not be taken seriously, and yet it was serious, and everybody knew it was. There was apparent peace, with a certainty of coming trouble. The foreigners were gathering in places of safety, and the compounds they had left remained unmolested.

One incident curiously shows the combined lightness and frenzy of the public mind. On a certain evening a boy of about sixteen walked down a street, marking a door here and there with a circle of white chalk, before which he bowed solemnly.

Presently all the people came to their doors in a great state of excitement, and began to discuss the proceeding and debate as to what it might mean. The marked houses might belong to the friends or foes of the Boxers, the saved or lost.

Suddenly a man went up to the boy, seized him by the pigtail, and asked him what he meant. The bystanders were amazed at a courage which dared interfere with an emissary of the Boxers, and the boy himself tried to swagger a little, and brazen it out.

"What were you doing it for ?" insisted the man. "Tell, or I take you to the police station."

Then the boy fell on his knees and owned that he was only doing it for a joke, to frighten the people. His success had exceeded his hopes.

THIRTEEN AT TABLE.

"Ever sit down at table where there was just thirteen ?" asked the man in the shabby ulster.

"Once," replied the man with the white spot in his moustache.

"Well, you never observed that any bad luck followed it, did you ?"

"Well—haw—yes. Bad luck for most of the thirteen."

"Any of them die ?"

"Not that I know of. Never heard of any of them dying."

"Not enough victuals to go around ?" queried the man with the snub nose.

"Who's talking about victuals ? There wasn't any victuals."

"I thought you said you sat down to a table where there were thirteen persons ?"

"That's what I said. The table was in a lawyer's office. It was a meeting of creditors. There were twelve of them. I was the other man."

There was a long pause and then the man with the baggy trousers inquired :—

"In what way did the meeting prove unlucky, if I may ask ?"

"None of 'em ever got a brass button out of me," answered the man with the white spot on his moustache, heaving a deep sigh.

SCOTCH CRAFT.

A drunken Irishman was once lodged in the cell of a Scotch country police station, when he made a tremendous noise by kicking the cell door with his heavt hob-nailed boots.

The constable who had charge of the police station, going to the cell door, opened it a little, and said :

"Man, ye micht pit off yer buits, an' I'll gie them a bit rub, so that ye'll be respectable-like when ye come up afore the bailie the morn."

The prisoner, flattered at the request, at once complied, and saw his mistake only when the constable shut the door upon him, saying coolly :

"Ye can kick awa' noo, my man, as lang as ye like."

A CREDITABLE MOVEMENT.

Mrs. Horse—"A lot of us girls have started an Audubon club."

Mr. Horse—"What's that ?"

Mrs. Horse— Why we are not going to wear birds or wings on our hats.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1901.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN.

The Silvertonian, of Silverton, has suspended publication for the lack of support. In one respect these things are to be regretted, as they show the country is not prospering as it should. The Matheson Bros. are besides personally decent fellows, and mean well from their standpoint, but in the past their standpoint was wrong, and from late issues of the paper, they were beginning to see it themselves. All through the late trouble, they never lost an opportunity to quote and comment on with favor, the most rampant vaporings of the most rampant labor demagogue in the country, as if the mine owners were a marked exception in business economies. If they had asked the Wm. Hunter Co. in their town why they did not employ a dozen clerks on salaries from $90 to $150 a month, they would have been met with the answer that conditions would not allow it, that they had not the business for the men, and the profits would not allow the wages. For the very same reasons conditions govern mining operations in this and all other countries. Go to Manitoba to-day, and you will find farm help hired anywhere from $50 to $75 a month and board, while this time last year but few men could get places at $30. The reason for the difference is simply that employment is there now for the men, and their work is profitable at these wages. Prints like the Nelson Tribune and Silvertonian used to be cannot see things that way—the men make certain demands alleged to be met in other countries where conditions are very different, and to get the votes and the favors of labor, the mine owners are abused for not meeting them.

Some people may not believe it, but it is none the less a fact, there is not a paper in this country that would be better pleased than the Mining Review, to see the men getting $3.50 and even more for an eight-hour day, if the conditions warranted it—if the industries could pay it and make money on investments; but as we have said above business methods must govern in mining as well as in everything else. To a large extent those rampant prints have had their way, and the wishes of the men have been complied with, but has the country profited by it? The eight-hour day has been conceded, the wage demand by a favorable compromise has been allowed, but has the country prospered? The suspension of 2newspapers that staunchly supported the demands gives the answer.

