The Mining Review.

VOL. 4.—NO. 16. SANDON, B. C., SEPTEMBER 29, 1900. $2.00 PER YEAR.

Poker On a Big Scale.

A pretty stiff game of draw poker was played at Sandon, B. C., one night in November, 1898, according to the statements made by J. M. Harris in his answer to a suit begun against him by S.M. Babcock, says the Spokane Chronicle. It appears from Mr. Harris' statements that he lost about $14,000 in the little game of draw. He further makes the sensational declaration that L. E. Hauk, S. T. Arthur and L. Peterson conspired against him in the game, and by means of holdouts, marked cards and other devices, he was cheated and defrauded in what he supposed was a straight game. After the game was over he says the three conspirators divided the spoils won from him.

Recently S. M. Babcock began a suit against J. M. Harris to recover $1,950 on Mr. Harris' note. The latter now states that he gave the note in question to L. E. Hauk, for money lost at gambling. It was claimed that Hank transferred the note to S. T. Arthur, and the latter sold it to Babcock. Mr. Harris denies this statement, and further sets up that as the note was taken in a fraudulent transaction he should not be compelled to pay it.

Some of the sensational paragraphs in the answer read as follows:

"That at Sandon, British Columbia, in the month of November, just prior to the execution of said note, the said L. E. Hauk and the same S. T. Arthur mentioned in said complaint and one L. E. Peterson, made and entered into a conspiracy to defraud and cheat this defendant by inveighling and engaging said defendant in a gambling game, it being at the same time agreed between the said L. E. Hauk, S. T. Arthur and L. Peterson that they would play in said game against the said defendant, in collusion with each other, so that said defendant would have no chance of winning in satd game, and that all the money won in said game, would be divided equally among the said L.E.Hauk, S. T. Arthur and L. Peterson, * * and that the defendant was wholly ignorant of said conspiracy and collusion and supposed that he was engaged in a fair game and had a fair chance in said game for his money, said game being a game of draw poker, when in truth and in fact the said L. E. Hauk, S.T. Arthur and L. Peterson, in pursuance of said agreement between them * * did in same game play with each other; the said L. E. Hauk being an expert card sharp and capable of dealing any hand he might desire to anyone by means of hold-outs, marked cards and other devices used in cheating and defrauding in card playing.

"That in said game of draw poker, the defendant lost a large sum of money, to wit: about $14,000.

"That to make good said sum of $14,000 the defendant paid to the said L. E. Hauk the sum of about $2,500 in money and transferred to the said L. E. Hauk 6,000 shares of stock in the Reco Gold Mining & Milling Company, and in addition to said money and said stock, executed and delivered to the said L. E. Hauk several promissory notes for the balance of the money.

"That the said conspirators, L. E. Hauk, S. T. Arthur and L. Peterson, in pursuance of said conspiracy to cheat and defraud this defendant, after the termination of said game and the transfer of said stock and the execution of said notes, and the payment of said money, divided the same among themselves."

No End to Building.

Mrs. Egan has built an addition to her hotel.

The outside frame work of the school house is nearing completion.

Folliott & McMillan are considering building a block of modern style.

McDonald Bros. will be able in two weeks' time to move into their new hotel.

J. M. Harris will soon have work started on a stable nearly back of his hotel.

The Catholic church will soon be completed, all the outside capenter work is finished.

G. W. Grimmett will most likely erect a suitable store on the Sproat property shortly.

Hunter-Kendrick brick block will take some time to finish. It will then be a handsome structure.

The Burns block, under Folliott & McMillan's direction, will certainly be an up-to-date meat market.

Mr. Harris has erected a very commodious sample room for the Reco just across the lane from the hotel.

Chas. Lambert has a contract for the McQueen-Taylor one-story block which will probably be commenced next week.

Mr. Fallows is building an addition and woodshed at the McDonald residence on Sunnyside, which he recently bought.

Work on the Miners' Union hall is still progressing rapidly. The main portion is up and the outside work has been commenced.

It is understood Geigericit and Byers will build on the K. & S. property opposite the C. P. R. depot, in the spring, if not this fall.

Cliffe & Co., and Harry Nash, both using one wall, have commenced the erection of a block 48 feet frontage and 60 feet of depth; two stories high, on the K. & S. property, across the street from the C. P. R. depot. Mr. Nash will use the first floor of his 18-foot frontage as a hardware store and work shop, and the upstairs as a residence. Mr. Cliffe will use the front 30 feet of his first story as a bookstore, the back 30 feet for a printing office, and the upstairs as a society hall or for private rooms as may be arranged for later.

MINES AND MINING.

The Arthabasca mine is adopting the cyanide process.

Mr. Warner has two more cars of ore ready at the Mountain Con.

Mr. Ganty and son are working a promising claim near Bailey's.

Mr. Donnelly may let a contract next month on his claims near Sandon.

Since the late strike on the Ruth property there is much more activity at the mine.

For the week ending 27th September, the Whitewater mine shipped 251½ tons of ore.

There are eleven men now at work on the Monitor, and the force is shortly to be increased.

The Highlander mine at Ainsworth has one tunnel in 1050 feet, and they hope to strike the vein at a depth of 300 feet more.

Sandon ore shipments this week were: Payne, 264; Last Chance, 97; Ruth, 17; Slocan Star 210; Trade Dollar, 20. Total 518 tons.

The St. Keverne has quit work for the winter, and nothing will be done until spring. It is probable that another effort will be made to open it up next year. If present plans mature, the property will be sold to an assessable company, and an assessment of one cent per share levied this winter.

"Rosie," Walmsley's bear, gave up the ghost yesterday, presumably by the poison route.

Serenaded by the Band.

Mr. Tattrie and bride reached home on Wednesday; and yesterday evening they were serenaded by the brass band. As happy as the band were on going, they were equally so their return, as they were the recipients of an "X" from Mr. Tattrie's cheerful hand. Mrs. Tattrie will be quite an addition to Sandon society.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Major Pitts is expected home any day now.

P. J. Hickey was in Nelson this week on business.

Mark Manley, of Slocan, spent Wednesday in Sandon.

A. David paid some of the Slocan points a visit for a few days.

Rev. Menzies, of Kaslo, passed through here on Monday last, on a trip to the coast.

J. A. Whittier and wife returned to Sandon, after a long absence, on Tuesday last.

Mr. St. Denis, book-keeper of the Nakusp saw mill, was in the city this week on business.

Mrs. W. J. Pierson left on Tuesday for a winter's visit to St. Marie, Ont., her old home.

Chief Stubbs returned Monday from his trip to New Westminster. He says Red Paddy, in the asylum there, is no better.

Miss McGillivray and Miss Morrison, who were stopping at the Denver House for some time, went to Portland, Ore., on Tuesday.

Geo. W. Cross, representing the Burrard Lumber Co., of New Westminster, spent a few days here working up the lumber trade.

Two head officials of the Dominion Express Co., Geo. Ford, of Winnipeg, and W. S. Stout, of Toronto, were in the city this week.

Word Versus Work.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896 pledged himself to seek mutual preferential trade with Great Britain. He has not done anything to fulfill his pledge, and his government has done everything it could to throw ridicule upon the idea of preferential trade.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896 pledged himself to reduce the taxes, curtail the expenditure and lessen the debt. His government has added ten millions to the taxes, eight millions to the expenditure, and seven millions to the debt.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896 pledged himself to take a plebiscite on the question of prohibiting the liquor trade, and to act on the verdict. The plebiscite gave a majority for prohibition of 13,000, a majority greater than that by which he holds power, but he would not act on the verdict, and did not introduce the prohibition bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by his acquiescence in the proposals of Mr. Lister, M. P., for the further strengthening of the Independence of Parliament Act condemned the practice of appointing members of the House of Commons to places in the gift of the government. Mr. Ellis, M. P., who was a week ago raised to the Senate, was the fifteenth member of Parliament given a place by the Laurier government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, during and before 1896 condemned corruption and jobbery in public life. Every year of his government has been marked by a corrupt deal or a job, some of them the dirtiest and meanest in the history of the country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896, promised Canada a business government. He gave a government that paid $2,000,000 more for the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway than the company had offered to do the work for, a government that conceived the Yukon Railway deal, that brought about the imposition of discriminating duties on Canadian grain in Germany, that burked the fast Atlantic mail service arrangement, and gave the country the present ten-day voyge service, that drew out the "business is business" letter as a code of political morals, and inflicted on the country the shame of the emergency rations scandal. It is time to turn the humbugs down.—Montreal Gazette.

