

## City and Other Workers.

### Organization of Unions to Be Urged by the Trades and Labor Council.

### Labor Day Demonstration Returns Not Yet Complete.

### End of the Last New York Tailors Strike—General Labor News.

The Labor Day committee met on Tuesday night to settle some of the affairs in connection with the demonstration. It is impossible to tell yet what the exact returns are, but it is known that a substantial balance will be realized, which will go to the Trades and Labor Council. Full reports will be submitted to the unions when accounts are settled.

Most of the railroad men were out of the city on Labor Day. That is the reason why they did not figure more prominently in the parade.

The brickmakers, who turned out so well on Monday, will be organized before long. The organizing committee of the Trades and Labor Council have the details well in hand. A meeting of those interested will be held in a few weeks.

The action of the Trades and Labor Council in abolishing the custom of soliciting donations to the prize list this year meets with the approval of the merchants generally.

Now that Labor Day is past, the Trades and Labor Council will take up some of the questions that have been left over for some time. The regular meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, when every member should be in attendance. The work of organization will be pushed forward during the coming fall and winter.

The General Directory of the Industrial Brotherhood are still at work on the revision of the constitution. Their report will be ready shortly.

Members of the local unions having anything of interest for this column should send in their communications not later than Friday morning.

Minneapolis press feeders won their strike for higher wages.

Metal roofers in San Francisco are agitating for an advance of 50 cents a day.

Bindery girls in St. Paul have sent financial aid to their striking sisters in New York.

Factory inspectors in England threaten to strike for higher wages and more power.

The international convention of the longshoremen will be held in England next month.

Under a recent law no new bakeries can be established in Ohio below the surface of the sidewalk.

San Francisco garment workers are conducting an aggressive campaign against sweating.

The annual convention of the Boiler-makers' International Union will be held in Milwaukee next month.

A large firm in London shares profits and gives to every woman employed who leaves to get married.

Business men in Lawrence, Mass., are agitating for a system of public works that will benefit the unemployed.

Employees of the Erie shops at Homestead, N. Y., have been put on five hours' time. They work from 7 to 12 o'clock.

The great tailors' strike of New York has come to an end, nearly all the contractors having signed the agreement.

Trade unions are well organized in Belfast, Dublin and Cork, and the Irish Trades Congress was recently held in Limerick.

Late developments indicate that an earnest effort is to be made to unite the seamen of all civilized countries under one banner.

A. Strasser and J. W. Sullivan are the fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress.

The cloakmakers of Cincinnati, whose wages were recently cut 50 per cent are arranging to strike for a restoration. Some 300 will be involved.

The Chicago branch of the Republican campaign committee has put a clause in all contracts for printing, stipulating that the union label must appear on all work.

The semi-annual list of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has just been issued. The list is four and three-quarters larger than for the previous six months.

One of the largest tailors' shops in the world is at Pimlico, where there are always in stock sufficient goods to clothe 35,000 men at least. This is the army clothing department, from

which come the uniforms of the British rank and file.

San Francisco union shoemakers want people to buy homemade shoes, and will probably adopt a label that will indicate that the goods have been made in California.

Two years ago the street railway men of Sacramento, Cal., organized a union, and secured a ten-hour work-day. For some reason the union went down, and the company recently instituted the twelve-hour day without opposition from the men.

A referendum vote is being taken in the associations of street railway employees on a proposition to change the time of holding the annual National Convention from October, 1896, to May, 1897, and the prospect is that the latter date will carry.

The Laborers' Protective Union, of New York city, comprising eleven divisions, have agreed with the Employers' Association that eight hours shall constitute a day's work and 30 cents the wages per hour, the agreement to be in force one year.

Journeyman Painters' Union, No. 1, of St. Louis, is said to have been the first union organization of painters, so far as known, established in America. It was chartered under the laws of Missouri, and has been in existence continually since 1862.

Late statistics show that in the cotton, wool, silk, flax and hemp industries in France labor-saving machinery has reduced the number of employees 124,000 since 1883. Hand workers decreased 138,070, while machine operators increased only 52,700.

