The Mining Review.

VOL. 3. NO. 17. SANDON, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899. FIVE CENTS.

OUR SILVER-LEAD INDUSTRY.

Some Radical Changes Required in Our Customs Regulations.

Mining in the Slocan is on anything but a satisfactory basis. Apart from being at every turn crippled by local legislation, it is subject to unquestionably unfair Federal laws. For instance, on going into the States to be smelted (as much of it is smelted there) ore is subject to 1½ cents per pound duty. Unless it is bought outright on this side by American dealers, when for export after smelting and refining, it is imported into the States in bond; and sent abroad to other countries in competition with the B. C. smelted article, without duty restrictions or deductions. To protect their own products, in their own markets, the Americans put on the 1½ cents a pound in the ore, or 2½ cents a pound in the bullion. B. C. ore cannot, therefore, compete with the American product in the American market on any equitable basis. The American regulations, then, give the American producers complete control of their own markets; and, through their bonding rights, equal chance with Canadians in all other outside markets. Besides all this, shut out of the American and keenly competed with in outside markets, in the British Columbia producers avail themselves of the smelting facilities of the States, they in turn are outbid in their own home market, for the bullion or refined articles in returning is subjected by the Federal government to a taxation of 15 per cent. This is truly worse than vexatious. We are aware that the trend of this latter duty is to encourage smelting at home; but if the home smelters cannot or will not do as well by the producers as American smelters, will it is hard luck to be doubly taxed for their desire to secure satisfactory smelting. The duty on lead from Great Britain is then 25 per cent. less than the duties the Canadian product has to pay before reaching the Canadian consumer, when smelted abroad.

Or from another point of view the situation is this: An American dealer can buy B. C. ore, import in bond, smelt at home and export to Great Britain without a cent of duty, as Great Britain is a Free Trade country. Under Sir Wilfred Laurier's preferential tariff, the B. C. lead that has gone to England, duty free, can be returned to British Columbia under 12½ per cent tariff, where, as we have shown above, when returning from an American refinery it is subjected to a 15 per cent tariff. This is a perplexing condition of things, to say the least, and calls for prompt remedy. It is assumed that Canada consumes in the neighborhood of 12,000 tons of lead a year, and the B. C. producers, to retain the home market for that, if they desire to avail themselves of the superior smelting facilities of the States, have to subject their products to the unfair discrimination outlined above.

To keep the home market for our products and to enlarge our chances abroad, is a large problem for our statesmen. Increasing the duties on some preparations used in the arts and sciences would better our position, but the government that would undertake the changes would have the mechanics and artizans to reckon with. Still, however, even this ought to be possible. The whole tariff of Canada, and of most countries for that matter, is built on the principle of give and take, and we in British Columbia should have some of the take as well as the give. We are using annually immense quantities of machinery and other manufactures and paying duties to either the Federal treasury or the Canadian manufactures and are entitled to some consideration. We paid last year in customs alone, into the Federal treasury $2,111,000, and possibly half as much more on goods bought in the eastern provinces on which duties had been paid, or say $3,000,000, in round numbers $25 per head of our population, while the Canadian people as a whole pay but $6. This surely ought to place us in a position to demand reasonable concessions to enable us to develop our latent industries.

Slocan City and District.

Slocan City, Sept. 25.—A portion of the mineral exhibit for the Spokane Industrial Exposition was sent this evening for that city, another shipment will follow in a few days. The collection of ore was left to a few people, and many people seemed to consider it inadvisable, at least so they alleged.

Chas. Redlinger was seriously injured a few days ago. While employed on Springer creek wagon road a tree accidentally fell across his shoulder. He is receiving the best of attention from Mrs. Hicks at the Hicks hotel.

The Copper Deep mineral claim near the head of Slocan Lake, is showing over 10 per cent. copper. It is owned by Mike Mullen and Oscar Anderson of this place.

The recent deal of Dickenson & Felt for several mining claims near the head of coffee creek, has given new hopes to Slocan City. These gentlemen are the principle investors here at present. They have taken an active part in obtaining the mineral exhibit for Spokane exposition and aided the committee financially and otherwise. Their mining engineer, Mr. Jeffries, apears to be a man of pre-eminent ability in his profession. They expect some of their mining friends here in a few days to look over their recent investments.

Mulvey & Clemens are developing the Calumet and Heckla with favorable reports.

Hicks, Tobin & Barker are running a tunnel on rainbow group to tap what they think is a rich vein of ore.

SCHOOL ROOM DISCIPLINE.

Let the Hands of the Teachers Be Supported by the Co-Operation of the Parents.

Very often parents keep their children from school when punished, on the representation of the children that they are punished in the wrong. All parents know that even though they have the care of but a few, they sometimes have to punish, that is if the children are brought up properly. They should then concede equal authority to teachers, who have a whole building full of children to deal with. Before, however, concluding, on the representations of the children, that they were punished in the wrong, the bounden duty of the parents is to see the teachers and get the second side of the story. With the two sides before a parent he can form the better opinion as to the rights and the wrongs of the matter. We believe there is an occasional complaint in this city, and for the benefit of those who raise them, we would ask the question, who suffers the most through the absence of the children, those who stay from school and lose the benefits of an education, or the teachers whose salaries run on the same whether such children attend or not? That is a question all parents ought to honestly put to themselves, and the answer will be readily found.

In the course of a couple of weeks the new school building will be completed. We will then have two apartments under two of as capable teachers as can be found in the country, observing the best of methods known to the most advanced educationists. Parents must not for a moment believe a teacher is a failure because he does not teach as they were taught. Methods of teaching, as well as most other things, are advancing, leaving old notions behind in the race. We should be delighted to see every boy and girl in Sandon, of school age, sent regularly to the city schools, which are absolutely free; and we are confident that in later years they will think that all interests were only for their welfare.

How One Owner Pays.

Hugh Sutherland expressed himself as follows at Nelson, the other day, when speaking of the labor at his company's mines at Phoenix and Slocan City:

"We are employing our miners at the rate of $3.50 per day of eight hours for machine men, and $3.00 perday of eight hours to hammersmen. This is dry work. In wet work the wages are 50 cents extra. In shaft work our hammersmen are getting $3.50 per day of eight hours. This has been the prevailing wage in these mines for 18 months before the present company was formed, and the same in the Evening Star, at Slocan City. I have always paid $3.50 to machine men for 8 hours work in wet ground. For instance, in the Evening Star at Slocan City, I have paid for the past 18 months $3.50 to hammersmen and $4 to machine men for sinking in eight-hour shifts. In dry work I have paid in proportion for ten-hour shifts."

BAULKED ENTERPRISE.

The Minnesota Silver Company's Concentrator Delayed for a Time.

If things do not take a turn soon Sandon may lose one of the most important concentrators to be erected in the vicinity. We refer to that to be built by the Minnesota Silver Co. and the Sunshine Mining Co.—it may go down the C. P. R. towards Three Forks. As nearly as we can get at the particulars they are these: Some time ago the companies named, through their manager, Mr. Hickey, began negotiations with the Ruth Company for a site near the long trestle of the C. P. R. at the western limits of the city, but they fell through because of what were considered the excessive demands of the Ruth people. A site was then offered by the C. P. R. free down the line, as mentioned above. For substantial reasons Mr. Hickey desired a location nearer town, and he then conferred with the K. & S. company for the site selected in the first place, on the price of which he and the Ruth people could not agree. To make the matter clearer, we will state, the K. & S. people got a crown grant of a large area of land in this vicinity, but as there were mining rights formerly issued to several, the Ruth included, it could not at farthest be but a grant to the surface and could not interfere with mining rights. However, the other day Mr. Hickey sent a number of men to clear the site for his concentrator, leased by the K. & S. Immediately after, to block the proceedings, the Ruth company began the driving of a tunnel on the location, and we have heard it stated commenced a legal action against the K. & S. Mr. Hickey at once saw the complication, and though he might, after paying legal expenses and with a lot of quarrelling, be able to hold the position he decided to throw it up, and notified the K. & S. to that effect. This means that some $75,000 that would have been spent in labor, supplies, etc. this fall will not now be spent, and the construction of the concentrator is put off till spring. We hope that, in the interval, some amicable arrangement will be made by which Mr. Hickey will be enabled to build on the K. & S. site, which will be a matter of much importance to the city. As a matter of fact the only thing that can be involved, occasioning the friction is the price asked by the Ruth company, as a concentrator there cannot interfere, as far as the public can see, with the full operation of their works and working; and, of course, there is nothing in competition, as the increase of output of the Slocan can only improve the market by directing greater attention this way.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

The School Children's Farewell to Their Teacher, Miss Skinner.

Before taking her departure last Monday from Sandon, Miss Skinner made a short visit at the school to bid her pupils good-bye. The scholars of both divisions, all of whom have been taught by her, took advantage of the occasion to read an address to her and present her with a gift as a token of their esteem and good wishes. The address was read by Miss Ada McDougall and the gift presented by Miss Myrtle Nichols.

Miss Skinner was quite taken by surprise, and after thanking the pupils heartily she assured them she would never forget them and their kindness. They then sang a verse of "The Land of the Maple," and gave three cheers after which she shook hands with them all and said good bye.

COPY OF ADDRESS.

Sandon, Sept. 23, 1899.

Miss M. D. Skinner,
Public School, Sandon, B.C.

Dear Miss Skinner,—It is with regret that we, the pupils of both divisions of the Sandon Public school, learn that you are leaving us and your post as a teacher of this school.

We should like you to carry with you the assurance that the patient, faithful work you have done among us has not been unappreciated. We wish that you may enjoy success and happiness in your new sphere of work, and that your services may be appreciated by others as they have been by us.

We feel that we cannot let you go without some slight token of our esteem and good will towards you and beg that you will accept the accompanying gift.

Signed in behalf of the school:—

Katie Stein	Mina Taylor
Mary McIntyre	May Lyons
Myrtle Karr	Alice Trenery
Ernest Stein	Gertie Lafavor
John Golsong	Neil McIntyre
	Max Dreyer
	Ella Taylor.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The I. O. O. F. and Their Friends Spend a Pleasant Evening With Visiting Brethren.

On Friday evening last the Odd Fellows of this city held their annual entertainment in honor of Grand Master Welch, who paid the local lodge a visit that day. The latter gentleman was accompanied by Mr. Clements, of Nelson, a high official of the order.

After the internal workings of the occasion were gone through with, the public portion of the entertainment began. Mr. M. L. Grimmett, in the chair, introduced Grand Master Welch and Mr. Clements in turn in highly complimentary language, and made a fitting allusion to the progress of the order. Mr. Welch is an excellent speaker, and occupied an interesting half hour in dealing with the progress of the society. His address was ably supplemented by remarks from Mr. Clements and the Rev. A. M. Sanford. They were followed by eulogies from Messrs. David and Hagler. Pleasant diversions were made in the program by the recitations of Mrs. Spotsford and Miss Webster. Mr. Sewell held up his end of the program in a song, while Mrs. Grimmett ably presided at the organ. Refreshments filled up the usual gap in such entertainments, and "Auld Lang Syne," by the assembly, brought the interesting entertainment to a close.

Guests at the Reco.

W. I. Du Bois, Slocan City.
J. C. Harris, New Denver.
D. M. Walker, Winnipeg.
E. H. Stout, Spokane.
R. Stewart, St. Paul.
F. S. Clements, New Denver.
G. A. Ramsey, Vancouver.
Geo. A. McIntyre, Vancouver.
J. M. Fahey, Toronto.
D. Davidson, Toronto.
Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Nelson.
Mrs. Walker, Winnipeg.
Mrs. Harrington, Grand Forks.
B. F. Beck, Chicago.
H. McDonald, Bear Lake.
J. L. Bevis, St. Louis, Mo.
Jas. C. Cunningham, Spokane.
Jno. Sarginsoa, Spokane.
Thos. Conlan, Toronto.
H. W. Holden, Portland, Ore.
J. A. Loudon, Montreal.
H. Giegerich, Kaslo.
W. F. Newell, San Francisco.
Geo. E. Martin, Kaslo.
W. H. Yawkey, Detroit.
Capt. Duncan, Nelson.
R. Bruce Archibald, London, Eng.
E. R. Choalkes, London, Eng.
Thos. Howell, Spokane.
V. E. Lester, Walla Walla.
Jno. F. McIntosh, Kaslo.
F. F. Wallace, Woodbridge, Ont.
L. Wallace, Woodbridge, Ont.
James Beveridge, Vancouver.
W. N. Bragdon, Kaslo.
Mrs. Ida Whitney, Port Hill.
R. Harper, Kaslo.
Edwin Davis, Toronto.
F. W. Stering, Toronto.
J. A. Whittier and wise, Kaslo.
E. J. Mathews, Nelson.

CHURCH NOTES.

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

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

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

WHAT DR. A. E. SALTER SAYS.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most reliable remedy that has ever been brought to my attentention. It has certainly saved many from consumption. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

MINES AND MINING.

Silver is 58½ and lead $4.60.

A. A. Bluemenauer has bonded the Hartney group.

The Lucky Jim ships well on to a car a day of zinc ore.

The Torpedo group is having a 165-foot tunnel driven on that property.

The Emily Edith, of Silverton, is doing extensive building this autumn.

J. C. Bolander & Co. are now erecting quarters on the Adlai, near the Noonday.

Lillian Lawrence, the woman who cut up the shindy on the streets, was fined $20 and costs yesterday.

The Noonday has 20 men working, and is capitalized under incorporation in 1,000,000 shares at $1.00 each.

A. B. Docksteader is likely to have a good hit in the Monarch, on Cody creek. He has several inches of good ore in the vein.

A. W. Wright has returned from the coast, and after visiting the Ajax and Palmita, finds both properties in most excellent shape under development.

The Lost Tiger, Marion, Hartney, Home Run, Neglected, Anglo-Saxon and Lake Shore properties, near New Denver, will be worked by small forces this winter.

The Ajax Fraction Development syndicate, of London, Eng., is incorporated in the province, with a capital of $100,000, head office at Sandon, with Maurice Glutzburger, attorney.

The Payne let out the 20 underground men they had at work, on Thursday evening. This does not look like fulfilling the prophesy of the Ledge and the Tribune, that the Slocan mines are to open fully on Monday next.

The New Gold Fields of British Columbia are applying for Certificates of Improvements for the Exchange, Silver Plate, Skocum, Victoria No. 4 and Wasa claims. This group is on the west side of Dayton Creek, near Slocan City.

Vancouver, Sept. 26.—A Chicago syndicate has paid $40,000 in cash for the well known Lardeau property, the Towser, the next location to the famous Silver Cup mine, owned by Messrs. D. Ferguson, of Ferguson, and J. Knowles of Revelstoke, two old-time Lardeau prospectors.

The Skylark and Ranger claim, near Slocan City, is, under development, proving to be a most valuable property. Both the No's 1 and 2 tunnels are being driven ahead and both have shipping ore in the face. The paystreak in this vein varies from 12 to 30 inches in width, and the ore runs from $60 to $90 in gold and silver. The gold value being about $24.

Cranbrook, Sept. 23.—One of the most important mining deals ever put through South East Kootenay, was consummated today by J. E. Saucier, of Rossland. He has taken over the well-known Payroll group, located 12 miles from Cranbrook, for French and English capitalists, and the property will be stocked at once, and active work inaugurated. The Payroll has given uniformly high assays, and it is considered one of the richest properties in East Kootenay.

Sandon Ore Shipments.

The following are the ore shipments via the C. P. R. for the week ending September 29:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	60
Total	60

The following is a list of ore shipments over the K. & S. from Sandon for the week ending September 1:

MINE.	TONS.
Payne	20
Total	20

McGuigan Ore Shipments.

The following is a statement of ore shipped from this station for the month of September:

Mine.	Tons.
Rambler-Cariboo	40
Red Fox	14
Total	54

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LaxativeBromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

A Fault Condoned.

