no better, a match his life-blood, which way from him, serve he cannot write, he ough to a combatant gtor, or a clergyman of them by word of disposition he wants . In this event the ously pleased to ac- and will distribute with his desire; just will had been duly delivered.

Writing.

however, are often tretches of country, ved modern firearms, jectile often lays the t his comrades wit- When this happens, er is left, very fre- nd die alone, perhaps rizing thirst with cool his parched lips. Eight the soldier has can, and many are rts to which he re- n wills, for instance, eans uncommon, and found during the In- arly part of the pres- new nickel-plated Lee- now in use cannot be d; but the old heavy ry one could.

My Wife."

mpaign, of 1884, af- Teb, a will inclited pencil was found side of the flap of a unition pouch. An- mortally wounded at ngth enough left, nev- the bullet in one of artridges for the pur- n his helmet pugaree my wife." Both were held good and fice officials.

have frequently been and with almost the of the stricken man. d in Afghanistan by ance, inscribed on a nearly a foot long, dier was found lying ound with his hand of his will. Another awled on the alabas- inese Emperor's sum- hat Kohinoor among med by the combined troops.

s Wills.

ith nails on the soles oots, on bayonet scab- rough inner sides of s which held togeth- Wallace equipment, gistered—and allowed

unusual place to find ldier's will, however, mber or stock of the primarily to hold the through." This com- its convenient acces- o be the favorite place t battlefield wills. In campaign fully 50 per engaged carried their aments with them in- ndy manner.

med Pay.

may exclaim at the ity expended by the d soldiers in seeking these scraps of pa- impression is that sol- that they spend their ey get it, and, as a -may-care existence. tirely erroneous one. soldier has his "de- nting to three pounds his service. Then, in his gratuity, always aged in a successful nown among the sol- noney," which varies five-pound note to ten unds; and, in case of action it is, of course, is next of kin, or as will. Then, again, arrearages of pay to ount, and the savings y inclined, and when ount is by no means m. A glance at the ers'" balances will y skeptic. Amounts to two or five hun- me instances are go- , simply because the to make due provis- eath, and, after care- tives could be found. indeed, that the war ous to have each en- his will before going the trouble, care and n the department in of the missing man fought campaign he the last roll-call of

LEFT DRESS."

ber Seven," the Cor- 'll make another start quite finished feelin' if pens to be on straight you I'm talking to— left of the front rank. sure of knowin' your to be writtin' it down duty, pretty soon. Now front—road, 'tchun, left es to the left—without ese dummies—if you the ranks, too, like sol- asley row of top-sided, kney shop boys! Stick d put your stummicks ght altogether. There's ures like bags of pota- crimson if I ever saw You in the centre—the I mean—don't grin like perishin' beauty com- manner of means.— ce." H. Wyndham.

g vessel Emily Lloyd, near Cherbourg. The e of her crew were ach steamer St. Jean Brest. Seven of her

and family are con- s, suffering from in- is no anxiety as to

Mining News

Shipments From Rossland.

Appended is a detailed statement (approximately) of the ore shipments from Rossland camp for the week ending December 30 and the year to date:

Mine.	Week. Tons.	Year. Tons.
Le Roi	928	94,177
War Eagle	540	64,508
Iron Mask	150	50,646
Evening Star	...	1,088
Deer Park	...	18
Centre Star	750	16,795
Columbia-Kootenay	...	111
Virginia	...	100
Mountain Trail	...	20
I. X. L.	...	100
Coxey	...	20
Monte Christo	40	400
Giant	...	75
Totals	2,408	183,058

In the Slocan.

Shipping ore is now being extracted from the Queen Fraction.

The Rambler mine shipped 58 tons of ore during the past week.

The shipment of ore to be made from the Marion is being sacked as it is taken out in the course of development.

From 8 to 16 inches of clean ore is showing in the upraise of the American Boy.

The tunnel on the Capella is in 25 feet, with ore continuing from the surface.

A long tunnel is being driven on the gold-bearing ledge at Silverton, which will test whether or not wealth goes with depth on the gold properties of that camp.

Three men are stoping ore in the No. 3 tunnel at the Queen Bess. They are working on a lease.

The Florida mine in Jackson basin is reported to have 20 inches of ore. Nineteen tons were shipped this week.

Work has been suspended on the Surprise mine on account of water. The manager is having pumps placed in the mine and work will be resumed about the first of the year.

The 50-foot contract at the Ajax has been completed. The shaft is now down 54 feet and the ore has increased in width in this distance from 10 inches to 3½ feet. One car of ore has been taken out in this development and is ready for shipping.

The east drifton the Miller creek, which is now in 95 feet from the crosscut, is showing up a promising streak of carbonate ore. The first ore found was in the bottom of the tunnel, but with later progress it is showing up strongly in the face. The west drift is in 105 feet and it is hoped will reach the ore chute found in the upper tunnel within two months. There are 12 men on the property now, working three shifts each way. Two hundred feet of work has been accomplished in the last 60 days.

The Boundary Country.

The pay roll of the Dominion Copper Company, in Greenwood camp, has 60 names on it.

Free gold-bearing quartz in the Buckingham, near Gladstone, is among the latest finds.

On the Volcanic, R. A. Brown's property, a double shift is driving the long crosscut tunnel, which is already in over 700 feet.

The Pontifex claim on Huckleberry mountain, is reported to have struck a very large body of rich copper bearing quartz.

The new machinery for the Minnehaha, Camp McKinney, is nearly all in position, and is only awaiting the arrival of a few small parts before being given a trial run, about 16½ tons of high grade ore.