The Brooklyn Journeymen Tailors' Protective Union has decided against the proposition to establish a death benefit fund, and a motion to strike from the constitution the clause prohibiting political and religious discussions at the union meetings was rejected.

G. W. Perkins, president of the Cigar-makers' International Union, had a narrow escape from drowning at Chicago while bathing in the lake. He was caught by the undertow, and caught by James L. Linehan, of the Carpenters' Union. Both men were prostrated for several hours.

It begins to develop that Syracuse, N. Y., will be the chief competitor of the International Typographical Union as the place for holding the convention of 1897. Washington, D. C., which was the only bidder some months ago, seems to have withdrawn from the race.

### SPEEDING A LOCOMOTIVE

What It Means to Speed a Huge Machine Up to Sixty Miles an Hour.

At sixty miles an hour the resistance of a train is four times as great as it is at thirty miles—that is, the fuel must be four times as great in the one case as it is in the other. But at sixty miles an hour this fuel must be exerted for a given distance in half the time that it is at thirty miles, so that the amount of power exerted and steam generated must be eight times as great at the faster speed. This means that the capacity of the boilers, cylinders and the other parts must be greater with a corresponding addition to the weight of the machine. Obviously, therefore, if the weight per wheel, on account of the limit of weight that the rails will carry, is limited, we soon reach a point when driving wheels and other parts cannot be further enlarged, and then we reach the maximum of speed. The nice adjustment necessary of the various parts of these immense engines may be indicated by some figures as to the work performed by these parts when the locomotive is working at high speed. Take a passenger engine on any of the big railroads. At sixty miles an hour a driving wheel five and one-half feet in diameter revolves five times per second; now, the reciprocating parts of each cylinder, including one piston rod, cross-head and connecting rod, weigh about 650 pounds, must move back and forth a distance equal to the stroke, usually two feet, every time the wheel revolves in its fifth of a second. It starts from a state of rest at the end of each stroke of the piston, and must acquire a velocity of 32 feet per second in one-twentieth of a second, and must be brought to a state of rest in the same period of time. A piston eighteen inches in diameter has an area of 54 1/2 square inches. Steam of 150 pounds pressure per square inch would, therefore, exert a force on the piston equal to 38,175 pounds. This force is applied alternately on each side of the piston ten times a second. —Ladies' Home Journal.

### MAKING UNNECESSARY ANY PAINFUL OPERATION.

How South American Kidney Cure Removes Pains and Stomach Periods of Distress.

It was chronicled in the local press a few days ago that one of Toronto's best-known physicians was leaving for a leading United States hospital, there to undergo an operation for a hard formation of the kidneys. Everyone will hope that the experiment will be successful. But is not prevention better than cure, and where the first symptoms of kidney disease assert themselves let that wonderful specific, South American Kidney Cure, be taken and the trouble is speedily banished. What is just as encouraging is that where the disease has taken hold of the system, even in extreme cases, relief and cure is quickly secured by the use of this medicine.

### TO INDUCE SLEEP.

Perfect Ease and Entire Relaxation of Muscles the Necessary Condition. New York Recorder.

Insomnia is one of the most unpleasant and dangerous derangements of the human system, and should in no respect be underestimated, remarks a writer in Good Housekeeping. But there are degrees and kinds of sleeplessness, as well as of most other things, and the mental and physical habit of the afflicted person often has very much to do with the development of the trouble. Not infrequently the person who fears that he is going to have a sleepless night, and gets into a state of nervous dread on that account, finds his fears fully realized. Another person, perhaps suffering from a disordered or overloaded stomach, and finding himself wakeful, falls into serious apprehension, and by the aid of his nervous system, soon gets himself into the very condition of the trouble. Not infrequently the golden rule is to avoid fret and worry, and especially apprehension and fear. These specially magnify evils and not infrequently produce serious results from what otherwise would be but ordinary ills. Many a person, finding himself wakeful, will be surprised to realize next day how readily he fell asleep again, after accepting the con-

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, SATURDAY

## A GOLD MINE BEING THOROUGHLY DEVELOPED

# The Hill Top Gold Mining Company

Mine Situated at Rossland British Columbia.