It doesn't make a particle of difference what he does or does not do, I can never, never love him again!" Eslie Reed looked at her husband as he walked up the garden path, and if he could have known her feelings regarding him he would have been perhaps far less hopeful than he was. Far less hopeful that some time in the future they would be to each other as they once had been—loving and kind. He was looking bloated and red and seedy, and the very sight of him disgusted his wife. She had no faith in him, albeit he had not drunk anything intoxicating for three weeks; she was expecting him to come home in the usual reeling, maudlin condition every time he returned from the village.

Three weeks before he had come home one night and blustered around and struck her. It was not a hard blow, but it stung and outraged her and she had turned upon him like an enraged tigress and stormed at him till he was sober and contrite as possible. Since then he had kept sober and had worked in the garden and all around the place, and had seemed to be trying to atone for what he had done and to convince her that he was penitent and resolved to reform. But do what he would she could not soften, but felt herself grow harder still toward him, if that were possible. She was almost frightened at her own hardness and wickedness, and one day she decided to go away where she could not see him at all, hoping that in time the feeling that now possessed her would be replaced by a milder form of dislike, at least. She cooked a good supply of victuals and made other arrangements for his comfort and left the house, omitting to mention to him that she was going. He leaned on his hoe and watched her go out at the gate. She had not spoken to him for days, and he was at last becoming impressed with the idea that Elsie, once so patient and loving, had become very bitter toward him indeed.

Finding that she did not return that night, nor the next day, nor for many days, a feeling almost of despair grew upon him. Had she gone forever? No, it could not be. True he had tried her patience for years and that night when this bitter feud which was now separating them began he had— The broom with which he was vainly trying to tidy up the once neat kitchen fell to the floor and lay there, while he who had been wielding it let his thoughts go back and pick up every little detail of that day which it was possible to recall, considering the state he had been in on the occasion, taking a sort of comfort in torturing himself thus.

Elsie had now been away a month and all his eatables, even to the last cooky and bit of fruit cake, were gone. A certain elderly woman whom he had always known chanced to pass just then and the demands of his stomach impelled him to leave off remorseful meditation and ask her assistance. "Could I get you to bake me some bread?" he said, hastening out; "and—anything else you please, you know, Mrs. Lane. If you will I will bring over some flour or—do it any way you please and I will pay you whatever you ask," he stammered, flushing under her searching gaze.

"Why, yes, John, but where's Elsie?" Mrs. Lane, inquired. She was not an inquisitive woman, but she was twice his age and had known him all his life, and friendly interest prompted the inquiry. John Reed had avoided friends and neighbors of late, and though it had been evident to all that something was wrong, no one knew exactly what was the trouble. "Elsie? O, she's—gone to make her mother a visit. Left a lot of stuff cooked up, bu it's all gone and—so if you'll please——"

"Oh, of course, John; I'll go right at it when I get home. How nice your garden looks, and I think you rather beat Elsie at making the flowers grow. She'll be—" Something piteous and beseeching in John Reed's eyes checked the kind woman's speech and she nodded and smiled and went on.

Then he ate his cold, soggy pancakes, the only kind of bread he could make and went out in the field to work. There was a little comfort in Mrs. Lane's big basket of food that he found awaiting him at noon on the doorstep; still it seemed to John Reed that that day would never end, and when he lay down upon his bed at night there was not a more miserable or uncomfortable man in the vicinity.

He was ill, but he did not realize it. A period of pain and restlessness which seemed unending was passed, then he became conscious of someone moving in the other parts of the house. By a great exertion of his mind he roused himself sufficiently to listen, and gradually he realized that the step going from one room to another was Elsie's. A sense of rest came over him, and he resigned himself to the stupour which for a brief moment he had fought against, and while Elsie, after a brief disdainful survey of him through the partially open door, went swiftly about the house, restoring it to its wonted state of neatness, he had fevered dreams in which she played the part of an angel, and he was in a state of beatitude through her ministrations.

Elsie had returned home that day at 10 in the morning, and seeing her husband lying in a heavy slumber at that hour o fthe day, concluded as was natural from her former experience with him, that he was sleeping off the effects of a night's indulgence in drinking liquors. Heartsick, she proceeded to rectify the results of his four weeks' experience at housekeeping, and when out of the surrounding chaos she had evolved a degree of order and comfort, she proceeded to prepare a meal. This done she stood for a brief period cogitating as to what to do. Never after his worst drinking bout had she known John Reed to lie in bed all day, and this according to the clock was what he had in this case pretty nearly accomplished, for it was 5 o'clock. She took a peep through the bedroom door, her tidy soul revolting at the dreadful disorder reigning within, and there he lay, flushed and stupid as ever.

Something in the expression of his face, and, more than that, the absence of the scent of liquor, caused her to observe him more closely. She entered, but with hesitation, and laid her hand upon his forehead. But a moment more of close scrutiny and then Elsie Reed hastened out, and after a looked up and down the quiet road in a vain search for someone to send, she prepared herself to go for a physician.

Details attending the illness of a patient running a course of fever are neither interesting nor necessary to the telling of my story. Suffice it that no patient was ever more carefully nursed, still it was the time of fruition and frost, even, before John Reed stood again in his garden. Gradually as he regained his strength and health, his wife had frozen toward him, till now, as he stood among the autumnal beauty of his garden and looked with the eyes of a man who has been almost beyond the gates of earth, upon the results of his labors before that wearing fever had attacked him, they stood in very nearly the same attitude toward each other as upon the day of their estrangement. This was not as John Reed had expected or hoped, and it was with a troubled heart that he moved aimlessly about, living under the shadow of his wife's cold indifference. To-day there was the light of a settled resolve in his sad eyes, which Elsie, who scarcely ever looked at him observantly, had not seen.

She was making pies in the kitchen table when he came in from the garden, and came up and stood beside her for a moment, silently. "Elsie," he said at length, "one day last spring I did you a great wrong; one that I find you can never forgive; at least it was my hand that did it." He paused, but she made no sign. "Can you not realize, dear, that it was not I who did that miserable thing; not really I?" Still no sign or word from Elsie. "You will at least say good-bye to me? I am going away, Elsie; we cannot live like this. Forgive me if you ever can, dear."

The rolling pin was vigorously plied and still no word was spoken by the worker at the table. He stretched out his hand toward her. "Good-bye," he said in a voice the pain and despair of which were not hidden. He had touched and melted the frozen spring of her love and compassion at last. She dropped her work, and seizing his hand pressed it to her lips, raining upon it kisses and tears together. "By God's help, I will keep what I have regained," he said, and he did.

SELECTING A CORSET.

The woman who wishes as good a figure as she can have, and to keep corsets in shape as long as they last, should buy corsets to fit her. If she is long waisted and slender and "pretty much all of a size" all the way up and down, she needs a corset built in those lines, just as a short, stubby foot with low instep needs a shoe built on a very different last from that which suits the long, slender, high-arched foot.

The woman who is of matronly proportions, inclining to stoutness, needs a corset designed for that type of figure. Incidentally, a corset that fits the figure can be worn in a smaller size, without injury to the organs of the body, than can one built on the wrong lines, supposing one is not considering hygiene, but just soulless fashion's own view point.

It is a great mistake to think that a stout woman looks less stout when she has compressed her waist measure into the corset meant for the slight figure. On the contrary, her fat shoulders puff up over the corset line at the back; the bones and steels in front and on the hips are bent and pushed out of line, and after a few times wearing the corset manufacturers or their printime.

The leading corset-makers to-day manufacture a great variety of ready-made corsets; in a wide range of prices, yes, but what is more important, in a very wide range of designs. This does *not* mean merely with regard to the materials and styles of trimming; it means that corset manufacturers make corsets to fit different types of figures—i. e., the stout, short-waisted woman, the slender, long-waisted woman, the stout, long-waisted woman, the slender, short-waisted woman, the woman whose hips are small in proportion to her waist measure, and vice versa; the woman who likes or should wear a high-busted corset, the woman who likes or should wear a lowbusted corset, etc.

If a woman cannot find the corset that fits her at her regular trading place she can always order direct of the corset manufacturers, or their principal agents, and by sending the necessary measurements secure just what she requires.

MATRIMONIAL HUNTING GROUND.

According to a New York physician, women who enter hospitals there to learn the profession of nurses look upon the hospital as a matrimonial hunting ground, where young physicians are the quarry; that flirting with the doctors comes first, and taking care of the patients second.

About the House.

STARCHING SHIRTS.

After they have become "bone dry" put the shirts, collar and cuffs through a wheat starch made by pouring foaming hot water over a smooth batter obtained by stirring wheat flour and cold water together until it is the consistency of thin cake batter. This should be boiled slowly for two hours and then strained through a cheesecloth to have it perfectly free of lumps. Add to each quart of boiling starch a teaspoonful of white wax such as is especially prepared for laundry work.

The secret of a good smooth finish to stiff starched clothes is in the method of starching. This must be carefully done. Spread a shirt bosom over a clean board, and with a piece of thin cloth rub the starch into the bosom with strong, firm strokes. There should not be a wrinkle in the linen after it is thoroughly wet and starched and all superfluous starch is wiped off with a cloth. The wristbands and neckbands are treated the same way and the shirt is again hung out to dry. When it is thoroughly dry—"bone dry" again—the shirt and collars are dipped for a moment in boiling water and quickly wrung through the wringer with the rollers pressed as tight together as they can be turned. The pieces should now be left to stand for at least two hours before they are ironed.

PRACTICAL RECIPES.

Fruit Cookies.—Two cups of sugar, two thirds cup of butter, one cup of chopped raisins, one half cup of water, one egg, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Cream the butter, and sugar, add the other ingredients and flour enough to render it stiff enough to roll out. Bake in a quick oven.

Gingerbread.—One cup of molasses, one half cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, one half cup of sweet milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of allspice, two cups of flour sifted witl one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in shallow pans.

Boiled Icing.—Boil one cup of granulated sugar with four tablespoonfuls of water until it drops from the spoon in threads. Have ready the beaten white of one egg and pour the sirup slowly into it, beating all the time. Flavor. Spread on cake while warm.

Sponge Cookies.—Two eggs, one cup of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, rounding, one half saltspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice or one teaspoonful of vanilla. Flour to roll.

Roman Cream.—Into one quart of milk put one half box gelatine; beat for 15 minutes; then add yolks of four eggs beaten with one cup of sugar; scald; cool four minutes, then add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff, a pinch of salt, rose or vanilla flavoring.

Sandwiches.—It is said that some time during the last century the Earl of Sandwich, an enthusiastic sportsman, invented the preparations that were afterward known by his name. These are composed of different articles introduced between two thin slices of buttered bread. Those most commonly used are game, beef, veal and ham, tongue, mutton, potted meats, fish pastes, hard-boiled eggs, sardines, anchovies, pounded cheese, cucumber, tomato, and cress. A suitable seasoning should always be added. Be sure that the meat is well cooked, freed from skin and gristle, and cup up in small pieces. As a rule the pieces of meat are much too large. A sandwich loaf should be ordered from the baker's two days before the sandwiches are wanted. Pare the crust from the loaf and cut it into neat slices an eighth of an inch in thickness and butter evenly with fresh butter. Season the cut-up meat with pepper, salt and mustard, or whatever is required, and lay it between the slices of buttered bread, press it with the hand, and cut the sandwiches into squares with a sharp knife. When not wanted immediately, as for picnics, lay a napkin, wrung out of cold water, upon the sandwiches to keep them moist.

Scripture Cake.—Two teacups Jeremiah 6.20, sugar, 1 1-2 teacups Judges 5.25, butter, 6 teacups Jeremiah 17.11, eggs, 1-2 teacup Judges 4.19, milk, 1 2 tablespoons I Samuel 14.25, honey, season to taste with II Chronicles 14.25, spices, a pinch of Leviticus 2.13, salt, 4 1-2 teacups I King 4.22, flour, 2 teaspoons Amos 4.5, baking powder, 2 teacups I Samuel 30.12, raisins, 2 teacups Nahum 3.12, figs, 1 teacup Numbers 17.8, almonds. Follow Proverbs 23.12, for 10 minutes. No 2: One teacup Judges 5.25, butter 3 1-2 teacup Jeremiah 6.20, sugar, 2 teacups I Samuel 30.12, raisins, 2 teacups I Samuel 30,12, figs, 1 teacup Genesis 24.17, water, 1 teacup Isaiah 10.14, almonds, 1-2 dozen Exodus 16.31, eggs, 1 tablespoon Genesis 43.11, honey, 4 1-2 teacups I Kings 4.22, flour. Season to taste with Leviticus 2.13, salt, and I Kings 10.10, spices.

THE KETTLE COVER.

Advanced cooks who study into the philosophy and physiology of cooking, with its accompanying effects upon the digestive organs, object to the close covering of any kettle, or stewpan, while its contents are cooking. All will recall the frequent deadliness of the chicken pie, when the crust has been made without a vent to allow for the escape of the steam and gases generated. The same effect, in lesser degree, may be noticed in the cooking of many, if not all, vegetables, in the boiling of beef, or in any other closed cooking.

The free circulation of air is an admirable thing in cooking, as, witness the broiling of steak, or the old-time roasting of beef on a spit—the most delicious and wholesome way of cooking. While, in boiling, it is not expedient to leave the cover entirely off, on account of its reducing the temperature too much, it should be left far enough on to allow for the free escape of the steam. Cabbage, cauliflower or spinach, cooked in this way, retain their natural color, and are much more digestible.

MEASLES NO SIMPLE DISEASE.

A physician states, that of all the diseases which come to our little ones and which receive too little care, even amounting to criminal carelessness, measles stands pre-eminently conspicuous. So little thought is given to it that 75 percent so affected are treated without the care of a physician. If accurate statistics were to be had, the number of deaths from this cause alone would be frightful. He adds: "I can say without fear of contradiction that the deaths from measles alone would equal the number of the more dangerous infectious diseases. This is the disease that is looked upon as the most benign of all the diseases of childhood, but in its results often prove the opposite."

PRIVATE LIFE OF THE CZAR.

A Peep Into the Home Life of Nicholas of Russia.

So little is known about the private life and personal habits of Czar Nicholas of Russia that a volume on this subject, which has just been published in Germany, is bound to prove of unusual interest. The volume is entitled "Czar Nicholas II. and His Court," and the author is Bresnitz von Sydacow.

Nicholas, we are told, is one of the most reserved monarchs that ever sat on a throne. He speaks seldom and briefly and while he is talking his eyes are generally fixed on the ground. He rarely laughs, and does not often even smile. Of danger he has no dread, resembling his fearless grandfather in this respect. "I will live and die for Russia; how I die I care not," he said a few days after his accession.

The Czar's home life is simple. He likes plain food at dinner, and he seldom has many guests at his table. He eats quickly, "like all men who are accustomed to work a good deal," and he drinks very little wine. He drives about in a small two-horse carriage, and he wears a uniform almost always, for he does not like civilian's attire. Indeed, it is said that he had no frock coat until he visited Paris a few years ago, and that the court tailor, who was only accustomed to making his uniforms, was in despair, because he knew that his imperial master would be obliged to wear civilian's attire in the Parisian ceremonies.

Being a man of resources, however, he went hastily to Paris to study the latest fashion in men's dress, and he finally purchased a suit for

SEVEN HUNDRED RUBLES.

This suit the Czar wore during the festivites in Paris, and the story goes that he felt very uncomfortable in it.

Nicholas is an unwearied worker. All documents submitted to him he reads carefully, and he frequently makes notes on them with a red pencil. His memory is wonderful, and it often happens that months after he has given an unimportant order he will ask as to the manner in which it was carried out. Summer and winter he is the first to arise in the morning, and he is working hard while the others are still sleeping.