Day after day the Nelson Tribune is declaring the country is improving, but it is not. There are not around Sandon all told 300 men working, when there should be after all these years of work 3000 men, and when there would be if we had proper legislation and a proper press, and business was never worse. Business even in Nelson is not to-day as as good as it was two years ago, and if it was not for the exceptional public works there of the past two years, which must end, it would simply be flat, and all because the mines are not working. It is the railroad construction, street cars, public buildings, &c., of Nelson, that have kept it busy the past two years; but these things will end, and then if mining is not pushed in the country, the collapse comes there, as well as elsewhere, notwithstanding all the boasting of the Tribune. These statements are honest, and we are convinced, though it has not made money for us, the public will yet acknowledge our honest course is the best.

It is a fact that some mines are badly managed, and do not pay; but it is not a fact that all mines that are not working, as they cannot profitably do so, are badly managed. The Rambler-Cariboo-the Payne, the American Boy and one or two others are held up as proof, all could work and pay if they wanted to; but if they were a little lower grade as many others are, they too would destroy the declarations of boasting prints. To be honest with ourselves and the country, the facts are simply these: The legislative restrictions that are making mining operations so expensive must be modified or removed; business men and newspapers must be honest with the laboring classes, and tell them they cannot get all their agitating leaders, who know little or nothing about the country or mining, and careless, demand for them; that capital and labor have all in common, and must go hand in hand to make either profitable; that in short, one must consider the conditions of the other—that they must deal honestly with one an other to secure perfect harmony of co operation for the success of both. Instead of endeavoring to antagnize one another, by telling the men that capital is grinding them and the mine owners that the men are extortionate, every effort of the press should be made to bring both together, to remove the stumbling blocks and impediments in the way of either, and join in united action to open up the country. If the obstacles in the way to profitable mining are removed, capital will come in, purchases will be made, and self-interest will force the mine owners to give the highest wages and the shortest day compatible with profit. It will not require the theories hatched by such shysters as Ralph Smith, Smith Curtiss and John Houston, to secure the votes of unthinking men to set the whole machinery of the industry in full and regular motion. These at least are our ideas on the subject, and we are confident time will show they are the proper ones for the country all around.

THIN CHILD

If a child is thin, let him take a little of Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Some children like it too well; begin with a little. A half- or quarter-teaspoonful is enough at first, if the stomach is weak; but increase, as you find the stomach will bear.

The effect is: the little one takes on strength; gets hungry; eats and is happy; gets fat—he ought to be fat—and gets healthy.

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

Everybody's proud of this sort of Grandpa, and he's proud of himself; proud of his clear brain and active body. There are other kinds of grandparents that we can't be proud of. Weak of body and feeble of mind, we can only pity them. They no more live; they only exist. What makes the difference between these two classes of old men? A sound stomach and a plentiful supply of pure, rich blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and increases the activity of the blood-making glands. It won't make old men young, but it will enable old men to assimilate the food they eat, and so strengthen them for a life of reasonable exertion.

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me; could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pellets,' and improved from the start. After taking twelve bottles of the 'Discovery' I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—60 years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Old people often need a laxative medicine. The best for them is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Even some clever men get off some very foolish things at times. The Mr. Clouston referred to in this paragraph is the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, and would not hold that position if he had not ability.

Mr. Clouston's observations in regard to Rossland are to the point. There can be little doubt that the strike of the miners in that section is prolonged by the United States miners, who would like to see Canada discredited until as they hope, there will be a cry from this side for annexation. No such sentiment should or will be allowed to grow, and the sooner Canadian miners establish their own organization the better for them and this country. The Rossland troubles would be settled if proper measures were taken and the United States influences were annihilated.—Toronto World.

He is perfectly right in saying our Canadian labor unions should at once cut themselves free from dictation from across the lines, for see the disgrace and humilation into which Shaffer has brought the steel workers, and Wilson the C.P.R. track men. When, however, Mr. Clouston thinks the miners in either country are intriguing for annexation, he is lamentably blind. We don't believe there are 50 miners in both countries who care a five-cent piece whether Canada belongs to the States, or the States to Canada. It is wages and short hours alone they are looking for.

President McKinley died on Saturday morning last. This is all the sadder from the fact that up to a few hours before his death his physicians led the country to believe his recovery was all but certain. It now becomes the duty of the American authorities to rid the country of all those scape graces, yclept anarchists. It is most sorrowful to see the lives of good men in any walk in life in any country sacrificed by such scoundrels. It is a blot on Canada to see a resolution of sympathy for McKinley, during his illness, voted down at a meeting of a labor party in Winnipeg last week.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

The house now known as RYRIE BROS. is one of the oldest and best established jewelry houses in Canada.

Although established in 1854 it has only been under its present management for one-quarter of a century.