Capital \$1,000,000.

1,000,000 Shares, par value \$1 each.

Fully Paid-up and non-assessable

### OFFICERS:

C. W. RITCHIE, President.  
W. A. CAMPBELL, Vice-President.  
W. H. ZEIGLER, Secretary.  
OLD NATIONAL BANK, Treasurer.  
E. W. LILJEGREN, Superintendent.  
(Formerly Manager of the Le Roi.)

### TRUSTEES:

COL. W. W. D. TURNER, President Le Roi Mine  
C. W. RITCHIE, Ex-Manager Solicitors' Loan and Trust Co  
J. F. WHALEY, Financial Manager Spokesman Review  
W. A. CAMPBELL, Formerly of Toronto, Mining Broker  
J. C. MILLER, Capitalist.

### SOUND REASONS WHY STOCK IN THIS COMPANY WILL PAY INVESTORS.

1. It is in the best mining district in the world. All the eminent mining engineers and experts who have carefully investigated and examination, so expressed themselves.

2. The facilities for transportation are unsurpassed, the miners being able to dump the ore into a chute at the mouth of the tunnel, transmitting it into the cars below, thereby saving the cost of handling twice, compared to many other mines.

3. Cost of mining this ore will be small on account of the steepness of the hill, enabling the company to develop entirely by tunnel, which is conceded a great advantage.

4. The tunnel, which is now 35 feet long, is all in one vein, while not yet rich enough to ship, will in all probability be when completed to the shaft, the assays from such shaft running from \$15 to \$22. The tunnel will strike under shaft at a depth of about 40 feet.

5. Absolute title, fully paid for, full claim 1,500 feet square. The company has no debts, either bonded or floating.

6. The company has received its charter, according to the laws of the State of Washington, registered under the Acts, to do business in British Columbia. This State by statute allowing the full capital stock of a mining company to be "paid up" by the transfer to the company of a mineral claim, thus making the stock fully paid up and non-assessable.

7. The large amount of Treasury stock assures the stockholders of ample means to develop with, but it is estimated it will not be necessary to sell any more stock than that being mined to put the property upon not only a self-sustaining but a dividend basis.

Letters from Leading Mining Men Regarding the Property.

W. Fullerton, Esq., Rossland, B. C.:  
Dear Sir:—Concerning the "Hill Top" mining claim adjoining the "May Flower" mine to the east, I have traced the two veins of the "Hill Top," where they show up strongly and well defined. The claim is well located for shipping, and I think a good property. Yours sincerely,  
(Sgd.) FRANK C. LORING.

Mr. W. Fullerton, Rossland, B. C.:

Dear Sir:—It is with great regret that I feel I cannot subscribe at this time for a large lot of the "Hill Top" stock. In order to protect my interests in "The Edna," I was forced to buy out at a big cash price.

The "Hill Top" has the advantage of being high up and permitting tunneling to a much greater depth.

Feeling very sorry that I cannot at this time go in, yours truly,  
(Sgd.) JOHN T. COLE,  
Supt. White Bear Mining Co.,  
Rossland, July 3, 1896.

Dear Willmott: I visited the "Hill Top" with one of the original owners today. Found the ledge uncovered in three places, the principal point of operation having a 30-foot tunnel, which shows rock well mineralized and in abundant quantity. This rock is very similar to that taken out of the "May Flower" when their tunnel was first put in. We went over the waste rock below the dump on the "May Flower," and compared it with our specimens from the "Hill Top." It was almost identical.

There is no reason why the "Hill Top" should not show up just as well as when driving in the same distance, as it adjoins, on the same ledge.

It is high above the tramway, and the ore can be easily sent down by a chute. "Hill Top" is a good thing. Push it along.

(Sgd.) KINGHORN.

Thinking Kinghorn's letter to us, whose opinion on a mining proposition we always count before going into it, might be of value to you in Eastern Canada, we send it. Hoping you are meeting with the success the "Hill Top" deserves, we close as your friends.

THE LETCHILD-WILLMOTT CO.