During the day the Czarina sits beside his desk, sewing or embroidering. Whenever a court official enters she prepares to leave the room, but the Czar invariably says:—"No, my dear, you won't disturb us," and with gentle insistence he lays his hand on her arm and draws her back to her seat.

Of his little daughters the Czar is wonderfully fond. When the first one was born instead of the expected heir, the Czarina, it is said, went to her husband with tears in her eyes and begged him to forgive her for not presenting him with an heir. The Czar in reply kissed her tenderly, and said that he was very glad to have a daughter.

When the Czar wants to shake off all cares he plays with his children, and it is on these occasions that he seems most happy.

A firm believer in popular education is Nicholas. While he was heir apparent he once said:—"Russia has had a Czar who was a liberator; it also needs a Czar who will be an educator," and the people have not forgotten these words. Of the Czar's interest in popular education there are many evidences. Hardly a day passes that the Russian papers do not contain articles about new schools, new libraries and new educational societies.

JEWISH MARRIAGES.

In Jewish marriages the woman is always placed to the right of her mate. With every other nation of the world her place in the ceremony is to the left.

HEIRESS LOVES AN AFRICAN

Verily, Africa is fast becoming civilized. An English girl has actually fallen in love with a dusky African. And no ordinary girl is she, but one with an abundance of money and no small share of good looks. Her name is Florence K. Jewell, and she is the daughter of Joseph Jewell, a mining engineer, who made a fortune in Mexico.

Miss Jewell happened to be at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, some time ago, and there one sultry afternoon her attention was attracted toward a young Matabele warrior. He was clad in his picturesque, if decidedly barbaric, native costume, and the ordinary traveller would have seen in him nothing more than a stalwart African savage. Miss Jewell, however, saw a good deal more in him—so much more, in fact, that she lost no time in finding out who he was.

She was informed that he was a pure blooded Matabele, that he was known as "Prince" Loben, or Lobengula, and that he professed to be a relative of the famous Matabele king of that name. She learned further that he was going to England; where he was to be the leading figure in an Ethiopian show to be held in London.

Miss Jewell thereupon concluded that London would be a pleasanter place for her than the Orange Free State, and so she bade farewell to Bloemfontein, and followed Lobengula. In due time that dusky potentate appeared at the Ethiopian show, and all London went to see him. Miss Jewell went with the others, and her admiration for the Matabele youth increased. There were other Africans in the show, equally picturesque and almost as stalwart and high born, but for them she had no eyes, all her attention being concentrated on Lobengula.

Day after day she went to see and admire him, and, being a man, he naturally soon saw what an impression he had made on her. They talked to each other, and the young lady was surprised to discover that her dusky Adonis could talk fluently both in English and Dutch. What they talked about, only they two know, but every one can guess. Anyhow, they soon came to an understanding, and the result was that all arrangements were made for a speedy wedding.

Meanwhile, however, Miss Jewell's friends had not been asleep. They saw how the African had fascinated the wealthy girl, and they were determined that he should not profit by it. They hoped that it was merely a girl's wayward fancy, but they were undeceived when the bitter news of the proposed wedding reached them. Then they rose up in arms. They vowed that a cultured and wealthy English girl should not become the wife of an uncouth savage. But how could they prevent the wedding? Miss Jewell is twenty-two, and can do as she pleases. They know that, and so, instead of remonstrating, they pleaded with her not to ruin her young life in this mad fashion. She listened patiently to these pleas, and finally so much pressure was brought to bear on her that she consented to postpone the wedding.

No more extraordinary romance than this has occurred in our day, and thousands who never saw Miss Jewell or Lobengula will be anxious to know how it will end. That Lobengula should have spent so much of his time in lovemaking, while in London, is certainly surprising, for the reason that other Matabeles who have gone to the English capital have apparently had no time to do anything except to wonder at the extraordinary sights around them. King Lobengula sent emissaries to Queen Victoria a few years ago, and London was to them the most wonderful place on earth.

Some strange marriages are made nowadays, but this is apparently the first time that a wealthy and cultured white girl has set her affections on a native African. That there should be a strong opposition to the marriage is not surprising. Lobengula may be, and very probably is, a first class fellow in his own country, but there are very few persons in England, if indeed there are any, who think that he is fit to become Miss Jewell's husband.

SLIGHTS.

If a friend or acquaintance apparently slights you, don't resent the offense until you have asked yourself three questions: Is there any reason why you should be slighted by her? Is she aware that disregard or ignorance of the requirements of etiquette frequently constitutes a slight in the opinion of the more punctilious or better informed? And, finally, if she knows, to the smallest detail, what courtesy demands, do you consider her a woman who would knowingly inflict pain on any one? In most cases this little mental exercise is as effective as Tattycorum's count, and the fancied grievance is forgotten.

WEDDING HOUSES.

In olden times certain towns and villages in England used to possess a wedding house, where poor couples, after they had been wedded at church, could entertain their friends at a small cost, the only outlay being the purchase of such provisions for their guests as they brought with them, the house for the day being given free of payment.

The Home

HEALTHFUL SALADS.

Chicken Salad—Two chickens well cooked and picked coarse, six heads of celery cut fine with a knife. When celery cannot be had use an equal quantity of nice cabbage. Dressing—Two dessertspoons mustard, 2 dessertspoons salt, 1 saltspoon cayenne pepper, the yolks of 12 eggs or 6 whole ones beaten well, butter the size of an egg stirred to a cream, and 1 cup vinegar. In making the dressing, beat the eggs lightly, add the mustard, salt and pepper, made smooth with a little vinegar, then the butter and lastly the vinegar very gradually. Cook in a double kettle until it thickens. Cool thoroughly before mixing through the chicken and celery. Veal can be substituted for the chicken and makes a very nice salad. When this is used it should always be cooked the day before, and it is always wise to cook chickens the day before.

Celery Salad—Cut celery fine and add half as much chopped cold hard-boiled eggs and pour over it any nice dressing.

Nut Salad—A cup each of hickory nuts, English walnuts and peanuts, chop and add the same amount of celery. Mix with the following dressing and serve on lettuce leaves:—One dessertspoon mustard, 1 dessertspoon salt, 3 eggs beaten lightly, 1 cup vinegar and 1 cup cream. Beat eggs first, then add salt and mustard and gradually vinegar. Let it come to a boil and stir in cream very slowly.

Cabbage Salad—Cut with a sharp knife very fine a good solid cabbage and pour over it the following dressing when very cold:—Beat 2 eggs lightly, add 1-2 teaspoon salt and 1-2 teaspoon mustard, then 2 tablespoons sugar and after that gradually 1 tablespoon cold butter melted and 1-2 cup vinegar. Cook in a double kettle until it thickens.

Cauliflower Salad—Boil a cauliflower until tender, let it stand in the ice box until chilled, then cut into small pieces and pour over it a mayonnaise dressing.

WEIGH BABY EVERY WEEK.

Nothing tells so accurately how the baby is thriving as its gain in weight from week to week. Scientific men have given such through study to the "bottle fed" baby that this tiny development of our modern civilization now stands fully as good a chance as his "mother s milk" competitor in the matter of adding the desirable number of ounces from week to week to his weight.

At birth the average boy baby weighs 7 1-2 pounds, is 20 1-2 inches high; chest, 13 1-2 inches; head 14 inches. Girls weigh about a pound less. They are about the same height. At one year the baby should weigh 20 1-2 pounds; at two, 26 1-2; at three, 31; at four, 35; at five, 41.

During the first six months weigh your baby, without clothes, every week; during the next six months, at least every two weeks. The first week baby will probably lose from four to eight ounces, after which he should steadily gain from four to eight ounces a week up to the time he is six months old. Now baby will begin the troublesome job of cutting his teeth, which will cut his gaining in two in the middle. But in spite of teeth he should take on from two to four ounces of weight each week. If he does not do this there is something wrong with his food, his airings or bathing.

There are many excellent proprietary foods for infants, but it is many times not the easiest thing in the world to find which one of these best suits the idiosyncrasies of your baby s stomach. For this reason, the "bottle fed" baby may not gain as rapidly as the one that is nursed for the first two or three months. After that the gain should be quite as regular. By the time the "bottle fed" baby is a year old he has a decided advantage of his nursing friend, that about this time the entire household is busy weaning. "Bottle fed" baby is tucked down in his crib with his favorite nice, warm tipple on the pillow beside him, quietly laughing in his sleeve at the baby that has to go through the process of being weaned.

At four months baby should hold up his head; at five months he should have double his weight; at seven months he should sit alone; at between nine and ten months old he should bear his weight on his feet, and at twelve months give you a proud little grin when you let go his hands, hold one finger up to him and say, "Now! All alone." When he is fourteen or fifteen months old he will walk all over the room and keep you busy seeing that he does not take a "header" out of bed or down stairs. But never urge your baby to walk. He will do it of his own accord as soon as his bones and muscles are strong enough.

Let baby sleep in his carriage out of doors if he wants to. It is not true that a child takes cold more easily when asleep; on the contrary, he will grow stronger and be less liable to take cold.

In the summer and early autumn baby may be out of doors almost any time between seven o'clock in the morning and sunset. In the winter, modified somewhat by climate, only between ten or elevn o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon. See that the wind does not blow directly in his face, that his feet are properly covered and warm, and discharge the nursery maid on the spot that lets the sun shine down into your baby's eyes, whether he is asleep or awake.

THE STOCK POT.

No house, however small it may be, should be without a stock pot; it is the "save all" of an establishment. There is nothing in the shape of meat that is sweet and wholesome that may not go into the stock pot. For the benefit of the stock pot, you should not allow any one to pick a bone. If you send a joint of cold meat into the kitchen for the servants' dinner never allow them to pick the bone, for the stock pot requires it, and will extract abundant nourishment from it. In trimming a joint of cold meat for the table, put the trimmings into the stock pot; they tend to clear the stock. Hard crusts of dry bread may be put in; they gather the scum, which should be taken off three of four times in the day. Ham, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, bits of poultry, game, in fact, the bones or remains of any kind, of meat should go into the stock pot. Cold carrots and parsnips or the remains of onion sauce or gravy, the outside stems of celery, thoroughly cleaned and cut up, should go into the stock pot. In this you have the ground work of almost all kinds of gravies and soups. The stock pot should be made with a faucet. The top being not quite at the bottom allows room for sediment, and thus you can draw off the stock perfectly clear. It should be drawn off and thoroughly cleared out about every twenty-four hours, when the bones and the like should be removed. The saving in a year by means of a stock pot is something enormous.

MAKE THE TABLE ATTRACTIVE.

Clean linen on the dinner table makes the meal taste about fifty per cent better. If flowers cannot be had all the time, a good idea is to make a little round flat basket of wire, pack with moss and earth, and then fill it with tiny maiden hair ferns. It makes a very dainty center piece, particularly if set over a circular mirror.

FOR THE LITTLE ONE.

A cover for a carriage pillow is a pretty gift for a young mother. It may be of wash silk, with a deep ruffle, or of cotton or linen, hemstitched. Baby s monogram should be embroidered on one side.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

COMMISSIONERS REPORT THE DAMAGE OVERESTIMATED.

Suggestions for Extermination of the Pest —Will Cost a Considerable Sum of Money.

That the damage to fruit trees in the Province of Ontario by reason of the ravages of the San Jose scale has been somewhat overestimated was one of the salient points brought out by the commission appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the matter. The report was received by the Minister of Agriculture a few days ago, and recommended that further operations be carried on to exterminate the pest if possible. The commissioners appointed were Dr. James Mills, Chairman, President of the Agricultural College at Guelph; Prof. John Dearness of London, and W. H. Bunting of St. Catharines.

The questions touching the operation of the San Jose scale were, briefly: The localities in which it existed outside of the Niagara section and Essex and Kent; if it was confined to those sections, and whether the destruction of the infested trees would check the further spread; if it was practicable to combat it by the means before adopted with hope of success; as to the danger through the scale being carried from the United States side of the Niagara River, and the means that might be taken to combat this; whether opposition to the provisions of the scale act was unanimous or whether adversity of opinion existed, in the infested areas and in the uninfested areas; what changes might be made in the mode of procedure; how the work of inspection had been performed; that the commissioners make any suggestions to lead to a complete suppression of the pest.

OPENING OF THE INQUIRY.

The inquiry was started on June 20, and ended July 14, the commissioners visiting the Counties of Lincoln, Welland, Wentworth, Elgin, Kent and Essex, in Ontario, also the New York side of the Niagara River, and Catawba Island in Ohio. One hundred and sixty-eight witnesses were examined altogether.

As to the extent of the infestation, the greatest is in one corner of Niagara Township, near Niagara-on-the-Lake, and in the Township of Harwick, Kent County, in the neighborhood of Gould's Postoffice. There is limited infestation at Kingsville, and smaller ones at St. Catharines, Winona, Burlington and near Chatham. In 91 other cases trees planted within the last two years were found infested. These were all destroyed, and this year's inspection failed to discover scale in any but 13 out of the 91 places. scale was found in five nurseries, but the infested stock was destroyed. While the worst areas of infestation were not large they were in good fruit districts, and the inspector estimated it would be necessary to destroy 156,200 trees to be reasonably sure of exterminating the scale.

DESTRUCTION NOT A REMEDY.

The commissioners are in doubt as to the possibility of checking the further spread of the scale and eventually exterminating it by the destruction of the trees as provided by the San Jose scale act. While the inspector thinks the scale can be exterminated by prompt and vigorous enforcement of the act the commissioners incline to the opposite opinion, and they are satisfied the result can be secured only by a very large expenditure of money and something like a guarantee that the work will be done promptly and the object undoubtedly accomplished.

There is not much ground for alarm as to danger of reinfestation from the United Scates side of the Niagara River the commissioners believe.

The opposition to the provisions of the scale act, the commissioners state, is not unanimous. The majority of those whose orchards are infested or in immediate danger of infestation are strongly opposed to the enforcement of the act on the present lines, because the compensation is very much less than it should be, and because the owners are not consulted in any way, either as to the variety, age, condition or value of the tree to be taken out. Many of them also add as a third reason for their conviction that the extermination of the scale is impossible. Nearly all these maintain that they should be allowed the option of treating their trees. Nine-tenths of the witnesses whose orchards are not supposed to be in immediate danger are in favor of the act, but advises an amendment which would provide for larger compensation, not less than 50 per cent. of the value of the infested trees and two-thirds the value of uninfested trees.

DAMAGE OVERESTIMATED.

The commissioners have been unable to form a definite and reliable judgment as to the vitality of the scale and the injury likely to be done it by the Canadian climate. They were forced to the conclusion, however, that the damage in Ontario has been somewhat overestimated. In regard to complaints about inspection, the commissioners find that they have arisen in most cases from owners and onlookers, not knowing the instructions under which the inspectors were working. While with exceptional instances the work of inspection has been faithfully done, still a good deal of irritation and ill-feeling has been caused by inspectors entering orchards without informing the owners, and by the severe blazing of trees with axe and spade. They think that in future a less offensive manner of marking trees should be adopted, and they express the opinion that in the past there has sometimes been an apparent lack of due regard for the feelings and natural rights of owners.

The commissioners recommend that the work of inspection be continued for some time in a modified way; that none but certified and approved men be employed, that the inspector be authorized to destroy at once all shrubs and trees which show signs of serious injury from the scale or have their trunks and principal branches injured by the scale; single infested trees and shrubs of unprofitable varieties or in an unhealthy condition, even though they may not be very much injured by th escale; single infested branches or limbs on trees which appear to be otherwise free from infection; that all infested trees and shrubs except the above and all exposed trees be treated according to the

MOST APPROVED METHOD,

that large discretionary powers be given to the inspector in dealing with isolated infestations in districts which are otherwise free, or supposed to be free, from the scale. This work should be done by the Government, but the owner of the trees should pay for the material and board the men and horses during the time of treatment. Owners of trees not so badly infested should be required to treat them by a prescribed method once a week, at least from the time of notice till the 15th of October. Owners of trees should be paid one-quarter of their value without discount, the fruit on the tree to be regarded as part of its value. The method of valuation should be modified, so that the owner may be represented in some way. The fumigation of nursery stock should be done under official supervision, and nurserymen required to attach to every parcel of stock sold a certificate of fumigation.