We have striven to conduct it upon such lines that "if it is from Ryrie Bros. you know it is good" has come to be an accepted axiom.

If you have any need in the jewelry line, however small, write us a letter, and try our Mail Order Department—it is positively good.

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A. F. AND A. M.

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A. B. DOCKSTEADER, Sec'y.

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Connects at Rossland with the Canadian Pacific Railway for Boundary Creek points.

Connects at Myer's Falls with stage daily for Republic.

Buffett service on trains between Spokane and Northport.

Effective May 5th, 1901.

LEAVE.	Day Train.	ARRIVE
9:00 a. m.	Spokane	7:35 p. m.
12:50 p. m.	Rossland	4:00 p. m.
9:15 a. m.	Nelson	7:15 p. m.

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

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Compulsory Arbitration.

Even Houston himself has rational spells of late when dealing with the labor question. Notice his quoting the following approvingly:

Chas Francis Adams has contributed an article on "Arbitration of Strikes" to the Chicago-American, in which he tells the story of the effect of an award upon a healthy public opinion. Mr. Adams thinks compulsory arbitration is impossible. He says no practical method of causing the award of any tribunal to be respected or obeyed has not yet been devised and it is difficult to see how one can be devised. It is obviously impossible by any provision of the law or degree of equity to compel a man to carry on a business which he is not willing to carry on; and, on the other hand it is equally impossible to force any employee to labor if he prefers to be idle. Even government injunction will not go that length.

Our readers will observe this is the stand the Mining Review has always taken. You may remove a body of workmen to an isolated country, where they cannot migrate when they want to and force them to accept a certain wage; but you certainly cannot in any part of America compel them to work for wages that are not satisfactory to them, as they will simply either go elsewhere or take up other work more satisfactory to them; and no law has ever been conceived by which employers were forced or could be forced to keep industries in operation, when they did not consider operation profitable. With these two ideas established anyone can see compulsory arbitration can never be more than a dream.

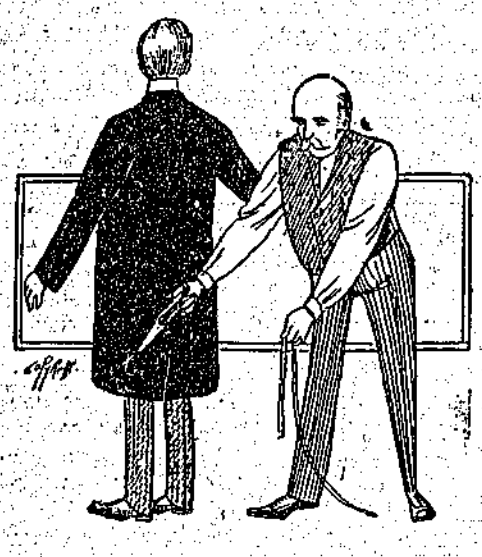
McGuigan Mines.

Most of the mines in McGuigan basin are working more or less with small numbers of men. The Dardanelles, after being shut down for over a year, is to be opened up at once. A number of men have already been hired. This property is owned principally by Victoria capitalists, who have recently secured considerable money to carry on futher development work. The mine is in very good shape. The Washington is now on the shipping list for the winter, and is under the management of John L. Retallack, who bonded the mine some time ago. He has already shipped sixty tons of ore and has as much more sacked. This property has never had the showing before that it has now. The Washington is a group of three claims—Washington, Washington Fraction and I C—and were located in 1892. Since that time $30,0000 have been declared in dividends. The Soho and Tom Moore are under steady development work. A dozen men are employed on the two properties, and during the winter that a car of ore every 30 days will go to the smelter, are the present shipping plans. The Rambler-Cariboo is making steady shipments to the Hall Mines smelter, and when the concentrator and other improvements are completed, the output will be doubled.

Don't Stop the Good Work.

It may have been right for the city council to have dispensed with Chief McInnis' services the other day; but it is not right to have such an arrangement of duties to leaves the city team idle in the stable, under expense, half the time, at this season of the year. In muddy weather at any time repairs are called for in many parts, that require the constant use of the team. For instance, the other day Mayor Lovatt arranged with government road overseer Moore, to do $100 worth of government work at the east and the west ends of our principal street, the city doing a like amount with the city team, and this arrangement is likely to be knocked on the head now by the team losing half time. The city cannot afford to lose $200 of a government expenditure in this way. We do not want to be guilty of, or charged with, fault finding for fault finding's sake; but certainly when public interests call for action in this way, it is not the duty of the press to remain silent. Aldermen, of the council, please look into this matter at once.

A NEW DEPARTURE.



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NO. 17's Wife.