City Council.

A regular meeting of the city council was held on Monday evening, Sept. 24th. Present: Acting-Mayor Buckley, Aldermen Hunter, Crawford, McDonald and Atherton.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

A communication was received from E. L. Bond, of Montreal, acknowledging receipt of $450, interest on debentures.

A communication was read from F. R. Glover, city clerk of New Westminster, inviting the council to the Industrial Exhibition to be held in that city on October 2nd to 5th inclusive.

A communication was read from the Deputy Attorney-General, stating that owing to the absence of the Lieut.-Governor, a comply with the council's request, re municipal election, could not be given until the return of the Lieut.-Governor.

The communications were fyled, and the clerk requested to make a suitable reply to each.

Moved by Ald. Hunter, seconded by Ald. Atherton—That the City Solicitor communicate with Mr. Sproat and others re back taxes, and if not paid, to enter suit for action.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Hunter, seconded by Ald. Crawford—That the clerk be instructed to communicate with the Attorney-General to take no further action re Sandon municipal election until further advised.—Carried.

Acting-Mayor Buckley appointed the whole council to look after a suitable site for the erection of a city building, and report at next meeting. The council then adjourned until Friday, Sept. 28.

From Far and Near.

An unknown woman was killed in Vancouver on Monday by being run over by a bicycle ridden by one Blackmore, who has been arrested.

Mike King, boxer of Rossland, knocked out Early, of New York, in the third round at Rossland on Monday night.

The Nakusp sawmill is selling a great lot of lumber this year in Sandon, and Kaslo, Nelson, Slocan and Vernon are making big shipments also.

The Tribune opposes a labor candidate in this Commons constituency, as it says a third party at Ottawa is useless. It probably, by this time, concludes third party Houston is useless at Victoria, and is giving advice from actual knowledge.

The Nelson Tribune says that economies in smelting now overcome the increased cost in mining consequent upon the operation of the eight-hour law. A few months ago, however, the Tribune used to argue there was no increased cost of mining by this same law. When the Tribune forgets itself, it sometimes tells the truth.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

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

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

Floriculture.

LEGEND OF WHITE NARCISSUS.

In lace and linen and silken slippers
And sheen of satin they dressed the bride,
With a gossamer veil, and a wreath of blossoms
To crown her beauty, the day she died.
With rich perfumes of the rose and lily
They combed and plaited her locks of gold,
And under the tree where once she trysted
They hid her down in the frozen mold.

With sun and shadow and balmy breezes
Came the spring to her place of rest,
And a slender blade like an emerald arrow
Lifted the clouds above her breast.
Crystal dews of the purple twilight,
Silver rains of the morning cloud,
Coaxed the stem from its leafy shelter,
Drew the bud from its folded shroud.

Pale and pure as a pearl of ocean
It slipped the green of its dainty sheath,
Deep in its heart a hint of yellow
From the braided tresses that lay beneath.
So it was born, the bride's fair daughter—
The white narcissus that buds and blows,
Sweet and starry in silent places,
Over the grave of the winter snows.

ABOUT THE PRETTY CARNATION.

Do you know the meaning of the name of what many people consider the prettiest flower that grows? The word carnation means flesh color; not the pinkish yellow, commonly understood by that name, but the tints employed by portrait painters in representing faces. The carnations on a palette include all the reds and pinks and creams and whites, with their intermediate tones, tending to red, yellow and white.

It will thus be seen how appropriate is the name, as applied to a group of flowers whose petals display all the reds, pinks, yellows and whites, as they are seen in the human face. We may have pinkish white, and whitish red, cream white and yellow white, whitish yellow and pinkish yellow, all shown in the carnation family, and all veritable flesh tints.

The word carnation, as understood by florists, means a double pink, that is, a pink having an excessive number of petals. The pink, in its natural state, has five petals, ten stamens and two pistils. Through rich culture the stamens have developed into petals.

By a similar process all the numberless varieties of double roses that we have to-day were evolved from the wild rose, with five petals, and a great number of stamens. Many of our favorite flowers have reached their present stage largely through the agency of man.

The old botanists told us that a double flower is a monstrosity, and that a true naturalist prefers a blossom in its wild state. The new botanists are telling us something quite different. They say that all flowers are the result of development, and that man's agency must be taken into account, as well as any other factor. According to this view, double flowers and modern varieties have a rightful place in any system of natural history.

We all know what is meant by the color named pink; it is a red, lightened with white. There are as many shades of pink as there are of red, and these range from one almost as dark as garnet to one almost white, with the faintest roseate tinge. Yet, when we think of the flower "pink," we know that it is not necessarily pink in color; it may be a red pink, a yellow pink or a white pink.

Still, there is a reason for the color, pink, having the name of the flower. pink. The old-fashioned clove-pink, such as we used to see in our grandmothers' gardens, have five petals. This species is taken as the type of the pink genus. All varieties of pink are placed under the head of Dianthus. This generic name for the pink family means, literally, "flower of Jove," or "flower of the gods. From very early times the whole tribe has been admired for its beauty and fragrance.

CURATIVE QUALITIES OF COMMON PLANTS.

It is not a generally accepted fact that nearly all the plants grown have some curative virtue, but such is the case. And if the average man would only appreciate this statement at its full value he would give the preference to the plants which are certain to cure ailments if treated properly, as it costs no more to raise a medicinal plant than one purely ornamental. Take, for instance, the beautiful sunflower. If you get the leaves and stems and steep them in brandy, you have a tincture which has all the virtues of quinine. A small quantity will brace you up and give you a ravenous appetite. A larger quantity will cure your neuralgia, or allay your fever, if you happen to be suffering from typhoid. The sweet-smelling verbena makes an infusion which is a fine cure for sore throat, and it will also prevent your hair falling off. Fennel, which we grow in kitchen gardens to flavor sauces, makes a man strong, gives him courage, and adds a dozen years to his life.

Ferns have many curative qualities. If you are wanting in common sense the maidenhair fern will give it to you, and it has been known to make idiots into sensible men. Maidenhair fern tea is a splendid cure for a cold. And the tincture makes one's hair grow luxuriantly.

You can easily grow a blackberry bush in your garden, and from its leaves and fruit many useful medicines can be made. If you eat the young shoots they will harden your gums. If you make a decoction of the leaves you have a cure for whooping cough. For an ordinary sore throat nothing is better than blackberry jam. And if you boil the leaves in strong lye you get a liquid which will dye your hair a beautiful glossy black.

The cowslip can be very easily cultivated. It looks pretty, and it is very useful. If you cannot sleep, take some of the powdered root and it will send you into the soundest slumber. If you want to do some mountain climbing, and don't feel your nerves up to the mark, boil the roots in ale and take a few draughts of it. You can then stand on a masthead without a tremor.

Camomile is worth cultivating for the sake of its pleasant and refreshing odor. But it is also a valuable medicinal remedy. No finer stimulant can be found for a languid stomach than camomile tea. If you make a tincture with spirits of wine it will cure your neuralgia, while an infusion is an excellent thing to give irritable and restless children.

Coltsfoot, with its pleasant smell, is a cure for asthma. You can make it into cigarettes or fill your pipe with it and it will give you instant relief.

The lovely lily of the valley has the curious power of strengthening the memory. It also strengthens the heart, and is a splendid thing to take before going on a long cycle ride. And if you make a snuff of the dried flowers it will cure the worst headache.

The fragrant marigold, much used on the continent for flavoring soup, is a splendid thing for consumptics. It also raises one's spirits in a wonderful manner. If you have measles there is nothing to equal a decoction of marigolds, while the pain of a beesting can be removed by rubbing a fresh flower to the painful spot.

Lavender makes the hair grow, it cures sprains and stiff joints, and a little oil of lavender will cure giddiness and palpitation.