The suggestions of the commissioners are:—

That the utmost care be taken to prevent the scale from spreading.

That valuable trees be not destroyed when it may seem possible to save them without serious risk of infesting neighboring orchards.

That the owners of orchards, especially those who are directly interested by infestation or exposure, be enlisted as far as possible by and with the official workers in the effort to exterminate the scale.

That a brief circular of instruction in regard to the most important facts in the life history of scale-insects, and of the San Jose scale in particular, and the approved methods of treatment be prepared at once and sent to every orchardist in the infested areas.

That a plan, something like that submitted herewith, be adopted, to encourage every owner of an orchard in the Province to make a careful inspection of his orchard next winter, with a view to discover whether or not there is any San Jose scale in it.

SAVAGERY.

Mr. Wickwire.—Savages never snore

Mrs. Wickwire.—No, the people who listen to snoring are the ones who are savage.

On the Farm.

THE PRODUCTION AND CARE OF CIDER.

To make good cider, the first requisite is that the apples shall be sound. To get the best results apples should be ripe, but not over-ripe or mealy. The juice of a ripe apple contains more sugar than the juice of a partly ripe apple. The value of apples for cider and cider vinegar depends on the amount of sugar in the apple, and the amount of this depends upon the season and variety. With very few exceptions, late apples are richer in sugar than early varieties and the indications are to make your cider for drinking and even for vinegar, of late apples. Sweet apples do not always contain more sugar than sour ones. In a sour apple the sugar is covered up with the flavor of the apple. Wild crab apples are rich in sugar, but do not make good vinegar on account of the flavor of the apple.

Mixed varieties with few exceptions, make the best cider for drinking. Any one variety does not usually make as good cider as a number of varieties mixed. As a rule, sweet and sour apples mixed make good cider. Hydraulic cider presses have many advantages over other styles of presses, one of which is they are quicker acting, and are strong and durable. Pomace makes a good fertilizer, but should lie in a pile six months of a year before being put on the land. With good machinery, apples should yield at least four gallons to the bushel. Regrinding and repressing will pay when apples are high in price.

The sugar in the cider ferments and makes alcohol, and the alcohol being weak, rarely over 7 or 8 per cent., not being strong enough to keep, acetifies and makes vinegar. Some of the apple acids are in the cider vinegar and it has an agreeable flavor which makes it superior to vinegar made of grain. To keep cider sweet is not an easy proposition. For domestic use on a small scale, heat thoroughly for 20 minutes, at a temperature of 160 deg., then seal up in fruit jars or bottles. This done thoroughly will keep the year round. Settling cider is less trouble than filtering. Small pieces of pomace will go to the bottom; then the cider can be racked off. To make vinegar requires a large amount of patience. Put the cider away in good barrels, laying them down horizontally, leaving the bung out, and cover the hole with netting to keep out flies. It should be kept moderately warm in the winter, but this is not essential, only it hastens the fermentation. It is better not to put the barrel in the sun in summer. A bottle put in the bung is worse than useless. With ordinary storage such as farmers usually have, it should make good vinegar in two years, when it can be racked off and is ready for use.

DESTROY THE WEEDS.

If there were a general appreciation of the many good productions of the earth in the line of luscious fruits and vegetables, there would not be such an extravagant waste of precious land, and such a neglect of opportunities to produce in abundance the rich and valuable fruits on the lands now running to weeds.

Think of it, strawberries are a rarity both with the town dwellers and the farmers, while weeds abound in "untold" abundance.

Grapes are unknown on the majority of farms and in the villages, while weeds everywhere abound in great plenty.

In a word the innumerable varieties of the precious fruits of the earth, both in the vegetable and fruit lines, are grossly neglected, both in the country and towns, while lands that should be devoted to the production of the grand gifts of the creator are allowed to grow up in weeds of the most pestiferous kinds.

Subdue, subjugate, destroy the weeds and then produce the ground productions that a wise and beneficent creator has graciously and abundantly blessed us all with.

GROWTH OF CHICKS.

The cost of feeding a chick is one cent a week for 10 weeks, or 10 cents for 10 weeks. The amount is very small at first, but on the fifth week the amount is exactly one cent. After the 10th week the cost increases. The chick should then weigh two pounds, live weight, costing five cents a pound. A brood should double in weight every ten days until the chicks are 40 days old, when they will gain greater, but not so rapidly in proportion. If penned, and fattened with carbonaceous food, chicks will gain one-fourth their weight in 10 days after they are of the size of three pounds. It is estimated that ten pounds of food, mixed grain, will keep a chick in good growing condition for ten weeks, but if the weight of two pounds is expected meat and green food must be allowed. The experiments performed gave the above results as an average. Some breeds of chicks grow faster than others, especially those that feather slowly, and the weight and cost will vary according to the climate, warmth, shelter, and management given.

KEEP THE NUTS TIGHT.

There is probably nothing more essential in the running of farm machinery than keeping the nuts perfectly tight, writes Joseph P. Jennings. If one becomes loose, the implement may be ruined in a short time. No machine can do good work if the closely fitting parts are allowed to become loose. It is astonishing how soon they will commence to wear themselves out of shape and how soon the machine will become unfitted for use.

I have on my farm an old rear cut mowing machine which has been in use for 21 years. I never get off the machine to oil it without examining every nut, and if any of them are loose I tighten them. I mow over some very rough ground, but in spite of this and because of good care the machine is in working condition to-day. The same principle holds good for every farm implement. Loss of nuts on a wagon often causes serious accidents. Frequent examination and proper tightening pay better than any work the farmer can do. The machine on which every nut is tight works much easier and is much more efficient.

THE YOUNG TURKEYS.

It is best to give the young turkeys two regular feeds per day of the corn cake, wheat or young corn in the milk stage, cut from the cob. Some owners let the turkeys shift for themselves from the age of shooting the red up to fattening time, but we think the fowls are kept in better condition and better flavored to have regular feed once or twice a day. Turkeys are great foragers, picking up all sorts of insects and bugs. Tobacco worms and grasshoppers are special delicacies for them. They are also great rovers, and where the neighbors are turkey owners also it is best to have a certain mark for one's fowls to prevent loss and dispute.

FARM WELLS.

At this season of the year there is great danger of the average farm well becoming thus contaminated, for bugs, crickets, small worms, etc., seem especially inclined to creep under loose well platforms, thence fall into the water. We have looked into wells in which the surface of the water was almost covered with crickets and grasshoppers in all stages of decomposition and the water had a sort of rancid-butter taste, yet was being used right along because there was no other available supply.

BARBARITIES OF FASHION.

If ladies have not hitherto realized the enormous destruction of bird-life caused by the use of egret feathers for the decoration of hats, they can no longer plead that excuse for a wasteful and cruel fashion, says the London Standard. Our frequent protests are now reinforced by the official figures contained in a consular report issued on the trade of Venezuela. There are two sorts of egrets, or white herons, which breed largely in South America, the greater and the less. Both are remarkable for their beautiful milk-white plumage, which is indeed, to those unfortunate birds a fatal gift.

The facts set out by Mr. De Lemos, British Vice-Consul at Ciudad Bolivar, show that if the process goes on for many years at the same rate, the birds must in time become extinct. Nearly 900 of the smaller breed have to be killed, and a little more than 200 of the larger, to make about two pounds of these particular feathers. Striking an average between the two, and taking the whole amount exported last year, we find that the number of egrets killed was more than a million and a half. In Venezuela, we presume there is no Society for the Protection of Wild Birds. But there is in Hanover Square and it would do well to renew the appeal to the better feelings of women, which did for a time produce some effect upon "society."

But "aigrettes" — in other words the feathers of the egret—are, unhappily, just now in fashion. The tradespeople who make a profit out of them have an easy mode of quieting scrupulous consciences. If a lady seems to hesitate on the score of humanity, she is at once assured that the feathers are only artificial. But, in most cases, these "imitation" feathers are merely the spoiled ones. The difference in price may be the difference between four shillings and ten. But the difference in cruelty is nothing. There are, no doubt, artificial aigrettes which may be bought for a shilling apiece. But with these we are not concerned. They are not sold by smart milliners. Surely there must be plenty of other ways in which ladies could adorn themselves without resorting to the wholesale destruction of the feathered race. The slaughter for which they are directly responsible is perfectly wanton, for the simple reason that they would look just as pretty and quite as well dressed without them. Yet a whole species is being exterminated merely to gratify a passing freak of fashion. We can pardon a folly which is indulged merely from want of knowledge or want of thought, but no defence is possible for sheer want of heart.

LETTING DOWN A LITTLE.

I guess that I'm making some headway, said the persistent lover, who is not in favor with her father.

But I thought the old gentleman kicked you out whenever he found you at the house?

He does, but I have noticed that he is not kicking nearly as hard of late, I feel sure that he is gradually relenting.

The Mining Review

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

SLIGHTLY MISLEADING.

"Miners, Attention.—Owing to a strike against a reduction of wages cut in Kootenay, B. C., miners are requested to stay from there. When the strike is ended you will be notified.

(By order),

CHAS. A. McKAY,
Agent Kootenay Miners' Unions, B.C."

The Review has no other motive in referring to the present mining difficulty in the Slocan than to tell the absolute truth, and in doing it alone, we may not be carrying out the wishes complete of either of the two parties most interested—the miners or the mine owners. However, we must say the foregoing notice published by the "Agent of the Kootenay Miners' Unions" in some of the eastern papers, conveys at least two wrong impressions—the one that there is a strike and the other that the owners are endeavoring to reduce the wages of the men.

In the first place there is no strike. In addressing the miners here some weeks ago, at a meeting called to hear Mr. Walker, of the Spokane labor organ, Mr. Stockham, then president of the Miners' Union, said there was no strike—it was simply a lock-out. The owners announced their intentions to shut down their mines on the 1st of June, and, of course, the men quit when the employment closed. That is not a strike in the proper sense of the word.

Neither have the owners attempted to reduce wages. Up to the date mentioned, they were paying $3.50 a day of 10 hours—the highest wages in the world for such work, and they are all as willing to pay it now as they were then, if they could only get the same service. If the miners will assist in restoring the old condition of things the owners as a unit will agree to the same pay. This is certainly not attempting a reduction of wages. Unfortunately a condition of things, unasked for, so far as the public are aware, by either men or owners, is forced on the owners which prevents them from getting the original service, and they simply say we are willing to pay relatively what the allows us to get, and even more. They say we were paying 35 cents an hour for ten hours a day; we can now only get eight hours work and we are willing to pay 37½ cents an hour for it. Surely no fair man can assert from either premises that the owners have attempted any reduction of wages. The situation is, the men want for relative service a raise of wages to 43¾ cents an hour. This is the naked truth, and nothing more nor less. If there is any one to blame the responsibility must be placed on the shoulders of the government that passed the law that has created the serious complications.

Every person in the Slocan, knowing the laborious and dangerous work the miners have to do, wants to see them get all the money they can; but at the same time the owners are just as much in their right in saying what they can pay as the miners are in fixing their demand. It is not enough to say that because there are six or eight dividend payers in the camp all are wealthy and can afford to pay what ever may be demanded, as it is no secret that scores of owners will never get the money out of their properties which they put into them, even at moderate wages to the miners.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

The exposures in the Waterloo election, Ontario, and in many others of the Federal bye-contests, lay bare a condition of things truly appalling. It has been brought out in the Waterloo trial that the Liberals had a gang of men go through the constituency and wherever voters could be found, who were purchasable, pay them their price, and hand them money to purchase others of their purchasable neighbors. These were all reported to the faithful, and after the elections were over, lawyers interviewed them all informing them that exposures of their offences would lead to serious results. This was done to prevent them from giving evidence in anticpated trials. Now, it is not to be supposed that because a voter is a Liberal he is corrupt, or because he is a Conservative he is incorruptable. There is more or less of the corruption in either party; but the tactics of these Liberals in these cases simply throw in the shade any instances heretofore exposed in the courts. These things loudly call for the most diligent efforts of all who wish the future of the country well. The practice of purchasing has become so general that no honest man need attempt an election contest as it is money that sways the results. That there are Liberals in and out of the House, as well as Conservatives, who revolt against this goes without saying. There is then but one course open to them, and that is a united effort to purify the electorate. It is useless for either one of the parties to attempt to cleanse the Augean stables alone—it can only be done by a united effort of well wishers of the country. This thing of personal canvassing is one of the chief sources of all this trouble. So long as it is allowed by law so long will unprincipled men be employed to do it, and in their rounds learn all the weaknesses of the electors with whom they come in contact. If the law made personal canvassing punishable by disfranchisement and imprisonment, it would go a long way towards clearing the atmosphere of election corruption. If we had a law compelling every man to vote, who could reasonably do so, and prohibiting candidates, or their agents, from doing more than holding public meetings and circulating their literature, there would be much less to astonish the sensibilities of election courts, if, indeed, they would ever be required.

CAMPERS

Should take with them a supply of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

Those who intend going camping this summer should take with them Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Getting wet, catching cold, drinking water that is not always pure, or eating food that disagrees, may bring on an attack of Colic, Cramps and Diarrhœa.

Prompt treatment with Dr. Fowler's Strawberry in such cases relieves the pain, checks the diarrhœa and prevents serious consequences. Don't take chances of spoiling a whole summer's outing through neglect of putting a bottle of this great diarrhœa doctor in with your supplies. But see that it's the genuine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, as most of the imitations are highly dangerous.

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

The miners must not for a moment imagine that in endeavoring to do the best they can for themselves under the mining laws of the province from time to time, so long as they listen to reason and are guided by the dictates of fair play in the premises, the public will hold them up for reproach. To see the matter fairly, however, they must confess that they are but one element in the question—capital is the other. The average citizen of a country and the statesman, not the cornerfence politician, who can see politics no farther than he can see personal profit, see as paramount importance the development of the country, and they know that no country can develop without the hearty and joint co-operation of capital and labor. Without capital, fields cannot be opened for the employment of labor, and equally capital without labor becomes a drug. Under the circumstances, then, it is always best for each one to consult and co-operate with the other. From friendly co-operation the best results follow.

Up to a few months ago there was this hearty co-operation between miners and owners in the Slocan, free from distrust of every description. As a consequence the district prospered as few other districts of Canada prospered in the same length of time. Towns sprang up in every direction; mines opened in every quarter, giving employment to hundreds of men at the very highest wages, and yielding a very large revenue for both Federal and Local governments; but now all is changed. For the purpose of helping a few politicians, lacking in abilities to recommend them to office, they pass a law reducing by a fifth the earning capabilities of the miners, and leave the situation in a muddle, hoping that in the scramble and mist they may get a new lease of office. This is all they look after and all they care for, so long as they hold the position of M.P. P. the country may go to the dogs.

There is no denying the fact, as some of these M.P.P's contend, that eight hours is long enough to work in some tunnels; but miners, one and all, admit they would much prefer to work ten in others for the same pay. Then why should an enactment be forced on the country that prevents an amicable settlement of all these matters between owners and men, as in days of yore? No parties asked for such a law, and certainly in the Slocan no one is benefited by it. In other camps, where the prevailing wage was $3.00, there may have been an excuse for the shortening of labor, but under the circumstances there is no defence of a manacling eight-hour law in the Slocan.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial; it comes to stay.

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

'SCAT! "SCABS."