No. 17 sat in his cell, white and despairing. He had endured two years of prison life uncomplainingly, cheered by the knowledge that he was innocent of the crime with which he had been charged—and cheered also by the visits of his sweet-faced wife Elsie, who came regularly to the gaol as often as the cast-iron regulations of the establishment would permit. But of late Elsie's visits had ceased, and to-day the convict knew the reason for their cessation. She was ill—very ill—and the letter from her sister which lay in his hands told him that the doctors feared the worst. This is how the note ran :—

Dear Arthur,—I have some rather sad tidings to give you, but we must both be brave and hope for the best. Poor Elsie is dangerously ill, and though all that we could possibly do has been done, the medical man holds out small hope of her ultimate recovery. He states that she is suffering from no particular illness, but simply from a general debility, brought about by fretting over your absence. If only you could come to her, it would probably be the means of saving her life: but, alas! that is impossible. She is in God's hands, as we all are. I am praying to him to spare to us the life that we both love—it is for you to pray also. Good-bye, and God bless you. May he give us strength to bear the blow that seems so near.

Your loving sister-in-law—KATE.

Arthur Desparde was no coward—no weakling. The humiliation and suffering of penal servitude he had borne like a man, but those few simple words bowed his head to earth and brought the salt tears to his eyes. To feel that his absence was causing Elsie's decline—to feel that one short hour of liberty would in all probability be the means of preserving her, and to know at the same time that the prison walls stood between him and her—to feel and know all this would have maddened any man. The feeling and the knowledge maddened Arthur Desparde now.

"I will go to her," he muttered hoarsely, "come what may! Let them retake me afterwards—let them serve me as they will—but go to her I must, and . . . I will."

A file lay at his feet. He had found it the day previous whilst laboring in the yard, and he had secreted it in his clothing, believing that some day he might require its aid. Climbing the narrow wall of his cell, he discovered that the small window thereof was guarded merely by two iron bars of medium thickness. Without an instant's hesitation he proceeded to file these bars, hoping with ardent hope that no warder might intervene to abruptly terminate his labors.

Fortune favored him, and the work was completed without interruption. Two minutes later he was sliding down a pipe which led from the cell to the courtyard, and to scale the low wall of the yard was but the work of an instant. Then with a muttered prayer for the protection of Heaven on his journey he set out for the house where his wife lay between life and death.

* * * * *

"Arthur! Is it possible it can be you? How ever have you contrived to come here?"

It was Elsie's sister who spoke, and she stood, fully dressed, in the doorway, scanning the escaped convict's features with amazement.

"Yes. It is I, and you shall hear afterwards how I managed to make good my flight. . . . But tell me, first of all—how is she?"

There is little change. At times she is unconscious, and during such periods she mentions your name incessantly. When she is conscious she talks of you to me, saying that the one desire left to her is to see you at her side again."

"Thank Heaven," said the convict in a low tone; "thank Heaven she is still alive. I am not too late."

Then he explained to the wondering girl how he had contrived to escape from gaol, adding also that there was every chance of his being retaken in the morning. "But let them come," he said sullenly; "when once I have held my darling in my arms again, and cheered her sickness, I care little what happens. And now, it will be well for you to tell her I am here; but break the news to her as gradually as you can."

Kate nodded, and left the room on tip-toe. Presently she returned, her eyes swimming with tears.

"She knows all, Arthur, and is waiting for you. Pray God that your coming may woo her back to life——"

"Amen!" said the convict, huskily, as he went slowly up the stairs towards his wife's chamber.

She lay very white and very still, but there came a warm glow of joy upon her faded cheek as he entered. She put out her thin hand to him, and a moment later they were clasped in each other's arms.

"I knew you would come to me, darling," she sobbed, "for I have prayed day and night that I might see you once more—and Heaven has heard my prayer. Oh, Arthur, dear, dear Arthur, life has been very hard without you—without your love."

"Poor girl. Only too well can I realize what you have felt—knowing what I have endured myself . . . But, come. Let us talk of other things. You have been ill, they tell me, very ill."

"Yes, for I wanted you. Now that you are here I shall soon be well."

A terrible pang shivered through the convict's soul. How was he to tell her the truth? How was he to tell her that before many hours had passed he would in all likelihood be taken back to prison to be separated from her once more? He could not bring himself to confide to her the cruel truth, and he resolved to let her remain in ignorance of his peril. Perchance she believed that he had been released; he would not undeceive her.

All through the long night husband and wife went on talking in low, confiding tones, happy in each other's society, desiring no other joy on earth. Through the long night they remained with hands clasped, all-in-all one to the other. Then morning came and Kate entered. She whispered gently to Arthur :—

"The doctor is here, and he must not see you in your prison dress. Come away for a few minutes."