W. Fullerton, Esq., Rossland, B. C.:  
Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 8th inst., I beg to say that you have certainly considered me an original subscriber in the "Hill Top."

I have every confidence in the property, and feel sure that it will be a profitable production in the future. I base my remarks upon a knowledge of the property and adjacent claims, more especially the "May Flower."

The smelter returns of \$36 per ton exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Both properties having the same veins, the surface ore being identical, leads me to feel that the "Hill Top," upon the completion of its cross-tunnel, will be able to ship pay rock at an early date.

Hoping that you will have no trouble in closing the deal, and awaiting your further advice, I desire to remain, Yours truly,

W. W. D. TURNER,  
Pres. Le Roi Mining Co.,  
Rossland, B. C., Aug. 1st, 1896.

To the Directors of the Hill Top Gold Mining Co., Spokane, Wash.

Gentlemen:—According to your directions, I have made a careful examination of your "Hill Top" property at Trail Creek, B. C. The claim is about a mile from Rossland. The Columbia and Western Railroad almost skirts its borders. It is a full claim, being 1,500 feet square. It adjoins the well-known "May Flower" (Olla Podrida) mine on the east and embraces the continuation of its well-known parallel ledge, which are traceable on the surface for the entire length of the "Hill Top."

The formation is Diorite, being the same as that encountered throughout the entire district, and in which is found all of the great mines of the above-named district. The strike of the veins is easterly and westerly. The veins, as far as opened by tunnels, cuts and shafts, show extremely large.

The two ledges on this property are known as the north and south veins. So far, the work done has mostly been on the south vein. A shaft some ten feet in depth toward the west and line shows some very fine sulphide and galena ore. A cross-cut now in 60 feet, is being driven to tap the south ledge about 400 feet from the east end line. Though considered in country rock, it has cut several fine stringers of ore which presages what can be expected when it comes in contact with the ledge proper, 60 feet from the surface. Considering the dip, the face of the tunnel is now within 30 to 40 feet of the ledge. Besides the above, there are numerous cross-cuts, open cuts and pot holes throughout the entire length of both ledges, showing the veins to be continuous.

An examination of the present workings and samples taken therefrom

give the following results: No. 1, from 10 foot shaft, \$9 in gold and 11 ounces of silver. No. 2, from cut in center of the claim, south ledge, \$3 40 gold and 8 ounces silver. I understand that several assays running much higher in values were obtained immediately above the tunnel. In view of the fact that these assays are from ore taken at or near the surface, gives certainly every indication of vast improvement being shown by further development.

I consider the element of speculation as to the "Hill Top" not becoming a shipping mine with development should hardly be considered, as the value of its ledges have certainly been demonstrated by its neighbor, the "May Flower," which was the first mine to ship ore over the lately completed Columbia and Western Railroad. Its ore rapidly increased in value, and now runs over \$100 to the ton. The surface showings of both claims are almost identical. They are both well named "poor men's mines." The facilities for working the "Hill Top" property could not be surpassed. The surface is such as to permit of its being worked to a great depth, considerably over 1,000 feet without having to incur the expense of sinking shafts or purchasing machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc. There is ample water for steaming purposes to be had from the adjacent south fork of Trail Creek. Timber, such as pine, fir and cedar, is unlimited in quantity right at hand. Fortunately, the railroad skirts the property in such a manner that the ore can be trammed down to the track.

Though in the immediate neighborhood of many well-developed mines, I am led to think that the "Hill Top" will, with proper development, be the peer of any of them.

As I understand you desire to send this report to a section of the east where I may not be known as a mining man, I submit the following names of nationally known mining operators, as references to my integrity and ability as a mining expert: Anton Aiters, of New York city, president of the United Smelting and Refining Company, of East Helena, and Great Falls, Montana; A. Raht, of the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Co., of Pueblo, Colorado. Respectfully,  
W. B. GORDON.

## LOCATION

THE HILL TOP is situated about one mile south of Rossland Trail Mining District, British Columbia. Its claim is situated upon a steep slope of a mountain. The claim is being developed almost entirely by tunneling, the steepness of the mountain rendering this method of development the best and cheapest. The principal tunnel is situated 400 feet above the grade of the Trail Creek R. R., and ore can be shipped from the mouth of the tunnel by this railway with the aid of a chute.