The primrose is useful as well as ornamental. If you make an infusion of primroses you have as good a cure as any doctor can give you for headache, hysteria or sleeplessness.

No garden should be without an apple tree. A poultice of rotten apples will cure sore eyes. If you eat a few good apples every day you will be sure to escape the gout. And if you are inclined to have warts a raw apple rubbed on them will very quickly remove them.

A CURE.

A great many earnest thinkers of a nervous temperament fall into the habit of scowling when they read, write or talk seriously. This causes two little perpendicular lines to plough in between the eyes, and ages the face 10 years. It is a habit almost impossible to correct, once formed, as it is done unconsciously by a great many young people. Even in sleep their brows will be drawn together in this malicious little frown that is the aider and abettor of age. A bright studious young woman, still in her twenties, found herself the victim of this scowl, which had already made two fine hair lines in her white brow. She set herself to work to cure the habit by setting her mirror before her face when she read, wrote or studied. But, as this distracted her attention from her work she finally fastened a ribbon band tightly across her brow, tying it in a knot at the back of her head, and at night she slept in the band. After several months the little hair lines disappeared from her pretty forehead, and she is quite cured of the disfiguring habit. A smooth, white, uncorrugated brow is one of the greatest attractions in a woman's face, while a prematurely furrowed and wrinkled brow mars the beauty and youth of the fairest features.

GONDOLAS.

Venetian gondolas are now driven by electric motors.

WITH KNIVES

Fishermen Fought the Huge Octopus and Saved Their Lives.

While attending their shrimp nets off California City recently, Ah Lee, Quong Wah and Jim Sing, Chinese fishermen, were attacked by an octopus, which battled fiercely until over 15 feet of his tentacles had been hacked to pieces by the fishermen's knives. When the fish had disappeared beneath the water it was found that Quong Wah had sustained a fracture of his arm and several crushed ribs as the result of the fight, while his companions had no more serious injuries than painful cuts and bruises. While the men were arranging nets a long curling arm came over the side and seized the body of Wah. Grasping the thwarts of the boat he vainly attempted to loosen the grasp of the monster. His companions, paralyzed with horror, were helpless to aid him, until curling over the boat another serpentine arm glided toward them. Drawing their knives, they slashed desperately at the tentacle that had wrapped itself around one of the seats and threatened to capsize the boat. In a few moments the sharp knives had done the work and the arm of the octopus squirmed helplessly in the bottom of the boat, and the fish disappeared. This is the second time fishermen have been attacked by devil fish in this bay.

MEN'S BEARDS

Were Subject to a Five Cent Tax in Good Queen Bess's Time.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth a tax was placed upon men's beards. In the first year of her reign a tax was imposed of about 85 cents on every beard above a fortnight's growth. The law, however, was never enforced, and so it lapsed. In France a tax on beards was imposed and enforced, and it is said that from it a handsome revenue was derived. Peter the Great of Russia also imposed a tax upon beards; a copeck to be paid by peasants and laborers and 100 rubles by those of a higher station in life. So strongly was this Russian antibeard law resented that in more than one case it led to the spilling of blood. Officers were stationed at the city gates with swords, and if any beard wearer refused to pay the tax he was at once submitted to the ordeal of a gratuitous shaving.

A MINISTER'S EXPERIENCE.

Suffered Terribly with a Violent Form of Itching, Protruding Piles—Escaped a Dangerous and Painful Operation, and Was Thoroughly Cured by

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

While scores of thousands of people in all walks of life are being cured of the miseries and discomforts of itching piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment, comparatively few are so considerate of the welfare of others as to help to make known this wonderful preparation. The following letter from a Methodist minister, who is held in high esteem in central Ontario, where he is well known, represents the experience of very many ministers and others who recognize in Dr. Chase's Ointment the only actual cure for piles and itching skin diseases.

Rev. S. A. Duprau, Methodist minister, Consecon, Prince Edward County, Ont., states:—"I was troubled with itching and bleeding piles for years and they ultimately attained to a very violent form. Large lumps or abscesses formed so that it was with great difficulty and considerable pain that I was able to stool. At this severe crisis I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but I had little or no faith in it, as I had tried various remedies before and to no purpose.

"Now, imagine how great and joyous was my surprise to find that just the one box cured me, so that the lumps disappeared and also the external swelling. I feel like a different man to-day and have not the least doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment saved me from a very dangerous and painful operation and many years of suffering. It is with the greatest pleasure and with a thankful heart that I give this testimonial, knowing that Dr. Chase's Ointment has done so much for me. You are at perfect liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit for the benefit of others similarly afflicted."

No physician or druggist would think for a moment of recommending any other preparation than Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles. It is the only remedy which has never yet been known to fail to cure piles of any form. 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Mrs. Brown moved away because our neighborhood watched everything she did. Well? And Mrs. Jones moved away because she didn't get attention enough.

He—O! yes. I have heard him sing. I admire him very much. She—Really, you don't mean it? Why, his voice is awful. He—It isn't his singing I admire it's his nerve.

I love the man who's always late
Although he makes me have to wait;
Yes, though he costs me time and pelf,
He gives me grounds to praise myself.

She—What a fitting token of married life is the wedding ring. He—It is. A ring has no end; and it also has no beginning. It is absolutely without variety, and is much easier put on than taken off.

Uncle Jabez—Oh, no! everybody ain't laughin' at Ruben fer buyin' the green goods. He wishes everybody was. Uncle Hiram—How's that? Uncle Jabez—Well, his wife ain't.

The Doctor—Above all things, madam, your husband mustn't worry. Perhaps you'd better not show him my bill just now. But I did, Doctor, and it didn't make any difference. He said he knew he couldn't pay it anyway.

Isn't it dull out in the country Timmins. Dull? We had three hundred people on our porches and grounds Sunday afternoon. Three hundred? Yes; two balloons came down in our back yard.

You ought not to be so hard on Rudolph, papa, said Miss Kittish. He really is a very smart young man. What is smart about him? asked papa. He says that he thoroughly understands the currency question.

That Chinese student says he enjoys the life of George Washington more than any other biographic work. Yes. He just remarked to me that he regarded the story about a man's not being able to tell a lie as a masterpiece of mendacity.

I told him you were as honest as the day was long. What did he say? asked Senator Sorghum. He merely remarked that he guessed I must be talking about some of those days they have up around the Arctic circle that don't last more than a minute or two.

Beaker — Tippins has a peculiar memory. It is so capricious, you know. Hollis—Capricious? In what way? Beaker—Well, you see, he never forgets that I am one of the fellows he borrows from, but he inevilows he borrows from, but he inevitably fails to remember to include me among those whom he pays.

FLOATING EXHIBITIONS.

Germany conquers markets by her "floating exhibitions," which are sent all over the world. A steamer is chartered by a syndicate of merchants, furnished as an exhibition of their goods, and dispatched from port to port. Representatives of the firm go ashore and secure orders. They speak the language of the country well, distribute samples and catalogues, and so further the interests of the firms. They report to headquarters, and commercial travelers follow in their wake. Besides these exhibitions there are export associations which maintain bazaars for showing their wares.

KISSING UNKNOWN IN JAPAN.

Kissing is almost unknown in Japan. A mother never kisses her child, a lover never kisses his sweetheart.

Never think any portion of time too short to be employed.—Lord Chesterfield.

THE HOOPSKIRT.

Some Arguments Pro and Con—What Many Dread.

A strong movement is again being made in favor of reviving the wear of the odious hoopskirt, in direct contrast to the present clinging style of dress. It is to be hoped that as emphatic and prompt a protest will be made against the fashion as there was several years ago, when Mrs. Arthur Stannard's "John Strange Winter," crusade against its adoption brought 72,000 signers, including women from every walk in life, from Duchesses to dairy maids.

Lady Jeune, with strict impartiality, had something to say both for and against the skirt. She defended its wear on the ground that it supported the weight of heavy dress skirts and petticoats; and, for a second reason, that it was unique, namely, that "it would at least do away with spindle-legged furniture and sweep the drawing room clear of a multitude of foolish, fragile knick-knacks."