Kissing his wife, and telling her he would return soon, the young man quitted the apartment. The doctor entered, with a cheering "good morning. Well, and how do you find yourself to-day, Mrs. Desparde?" he asked briskly.

"Much, much better, doctor," she replied, gratefully; "in fact, I think I shall soon be off your hands."

"Bravo," cried the good-natured physician, as he felt the patient's pulse. "Do you know, my dear madam, I believe that your prediction is about correct. Your pulse has gone up most wonderfully, and already your eyes seem stronger—more healthy. My physic is doing wonders."

But it was not the physic that had wrought this mighty change in the invalid. It was the presence of a certain figure, clothed in the hideous grey that marks the garb of Her Majesty's prisons. It was the presence of that figure and the sound of his voice that had changed Elsie Desparde from a dying woman into one in whom the will and the ability to live were now predominant.

The doctor took his leave after a short interval, promising to look in on the following day. Then Arthur was allowed to return to the sick room, and once more he took up his position beside his wife. Towards noon Kate entered the apartment, trembling violently. Controlling her voice with an effort so as not to alarm her sister, she said :—

"Arthur, will you come outside for a moment? I want to speak to you."

Arthur Desparde guessed what it was that the white-faced girl had to communicate. He kissed his wife very tenderly and then turned towards the door.

"They have come for me, have they not? he asked in a whisper, as he followed her out of the room.

"Yes. They are in the parlor. I begged them to behave very quietly, as there was illness in the house."

"Good, brave girl. God will reward you for your devotion. Now listen to me. Elsie must not know that I have been retaken until she is quite strong enough to bear the news—until, in fact, her health is restored. Promise me that she shall not know."

"She shall not know."

"God bless you, Kate."

He wrung her hand, raised it to his lips, and then went downstairs with firm steps. A warder in uniform stood in the sitting-room, and another person was beside him. It was the Governor of the gaol, and with swiftly beating heart the convict wondered why this official had come to the house. It was not usual for the Governor of a prison to accompany his warders on such a mission as the recapture of a runaway convict.

"Gentlemen," he cried, in a low voice, "I surrender myself to you freely. I have only one request to make. Let me be taken away quietly so that my wife who lies ill upstairs may not know of my departure."

The Governor smiled.

"No. 17," he said, gently, "it is certainly my duty to have you taken back to the gaol, but at the same time it is my duty also to give you some very pleasant news."

There was a pause. Desparde stood rooted to the floor, his eyes on fire. What was coming next? What was the news that the Governor had come to communicate?

"My tidings," continued the latter, "are simply these. A man named Charles Morrison died last night in Chilton Gaol. Before he passed away he sent for the chaplain and made a confession. He confessed that the forgery for which you were condemned was committed by himself, and that he alone was guilty. The confession was sent by special messenger to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the result that a telegram reached me two hours ago authorizing your release as soon as the necessary papers can be made out. You will return with me to the gaol, but not as a prisoner—and I think you may take it from me that before the week is out you will be a free man."

Then very simply and very courteously the white-haired Governor held out his hand and Desparde grasped it with a mighty grip of gratitude, whilst from his lips there came the choking words :—

"At last—at last—thank God—thank God!"

* * * *

Three days later there arrived at the gaol an important-looking document bearing at the top the magic letters, "V. R.," and beneath those letters it was written that Her Majesty had been pleased to grant a free pardon to Arthur Desparde from that day forward. And within a little space he who had been known as "No 17" stood once more upon the threshold of his home.

Kate met him at the door—a smile upon her bonnie face. "Elsie has heard all," she said, gently; "and she is nearly well. The good news has saved her life. She is asking for you at this moment.

Desparde waited to hear no more. An instant later Elsie's face was pressed close to his own; and husband and wife were re-united after their bitter separation.

"God has been very good to me," she whispered through her sobs, "and He has given you back to me."

"Yes," said Desparde, gently—"to remain together till death shall part us."

"And afterwards," whispered Elsie; "God willing."

PERTINENT IMPERTINENCE.

A certain Sunday school superintendent always conducts the lesson review in his school. He spends about five minutes in explaining the lesson, and then asks :

"Now, has anyone a question to ask?"

A member of the boys' junior class raised his hand.

"Well, what is your question?" asked the superintendent.

"Please, sir, are we going to have a pic-nic this summer?"

NEW FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Molasses Is Said To Be Beneficial For Them.