The Silvertonian, that is usually disposed to write on all subjects with a degree of fairness, is, we fear, taking a serious fever and is now writing about "scabs," etcetera. That scabs are the result of sores is generally conceded, but that they can be created where no sores have existed is open to question. If the Silvertonian can find from its matera medica that they can it is a matter new to the public. That there is, however, a wide latitude allowed western journalism is readily conceded, but even it cannot be the more admired by calling ugly names. It appears that the Silvertonian is desirous of calling all miners coming from the outside "scabs," under the present condition of things, but, of course, its vocabulary is its own, and no one has any particular right to complain of its choice, if its readers do not. One thing that ruffles our neighbor's good nature is a declaration of some Ottawa miners that the situation in the Slocan was misrepresented to them by some attache of the Payne, among other things in saying there was no strike and "only the demand was greater than the supply." We have shown in another column that the late president of the Sandon Miners' Union declared in a public meeting there was "no strike." This shows that the Payne man, in saying there was none, did not lie, as the Silvertonian says he did. It is equally true that the demand in the Slocan is greater than the supply, for if the mines opened to-morrow as many more men as could be found in the Slocan would have to be imported from somewhere. The whole Slocan could readily take on 2000 men and it is a question if there are 1000 in the whole country. It would be much better for all interested if the press of the country, instead of calling people "scabs," "liars" and such other nice names, would only set to work and show the people's representatives that while retaining an eight-hour law, they would be serving the country by removing conditions in it that prevent miners and mine owners from being their own masters, that would grant them the freedom of their liberty—recommended by all honest British institutions.

The Nelson Tribune in reply to this paper says:

"All the large producing and dividend-paying mines in Montana, and Colorado, and Utah, are operated by employers of union labor, and, somehow, the owners of the mines are not suffering to any great extent. The Review had better quit mining and return to farming."

How would it do, for instance, for those members of the union, who were in reality farming all their lives up to the last few months, to try it again. The Tribune could help them out on pumpkins.

There are weeds in everybody's garden, and no garden was ever planted in which weeds did not insolently present themselves. They come without invitation and without a welcome. If you recognize them as weeds, and if you have sense enough to know that weeds choke flowers, and pull the weeds up, root and branch, you will save the flowers.

There are weeds in the health-garden of many a man and woman. The doctors call them disease germs. If you have sense enough to distinguish them from the flowers of health, and root them out, you will be robust, healthy and happy. The most dangerous of all the weeds in the flower garden of health is that deadly creeper consumption.

There has never been but one medicine that would choke out this weed, root and all. That medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly on the lungs through the blood, driving out all impurities and disease germs, and building up new and healthy tissue. It restores the lost appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food and tones and builds up the nerves. It sustains the action of the heart and deepens the breathing, supplying the blood with life-giving oxygen. Medicine dealers sell it.

"A doctor, who is considered an expert on lung troubles, told me I had consumption and could not live long," writes Mrs. James Gatfield, 77 Mary Street, Hamilton, Ont., Can. "Three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me completely."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover customs and mailing only for paper-bound copy. Cloth-bound 50 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE TRIBUNE AND LUCRE.

The Nelson Tribune seems to stop at nothing, within the limits of decent journalism, to manufacture motives for newspapers that take a view of public matters differing from itself. Steeped to the lips in the "gold cure" itself, it concludes that all differing from it must be influenced by mercenary motives. Because The Mining Review now objects to the penal clauses of the eight-hour law, on the ground that they unfairly force conditions on the owners, they limit miners to the condition of wards of the state, deprive the country of a large, badly needed revenue, and have given the Slocan a set back from which it will take years to recover, in the eyes of the Nelson Shibboleth its motives must be sordid.

The Review desires to see the miners get the highest wages possible, that they are not overworked and that they are in all respects fairly treated, as they are one of the two elements—capital being the other—through which the natural resources of this, or any other country, can be brought to proper account. From the passage of the law, we have held, it has greatly interfered with all these conditions and we, therefore, oppose the penal phase of it. It may be that as the owners see we have opposed the penal clause of the act, on principle, they will patronize this paper more than they otherwise would have done, but that is all there is to it. As, however, our neighbor cannot see a principle or an advocacy without a cash payment, that being the first "nature of the baste," the public can well understand its reveling in its proper element.

MINING STOCKS

AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Every Representation Guaranteed.

J. M. Harris

SANDON, B. C.

The SANDON DAIRY

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

H. TATTRIE.

J. J. BILLADEAU

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, KALSOMINER, DECORATOR

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M. L. Grimmett, LL. B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUPLIC, ETC.

Sandon, B. C.

A DIAMOND FOR A DOLLAR.

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

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

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

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All sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

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A large stock of the New Novels and STANDARD WORKS of the leading authors. Mail orders for any book published taken.

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A large assortment of Pens and Ink of the leading makes, at eastern prices, in large or small quantities. Try Stephens' Inks.

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CLIFFES' BOOKSTORES,

SANDON. NELSON.

MINING RECORDS.

Recorded at New Denver.

LOCATIONS.

Sept 12—Vegia, Dardanelles basin, J Brown. Lovesa, same, J W Powers. Ruby Fraction, Fidelity Butte, S T Walker, N D McMillan and H M Walker.

13—Sir Kitchener, Carpenter cr, E M Quirk. Little John, same, F Hendrickson. Nancy Bell, n f same, L H Weill. Petti Bleu, Slocan lake, C G Baker, H M Walker.

14—Magnet, same, N D McMillan, W W Merkley, S T Walker. Eclipse and Mica, same, N D McMillan, W Merkley. Edith Potter, Caribou cr, F Gardner, W Bogard. Delaware, same, Furness, n f Carpenter, H Kelsall.

15—Mayflower, near Silverton. J Esterbrook. Thistle, Galena Farm, J Taylor, Tom Clair, Jane Wolff, Conard Bill. Oregon, Wilson creek, J Hiran. Maine, same, M Brosseau.

16—Little Joe, Red mt, F L Byron. Slide, Eight Mile cr, same. Diamond Fraction, Ruth n.t, G B Knowles.

18—Silver Fox, Rossland cr, T E Davis, T C Hartman.

20—Herkulus, n f Carpenter, A Johnson. Westmanna, same, C Kumlin.

22—Elevated, Eight Mile cr, J E Barrett.

23—Night Hawk, Four Mile cr, Ben Kneebone. Web Foot, same. H Salt. Bristol Fraction, same, Ben Kneebone.

25—Gibralter, Blue Bird mt, E M Quirk. Time Fraction, Ten Mile cr, E A Patterson. Orient, near Four Mile, W H Sandiford. Diana, same, J E Brouse. Aurora, same, L R Forbes. Dividend, same, A Thompson.

26—High Arc Fraction, Idaho basin, J Batt.

ASSESSMENTS.

Sept 13—Liberator No 2, Northern Pacific, Shandon Bells, Humphrey, Blake, Random. 14—Fitz, Copper Dip, Mountain Bell. 15—Los Vegas, Province for 3 years, Prospect same, Pacific same, Essex Fraction same. 16—Defender, Orient Fraction. 18—Silvertonian. 20—Chitapa, Tamarack 3 years, Mammoth, Rossland, Red Mountain, Big Jim Basin, Lucky Jack, Independent Fraction. 21—T & B. 22—Daylight, St Clair. 24—Anglo-Saxon. 25—Bobtail Fraction, Clipper, Vanconi, Ramola, Zoroaster.

TRANSFERS.

Sept 13—Blake, C M Gething and G Long to L H Weill, Aug 19. Glencoe ⅛, H McRea to D A McDonnell, Aug 5, 1897. Ruby, A A Williamson to H M Walker, July 25. Perseverence, same to same, same. Notice re Perseverence and Ruby.

14—Parrott ¾, H Dilly to C K Hammond. Return ¼, P M Hayes to same.

15—Ruby and Perseverence ½, H M Walker to N D McMillan, Aug 3. Same, same to S T Walker, same. Chicago No 2 ½, A D Coplen to F P O'Neil, Sept 1. Phoenix, Libby R and Alhambra ⅛, F P Christie to G H Winter, Aug 8.

16—Little John, C Kumlin to F Hendrickson, Sept 13.

18—Notice of sheriff's sale of the Cody Fraction and Joker Fraction, Sept 15. Hubert Fraction ½, Florence L McInnes to D McKinnon, Sept 13.

19—Hartney, Sylvanite, Hub and Hub, August Flower, Hunter and Edith sale and exclusive option to A H Blumenauer by A Jacobson, J Campbell, John Goettsche, J C Butler, E Shannon, D D McPherson, T Avison, A S McPherson, Sept 18.

20—Kootenay Sovereign, ¼ to W A VanTassel, ¼ to Eslee B Way, by E P Bremner, Sept 19. Ella B and Abigail ½, R Taylor to J T Kelly, Sept 16. Province 9-16, same to A Mullan, same.

21—Ella B ½, Province ⅛, same to F L Christie, Sept 13. Province ⅛, J C Ryan to same, Dec 29, 1897. America ⅛, F H Bartlett to A L Roberts, Sept 16. Great Britain ⅛, J R Roebrts to same, same. America ⅛, F H Bartlett to J R Roberts, same.

22-Gipsy Queen and Forest King 1-6, E L White to D L Brandon, Aug 16.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Sept 19—F W Wright to Emily Swan, April 8. D D McPherson to E Shannon Aug 29.

Four miners from Ottawa sign an article in the Silvertonian saying the Payne mine agent brought them here under "the vilest kinds of falsehoods." Some of these "falsehoods" are that there was no strike, there no trouble between capital and labor, the demand for labor was greater than the supply, the wages were the standard wages, etc. Let us see how far these are lies and endorsed as such by the Silvertonian. Ex-president Stockham said there is no strike, only a lock-out. The public know of no trouble between capital and labor, only a law that prevents them from coming together. We fully believe that the complaint against the third count is as well founded as the others. There is not a man in the country today but knows that if the managers were to announce a full start up of the mines tomorrow there is not enough men in the Slocan to fill the places—they would have to be imported from somewhere, therefore, the supply would be unequal to the demand. We suppose the Payne agent told the men before starting just what the wages should be, and whether they were satisfactory or not the men should have decided before starting. The men finally ask if this is the free country they read about. Well, it is not, and it is the government, which they call their friend, that has destroyed their freedom in preventing them from selling their labor as they choose.

Permanent Cure of Cancer.

MRS. GILHULA.

Some twelve years ago Mrs. Elizabeth Gilhula, wife of the postmaster of Buxton, Ont., was taken ill with an obscure stomach trouble which her physicians pronounced cancer of the stomach and informed her that her lease of life would be short. On the advice of friends she commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters. The results that followed were little short of marvellous. Her strength and vigor returned and in a short time she was completely cured. Mrs. Gilhula is to-day in the full enjoyment of good health, and in all these years there has not been the slightest return of the trouble.

Here is the letter Mrs. Gilhula wrote at the time of her cure:

"About four years ago I was taken sick with stomach trouble and consulted several of the leading physicians here, all of whom pronounced the disease to be cancer of the stomach of an incurable nature, and told me that it was hardly to be expected that I could live long. Afterward the two doctors who were attending me gave me up to die.

"By the advice of some of my friends, who know of the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, I was induced to try it, and I am now happy to say that after using part of the first bottle I felt so much better I was able to get up. I am thankful to state that I am completely cured of the disease by the use of B.B.B., although it had baffled the doctors for a long time. I am firmly convinced that Burdock Blood Bitters saved my life."

Here is the letter received from her a short time ago:

"I am still in good health. I thank Burdock Blood Bitters for saving my life twelve years ago, and highly recommend it to other sufferers from stomach troubles of any kind." ELIZABETH GILHULA.

The D. & L. EMULSION

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

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

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

50c. and $1 per Bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Montreal.

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FAST AND SUPERIOR SERVICE JUST INAUGURATED.

EAST WEST

Optional routes East from the Kootenay country.

First-class sleepers on all trains from Arrowhead and Kootenay Landing.

Tourist cars pass Revelstoke daily, for St. Paul. Thursdays for Montreal and Boston. Tuesdays and Saturdays for Toronto.

——SANDON TO——

Toronto 94 hours, Montreal 98 hours, NewYork 110 hours, Winnipeg 54 hours, Vancouver 24 hours. Victoria 29 hours.

CONNECTIONS.

Daily to points reached via Nakusp. Daily, except Sunday, to points reached via Rosebery and Slocan City.

DAILY TRAIN.

13.30 Lv. Sandon Arr. 13.00

Tickets issued through and baggage checked to destination.

A. C. McARTHUR, Agent, Sandon
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A. F. AND A. M.

Regular Communication of the lodge. Meets 1st Thursday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

W. H. LILLY, Sec'y.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.

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

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

Dining Car service excelled. Meals served a la Carte.

In order to obtain this first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points east.

For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with

JAS. POND, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. or JAS. A. CLOCK, General Agent, 246 Stark St., Portland, Or.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation COMPANY.

Operating Kaslo & Slocan Railway International Navigation & Trad. Co

Schedule of Time Pacific Standard Time

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY

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

International Navigation & Trading Co. Operating on Kootenay Lake and River.

S S. INTERNATIONAL

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6 a m, daily except Sunday; returning, leaves Nelson at 4.30 p m, calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and all way points. Connects with Steamer Alberta to and from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; also S F & N train to and from Spokane at Five Mile Point.

S S. ALBERTA

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

LARDO-DUNCAN DIVISION.—Steamer International leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 5.45 p m, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8 p m, Sundays.

Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points, when signalled.

Tickets sold to all points in Canada and the United States.

To ascertain rates and full information, address

ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY. RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

The only All-raill route without change of cars betwen Nelson and Rossland and Spokane and Rossland.

LEAVE	DAILY	ARRIVE
6.20 a.m.	Nelson	5.35 p.m.
12.05 a.m.	Rossland	11.20 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	Spokane	3.10 p.m.

The train that leaves Nelson at 6.20 a. m. makes close connections at Spokane with trains for all

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Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with Stage daily.

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THE FAST LINE TO ALL POINTS.

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

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

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

Steamship tickets to all parts of the world.

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

Trains depart from Spokane:
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She Would Be a Lady

CHAPTER V.

When Ernest Westbrook woke the next morning it was with the unpleasant consciousness of having very nearly made a fool of himself. Never once, in the four-and-twenty years of his life, had he been so near asking a woman to be his wife as he had been to asking Eva Randolph the previous afternoon. And why? Not because he was in love with her—not that he admired her beyond all other women—for she was but an unformed girl, little more than a child, but partly because he had been startled by discovering that she had surreptiously taken his portrait, and partly because she was a friendless orphan. These were good reasons for helping her, but certainly not sufficient to warrant the step which his impulsive good nature had almost led him to take.

"I must be more careful, or I shall certainly put my foot in it," was his mental remark, as he finished dressing, and went down stairs to breakfast.

He found his mother busy with a pile of letters which had just arrived, and as there was also a small heap upon his own plate, he just kissed his parent, said good-morning to Eva, and then busied himself with his breakfast and his correspondence.

As soon as the meal was over he went out, and the girl saw no more of him until dinner time; then he seemed tired and sleepy with his long ride, and had very little to say either to his mother or to herself.

Fortunately for her peace of mind and for her success in the career she meant to follow, she had no suspicion that Ernest Westbrook had ever for one second entertained the idea of marrying her.

She admired him as every true artist must admire the perfection of manly beauty, and she was intensely grateful to him for his brotherly kindness toward her; but Cupid had not yet touched her with one of his darts, or if he had done so, she was quite unconscious of it.

In truth she would have thought it unworthy of herself and ungrateful to her benefactress, to have entertained such ambitious hopes with regard to Ernest for an instant. So, though she was disappointed at seeing so little of him on this her last day at the Grange, she had not the least suspicion that he had gone out on purpose to avoid her.