TWO LANGUAGES.

One for the Men, Another for the Women of the Guaranis.

In the tribe of the Guaranis, who are most numerous in Southern Brazil, and extend into Paraguay and Uruguay, the men speak one language and the women another. A traveler who visited the town of Curuguaty, in Paraguay, reported that there the women speak nothing but the Guarany language and men use only Guarany in talking to them, whereas among themselves the men always speak in the Spanish language. The reason of this, he proceeds to say, was that the Spaniards who founded Curuguaty married Indian wives, who continued to speak their native language and taught it to their children, whereas the men preserved the Spanish language among themselves through pride of race.

YOUTHFUL ANARCHIST ASSASSINS.

Italy has been the birthplace of most of the Anarchists whose names have been made infamous by their deeds, and the culprits have all been young men. Caserio, who stabbed the French President was just over 20 years of age; Goli, who shot the Spanish Premier was 26; Lucchesi, who stabbed the Austrian Empress two years ago, with a file set in a wooden handle, was 25; and the murderer of the King of Italy has reached his 31st year. The miscreant who shot at the Prince of Wales in Brussels was only 15.

HOW KNIGHTS ARE MADE.

The ceremonies at the creation of a knight have been various; the principal were a box on the ear and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder. The blow with the naked fist was in use among the ancient Normans. It was afterward changed into a blow with the flat of the sword on the shoulderr of the knight, and this ceremony is still in use.

Captain, asked one of the passengers as the excursion steamer started back from the other side of the lake, haven't we too many people on board for safety? Madam, replied the captain, with a fine sense of humor, we haven't nearly as many as we came over with this morning. One hundred of our passengers got married here. They are going back as fifty. And he winked at the purser.

MAKING PARIS STREETS SAFE.

Clumsy Old Drays are Barred and the Milk Carts Must Have Signs.

It will not be the fault of M. Lepine the most energetic and resourceful of prefects of police, if our capital does not cease to deserve its reputation for being one of the most dangerous in Europe to move about in. It is beyond the power of M. Lepine to make even tolerable whips of Parisian drivers or to cure the native Jehu of his homicidal instincts, but by wise regulation of the traffic the prefect is doing all he can to lessen the risks to which pedestrains are exposed. He has also taken in hand the cleansing of the boulevards of the disreputable and dangerous characters that infest them after dark.

The new traffic regulations form a most voluminous decree, containing several hundred clauses. The majority relate of course, to proscriptions that have long been in force, but there are a number of important and excellent innovations. That execrable vehicle, the haquet, for example, is no longer to be tolerated in Paris. The haquet is a species of dray that is popularly supposed to have been invented by Pascal, but in any case is the most abominable contrivance tat ever ran on two wheels. Preposterously long, fitted on one side with a sort of capstan for cording its load of casks, and most awkward to drive, the haquets were a perpetual source of accidents, and their disappearance will be hailed with exultation. Other of the worst terrors of Parisian streets are the butchers' carts and the milk carts. Though among the largest and heaviest of two wheeled vehicles, they are almost invariably well horsed and it is the custom of their drivers to career through the town at break-neck speed. It is so common for them to run over people that they are popularly known as "the crushers." Henceforth, these Juggernaut cars are to be compelled to carry a large number, clearly painted in black on a white ground, on both their sides and on their back. In this way it will be possible to identify them and to bring the drivers to justice, whereas, in the past, after making a victim, they almost invariably got away. Another clause of the decree provides that after next October no advertisement carts are to be allowed in the streets.

M. Lepine has been equally well advised in turning his attention to the scandalous state of things that have been allowed too long to prevail at night on the boulevards. London has its Piccadilly, but Paris has its Boulevard Montemartre, and if one is a little worse than the other it is undoubtedly the latter, swarming as it has been wont to do not only with women of bad character, but with ruffians of the most dangerous and infamous type. Twice in the course of the past few nights the police have raided this thoroughfare and also the portion of the boulevard in the immediate neighbourhood of the opera. On each occasion they made a rich haul and if they repeat the operation with sufficient frequency it may become possible to traverse the center of Paris after midnight without the certainty of being molested and the risk of being robbed and knifed.

There is no denying it, said the gentle optimist. Men get better as they grow older. I don't know about that, answered Mr. Blykins shortly. But statistics show that most of the criminals captured are less than 25 years of age. Well, that don't necessarily prove that men get better. It may merely demonstrate that they get smarter and are not so easily caught.

Lumbago

is Rheumatism of the back. The cause is Uric Acid in the blood. If the kidneys did their work there would be no Uric Acid and no Lumbago. Make the kidneys do their work. The sure, positive and only cure for Lumbago is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

NEVER WEARIED.

Busy Woodpeckers Store Away Their Acorns for Winter Eating.

No squirrel works harder at his pinenut harvest than the carpenter woodpeckers in autumn at their harvest, says John Muir, the well-known naturalist, drilling holes in the thick, corky bark of the yellow pine and incense cedar, in which to store the crop for winter use. A hole for each acorn so nicely adjusted as to the size that when the acorn, point foremost, is driven in, it fits so well that it cannot be drawn out without digging around it. Each acorn is thus carefully stored in a dry bin, perfectly protected from the weather, a most laborious method of stowing away a crop, a granary for each kernel. Yet they never seem to weary of the work, but go on so diligently they seem determined that every acorn in the grove shall be saved. They are never seen eating acorns at the time they are storing them, and it is commonly believed that they never eat them or intend to eat them, but that the wise birds store and protect them solely for the sake of the worms they are supposed to contain. And because these worms are too small for use at the time the acorns drop they are shut up like lean calves and steers each in a separate stall with abundance of food to grow big and fat by the time they will be most wanted, that is in winter, when insects are scarce and stall-fed worms most valuable.

So these woodpeckers are supposed to be a sort of cattle raisers, each with a drove of thousands, rivaling the ants that raise grain and keep herds of plant lice for milch cows. Needless to say, the story is not true, though some naturalists even believe it. When Emerson was in the park, having heard the worm story and seen the great pines plugged full of acorns, he asked; "Why do the woodpeckers put acorns into the bark of trees?" "For the same reason," I replied, "that bees store honey and squirrels nuts." "But they tell me, Mr. Muir, that woodpeckers don't eat acorns." "Yes, they do," I said, "I have seen them eating them. During snowstorms they seem to eat little besides acorns. I have repeatedly interrupted them at their meals and seen the perfectly sound, half-eaten acorns. They eat them in the shell as some people eat eggs." "But what about the worms?" "I suppose," I said, "that when they come to a wormy one they eat both worm and acorn. Anyhow, they eat the sound ones when they can't find anything they like better, and from the time they store them until they are used they guard them, and woe to the squirrel or jay caught stealing."

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

THE PAYSTREAK LAST WEEK:

"Reports have been published in the Nelson Miner, the Spokesman-Review, and the Sandon Mining Review of outrages committed by union miners on non-union men in Sandon recently. The reports are untrue."

No one but a contemptible cur who cannot believe a word he says himself, would write that way. Here is just what the MINING REVIEW did say:

"The other evening a miner, a foreigner, was brutally assaulted in one of the city saloons, by a number of parties who do the principal part of their work that way. Warrants have been issued for their arrest, but they have fled to the hills. However, warrants keep, and these offenders will yet either have to face the music, or give this place a wide berth. This kind of thing might pass in the Coeur d' Alenes, but it will never do in a British possession, and the sooner such parties learn this the better for themselves and their purses."

Anyone who can read English will note we did not even say the assaulting was committed by miners at all, much less that it was done by union men. To make himself a "hell of a smart fellow" with the union men, and to discredit the REVIEW, he had to make a lie out of whole cloth. What does any fair minded man think of manufacture of this order?