Many agriculturalists in Europe have long been convinced that molasses is an admirable food for horses and cattle, and their conviction is now stronger than ever, owing to certain experiments which have been recently tried, and which have proved eminently successful. Unfortunately, in some countries farmers have practically been debarred from using molasses in this way, owing to the fact that there is a duty on all saccharine material; but now, in France at least, steps have been taken to remove this obstacle, and, furthermore, the French Government has publicly notified agriculturalists that it will do all in its power to aid them in popularizing the new food.

The most notable experiments with molasses have been made by M. Decrombecque, a chemist, and M. Mannechez, a veterinary surgeon at Arras. They assert that chopped hay or grass mixed with molasses is an excellent cure for asthma, and furthermore, that food of this kind neither loads the stomach nor impedes respiration. They also think it likely that during digestion the sugar in the food produces alcohol and they say that, if so, the animal's health is bound to be benefited thereby.

Two other experts, MM. Dickson and Malpeaux, have also made experiments in regard to the effect of molasses on the general health, weight and milk of animals, and they have arrived at the following conclusions :—

First—That ordinary food mixed with molasses quickly increases the weight of sheep, pigs and cows; second, that animals which are fed in this way give more and richer milk than they did before; third, that molasses is an excellent food for horses, since they quickly acquire a liking for it, and apparently do not lose any of their strength, the only noticeable change being a slight tendency to stoutness; and, fourth, that molasses can effectively be used with food of an inferior quality since the animals will then readily eat it, whereas they would not care for it in its natural condition.

M. Albert Vilcoq, a French Professar of Agriculture, says that the French Government is acting very wisely in encouraging farmers to use molasses, but he points out that care should be taken not to give animals too much of it, as, owing to its heating qualities it may produce a deleterious effect if given too often or too abundantly. He says that those animals which are required to do much work or which are constantly in motion should receive a much smaller allowance of molasses than those animals which lead a lazy and sedentary life.

HIS PRIZE.

An amusing story, which may perhaps be entirely true, is told of a short-sighted but energetic member of the Russian secret police.

He was walking through a little-frequented street in St. Petersburg one night, when he spied, high up on a lamp-post, a placard.

"Aha!" he said to himself, scenting mischief on the instant, and alert for action. "That's one of those incendiary notices about his majesty the tsar! It must come down at once!"

With some difficulty, being of a stout build, he succeeded in climbing the post and dislodging the placard. He bore it to the ground, and there, peering at it by the light of the lamp, he read two Russian words, the English equivalent for which is the well-known legend, "Wet Paint."

IN BIG LUCK.

Billings—"Jinks is a lucky chap. Just think, a dog trod on his foot."

Thompson—"What is there lucky about that?"

Billings—"Why, suppose instead of a dog, it had been a horse or an elephant? Then his foot would have been smashed all to pieces, wouldn't it?"

FRAGRANT

SOZODONT

Tooth Powder

in a handy Patent Box (new)
SOZODONT LIQUID - - 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER, 75c
25c
At all Stores, or by Mail for the price.
HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

THE MODERN MACHINE SHOP.

A Far Less Noisy Place Than Its Old-Time Predecessor.

"As compared with the old-time shop, with its incessant clatter and din," says a shop superintendent, "the modern machine shop might almost be described as noiseless.

"You used to hear in such places a constant rattling of wheels and a more or less continuous pounding. Now you might go through a big shop from top to bottom and never hear a hammer stroke; and instead of a general jangle of sounds you would only hear a smooth, uniform hum; a noise, to be sure, but not half so much in volume as that heard in the old-time shop, and actually musical as compared with it. All this is due to vastly improved modern methods of work and enormously improved modern machines.

"In old times they used to chip and file all flat surfaces. You can imagine what sort of racket such work as that must have made. Then we got the metal planer, which did the work better and, of course, at far less cost, and which gradually did away with most of the chipping and filing. The planer can screech some now; but that doesn't begin to make the noise it used to, and the noise it does make is not to be compared with that of the chippers and filers.

"The old-time gear wheels were far more rattly and noisy than those of to-day. Extensively used in machine shops in one way and another, such wheels were formerly all cast. Nowadays gear wheels for use where such accuracy is desirable, are made by automatic gear-cutting machines, which cut the teeth on them with mathematical accuracy. Such wheels as these are themselves beautiful productions of machine tool work; and when they come to be brought to use they make, of course, with their perfect form and their nice adjustment, one to another, far less noise than the old-time ordinary cogged wheels.

"Another common source of noise in the old-time shop was found in the pounding of work of any sort that was to be turned on arbors in the lathes. There is nothing of that sort, or next to nothing, done in machine shops nowadays, that is, in the shops with modern equipment. Such work is pressed on the arbor, noiselessly, with a compound screw; or by hydraulic power; or by steam power; the work being pressed off the arbor, when finished, in like manner.