The next afternoon they all arrived in London. The Westbrooks intended to go straight to their house in town, while Eva was to be met at the railway station by the wife of the artist in whose house she was to reside.

"There is Mrs. Longford with one of her daughters," exclaimed Ernest, as the train passed slowly into the station.

Eva looked at them earnestly. Mrs. Longford might be about fifty years of age, for her hair was of a silvery white, but her bright cheeks were as red as those of a milkmaid, her large dark brown eyes seemed to sparkle with youth and kindliness and good feeling, and her smile revealed teeth that, despite her prematurely bleached hair, made her appear quite youthful. Rather tall, and stout enough to look very matronly, Mrs. Longford was altogether a contrast to her daughter who stood by her side.

This young lady was an artist. She advertized that fact by the frizzy wildness of her unbound hair, and by her fearful and wonderful costume. Her outer garment was not only of a peculiar pattern, and most unusual tint but it was made in very distant imitation of the ancient Greek style, and was specially designed to startle all beholders. Miss Longford might have been sixteen or six-and-twenty, it would have been impossible for Ernest Westbrook to have said which age she approached most closely, and he now made some trifling remark about her being rather good-looking, when his mother said, angrily:

"Good-looking! I call her a fright. I wonder her mother allows her to go about dressed out like that. I hope, Eva, that you will always have more respect for yourself than to follow that young person's example in the way of dress."

"I should be afraid everybody would stare at me if I wore such a costume," replied Eva, while a faint blush came over her peach-like face.

"Of course such a dress as that is worn to attract attention," laughed Ernest.

"Then I am sure I shall never have one like it," asserted Eva, with such earnestness that even Mrs. Westbrook was satisfied.

The next moment Mrs. Longford advanced and shook hands with Ernest, who introduced his mother and Eva; then the latter was handed over to her new acquaintances, her luggage and herself were taken away by them, and the Westbrooks, mother and son, entered their own carriage.

"How awfully jolly it must be to be rich," sighed Alethea Longford, as she watched Eva's friends depart, while their own cab was still detained in the crush. "Don't you feel quite sorry to come among poor professional people like us, Miss Randolph?"

"No," replied Eva, with a little surprise; "I am not rich myself, and I don't think rich people are much happier than poor ones."

"Oh! what a delusion," laughed the young lady, in a tone of pity for her companion's ignorance, "Rich people can't help being happy; they have everything to make them so. I only wish I was rich; I wouldn't ride in this beastly cab and be jolted and rolled about like this, if I were."

And she made a grimace so expressive of disgust, that Eva, who felt herself to be in some measure the cause of her companion's annoyance, hastened to say:

"I am very sorry you should have taken the trouble to come and meet me, if you dislike riding in cabs so much."

"Oh, you mustn't take any notice of Alethea's grumbles," here interposed Mrs. Longford, with a bright smile, "she finds fault with everybody and everything on principle, but she would persist in coming with me this afternoon; it was only because she would meet Mr. Westbrook, I believe."

This was said in an easy, matter-of-fact tone, as though going anywhere simply to meet a young man was a matter of ordinary occurrence.

"Yes," remarked the young lady thus spoken of; "I did go to have a look at Mr. Westbrook, for I am told he has twenty thousand a year. Do you know if it is true, Miss Randolph?"

"No, I don't," replied Eva, coldly.

The subject was exceedingly distasteful to her. The idea of any woman thinking of Ernest Westbrook only for the sake of the money he might possess! There was sacrilege in the very thought, and she decided then and there that she should never like Miss Longford.

But Alethea Longford was by no means so bad as she painted herself, and by the time the cab stopped before her father's house she had forgotten all about Ernest Westbrook and his possible twenty thousand a year, and was descanting about schools, and about drawing from the antique and from life, about at-homes, five o'clock teas and conversaziones, in a manner that was perfectly bewildering to poor Eva.

The cab had pulled up at the door of a house in Gower street, Bloomsbury. Scarcely was the door opened by a servant than a gril, dressed in the same fantastic fashion as her sister, childish in her actions and in the shortness of her skirts, though she was within a month or two of being as old as Eva, rushed forward, embraced her mother and sister as though she had been separated from them three times as many months as they had been away hours, and then, turning to Eva, she said:

"You are Miss Randolph and I am Bell Longford. You may kiss me."

Eva humbly availed herself of this permission, though she felt tempted to say that she was not particularly anxious to kiss any one, and then she was led up three long flights of stairs until she had reached the top floor, where she was shown into a small back room that commanded an extensive view of chimneys and housetops.

"You will have this room all to yourself," said Bell Longford, who had danced up before her; "won't that be nice?"

"Yes, very nice," replied the orphan girl as cheerfully as she could.

But her heart sank within her as she compared this dingy, shabby garret with the bower of lace and roses, and sweet-scented flowers which she had left behind her at the Grange. And as the contrast presented itself to her mind so Alethea Longford's remark about its being impossible for rich people to be unhappy came with it.

But Eva sternly drove such thoughts away from her, feeling that if she yielded to them they would poison the sources of all contentment and enjoyment. Instead of contrasting all things with Westbrook Grange, she must compare them with the wretched home she had in her stepfather's house, or even with her quarters at school, which were in no way luxurious.

"Mr. Carlyon made a special agreement that you should have a room to yourself," continued Bell, who chattered away incessantly, and who usually managed to get anything she desired. "And so," she went on, "Barbara had to come and sleep in the same room with Alethea and me; but I don't suppose you would mind her coming back would you?"

Instinctively Eva felt that she had her own way to fight in life single handed, and that no friend's arm or voice was at hand to protect her, and she now said quietly, and with a smile, though her lips grew dry with suppressed nervousness:

"I am afraid I should mind it. I want to work in my room as well as to sleep in it, and sometimes I like to be alone."

"Oh, it doesn't matter in the least. You'll be down soon, I suppose? We are going to have high tea to-day instead of dinner because pa and Gus will neither be at home. I'll send the girl up to uncord your boxes."

Then Miss Bell went away, nothing, ruffled in appearance, but she sought her eldest sister, and, with flushed cheeks, exclaimed:

"She means to have her own way and stand upon her rights, Alethea. I tried it on about Barbara sleeping in her room, and she won't have it."

"Well, I don't blame her," was the indifferent reply. "I should do the same if I were in her place. She and I won't clash, at any rate."

"No; but then you're so dreadfully old; you will be twenty-eight next birthday."

"I'd advise you not to tell any one my age, or you'll go pus to school and learn good manners," exclaimed Alethea, thoroughly aroused.

"Of course I shan't, but I like to tease you, and, after all, it is to bad of you not to get married, Thea, because Bab and I would then have a chance."

"You and Bab have your own chances as it is," was the curt reply, "and I do wish you would mind your own business," whereupon Miss Bell went off, this time to torment her mother.

It was an odd family that Eva had been sent to live with. Clever, well-meaning people in their way, all of them addicted to "gush," and every one, from father to Bell, evasive of the responsibilities of life, and ready to make any shift rather than boldly face a difficulty. It was not Mr. Longford's own idea that he should receive a lady pupil as a member of his family—he would have been quite incapable of meeting a pressing demand for money in this practical way — but his old friend, Robert Carlyon, the rector of Westbrook, who had often supplied his friend's deficiencies, and who was getting tired of doing so, had suggested that a clear hundred a year would be made if they took a resident pupil who paid a hundred and fifty.

There were many objections to this plan. There was no room to spare in the large house, which seemed to have nothing in it but studios, dining and drawing rooms.

Then it was suggested that the whole family would lose caste if Mr. Longford took a pupil. But despite all these objections the unpleasant truth was forced upon this shiftless family that they must either increase their income or give up their house and take a smaller one, so, as the less disagreeable of two evils, it was decided that Eva Randolph should have the advantage of becoming a guest whose friends would pay for her entertainment.

But it is not to be supposed that the Longford's thought themselves under any obligation to any one in this transaction, on the contrary, they believed, or tried to make believe, that they were all the time conferring a favor.

When Eva entered the drawing-room, after having changed her dress, she found not only Mrs. Longford and her two daughters present, but a fourth lady, to whom she was introduced, and who was spoken of as Mrs. Harding.

A few commonplace observations were made, and then the stranger, who was a widow, turned to our heroine, and asked:

"What do you think of the Academy this year, Miss Randolph?"

"I have not seen it, I only came to town this afternoon," was the reply.

"Oh, yes, I forgot; by the way, shall we make up a party to meet at Burlington House to-morrow, Mrs. Longford and then go on to Kew in the afternoon? It would be a delightful way of getting through the day."

The lady thus addressed looked at Eva; then, seeing no sign of any desire on her part to fall in with the suggestion, she turned to her eldest daughter, who promptly replied:

"I don't think we can decide what we will do to-morrow until we have seen papa; he may have made some plans for us himself; that is," with a glance at Eva, "unless Miss Randolph is anxious for some mild dissipation."

"Oh! no, I must work," said Eva, "pray do not consider me in your arrangements with regard to amusements."

Whereupon Mrs. Harding indulged in a peculiar smile, while an expression of mortification came over the countenances of the Longfords, for they had been foolish enough to imply that Miss Randolph was an orphan, who had come to pay them a long visit and Mrs. Harding who more than suspected the circumstances of her friends, at once saw through the flimsy pretense.

Tea, however, was announced at this moment, and Eva, quite unconscious of the vexation she had inflicted, was taken possession of by Bell and led down to the dining-room.

They were all seated at table when a tall, ungainly young woman, with an abundance of light brown hair, Her fingers were ink-stained, her hair was tumbled, her collar was unpinned, she was destitute of cuffs, and some of the buttons of the front of her dress were missing, and pins, which gleamed in the most unsightly manner, were used in their place.

"Barbara, what a spectacle you are!" exclaimed her eldest sister, impatiently. "I never saw such an untidy creature in my life."

"I have been busy," was the absent reply, "and I did not hear the bell ring for tea. Oh, Mrs. Harding! I didn't see you."

"You are more than usually blind to-day," said her mother, sharply, "don't you see Miss Randolph?"

"Oh! papa's pupil — yes; how do you do? I hope we shall be good friends," and she rose impulsively, came to Eva's side, and warmly took her hand.

Her unconventional sympathy and eagerness touched the orphan girl's heart and her eyes were bright with unbidden tears as she replied, with more earnestness than the occasion seemed to demand:

"Indeed, I hope we shall."

"Two gushing school girls," was Mrs. Harding's contemptuous mental comment. "I hope Conrad won't be so effusive toward her."

The thought had scarcely been formed in her mind before Conrad Longford and his father joined the party.

To be Continued.

CAMEL RACES.

They Enthuse the Lovers of Sport in Far-Off Algeria.

Camel races are held regularly in the south of Algeria, where valuable prizes are offered for the encouragement of the breed of racers, and much interest is taken in their preparation and performances. The racing camels are the result of very careful breeding through many generations, and in size, temper and appearance they are so different from the ordinary beast of burden that they might almost be considered a different race of animals. Perhaps the most conspicuous characteristic of the ordinary camel is its extreme slowness. Nothing on earth will ever induce it to hurry. A $20 note will buy a very fair specimen, but for a mehari, or racing camel, five or ten times that sum is required to effect a purchase. The racer, however, can be depended on for nine or ten mines an hour, and kept up for sixteen or seventeen hours almost without a stop. The pace in a camel race is generally fast and furious at the beginning, when all the animals are together and seem to realize that a contest is in progress.

ORIGIN OF THE FAN.

The ordinary folding fan was invented in the seventh century by a Japanese artist who derived the idea from watching a bat closing its wings.

IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

RAILROAD SOON TO RUN THROUGH THAT INTERESTING PLACE.

An English Syndicate Has Secured a Contract to Build a Line to the Persian Gulf—Something About the Country Through Which the Railroad Will Pass.

The report comes from Europe that an English syndicate has secured a concession from the Sultan of Turkey to build a railroad through the Euphrates Valley to the Persian Gulf. If this be true, as is most probably the case, we shall soon be able to go by rail to the site of the Garden of Eden, as it is located by the Bible.

Readers of Genesis will remember that it is stated in the second chapter, verses 8-14, that "The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put man whom he had formed . . . . and a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads," or streams, two of which were the Tigris and the Euphrates.

It is reasoned from these statements that the Biblical Garden of Eden was in Mesopotamia, the district lying between the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates. This being the case, it is no exaggerati say that the new railroad whi s to be constructed along the Valle of the Euphrates will pass through the site of the Garden of Eden.

ITS TRADE IMPORTANCE.

The importance of the project does not, however, lie in this, but in the great country which will be opened to trade and European influence by this railway. The project of building a railroad from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf was broached many years ago, being first put into practical shape by the great engineer De Lesseps, who petitioned the Sultan to that end, but in vain. England has tried before to obtain this concession having entered upon negotiations for this purpose in 1878, but all for nothing, on account of the complications with Russia which then ensued.

It was Russia's turn some years later to seek a similar privilege, but this, too, was denied, although the attempt to hide the real purpose of cutting England out was cloaked by the pretence that the road would run from Tripoli to the gulf and connect with Bagdad by a branch road. But the Porte feared to give the Bear a foothold in Asia Minor, and the project was dismissed.

At last Germany succeeded in doing what all of the other Powers had failed to accomplish. In October, 1888, the German Bank concluded an arrangements with the Turkish Minister of Internal Affairs, by which it undertook to build a railway from a port opposite Constantinople, first, to Angora, and later to Koniah. On November 27, 1892, four years later than the signing of the agreement, the first train was run from Ismid to Angora, and the Anatolian Railroad was an established institution. Kaiser Wilhelm has not shown himself a friend of the Porte for nothing. He desired an outlet for German industry and capital, and he has found an excellent one. How excellent the world is just beginning to find out.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PET SCHEME

The extension of this railway from Koniah, first to Bagdad, about a thousand miles, and thence to Bassora on the Persian Gulf, another four hundred miles, has been a pet scheme of the enterprising young monarch. The move by which England now undertakes this work is but one result of the entente cordiale lately sealed between him and his grandmother. It means much for both Great Britain and Germany. To Great Britain it means a new and short route to India, a saving of at least five days over the Suez Canal route; to Germany it means a new field for colonization and a good feeder for her road already in operation.

The value of the country through which these roads will pass has been little considered, perhaps because of the degeneration from which it has so long suffered. A glance at the past of this land of wealth is necessary to an understanding of its future.

Asia Minor, every schoolboy knows, was the seat of the world's earliest and highest civilization. Here were Assyria and Babylonia, enjoying the sciences and arts five thousand years B. C. We know from the Tel-Amarna letters that Egypt anxiously sought an alliance with Assyria, 1500 B. C. Less than a thousand years later Palestine was overrun by her warriors and the Jews were taken captive in Assyria.

BATTLEFIELD OF NATIONS.

Phoenicia, with her ships plying all over the then known world, was situated on the western border of this land. Croesus, the richest man known to history, was King in Asia Minor. The flourishing settlements of the Greeks were situated on the northwestern shores, and there, too, stood ancient Mycenae. It was the battlefield of the nations, where Greeks, Parthians, Romans, fought for supremacy. Here were the realms of Cyrus and Alexander the Great. The degeneration of this fertile land began first by the decline of its ruling dynasties, and then when it became a part of the world embracing Byzantine Empire in the seventh century.

In the thirteenth century it was overrun by the Mongolian hordes in their western emigration, to be eternally doomed by the conquest of Sultan Selim in the sixteenth. Ever since then it has been the property of the Turkish Empire.

What was once is now again made possible. This country was the granary of the world, its mines provided its rulers with untold wealth, its fruits was the delightful food of countless lands. All this was made possible by the tremendous irrigation system, by means of canals running from the great rivers which ran through the country. These ruined waterways are the marvel of modern engineers, who wonder at the scientific achievements of thousands of years ago. But all of these could be restored to usefulness, and the rich soil, almost virgin now after its centuries of rest, could once more be brought to yield abundantly to its cultivators.