WE are not sure the chief arguments now employed by the Conservatives against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates are the strongest or most commendable ones that can be employed. There is no doubt that Sir Wilfrid has not in office carried out his opposition pledges. In office he is met at every angle with broken pledges, but this alone is not evidence the Conservatives should be entrusted with office. It appears to us, the Conservatives could be better employed than in fault finding and comparing the Grit of one day with the Grit of another. What the people want is improvement in government, that is better results for the same expenditure, or equally good results for the same expenditure and satisfactory legislation to meet the growing requirements of the country. The clergyman, who can give his hearers nothing better than proof that Satan is a bad spirit, cannot hope to make much headway; and for the same reason the politician who has nothing better for the country than that his opponent has not carried out his pledges, when given a chance to do so, is not making substantial ground. Let the Conservatives show the country how the next five years, if given a trial, they will make improvements on the past five years, and then they place something substantial before the electors—something to arrest the attention of their comparing powers.

R. C. CLUTE, of Toronto, D. J. Munn of New Westminster, representing the canneries, and Ralph Smith, representing the labor interests of the country, have been appointed a commission to enquire into the whole Chinese question in this province. There are some who plead, with much force, the servant girl queston; but this does not alter the situation. It is true there is much difficulty in getting domestics in this country; but under a proper arrangement there should be no difficulty in importing them. Imported or allowed to enter the country under any circumstances, the Chinaman becomes a menace to white labor in this or any other country. If he spent as much money in supplies or personal support as the man of other nationalities spends, he would of course, in this respect be as serviceable to the country as any man, but here is where the trouble commences. He will take lower wages than men of other nations for the reason he knows he is going to spend less, and finally take his accumulation with him to China again. There is no way of changing his methods or intentions, so there is no way of removing his damaging consequences except through absolute exclusion. We hope the Federal government will speedily come to this same conclusion.

LICENSE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 192.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Condor Claims, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the egislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of capital of the Company is £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at New Denver, and Wm Henry Sandiford, Mining Engineer, whose address is New Denver aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 14th day of September, one thousand nine hundred.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:—

(a.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and work any lands, mines, mining or mineral claims, mining rights, grants, concessions, leases, easements, or interests in lands, waters, mines, minerals, mining or mineral claims, mining rights and other hereditaments in British Columbia or elsewhere, and any property, real or personal, movable or immovable, for purposes incidental thereto, or to any other objects of the Company:

(b.) To prospect and search for, get, win, work and raise, either within the area aforesaid, or elsewhere, copper or other ores, metals, minerals or substances, and to carry on the business of miners, millers, smelters, and workers of any processes in the production, reduction and making merchantable of ores, minerals, metals, metallic products, suppliers of water, merchants and manufacturers and workers of any minerals, metals, articles, and things used in connection with mining, milling, smelting, and other processes aforesaid, or any of them:

(c.) To search for mines and minerals, and to acquire and grant licenses and other rights and privileges for the purposes of, or in respect of, the search for or winning and getting of copper or other ores, metals or minerals:

(d.) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, live or dead stock, or any easements, rights, privileges or concessions, or any interest therein, necessary or convenient for the Company's business, or for developing or utilizing any of the Company's property, and to explore, work and develop the same:

(e.) To acquire, erect, construct, or hire and maintain and work, any buildings, plant, engines, machinery, fixtures, mills, roads, railways, tramways, canals, crecks, shafts, ditches, or other works which may be necessary or advisable for the purposes of the Company, whether on land of the Company or not:

(f.) To undertake and carry into effect all such financial, commercial, trading, or other operations or business in connection with the objects of the Company as the Company may think fit:

(g.) To acquire any inventions capable of being used for any purpose connected with any of the businesses or operations of the Company, or the license or right to use the same, and to acquire or cause to be applied for and obtained, any letters patent or concessions or privileges of an analogous character, whether British or foreign, in respect of any such inventions, and to grant and issue licenses for the use of any such invention or inventions, upon such terms and conditions as may be considered expedient:

(h.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to the objects of this Company, or to acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, properties and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of this Company:

(i.) To pay for any property or business purchased or otherwise acquired in shares (to be treated as either wholly or partly paid up), or debentures or debenture stock of the Company, or in money, or partly in shares or debentures or debenture stock, and partly in money; and to accept in payment for any part or for the whole of the property of the Company, sold or otherwise disposed of, shares, bonds or debentures or any other company or companies:

(j.) To improve, manage, develop, let or sell, or otherwise dispose of, charge or deal with, in any manner whatsoever, all or any part or parts of the property of the Company, or any rights or easements in or over the same:

(k.) To acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold and sell, or otherwise dispose of, shares, stock, debentures, or debenture stock, or any interest in the revenues or profits of any company, corporation, partnership, or person carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and, upon any return of capital, distribution of assets, or division of profits, to distribute such shares, stock, debentures, or debenture stock among the members of this Company in kind:

(l.) To borrow or raise money for the purposes of the Company, and to execute and issue bonds or debentures, or debenture stock, to bearer or otherwise, mortgages and other instruments for securing the repayment thereof, or for any other purpose, with or without charge upon all or any of the property or the Company or its uncalled capital, and upon such terms as to priority or otherwise as the Company shall think fit:

(m.) To establish or promote, or concur in establishing or promoting, any other company whose object shall include the acquisition and taking over of all or any part of the property, assets or liabilities of this Company, or shall be in any manner calculated to enhance, either directly or indirectly, the interests of the Company, and to acquire and hold shares, stock, or securities of, or guarantee the payment of any securities issued by, or any other obligations of any such company:

(n.) To lend, invest, and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such securities, or without security, and in such manner as from time to time may be determined:

(o.) To make, accept, indorse, and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other negotiable instruments:

(p.) To apply for, obtain, accept, adopt, and carry into effect, any Acts of Parliament, provisional orders, concessions, contracts, grants, decrees, powers or privileges, which may be deemed necessary or desirable for facilitating the objects, or any of the objects of the Company:

(q.) To procure the Company to be registered, or incorporated, or otherwise domiciled, represented, or recognised in British Columbia, or in any other place where it may be necessary or expedient so to do:

(r.) To hold in the names of others any property which the Company is authorised to acquire, and to carry on or to do any of the businesses and acts and things aforesaid, either as principal or agent, and either by the agency of or as agents or trustees for others:

(s.) To pay all expenses of and incident to the formation of the Company, and to remunerate and make donations (by cash or other assets or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares, or in any other manner) to any person or persons for services rendered or to be rendered, in introducing any property or business to the Company, or in placing or assisting to place any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company, or for any other reason which the Company may think proper:

(t.) To execute and do generally all such other things as the Company may at any time consider conducive to the carrying out or attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Losing Flesh

indicates insufficient nourishment. It leads to nervousness, sleeplessness, general debility, and predisposes to Consumption and other prevailing diseases. To guard against these take

Scott's Emulsion

the Standard remedy for all wasting diseases in young or old. It improves digestion, gives flesh, strength, vigor and resistive power.

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

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If you want a fuel-saver, purchase one of our Oxford Stoves or Ranges, which will burn either wood or coal. We have a nice assortment for sale cheap. Call and see them.

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The Table is first class.
The Bar is always stocked by the best Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
The Rooms are all that can be desired for comfort.
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YOU Are Going To Build!
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Who will give you close figures on Painting, Paperhanging and Signs. We are quick at the busines—up-to-date mechanics in every way.

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Painter,
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We do the Finest Work in the city, just give us a trial.
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Diamond Drill Work.

In reference to the scheme now being considered by the Minister of Mines for the exploration of the metalliferous country of the Kootenays by the aid of a government diamond drill, Mr. H. E. Neave, M.E., suggestor of the proposal, supplies the following figures: The cost of a plant to bore 1,200 feet would be about $5,000, but the cost of working should be under $4 per foot. According to statistics from various parts of the United States, the cost of boring twelve holes from 200 to 800 feet in length each, totalling 5,957 feet, was $14,839.62, or $2.49 per foot. This included labor, superintendence, bits, repairs, water, extras, freight, travelling and carbons.

In Northern Michigan two holes totalling 634 feet, two 360, six 1,350, two 611, six 1,091 feet, or 18 holes totalling 5,048, cost $2.60 per foot in very hard ground. In Colorado 567 feet were bored at 44 cents per foot.

The cost depends a good deal, says Mr. Neave on the length of standpipe used. The smaller drills suggested would be worked either by hand or horse power.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Slocan Shipments to Date.