"In old times when they wanted to cut off a bar of steel they used to send for the blacksmith and his helper, who would come in with sledges and chisel and pound away at it. Now they would send such a bar to the cutting-off machine and have it sawed off, with no noise at all.

"In short, the work in machine shops is nowadays more and more of it being done by wonderful labor and time-saving automatic machine tools that are comparatively noiseless in operation; and, in handling the work, power is brought more and more into use, and used more and more noiselessly; and so, with these improved methods and appliances, the modern machine shop is far less noisy than its old-time predecessor."

Kangaroo have been known to jump a height of 11 feet? A deer's best record is 9 feet, 6 inches.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

CURIOUS CHURCH BUILT.

The first place of worship in Western Australia was quite unique both from its frail form of construction and also the several purposes to which it was devoted. This remarkable building was made at Perth, then merely a town site, by soldiers of the 2nd Company 63rd Regiment shortly after the detachment arrived at the Colony in 1829, and was composed almost entirely of bulrushes. In addition to this rude little edifice being used on Sundays for Divine worship, it sometimes served as an amateur theatre during the week, and was used during the whole time as a barracks.

CRUEL PARENTS.

A girl in Italy, aged eighteen, was found in a dark, underground pigsty, where she had been imprisoned by her parents for fifteen years. She stands only 3 feet in height, and was totally bereft of speech and reason. She can now begin to stand, and efforts are being made to restore her reason.

COMPLETE SUCCESS.

AFTER MANY FAILURES W. C. ANDERSON MAKES HIS DISCOVERY AT LAST.

Treated in Vain by Five Different Doctors for Kidney Trouble—Took Many Medicines Without Success—Dodd's Pills Succeed Where Other Things Fail.

Waterside, N. B., Sept. 2.—W. C. Anderson, of this town, is a remarkable example of persistence. For years he has been trying to find a cure for his trouble, and for years he has been tasting the bitterness of disappointment. But tried again and now at last he has succeeded.

His trouble was Kidney trouble, by no means uncommon in this province. Indeed some physicians go so far as to say it is the most prevalent malady in Canada. At any rate, it was the affliction of Mr. Anderson.

Five different doctors have attended Mr. Anderson in his time. None of them touched the root of his suffering. The amount of medicine Mr. Anderson has swallowed would doubtless surprise that gentleman himself could he see it all poured out together.

One year ago, Mr. Anderson told his friends he had found a sure cure at last. His friends smiled but said nothing in reply. His continued hopefulness was proverbial, but everybody had long since paid little attention to the remarkable remedies he was continually discovering and subsequently proving failures. But this time it was no failure. It was Dodd's Kidney Pills.

W. C. Anderson considers himself to-day as successful a man as there is in New Brunswick. He has found good health after many disappointments. Dodd's Kidney Pills have raised the burden off his life. Six boxes cured him of every symptom of Kidney Disease and he acknowledges he owes his success to them.

QUITE ALARMING.

A countryman presented himself at the clerk's desk in an hotel and, after having a room assigned to him inquired at what hours meals were served.

"Breakfast from 7 to 11, luncheon from 11 to 3, dinner from 3 to 8, supper from 8 to 11," recited the clerk, glibly.

"Good gracious!" ejaculated the countryman, with bulging eyes. "When am I a-going to git time to see the town?"

JUDGING FROM THE SALE OF

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA it is clear that the public recognize the superiority of this popular blend.

If You Want best results SHIP all your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, APPLES, other FRUITS and PRODUCE, to
The Dawson Commission Co. Limited, Cor. West Market and Colborne St., Toronto.

GOOD OLD SCOTCHMAN.

A Scotchman went to London for a holiday. Walking along one of the streets, he noticed a bald-headed chemist standing at his shop door, and inquired if he had any hair restorer.

"Yes sir," said the chemist. "Step inside, please. There's an article I can recommend. Testimonials from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow in twenty-four hours."

"Aweel," said the Scot, "ye can gie the top o' yer head a rub wi' it, and I'll look back the morn and see if ye're tellin' the truth."

The chemist returned the bottle to the shelf and kicked the errand boy for laughing.

The London Parks Committee has 3,815 acres under its control, with 800 gardeners.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—For some years I have had only partial use of my arm, caused by a sudden strain. I have used every remedy without effect, until I got a sample bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT. The benefit I received from it caused me to continue its use, and now I am happy to say my arm is completely restored.

Glamis, Ont. R. W. HARRISON.

Austria's ratio of cavalry to infantry is higher than that of any other European army. She has 19 per cent of cavalry, while England has only 10 per cent.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

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

A traveller riding in an unfrequented part of Scotland came to the edge of a morass which he had thought was quite safe. Hailing a peasant lad who was standing close by, he asked him if the bog was hard at the bottom. "Oh, aye, quite hard!"