RECORD OF THE RAILROAD.

The record of the railroad, which has been in operation only for a few years, and over a small territory, is an indication of what may be expected hereafter. The first year of its operation this railroad carried 300 carloads of wheat, the second it had 700 of that cereal to carry. The first year it hauled but 70 car loads of rye, the second 200. The first year there were 400 car loads of corn, the second there were 700.

So the story runs for these staple products, which are wanted always in the world's markets. The railroad has done much to alter the character of the country, to build up towns, to open factories and bring good European colonists to cultivate its soil. One of the chief bars to the progress of the country has been the shiftless Turkish inhabitants. They will not use any modern tools, they do not want to be rich, they do not want to learn. They do not know what a harrow is, and a cultivator or harvesting machine is something entirely beyond their comprehension. All they care for is enough coffee to drink and enough tobacco to smoke.

They will not sit in the seats on the railway, but squat on the floor, so that at last it was necessary to take out the seats and leave the passenger coaches almost like cattle cars. Some of them at first refused to utilize the cars for riding, or for shipping, but this prejudice is now passing away, as the increased earnings of the railway show. The chief dependence for the future, however, lies not upon the present population, but upon the immigrants which the railway brings with it. Instead of taking days to transport goods, with great risk from Bedouins to caravans, they are now shipped in hours by the railway.

THE SPARSE POPULATION,

which seemed to be an objection at first, now proves an advantage for the newcomers from Europe have no difficulty in finding all the room they require.

If the question now be asked, "What can the land produce?" the answer might be given, "Everything," for the climates of the different parts of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are so different that almost anything that grows anywhere can be raised successfully somewhere in this broad domain. It is the railway that will bring the needed energy to make the whole land blossom and bloom from end to end.

Croesus, King of Lydia, is reported to have drawn his wealth from the sands of the River Pactolus, heavy with gold. The mountains whence this stream originates must still have untold treasure hidden in their bowels. Only of late European enterprise has awakened to the facts, and several companies are now working the silver, copper, iron and lead mines of the mountains.

According to legends, which are almost history, Mithridates found his store of precious stones in the valleys of the Pontic coast; and it is now settled that onyx, agate and jasper are to be on the coast of Trebizond.

The future points to Asia Minor and Mesopotamia as powerful rivals to Africa, offering a better climate and richer reward than can be found in the torrid wilds of either the East or West African coast.

Here is to be the theatre of another world struggle for supremacy. It is to be the Anglo-Saxon-German against the ambitious Slav.

A FARMER'S VICTORY.

Rheumatism Had Fastened Its Fangs Upon Him for Years and Caused Him Endless Misery—Tells How He Found a Cure.

From the Acadian, Wolfville, N. S.

Among the many in this vicinity who firmly believe in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for rheumatism is Mr. John Stewart, of Hortonville. To a representative of the Acadian who recently interviewed him, Mr. Stewart said he had been a victim to the pangs of rheumatism for upwards of twenty years. Two years ago Mr. Stewart was thrown from a load of hay and was injured so severely that he was obliged to take to his bed. While in this condition his old enemy—rheumatism—again fastened itself upon him, the pains radiating to almost every joint in his body, making life almost a burden. He had read frequently in the Acadian of the cures effected through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. After the use of a few boxes the pains began to diminish, and his general health began to improve. Mr. Stewart continued taking the pills until he had used eight boxes, when the pains had entirely disappeared and another victory over disease had been won by this peerless medicine.

The Acadian can add that Mr. Stewart is worthy of every credence, as he is a man of intelligence and sterling qualities, whose word is unhesitatingly accepted by all who know him.

The public is cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations of these famous pills. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have 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.

CRIMINAL ANIMALS.

A Naturalist's Study of Thoroughly Wicked Wild Animals.

E. Seton Thompson, naturalist to the government of Manitoba, gives in his book, "Wild Animals I Have Known," some curious examples of depravity among wild beasts. The best story is that of the New Mexican wolf who led a band that killed a cow a day for five years. Finally the ranchers offered $1,000 for this wolf's pelt. He was easily distinguished. His track was an inch wider than that of other wolves. A professional wolf-hunter tried to earn the bounty, but the wolves killed his dogs and he gave it up. Then Mr. Thompson took the case. He melted cheese in the fat of a heifer in a china dish, cut it into lumps with a bone knife to avoid the taint of metal and put in strychnine and cyanide in odor-proof capsules. He wore gloves steeped in cow's blood, and avoided breathing on the baits. The baits were picked up. He followed the track and found that the wolf had lain all four together and scattered dirt over them.

The wolves then took to killing sheep. Traps were set to the number of 130 in different parts of the ranch. The trails of the big wolf and of the pack were traced up to one set of traps, and the doings of the leader were marked in the dust. He had stopped the rest, warned by scent, and scratched around the trap till he found the buried chain and picket. On another part of the ranch he entered an H-shaped series of traps, and detected the danger. The trail showed that he had slowly backed out on his own track, putting each paw down backward until out of the dangerous ground. He had then sprung some of the traps by scratching clods and stones, backward at them with his hind feet. He was at last caught by dragging over the traps the body of a female wolf, the scent of which he followed.

No more skillful criminal than this wolf was ever known. Old Eph, a lame grizzly, which in two years ruined half the hog-raisers in the Sacramento valley by his wasteful love of pork, was a close second. A bob-tailed wolf kept the whole city of Paris in terror for ten years at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and the Lochnee panther, in India, killed 300 human beings in less than two years. A famous rogue dog of Derbyshire was conspicuous by its faithful care, of sheep in the daytime, but was savage and ugly towards men strangers. It slept in the house, and was never suspected, though sheep-worrying took place on the farms near. At last it was tracked in the snow from a fold where twenty sheep had been killed to the farm where it lived, the dog having forgotten that the track would show, though it took partial means to conceal it by running along the top of a stone wall.

RULE OF SECRECY.

One of the many rules hedging those who cater to the wants and pleasures of royalty is that a strict secrecy shall be maintained as to the sayings and doings of their royal masters and mistresses. Many a secret has gone to the grave untold, owing to the conscientiousness of the hearer or seer, who, bound by the oath of office, would rather die than divulge what the world is ever on the qui vive to learn.

It is said that when Miss Adeane, who is now Mrs. Mallet, was appointed maid of honor in the Queen's household, she was visiting in a household where was a well known man of letters and wit.

"What a fine opportunity you will now have to keep an interesting diary," he said to her.

Miss Adeane responded that, according to the Queen's conditions, no one was allowed to keep a diary when at Court. But disbelieving, the man laughingly responded, "I think I should keep a very secret one, all the same;" to which the future maid of honor courteously replied:—

"Then I am afraid you would not be a maid of honor."

The term, "maid of honor," seems to have a wider significance than is usually applied to it. It is to be not only a maid who is honored by her elevation to the membership in the royal household, but it is to be a maid whose honor is used in defence of her mistress by speech or silence, as may be required.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

There is no such thing as a heroic falsehood.

Shame can know love, but love knows no shame.

The dead are the only friends we have always with us.

Before he moves every man ought to make up his mind to fall from grace.

It takes a woman to be unhappy thinking how unhappy she would be if she were not as happy as she is.

It isn't true that one woman can't love another; she can like her until she finds out that a man she likes also likes her.

The more a man loves a woman the less he likes her faults. The more a woman loves a man the more like virtues seem his faults.

The belief in God is probably almost as instinctive to a woman as the idea that she can't clean house properly unless she has a sunbonnet on.

A SUCCESSFUL SHOW.

First Circus Man—How do you manage to fill your show with only six performers?

Second Circus Man—I carry twelve billposters.

$3.95 Cut this out and return to us, with name of your nearest express office and we will send this watch there for you to examine. It is an open-face, gold-plated, dust proof case, handsomely engraved, fitted with American model 7 jewelled stem wind and set movement, lady's or gent's size. It is a good time piece, equal in appearance to a $25.00 watch, and is just the thing for trading purposes. If, on careful examination you are convinced this watch is worth far more than we ask, pay the express agent $3.95 and express charges and it is yours. **Terry Watch Co., Box Z, Toronto, Can.**

AN AFRICAN LOVE CHARM.

A new peril seems to threaten white men in South Africa. They are in danger of being cut into love charms and used to increase the marriage rate among the natives. The flesh of a European is considered by the black inhabitants of Natal as a charm powerful enough to compel the love of any unwilling maiden. When a young black man loves a maiden and his love is not reciprocated, he goes to a witch doctor and asks for a love philter. Other philters of a milder potency having been tried and the maiden still remaining obdurate and refusing to love her black suitor, the witch doctor, as a last resort, prescribes the flesh of a white man.

Murders committed for the possession of the coveted white flesh, while not common, occur from time to time. News has been received from Natal of the hanging at Harding of a witch doctor and his pupil for the murder of a farmer named Kay. The farmer was dragged from his bed at night, and after being stabbed several times with an assegai, his throat was cut and his body left on the veldt. Part of the dead man's neck was cut away, and subsequently found in the witch doctor's bag, with other "medicines." The "head devil" in the murder was a witch doctor named Umtanti. With him was associated his pupil, Sibalweni. Sibalweni had not yet taken his degree as a witch doctor, but was studying under Umtanti, who considered him a promising pupil. The two were helped in the murder by two men, who seem to have been simply employes of Umtanti's college of medicine. These two men received life sentences. When Umtanti and his pupil were hanged eighty native chiefs and headmen were assembled in order that they might see the execution and spread the news of it abroad among the natives. The natives have had an idea that when one of them has been arrested for a similar crime he has not been killed, but simply sent to some far-off place, where he eventually died. The recent execution was intended as an object lesson. Recently a little child, which was stolen from its parents in the Barberton district of Natal, is supposed to have been taken by the natives for the same purpose as that for which they murdered Kay. Umtanti, the doctor, who was something of a South African Charles Peace, confessed to other murders which had not been brought to light, including the Chief Umshweshwe's sister. His face is in keeping with his character—crafty and cruel to a degree. His pupil, Sibalweni, also had a repulsive face, while the other two men, Gomfi and Umbonwa, who received life sentences, have a pleasanter appearance.

A police trooper, who discovered Kay's body lying in the moonlight, was so unnerved by the ghastly sight it presented, with gaping wounds and clad only in a shirt, that he was unable to sleep or eat for some time after, and at night awakened his comrades with screams.

Summer Comes

With the flowers and sunshine. Birds pour out their melody and the chirp of the grasshopper will soon tempt the fisherman to stretch forth his hands and grasp the shadow of his flight. The playful mosquito will do her nicest to soothe weary pleasure seekers into the realms of slumber, and the stinging, aching corns will remove every semblance of comfort, make sad the songs of the birds, and evoke cloudiness in the soul, that even the brightest sunshine can not dispel. Corns are thorns in the flesh, but Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes them in twenty-four hours. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best.

BLESSED IF THEY DON'T.

She—I don't see why they call it single blessedness?

He—Because, when a man's married his wife gives him more than one blessing, you can bet.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

Some people keep the Sabbath so holy that they don't work any for three days before or three days after.

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

EMERY FROM NAXOS.

All the emery used in the world comes from the little island of Naxos, near Greece. As it is one of the hardest substances known ordinary quarrying tools can't be used to cut it out.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

An Incident of the Terrible Armenian Massacres.

The responsibility of taking human life under any circumstances is tremendous. Justifiable as it may be to kill in self defence, we cannot but admire the wonderful self-control of an Armenian who preferred to die rather than live with blood upon his hands.

It was during the horrible massacres in Armenia. A native, says the Rev. George H. Hepworth, was employed in one of the railroad stations. He was standing on the platform, when the mob approached. A Turk, who knew the man to be a faithful servant, handed him a pistol, saying:

"It is an outrage. Take this and defend yourself. It is good for six of the rascals."

The Armenian took the weapon, hesitated for a moment then handed it back with a groan."

"I can't do it," he said. "I'd rather die than commit murder."

In less than ten minutes he was a bruised and bleeding corpse, and the fiends had started on the track of another victim.

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."

WOMAN'S EXPEDITION.

An expedition consisting entirely of women has been formed in Australia to explore the Solomon Islands, the home of the fiercest cannibals known. Hitherto white men have been able to penetrate only a few miles inland.

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

CRIME IN PARIS.

It is stated that about one in eighteen of the population of Paris live on charity, with a tendency toward crime.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

CONSUMPTION IN GERMANY.

Germany, with an approximate population of 52,279,901, has at present over 1,800,000 sufferers from consumption, and, according to Prof. Leyden's estimates, 170,000 die annually from the disease.

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

JAPAN'S SPIDER PLAGUE.

Spiders are a serious plague in Japan. They spin their webs on the telegraph wires, and are so numerous as to cause a serious loss of insulation. Sweeping the wires does little good, as the spiders begin all over again.

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 gets 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 surfaces.

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.

WAVE CLOUDS.

The atmospheric ocean surrounding the earth is frequently disturbed by gigantic waves, which are invisible except when they carry parts of the air, charged with moisture, up into a colder atmospheric stratum where sudden condensation occurs. In this manner long, parallel lines of clouds, sometimes make their appearance at a great height, marking the crests of a ripple of air waves, running miles above our heads.

W P C 990

CALVERT'S

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

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

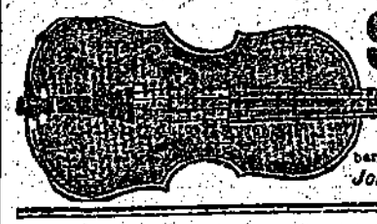
If you wish to enjoy a cup of really delicious tea try Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

TEA THAT IS TEA—

LUDELLA

CEYLON—RICH AND FRAGRANT—ONE TRIAL PROVES ALL.

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



$4.95 Cut this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you this Violin with Outfit by express, subject to examination. Examine it at your express office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price, $4.95 and express charges. This is a finely finished, regular $9.00 Stradivarius model violin, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bow, extra set of strings and rosin. A genuine bargain at the price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit.

Johnston & McFarlane, Box 'Z,' Toronto, Ont.

RAPID FIRE ORGAN.

A new electric organ placed in St. Michael's Church, London, possesses 64,500 miles of wire. The action of the organ is so rapid that it would "repeat," if necessary, 60 times per second.

Brass Band

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, etc.

Every town can have a band.

Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue, 500 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.

WHALEY ROYCE & CO., - Toronto, Can.

ONE NIGHT Corn Cure. Ask your druggist for it. Price 10c

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

Catarrh; Indian Catarrh Cure. Sold by all reliable Druggists.

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

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

THE DES MOINES INCUBATOR—Best and cheapest O. Rolland, sole agent for the Dominion. Send 3cb. stamp for catalogue. 373 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

COMMON SENSE KILLS Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, or 85c Queen W. Toronto.

Stamp Collectors—Send us your address. Also the address of any friends who are collectors. Mention this paper. STARNAMAN BROS., Berlin, Ontario.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. L. JONES ENG. CO.
6 & 10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

Garment Cutters! who wish to improve and have up-to-date methods, write us. C. W. BUNT & CO., Toronto.

TORONTO Cutting School offers special advantages to all desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Cutting and Fitting Gentlemen's Garments. Write for particulars. 113 Yonge St., Toronto.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO." Look for agent in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

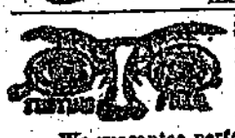
WHITE'S PHOSPHO SODA

An Effervescing Phosphate, excellent cleanser for liver, kidney and stomach, takes the place of coal tar preparations in case of headache, its effect is immediate. Sold by all druggists, in 10c, 25c, 50c and $1.00 packages. Queen City Drug Co., 271 Wellington-st. E., Toronto

HARRIS Buys Scrap. LEAD, COPPER, BRASS. Wholesale only. Long Distance Telephone 1793. WILLIAM ST., TORONTO.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works. ROOFING SLATE, in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing Felt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Build, ings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1063 G. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Acme Pot and Kettle Strainer in every County and Township in Canada. The device is invaluable for straining the water from boiling vegetables without scalding the hands or spilling the contents of the pot. Exclusive territory given to first-class agents. For particulars apply to the Acme Pot & Kettle Strainer Co. HAMILTON, ONT.