These shipments for the present year to date are estimated at nearly $1,500,000 in value in round figures, the Slocan Lake properties contributing about $250,000 of the total worth of output. The whole yield of the Slocan for 1899 was $1,740,000, a value which will be considerably surpassed by the figures of the present year when completed. Two million dollars at least—probably considerably more—should represent this year's total output.

As Reports Go.

The K. & S. have given all parties who own shacks on the west side of the road east of the depot to vacate at once, as they are going to build a roundhouse, so reports go, at the end of the "Y." With this completed, trains are likely to remain over night instead at Kaslo, so as to make the run to Spokane in one day, by leaving here in the morning.

Mcguigan.

The ore shipments from here for the month of September, were Rambler mine 157 tons.

News was received last Monday of the death of Mrs. Hoover, (formerly Mrs. Peters, of McGuigan). Mrs. Haller, sister of the deceased, was with her at the time of her death, have been telegraphed for some days before.

Says the Monetary Times: "In the old system of registered letters, which does not make the government responsible in case of loss, something is wanting, which, in the British post office system, has been made supplementary. It takes the form of insurance against loss, damage, or theft of valuables. This new form of insurance has already been extended to British Guiana, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Hong-Kong, India, Jamaica, Lagos, Newfoundland, St. Helena, the Straits Settlements and Trinidad. Why it has not been extended to the greater colonies we do not know. Its adoption by Canada, as a measure for internal use, is needed. Sending large sums of money by post, under cover of registered packages, is about the most improvident thing that business men ever permitted themselves to do, the risk being wholly disproportionate to the advantage."

Mrs. Jamieson, aunt of Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Pekin, died suddenly at her residence in Aberdeen on Sunday, August 19th last. Mrs. Jamieson was the last surviving member of a well-known Highland family, her father being Capt. Macdonald, of Coulnakyle, Netherbridge, Strathspey, whose son, Major-General J. P. Macdonald, who served with distinction in the Indian mutiny, was father of the British ambassador in China. When Sir Claude Macdonald was in Britain during the summer of last year, he paid a special visit to Aberdeen to see his aunt. Mrs. Jamieson had just returned home from church, when she suddenly expired.

A Slight Business Change.

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO., LTD.

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

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO., LTD.

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In addition to our made-to-order department, which will always be kept up to the pink of perfection, we have put in a fine assortment of all

Miners' Clothing
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HOUSEHOLD.

JELLY RECIPES.

Peach Butter.—To every pound of peaches, weighed after peeling and stoning allow one half pound of sugar. Pare and stone the peaches which should be very ripe and mellow cut in pieces and put through the press. Put over the fire in a porcelain kettle let the pulp heat slowly and cook, stirring occasionally until it is of the consistency of marmalade. Add the sugar, stir until it is dissolved and cook rapidly for 15 minutes. Place the kettle on the back part of the stove where the butter will not become cooled until it is quite solid. Pack in jars or tumblers while hot.

Apple Butter.—Pare and core the apples, cut in pieces and put through the press. To every pint of apple pulp take one quart of new sweet cider. Cider not more than two days old will make the best apple butter used with tart apples. Boil the cider down one half; then measure using in the proportion given above. Add the apple pulp and cook very slowly stirring often. When it begins to thicken, sweeten to taste with brown sugar. Stir until the sugar is entirely dissolved; cook until the butter is the desired consistency—that of soft jam; pack in jars or tumblers while hot, and keep in a cool place. If preferred spiced, allow the following quantities: to every five quarts of apple pulp, one teaspoonful each of ground cloves, allspice and cinnamon.

Citron Preserves.—Three pounds of citron, two lemons, three pounds of sugar, one eighth pound of ginger root. Pare and slice the citron. Extract the juice from the lemons and cut them in slices. Bruise the ginger root slightly, tie it in a muslin cloth and cover with three pints of water. Add the slices of lemon and boil until the water is highly flavored; strain saving all the water. Add to this the sugar and juice of the lemons, stir until the sugar is dissolved, boil and skim until clear. Add the citron and boil until the slices are transparent but not too soft to keep their shape. Put them carefully in glass jars, pour the sirup over them and seal while hot.

Coffee Jelly.—Half a box of gelatine, two cupfuls of boiling water, half a cupful of cold water one cupful of sugar, three fourths of a cupful of clear, strong coffee. Cover the gelatine with the cold water and let it stand for half an hour, dissolve in the hot water and add the sugar and coffee. Stir until the sugar is dissolved and strain. Turn into a mold previously wet with cold water, and when solidified serve with whipped cream.

Grape Catsup.—Five pounds of ripe grapes, two and a half pounds of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful each of whole cloves, cinnamon, and allspice, two cupfuls of vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of salt, two blades of mace. Put the grapes through the press, add the sugar, vinegar, salt, and spices. Boil until thick as ordinary catsup, remove the whole spices and bottle while hot.

Chili Sauce.—Eight ripe tomatoes, three good-sized onions, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful ginger, one tablespoonful salt, pinch of red pepper, one cup sugar, three cups vinegar, cut tomatoes and onions in small pieces, add spices, vinegar, and sugar, and cook until as thick as you wish it, seal and it will keep any length of time.

Tomato Marmalade.—To two pounds of tomatoes add two pounds of sugar and the juice and grated rind of one lemon; scald the tomatoes and take off the skin; mix the sugar with the tomatoes, and boil them slowly for an hour, skimming and stirring; add the juice and grated rind of the lemon and boil another half hour, or till it is a thick, smooth mass.

SELECTED, TESETD RECIPES.

A New Mackerel Dish.—Thoroughly freshen two fish by soaking over night; wash in fresh water in the morning, wipe dry and squeeze lemon juice over the flesh side. Lay one of the fish in the bottom of a baking-pan, and cover with a thick dressing made of bread-crumbs well seasoned with parsley, pepper, salt, butter and some bits of thin lemon peel, the outside—yellow—part. Lay the other fish on this dressing and baste with melted butter and hot water. Bake until brown, remove to a hot platter without disturbing the layers, use a fish-tin in the baking pan to make handling easy, and cover the top with bread-crumbs moistened in melted butter and baked to a pretty brown. Garnish with thin lemon slices and parsley.

Ginger Snaps.—One cup butter and lard mixed, one half cup sugar, one cup New Orleans molasses, one teaspoonful soda scalded in one cup hot water, three teaspoonfuls ginger. Beat well and handle lightly. Roll out very thin, cut and bake in a hot oven. Bake on the slide, so that they will brown quickly without raising and be very brittle. This recipe is very fine. I make soft ginger cake by the same baking powder and using one half the quantity of flour—one and a half cups.

Currant Jelly Omelet.—Make a plain egg omelet, and just before serving, spread with currant jelly—considered a great delicacy either as a breakfast or luncheon dish.

DELICIOUS CRANBERRIES.

Cranberries are frequently served in a semi-liquid state, but are so much superior in taste and appearance when firm enough to be moulded that every housewife should learn to cook them in this way. It is the only way, indeed, in which they may be appropriately served with turkey or meat. Too long cooking impairs the flavor. Always cook cranberries in granite or porcelain. Metal will give them an unpleasant taste and a bad color.

To make cranberry sauce to perfection, allow to one quart of cranberries one cupful of cold water, and let cook 10 minutes, until the skins have begun to break. Then add two cupfuls of granulated sugar, and let boil 10 minutes longer, stirring frequently with silver or granite spoon, to prevent scorching. Pour into earthen or granite molds, and let set for 12 hours before serving, although in a cold place it will become firm very quickly if made as directed. Pint bowls make very good molds, and large-sized egg-cups make pretty individual shapes.

Cranberry pie is delicious, and a frequent dessert. To make it, wash and pick over one quart of cranberries, and place in a deep granite pie dish, with two cups of granulated sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Cover with nice puff paste, and bake in a moderate oven for three-fourths of an hour.

Cranberry tart, if nicely made, is as handsome as it is good. Line a granite pie dish with puff paste, and fill it with cranberries, lemon juice, and sugar, as for cranberry pie. Twist little strips of puff paste, and lay them across the top of the pie to form a neat lattice work. Bake in a brisk oven. Serve cold.