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

She—"Just think, Edgar, I ordered the dressmaker to make me a dress for the street, and she has sent me a travelling costume instead." He—"Well, what are you going to do about it?" She—"All we can do is to take a trip abroad."

"Darling," exclaimed the happy husband, after the minister had pronounced them one, "I am not worthy of your love." "Of course you're not," she replied, "but at my age a girl can't afford to let even an opportunity like this go by."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The world's tobacco crop of 850,000 tons is grown on 2¼ million acres.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

She—"You're lucky at cards!" He—"Very." "Lucky at cards, unlucky in love!" "I don't believe it. I've been refused three times."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Twenty members of the present British Parliament are between 70 and 80 years of age, and over a hundred between 60 and 70.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

"Our party," said the politician, confidently, "will sweep the city."

"I'll vote for it, then," replied the citizen; "the city certainly needs sweeping."

W. P. C. 1092

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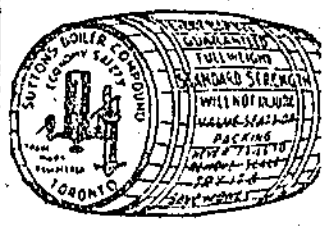

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Did you ever compare Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea with other much advertised brands?
Don't you think they owe an apology to the public?

The Queen Bess.

The Queen Bess, one of the largest and richest mines in the Slocan, is being developed with a staff of 25 men, and in the near future the payroll will likely be increased from present indications. This mine is being worked by the Duncan Mines Limited—English capital, and was purchased in prospect state some three years ago by the present company. This mine has declared several large dividends and which have been expended in development with the idea of fully opening up the property. The long tunnel was first opened up just a year ago, and since that time only the loose ore has been taken out and shipped. A three-drill compressor plant has been operated for some time and a large ventilating plant are run by water power.

The long tunnel has been driven some 1700 feet. A shaft was also commenced from the lower level of the first workings, which is 22 feet deep, has reached the vein. The lode has been opened up in two places for 100 and 200 feet below No. 5 tunnel. A long raise has been run from the main tunnel to No. 7, locating No. 8 station half way, and is now 185 feet in length. This lode has been continued to No. 6 level, the ore is being taken out, and the main tunnel will soon be reached, when the prospecting will be done on this ground. All the ore is handled through the main tunnel to save money and time.

A rich strike of 10 inches of clean ore is reported to have been encountered in the upper workings a few days ago.

Here and There.

Jim Hill is negotiating to purchase all the saw mills in B. C. Why not tackle the newspapers if he wants to make millions.

R. H. Hammill was killed in the Arlington mine at Slocan, on Monday, by being struck by a falling rock. Another man was badly hurt by the same rock.

It appears the last information Bratnober, at Rossland, got from the Le Roi managers in England, is the Bernard McDonald and his policy towards the unions are to be sustained.

Fauquier, the Revelstoke defaulter, has pleaded guilty and been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This is not so bad. He stole $3,000, and only gets two years, that is $1,500 a year and free board.

The Rossland Miner says the Miners' Union there are boycotting the Salvation Army because a Salvationist helped to unload a car of timber for one of the mines. When they won't accept religion to please the scabs it becomes a serious matter.

Gieser, the Rossland contractor, who brought in aliens to work the Le Roi has been fined on two counts $500 and $50 respectively. The Le Roi and other companies are suing the Miners' Union for violating contracts, seducing men from their employment, and calling a strike in violation of their own constitution.

The great steel workers strike at Pittsburg, Pa., is at an end. It resulted in a complete capitulation of the strikers in that wages are not changed, and some of the mills union before are now allowed to be non-union. When Shaffer asked men to break written obligations into which they had entered, and demanded employers to make institutions union that were then non-union—with no other principles involved, the men could not possibly hope to succeed even though having for their president an ex-preacher.

And so John Cunningham Brown, Mr. Dunsmuir's minister, was defeated in New Westminster on Wednesday by Gifford with a majority of 52. This means that Dunsmuir is doomed, at least while he has Joe Martin at his back. It is rumoured that Mr. Green, who is now at the coast, will be taken into the cabinet as Minister of Mines, and that he will accept. We should be sorry for this under present conditions. As we have frequently said Mr. Green is personally a decent fellow, is just as good a man for the position as much of the timber that is available; but no one can hope for success in any cabinet that Joe Martin has anything to do with. If he goes in with Joseph's favor, it simply means his defeat the first chance the people have of expressing an opinion at the polls.

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