Upon this claim are two well defined veins of ore, which are known as the north and south veins, both of which are known to contain rich deposits, being the same veins upon which the "May Flower" has so far developed, and when development work has advanced a little further the management expect the showing and returns will justify increasing the price to at least 15c.

The management cannot be better, being under the charge of the former superintendent of the Le Roi, a gentleman endowed with a practical mining knowledge, and noted for his conservative management.

| ASSAYS OUT OF THE HILL TOP VEINS ON THE PROPERTY ADJOINING. |          |                                          |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------|----------|
| No. 1—Oxide and Galena, all values                          | \$107 28 | No. 1—General average sample, all values | \$ 99 46 |
| " 2— " " " " " "                                            | 66 12    | " 2— " " " " " "                         | 64 72    |
| " 3—Arsenical Iron and Galena, all values                   | 65 43    |                                          |          |
| No. 1—Clean ore, all values                                 | \$114 52 |                                          |          |
| " 2—Average four feet, all values                           | 64 20    |                                          |          |

Eminent mining engineers from London and elsewhere state the Trail Mining District is about to develop in the greatest gold-producer that this continent has ever known, and that Trail Creek will rival, and most probably surpass, the wonderful gold fields of South Africa. English capitalists have already begun to find out the wealth of this favored region, and they have already begun to buy some of the mines in Trail Creek. When London has once fairly started to buy these mines there will be no chance for Canadian capital to get mining property at low figures. Therefore, if the people of this Province desire to share in the enormous profits that are certain to be realized in British Columbia Mines, they must invest at once.

The gentlemen connected with the mine feel confident it will rank among the dividend payers, and when the price is considered and compared with others where the development work consists of little more, the advantages will easily be appreciated.

We have placed in our hands a limited number of shares of this Company's stock which we are able offer, for a short period, at this low price of 75 cents per share (\$1 par value), in blocks of not less than 500 shares.

Please forward remittances or instructions at once, and Stock Certificates will be forwarded on demand.

It is a matter of course and allowing his mind to wander at will, only keeping it engaged with pleasant subjects and agreeable memories. Others make so earnest and determined effort to go to sleep that they quite drive away the possibility. The true condition for sleep is that of perfect ease in posture and entire relaxation of the muscles of the whole system. "If you have never done so, watch yourself go to sleep," said a Desarte teacher, "and you will be amazed to see how tense your position is. As you lie down and bend your back is curved, the arms are held more or less tightly to the body and the fingers are folded. The eyelids are held shut, the head is drooped over the eyes, the neck is strained and the head seems to touch the pillows only at the temples. The point of contact with the bed are really at the temples, shoulders, hips, knees and ankles. Now look at a child sleeping. Every muscle is relaxed, every joint is inert and prone on the couch; his little frame finds rest at every point. The features are undone, so to speak, the nose widens, the mouth droops, the eyelids close easily, and with every line of expression obliterated he finds utter and complete repose. The abandon makes him fall out of bed sometimes, such an inert body has he become. You may imitate him even to that degree, if necessary. Begin at your toes to relax, loosen all your joints and

muscles, unbend your fingers, shake your wrists loose, take the curve and strain out of your neck, so all in pieces, in fact, and see how the day's fatigue seems to slip off from you, and the gentle mantle of rest and oblivion to unfold you like a garment.

—When making purchases of merchants who advertise with us you will confer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertisement in the "London Advertiser."

## Mellin's Food

### INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

I have a baby boy two years old who was brought up entirely on Mellin's Food, and I have also a little girl 7 months old who has never had anything but Mellin's Food. My oldest child who was not brought up on Mellin's Food, is the only sickly child we have. I think there is nothing that will equal it for babies.

Mrs. W. N. Tiffany,  
157 Pitcher St., Detroit.

Write to us and we will send you a sample of Mellin's Food or our book "The Care and Feeding of Infants," free of charge.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO.,  
BOSTON, MASS.