SIMPLE REMEDIES.

For Summer Diarrhea — Listerine, one ounce; potass. carbonate, one dram; syr. rhei aromat., seven ounces. Half an ounce every four hours.

Varicose Veins.—Tincture collinsonia is a specific in the treatment of varicosed veins. Ten drops four times daily, all other conditions of the patient receiving proper attention, will produce prompt benefit.

Tonsilitis.—Let the patient wet his forefinger and dip it into powdered bicarbonate of sodium. The surface of the tonsil should be rubbed with the end of the finger every five minutes during half an hour, and afterward every hour during the same day.

Powder Stains on the Skin.—They may be removed by painting with the following solution: Biniodide of ammonium and distilled water, equal parts. Then dilute with hydrochloric acid to reach the tissues more deeply affected.

Infantile Diarrhoea.—At the onset give a tablespoonful of the following mixture: Oil of ricini, one ounce; glycerine, two ounces; oil of cassiae, one drop. After it has operated freely give listerine combined with a small dose of Batle's papine.

Gargle and Mouth Wash.—Diluted listerine makes a pleasant and efficient gargle and mouth wash, acting kindly on irritated or inflamed mucous surfaces, and removing any unpleasant odors of the breath.

For Sore Eyes.—Bathe in weak solution of salt and water, before going to bed.

For Scald or Burn.—If only on the surface, make an ointment of sulphur and lard stiff and cover the sore.

Diphtheria Remedy. — Inhale the fumes of slaked lime. Put some lime in a small vessel and inhale with a funnel.

Onion Earache Cure.—Roast small onion until soft, dip it in sweet oil and insert in the ear. When the pain is relieved take out the onion and put raw cotton in.

Blackberry Cordial.— Secure ripe berries and crush them; to each gallon of juice add one quart of boiling water; let it stand 24 hours, stirring it a few times; strain and add two pounds of sugar to each gallon of liquid; put in jugs and cork tight. It may be used in two months.

Flaxseed Sirup for Colds.—Boil flaxseed until water becomes slimy, then strain, sweeten with powdered rock candy, and juice of fresh lemons. Dose wineglassful when cough is troublesome.

Cure for a Felon.—Take the yolk of an egg, an equal quantity of common salt and one tablespoonful spirits of turpentine. Mix well and apply poultice at bed time.

SLATE PENCILS

Formerly Cut From the Solid Slate, But are now Molded.

Slate pencils were formerly all cut from slate just as it is dug from the earth. Pencils so made were objected to on account of the grit which they contain. To overcome this difficulty says the London Engineer, an inventor devised an ingenious process by which the slate is ground to a very fine powder, all grit and foreign substances removed, and the powder bolted through silk cloth much in the same manner as flour is bolted. The powder is then made into a dough, and this dough is subjected to a very heavy hydraulic pressure, which presses the pencils out the required shape and diameter, but in lengths of about three feet. While yet soft the pencils are cut into the desired lengths and set out to dry in the open air. After they are thoroughly dry the pencils are placed in steam baking kilns, where they receive the proper temper.

The Best of Advice

TO THOSE WHO FEEL SICK, WEAK OR DEPRESSED.

Miss Belle Cohoon, of White Rock Mills, N.S., Tells How She Regained Health and Advises Others to Follow Her Example.

From the Acadien Wolfville, N.S.

At White Rock Mills within sound of the noisy swish of the Gaspereau river, is a pretty little cottage.

In this cottage there dwells with her parents, Miss Belle Cohoon, a very bright and attractive young lady who takes a lively interest in all the church and society work of the little village. A short time ago an Acadian representative called upon Miss Cohoon for the purpose of ascertaining her opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—which remedy he had been informed she had been using. He was very cordially received and found both Miss Cohoon and her mother most enthusiastic and ardent friends of the great Canadian remedy which is now so universally used throughout the world. We give below in essentially her own words, Miss Cohoon's story:

"Three years ago this spring my health was very much run down. I had not been feeling well for some time and when spring opened up and the weather became warmer my condition became worse. The least exertion exhausted me and was followed by an awful feeling of weakness and a rapid palpitation of the heart. I seemed to lose my ambition, and a feeling of langour and sluggishness took its place. My appetite failed me and my sleep at night was disturbed and restless. In fact I was in a very sorry condition. I suffered in this way for some time. Then I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they soon began to work a change for the better. My strength and spirits improved wonderfully, and the old feeling of tiredness began to leave me. My appetite returned and my weight increased steadily. By the time I had used less than half a dozen boxes I felt stronger than I had done for years. Since that time whenever I feel the need of a medicine a prompt use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has always brought me speedy relief, and in future when ailing I shall never use anything but these pills, and strongly advise others to follow my example."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases, they have cured after all other medicines have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

THEY NEVER DRINK.

There are hundreds of horses and thousands of cattle in the Hawaiian Islands which never take a drink of water throughout the whole course of their lives. On all the islands the upper altitudes of the mountains are given up to cattle ranges. The cattle run wild from the time they are born until they are sent to the slaughter-house. Except possibly two or three months in the rainy season there are no streams or pools of water in any part where the cattle range, but everywhere there grows a recumbent, jointed grass known by the native name of maniania. This is both food and drink. Horses and cattle grazing on it neither require water nor drink it when offered.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW—

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

THE SCOTTISH TARTANS.

Plaids Which Carry in Their Folds a Thousand Years of Scotland's History.

When our conception of a soldier is a composition of high courage, slouched hat and ill-fitting blouse, we find it difficult to accept seriously the warrior covered with gold and lace and innumerable medals, or to realize that the scarf, kilt and bonnet have outlived the broadsword and crossbow of the old border wars. The fact is, when the clans recently gathered in South Africa, the modern Highlander carried in the folds of his plaid the banner songs, and war cries, the romance and valor of more than a thousand years of Scotland's story.

Of the fifty genuine tartans in existence, many are as old as European history, and were contemporaneous with the birth of clanship. In days of old the absence of his tartan from the person or household of a clansman was considered an evidence of treason, and when they met upon their native heath it was by the bars and stripes that friend or foe was distinguished.

On the plains and kops of South Africa the Boers have found themselves, in this year of grace, 1900, confronted by the identical tartan that met the Roman on his invasion of Britain, A. D. 81, or that faced the famous Surrey on the field of Flodden; that carried the day at Bannockburn or received the immersion of blood at Culloden.

England's story for two centuries has been illumined by the colors of Scotland's plaids, and upon no other page has there been a broader spread of tartan than the one whereon is being written the death struggle of the South African republics. The tartan worn by the 91st and 93d Regiments, Sutherland Highlanders now in the field, is the famous Campbell plaid, designated Argyle. Its black, blue, and green that carry the significant cross bars of yellow and white, are the colors that bear the proud distinction of having carried relief to Lucknow and made world famous the triumphant shout, "The Campbells are coming!"

The Gordon plaid, one of the oldest, and which also has an especially fine battle record, is worn by the 75th and 92nd Regiments, Gordon Highlanders. Its blue, green, and black, traversed by the single yellow bar, and which has recently been on the South African firing line, was probably with the Douglas at Chevy Chase, and we know that it has led the vanguard in India and left many of its fragments on the sands of the Soudan. The Cameronian Highlanders have added to the uniformed host in the war with the Boers, the tartan that has for so long appealed to lovers of martial poetry, for a head of the Cameronian clan, was no other than our obstinate friend, Lochiel, who, as is well known to every schoolboy, persisted in meeting the Lowlander after having been emphatically warned to "beware of the day."

The tartan that has furnished a large part of the fabric composing the military history of the British Empire and the one most familiar to aliens and our news columns is the somber black, green and blue of the Royal Highlanders, better known as the "Black Watch." This famous regiment was organized in the first half of the eighteenth century, and, while its original purpose was for duty in Scotland alone, it has been its destiny to see an extended and brilliant foreign service. It was effective in the campaign in Flanders in 1743, afterward in America; it took part in the old French and Indian war. This tartan figured in the expedition against Louisburg and saw the thickest of the fight at Ticonderoga. It was at the seige of Havana and did its part at Waterloo; its colors were impressed upon the famous Egyptian campaign; it bore honorable record at Alma and Sebastopol and upheld its reputation in the Indian mutiny. This tartan will, however, long be remembered for the severe losses it sustained at the hands of the Boers at Orange River, when it covered the lifeless form of its brave commander.