Solid Gold....$2.85
Best Gold Fill 1.50
5 yrs Gold Fill 1.00
Best Glasses... 1.00

We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

GLOBE OPTICAL CO., 93 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Brantford Galvanized Steel Windmills and Towers. ALSO Steel Flag Staffs, Grain Grinders, Iron and Wood Pumps, Bee Supplies. Send for New Catalogue.

GOOLD SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. LIMITED
BRANTFORD, CAN. Mention this paper.

CANADA PERMANENT
Loan and Savings Company.
INCORPORATED 1855.
The Oldest and Largest Canadian Mortgage Corporation.

Paid-up Capital, - - $2,600,000
Reserve Fund - - - 1,200,000

Head Office—Toronto St., Toronto.
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DEPOSITS RECEIVED. Interest allowed.
DEBENTURES ISSUED for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years, with interest coupons attached.
MONEY LENT on security of real estate mortgages, Government and Municipal Bonds, etc.

For further particulars apply to
J. HERBERT MASON
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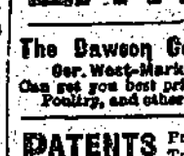
LAW Millis, Millis & Hales, Barristers, etc., removed to Wesley Bldgs., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

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

PATENTS Procured in all countries. Designs, Trade Marks registered, Copyrights, Caveats procured. Write for information. EGERTON, R. CASE, Registered Solicitor of Patents, Notary Public, Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.



CARD INDEX... The only perfect system for keeping names and addresses. Sample tray outfit..... $3. The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Limited 128 and 124 Bay St., TORONTO. Factory: Newmarket

32% Profits for the Month OF JULY. This Company, after paying the 4 per cent. monthly coupons maturing August 1st, have remaining a surplus of 28 per cent. After deducting expenses, and the amount carried to the reserve fund there remains to the credit of the investors a surplus over dividend of 16 4-5 per cent. Any amount from $50 upwards received for investment. Book free, giving full particulars. The Dominion Investment Company of Toronto, Canada Permanent Chambers, 18 Toronto St.

SHOW CASES. WALL CASES

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

TORONTO SHOW CASE CO., 92 ADELAIDE W., TORONTO, CAN.

Michigan Land for Sale.

8,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS—ARENAC, Iosco, Ogemaw and Crawford Counties. Title perfect. On Michigan Central, Detroit & Mackinac and Loon Lake Railroads, at prices ranging from $2 to $5 per acre. These Lands are Close to Enterprising New Towns, Churches, Schools, etc., and will be sold on most reasonable terms. Apply to R. M. PIERCE, Agent, West Bay City, Mich. Or J. W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Mich.

KISSING BUGS.....

Boys—Do you want to give the girls a genuine surprise?

Girls—You can have oceans of fun with this novelty.

The mainspring of life is fun. Send for a Kissing Bug, and live ten years longer. Sent post-paid with our list of novelties, for 10c, in stamps or silver. PROGRESS NOVELTY CO., 122 Richmond St. W., - Toronto, Ont.

Dominion Line ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.

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

Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $50 upwards: Second Cabin, $35: Steerage, $22.50 and $23.50.

For further information apply to local agents, or DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

Hotel and Saloon men cannot afford to be without the Automatic Faucet Attachment, as it pays for itself in one week drawing beer. No drip, no waste. You only need one hand to draw beer with the Automatic but in case of rush you can hold glasses in each hand, as the Automatic is always ready. The Automatic draws the finest glass of beer and is used for any trade, as it puts the kind of head on the beer that you want. Price $1.50 pre-paid—money refunded if not satisfactory. Hamilton Mfg Co., Toronto

HARDWARE, DRUG AND GENERAL STORES ALL SELL IT TO THEIR GOOD TRADE.

"PEERLESS" Machine Oil

BECAUSE IT'S THE VERY BEST OIL THEY CAN GET.

no other gives such complete satisfaction to FARMERS

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO. LIMITED
SAML. ROGERS PRES. TORONTO

HEALTH RESTORED without medicine or expense to the post disordered Stomach, Lungs, Nerves, Liver, Blood, Bladder, Kidneys, Brain and Breath by

Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food

which Saves Invalids and Children, and also Rears and Nourishes Infants whose Ailments and Debility have resisted all other treatments. It digests when all other food is rejected, saves 50 time its cost in medicine.

50 Years' Invariable Success. 100,000 Annual Cures of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhœa Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency.

DuBarry & Co., (Limited) 77 Regent Street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglion, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in tins, ½., 1., 2., 3., 6d., 9d., 1s., 5lb., 10s. Send carriage free. Also Du Barry's Revalenta Biscuits, in tins, 3s. 6d. and 6s. Agents for Canada: The T. Eaton Co., Limited, Toronto

JAS. R. ANNETT, Manager.
JOHN J. MAIN, Supt. and Treas.

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Esplanade, Opp. Sherbourne St., Toronto

High Class Water Tube Steam Boilers, for All Pressures, Duties and Fuel.

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References { Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited. The T. Eaton Co., Limited. The Massey-Harris Co., Limited. The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. The Wilson Publishing Co. Limited. (All of Toronto, where boilers may be seen working)

MOUNTAIN ECHOES.

Rossland is to have a new labor paper—The Industrial World.

Steve Bailey made $8,000 by the sale of his steamboat on Lake Bennett.

E. C. Bissell, at one time of this city, is running a paper in Monroe, Wash.

The B. C. Workman, a labor paper of Vancouver, has suspended publication.

Several Sandonites went on Monday night last to McGuigan to attend a dance there.

A watchchain, a $5 account and 25 spectators took up two hours of the police court, Thursday.

Hunter Bros. have bought out the millinery stock of Miss Wilson and are moving it to their own store.

Neil O'Donnel and his partner have obtained the contract for hauling machinery to the Wakefield mine.

The K. & S. are issuing for the Spokane Industrial Exposition round-trip tickets at $18.00, good for nine days from date of sale.

Albert Thompson, a young man of Slocan City, has become somewhat mentally deranged, and is being looked after by the authorities.

Our football team went down to Three Forks Saturday by invitation, and after an hour's good work defeated the local team in a score of 2 to 1.

The K. & S. company in building snow sheds at the Lucky Jim slide are taking a wise precaution, which will be much appreciated by the travelling public.

Now is the chance for the ladies. Mr. Grimmett has four diamonds worth $450 a piece in his window. They are interesting to look at, much more so to purchase.

The Silvertonian says, "There is no more law abiding class of men in the whole country than the Slocan miners," and with every word of which we fully agree.

Be not deceived! A cough, hoarseness or croup are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

Edison the inventor is now to the fore with an invention by which gold can be extracted from sand, as there is more or less of it in all sand. The structure will cost $1,000,000.

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

The sidewalk now being built on the south side of Reco Ave. is greatly improving the appearance of the street. The doing away with the old steps will greatly help out the ladies with the baby carriages.

The Rev. A. M. and Mrs. Sanford walked out to the Queen Bess mine on Wednesday, when Mr. Sanford baptised the infant son of Manager Scott. This, we believe, is the first baptism at a mine in the Slocan.

We have been asked to announce that the Ladies' Society of the Methodist church will give a social in Virginia hall Thursday evening, Oct. 5. It will be an old-time social, with ice-cream, etc. to sell. Proceeds to help refurnish the church.

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

Rev. F. J. Bennet, Presbyterian missionary at Ainsworth, accidentally shot himself while in the hills Friday week. He was taken to Kaslo by steamer Alberta, where he died shortly after. He came from St. Catherines, Ont., and was a clever preacher.

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

The Silvertonian says it is in the air that the labor troubles will soon be over. It will remain in the air as long as the law remains as it is. How can there be as friendly relations between owners and men as there used to be while there is a law on the statutes tying up both as if they were infants, unable to manage their own affairs.

Although the season has been a comparatively quiet one, including the improvements made at the mines tributary to the city and the new buildings in the city, upwards of $100,000 has been spent in new buildings. In a later issue we will give a detailed list. This shows that the place has not been asleep even if the mines have not been working.

Dyspepsia cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves sour stomach, coming up of food distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

The universal opinion of visitors to our city now is that we are well in the trend of modern improvements with vast and wealthy resources—splendid electric light and water systems; good schools and churches; unsurpassed hotels, stores, etc., and a network of railways, gravity trams, concentrators and trails that are even unapproached in any other portion of the province.

Tom Reed shot four bears on Ten Mile, last week.

The general impression is that we will have both Provincial and Federal elections within a few months, so the parties had better trot out their candidates.

Ponton, accused of complicity in the robbery of the Napanee bank, has been acquitted by the jury. From the start public sympathy everywhere was in his favor.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to take and pleasant to take. 25 cts. Sold at McQueen's Drug Store.

An unfortunate woman from the west end, so full of liquor as to be ignorant of what she was doing, created a scenace on main street on Wednesday. She smashed all the glass within reach in the bank and was finally helped, by a couple of police and a wagon, out of the way. These people are more to be pitied than laughed at.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Hood has gone over to work on the Wakefield tram.

Mrs. Wm. Wilson left on Thursday to visit friends in Edmonton.

Miss Hatt, of Vancouver, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. L. Christie.

Miss Skinner, of our school staff, left on Monday for Portland, Oregon, to take up the study of medicine.

Major Allen, who has been operator at the C. P. R. for some time, has gone to Portland to take an M.D. course.

Mrs. McArthur and children left on Monday for their new home in Rossland, where A. C. had preceded them a few days.

Adam Goldsong has returned from Moyie, where he was working on contract, and left again on Friday for Vancouver on a trip.

Miss Wilson leaves next week for Vancouver, where her sister now lives. She will be very much missed in social and musical circles.

D. W. King is about to shake the dust of B. C. off his feet and locate in Spokane as representative in the West for a large New York smelting firm.

Judge and Mrs. Walker, of Winnipeg, Man., were in the city this week on a trip through the Slocan. They expressed themselves as pleased with the neat appearance, contrary to expectations from outside impressions, and the very modern appointments of the place.

Mr. J. M. Harris has laid out some nice trips for his brother, who is visiting him. Yesterday they went to the Halcyon Hot Springs to return Monday or Tuesday, then in a few days they go to the Spokane Exposition for a week, returning here to spend a few days before leaving for the east, where J. M. intends spending the winter.

Mr. Geo. B. Harris, brother of J. M. Harris, from the old home in Virginia, has been in the city for some days seeing the sights and intends to remain until he sees them all, which he is free to confess, from present observations, will take him longer than he expected it might before arriving. Like all others he is astonished at the capabilities of the surroundings when pointed out.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SANDON

NOTICE.

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

FRANK C. SEWELL,
City Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that John Bull, of Argenta, B. C., merchant, has by deed, dated 29th day of August, 1899, assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned to William H. Bell, of Argenta, B. C., hotel-keeper, in trust for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably and proportionately, and without preference or priority, the creditors of said John Bull their just debts. The deed was executed by the said John Bull, the assignor, and the said William H. Bell, the trustee, on the 29th day of August, 1899, and the said trustee has undertaken the trusts stated by the said deed. All persons having claims against the said John Bull must forward full particulars of such claims duly verified to the trustee at Argenta, B. C., before 1st day of November, 1899, after which day the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of said estate among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. A meeting of the creditors of said John Bull will be held at the McLeod hotel in Argenta, B. C., on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

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

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

SOME HINTS.

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

BOVRIL

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

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Two Stratford Ladies

Tell How Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Make Weak People Strong.

MRS. ELIZABETH BARTON, Brittania St., says: "I speak a good word for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills with pleasure. They proved to me a most excellent remedy for nervousness, nervous debility and exhaustion, and I can heartily recommend them."

MRS. POLAND, Brunswick Street, says: "My husband suffered greatly with nervousness, complicated by heart troubles. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have cured him, and he now is well and strong."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS. Take one at night before retiring. 'Twill work while you sleep without a grip or gripe, curing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation and Dyspepsia, and make you feel better in the morning.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer. A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHŒA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS'

THE HOTEL NAKUSP

Nakusp.

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

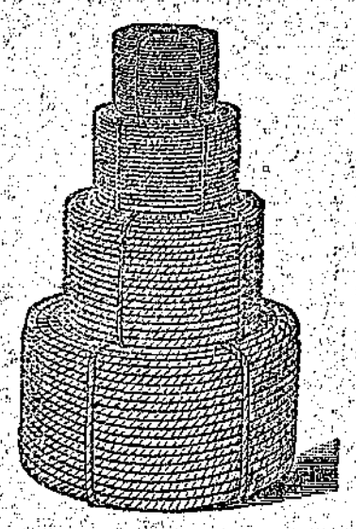
Mrs. Snowman, Proprietress.

Established in 1892.

H. BYERS & CO.

Jobbers and Retailers in

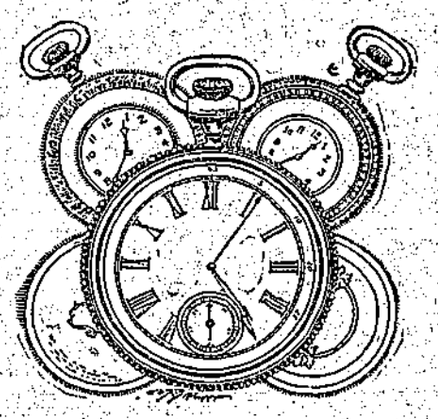
HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.



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

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

DON'T LET your Watch or Clock run longer than 18 months without cleaning and re-oiling. It is only doing injury and wearing them out. G. W. Grimmett, Jeweller and Optician guarantees his work strictly first class and to give satisfaction.



A beautiful stock of Watches, Jewellery and Optical Goods always on hand.

G. W. Grimmett, Jeweller and Optician.

Finest Line of GROCERIES Ever Brought to Sandon.

Table Novelties too numerous to mention
Salted and Preserved Fish of all kinds.
Jellies, Jams and Fruits, all very dainty and appetizing.
Fine tender Hams and Breakfast Bacon.
Canned and Potted Meats for quick meals.
Fancy Crackers, Biscuits in bulk and in fancy cartoons.

Come and see us, or send us in your orders by mail, as we are noted for prompt attention and careful consideration in forwarding goods.

H. Giegerich,

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

FOR RENT.

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

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

GOODENOUGH STORE.—34 x 76, with cellar same size, steam heated, electric lights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRE-PROOF CELLAR.—Opposite Kootenay hotel.

FIRST-CLASS TWO STORY BARN.—30 x 80.

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

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

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

WANTED!

2,500 MINERS

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

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

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

Liberal-Conservative Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Union for British Columbia will be held at the Assembly hall, New Westminster, on the 5th day of October next, commencing at 10 a. m.

All Liberal-Conservatives will be welcome, the right to vote is confined to delegates chosen by the Liberal-Conservative Associations or District meetings regularly convened for this purpose. One delegate for every twenty members of such Association or District meeting. Proxies can only be used by members of the Union. Advantage may be taken of the railway rates to and from the Exhibition which is being held at the same time.

D. H. WILSON, President. GEO. H. COWAN, Secretary.

WEAK MEN YOUNG OR OLD

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

ELECTRICITY?

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

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

DR. R. SANDEN, 156 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

THE RECO LAUNDRY

WEST ON RECO AVENUE, IS NOW RE-OPENED.

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

Up-town office, Gale's barber shop. McKENZIE & NYE, Proprietors.

The Mining Review, $2.00 A YEAR.