Along the banks of the lonely rivers of the Cape, keeping watch under the burning sun by day, or, in the starlight of the South African night, are the same tartans that cost many a Highlander his life in September, 1513, when the clan gathered at Flodden and formed the famous circle around their king. That they were with Hamilton when he met Cromwell's ragged heroes at Preston and settled the fate of kingcraft, there is little doubt, as they will be in at the death when Boer and Britain, republican and imperialist, meet in a final struggle in the Transvaal.

The changes of the centuries have been wrought in men, governments and policies but the tartans, like the skies and mountains of their highlands, are unchanged, and the plaids are same as those that were upon the backs of the

Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled—
Scots, whom Bruce has often led—

and between their bright and somber lines may be read the most brilliant tales of historical romance.

If You are Subject to Cramps

You know how important it is to have a prompt remedy on hand. Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—has a wonderful and immediate influence upon this malady. It relieves in one minute and cures in five. Pleasant to the taste, and the best remedy in the world for pain.

GERMANY'S RICHEST TOWNS.

The richest town in Germany, according to the estimates of the Property Tax Commission for 1899, is not Berlin, the capital of the Empire, but the ancient capital of the Empire, Frankfort-on-the-Main. Frankfort still stands far ahead of Berlin in the wealth of the inhabitants. The second richest town is Essen, the third is Charlottenburg, and Berlin holds the fourth place. Next in order to Berlin come Wiesbaden, Aachen, and Bonn.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

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

STATISTICS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The total number of copies of newspapers printed throughout the world in one year is 12,000,000,000. To print these requires 781,240 tons of paper, of 1,749,977,000 pounds, while it would take the fastest presses 333 years to print a single year's edition, which would produce a stack of papers nearly 50 miles high.

A PRIME FAVORITE with all tea drinkers because of its excellent quality and unequalled purity

LUDELLA

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

What Will Paint Do?

A little paint properly placed will make a fine house out of an old one. It will take away the dingy, tumble-down appearance, and make it look fresh and new.

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

Will add to the value of the house and to the pleasure of living there. They are pure paints and will wear longer than any other. Ask your dealer.

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

TENDER CORNS.

Soft corns, of all kinds removed without pain or sore spots by Putman's Painless Corn Extractor. Thousands testify that it is certain, painless, and prompt. Do not be imposed upon by substitutes offered for the genuine "Putnam's" Extractor. Sure, safe, harmless.

STEEL PENS.

More steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world. A ton of steel produces about 10,000 gross of pens.

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."

CANADA'S AREA.

Canada only lacks 237 square miles to be as large as the whole continent of Europe. It is nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is 300,000 square miles larger than the United States.

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

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SWISS HOTELS.

In proportion to its size, Switzerland has more hotels than any other country in the world. No fewer than 1,700 hostelries are on the list, and the receipts of the hotel keepers amount to $25,000,000 a year.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary, and Church Ornaments. Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

W P C 1041

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.

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

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

LAW MILLS, MILLS & HALES, Barristers, etc. Removed to Wesley Buildings, Richmond St. W., Toronto.

POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, APPLES, and other PRODUCE, to ensure best results consign to The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Cor. West-Market & Colborne St., Toronto.

Brass Band

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.

Every Town can have a Band

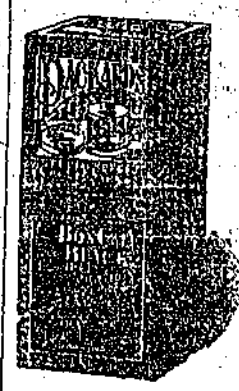
Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue 500 illustrations mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.

Whaley Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. E. JONES ENG. CO.
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.



PACKARD'S Shoe Dressing

SAVE SOFTEN SHINE SHOE

ALL COLORS FOR ALL LEATHERS.

For sale by all first-class SHOE DEALERS.

L. H. Packard & Co.
MONTREAL.

ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP

Largest Sale IN THE WORLD.

"Civility is particularly due to all women" said Chesterfield. If you wish to be popular as well as civil, give your friends Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

Sandon will soon be "as good as new."

The C. P. R. depot is nearly completed.

The Labor party hold a convention at Nelson on Oct. 3rd.

Thanksgiving day will be on the 18th of October this year.

Pitts' new store is now fully finished all but the painting.

A fine stock of new wall paper at Cliffe's bookstore, Sandon.

The two cases that came up in the police court were dismissed.

In the case of Lovatt vs. the Slocan Star, the judge reserved his decesion

From four to five inches of snow fell on the mountain tops on Sunday last.

The new post office is giving every satisfaction to people who have business there.

On the 15th of next month the C.P.R. train service changes between here and Nakusp.

J. M. Harris is bound to have a road across the Miller property or the old Reco lot.

W. J. Pierson is offering to sell some fine properties up the gulch, Cody way, very cheap.

Joe Brandon, of Silverton, spent a few days looking for a good location to build a residence.

The C. P. R. steamer Nelson is on the dry dock at Nelson, having been badly damaged recently.

Mrs. Dwyer has moved into her new residence on Sunnyside, and Mr. F. L. Christie will move into his shortly.

Mr. B. C. Riblet is making special ore cars for the Poorman mine, and a timber tram for the St. Eugene mine.

A miner named Chrisbal was taken from the Payne to the hospital yesterday, suffering with an attack of lumbago.

Mayor Pitts, while east, purchased 800 feet of hose, three hose reels, and other necessary apparatus for the fire brigade.

A revision of the Slocan voters' list will be held at Kaslo on the 5th of November, by Don C. Kurtz, the Collector of Votes.

Father Drummond, S.J., a well-known lecturer, will give a lecture in aid of the Catholic church on Tuesday evening, October 2nd.

The Hunter-Kendrick Co. are bringing in many goods from their Boundary stores, all of which shows this is the business point of the country.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church met and reorganized last week. Mrs. Thomas Sharp being elected president. A number of the members removed from Sandon after the fire, but in spite of this, the Aid is in a very flourishing condition, both numerically and financially.

The K. & S. people are renting that business block where Crawford's old stable stood, at about 56 cents a foot per month, or about half what others are charging for sites no better for general business.

Tickets are on sale at the K. & S. depot at $13.15 for the round trip to Spokane Exposition, selling from Sept. 30th to Oct. 14th inclusive, good for nine days from date of sale. Tickets sold on or after Oct. 11th will be limited to return Oct. 17th. Children between five and twelve years at half fare. From McGuigan, $12.75; Whitewater, $12.40.

An easy going man, named McEachern, who has been around the city for the past couple of years, was arrested by Chief Stubbs Thursday, on a telegram from the sheriff at Duluth. What his offence is will not be known until the sheriff arrives to extradite him, if necessary. It is supposed, however, that he was in some way connected with an express robbery some years ago.

The skaters and curlers of Sandon held a meeting Monday night to devise means to erect a union building, M. L. Grimmett in the chair. Col. Brayton was present and offered the choice of two sites below the old curling rink, at $200 each or $400. A committee consisting of Messrs. Grimmett, Wilson, Grierson, McAdam, and W. and C. Walmsley was appointed to look up the matter and report last evening.

H. Byers & Co.

Jobbers and Retailers in

Hardware

and

Mining Supplies

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

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

Misses M. & A. McKinnon

Have Now
Reopened Their

Millinery

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

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

CHAS. LAMBERT

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

SANDON, B. C.

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

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

Tenders.

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

P. J. HICKEY, Manager.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

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

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

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1900.

SALADA TEA

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

COFFEES.

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

H. Giegerich

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

W. J. ARMSTRONG & CO.

TAILORS

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

THE WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

LIMITED.

MINING MACHINERY

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

CANADA.

Something New in Sandon.

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

Exclusive Boot and Shoe Store

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

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

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

ELI TAYLOR.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

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

Cody Avenue. **JALLAND BROS.**