A second carload shipment of ore from the Gold Bug claim, in Providence camp, has been sent to the Trail smelter. It required 410 sacks to fill the car, being

Seventeen thousand dollars has been paid to John Mulholland and Robert Allison, being the final amount due them on the bond secured by McEntire, McDonnell & Co., Rossland, on the Review mine, on Myers creek last spring.

The Gold Drop mine in Greenwood camp promises to be a shipper shortly. Immense bodies of ore have recently been opened up, and a plant consisting of a 10-stamp drill, boiler, hoist and pump, is being installed.

A few weeks ago the Mountain View claim, in Summit camp, was bonded to John Dorsey for $25,000, the bond requiring the immediate commencement of development work. This has been done and three shifts are employed in sinking a shaft, which is down 32 feet. Assays give $32 and $34, the values being largely in copper.

The recent run of some 500 tons of Stemwinder ore at the Smuggler mill in Fairview, give an average result of $5.46 per ton. As it is claimed this quartz can be mined and milled for less than $2 per ton, and as there are thousands of tons in sight it will be readily seen that the proposition is a promising one.

The Boundary already has 18 shipping mines, enumerated and located as follows: In Deadwood camp there are the Mother Lode, Morrison, Sunset and Gold Bug. Greenwood camp—Knob Hill, Ironsides, Brooklyn and Stemwinder. Central camp—City of Paris and London. Long Lake camp—The Jewel. Summit camp — Oro Denoro, B. C., and Emma. Wellington camp—Golden Crown and Winnipeg. North Fork camp—Golden Eagle and Pathfinder.

The construction of the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter is actively progressing. Carpenters are at work putting up the heavy timbers for the machinery room. The masonry work on the long smoke-flume to the base of the smokestack is nearly finished. Men are at work cutting down the slope of the hill for the foundations for the smoke-stack. Work on the three short spurs to the smelter has also started.

Major Leckie, manager of the Republic mine, has also arranged to commence shipments from the Yankee Girl, the bond on which he and his associates in Montreal have taken up. The Yankee Girl is at the base of Hardy mountain, but two or three miles from Grand Forks. Its development is now to be carried forward on a large scale. A new tunnel is to be started to cut the vein at a depth of 400 feet, while work is to be continued in the old level. A large amount of very fine ore is being taken out of this level, and the mine never looked so well.

The Golconda, in Smith's camp, is showing up splendidly under development. The company is running a tunnel at a depth of 200 feet to strike the old shaft, 350 or 400 feet distant. They are now in 70 feet and are drifting on a vein of splendid looking ore, which was encountered at 40 feet from the mouth after passing through 12 feet of blue lime rock. The ore here is in a blind vein, not being exposed on the surface, and was quite unexpected. The lead is a well-mineralized quartz, carrying iron pyrites, with a clearly defined wall, which is now exactly in the line of the tunnel, and it is anticipated that a very large body of ore will be met with as soon as the main lead is tapped. It is the intention, as soon as the tunnel is driven to a point directly under the old shaft, to make an upraise. Six men are at work, and all the necessary buildings, etc., have been erected.

At a depth of 70 feet the new main working shaft on the Buckhorn encountered ore. This was unexpected, as the shaft was purposely sunk away from the ore body. The ore brought in shows plenty of copper, and up to the end of the week the sinking was all in this character. On October 30th last the machinery plant ordered by the company was shipped from the works, but has not yet arrived. Everything at the mine is in readiness to install the same. The machinery consists of half a 10-drill duplex air compressor, 80-horse power engine and a boiler.

John Farrell made a rich strike on the Bay Horse fraction last week in Wellington camp. For some time he has been running a surface crosscut on a capping and last week encountered the ledge, which he has uncovered for a distance of 50 feet. The ore is arsenical iron, similar to that taken out of the Winnipeg about a year ago, and running over $100 to the ton. The Bay Horse fraction is an adjoining claim to the Butter Cup and Iron Clad.

Good progress is being made with the upraise from the 200-foot level of the new workings of the Mother Lode mine, in Deadwood camp, to connect with the winze from the old workings above. This upraise is all in ore of good value. When it is completed there will be about 260 feet vertical of stoping ground opened up between the new 200-foot level and the old crosscut tunnel. As the ore outcrops some 286 feet above the old tunnel there should be more than 500 feet of backs to yield ore. This does not by any means include all the ore available, for the main shaft is in ore all the way down to its depth of 120 feet below the drift at the 100-foot level.

The Dividend mine on Kruger mountain, on the west side of Osoyoos lake, under bond to, and being developed by, Messrs. Ceperley and George R. Naden, is turning out very well. Recently Ronald Harris, the mining engineer, examined the mine and sampled the workings. His sampling of the property was made both from the ore in place in the mine, and the ore on the dumps. The values, all in gold, are certainly remarkable. An average sample of the ore on the dump gave $42.54 in gold. From the bottom of the winze, at a depth of 52 feet from the surface, $32.40 was obtained from the ore on the west side of the footwall. On the east side of the footwall, at the same depth, the ore assayed $33.14. A sample taken across six feet of gangued ore in the crosscut gave $10.67. Other samples gave values of $48.75 and $10.87 per ton, gold.

Lardeau-Trout Lake.

On the Towser, adjoining the Sunshine, active operations have been in progress for some time past. The work completed up to date consists of a crosscut of 165 feet, which has exposed eight inches of solid ore of a high grade, and two feet of concentrates. About a dozen men are engaged.

The Beatrice promises to develop into a very rich proposition, and has already a shipment of close on to 70 tons of ore to its credit. Something in the neighborhood of 300 feet of work has been completed, and by the end of the rawhiding season it is fully expected that it will prove a steady shipper. The character of the ore is galena and carbonates.

The Silver Cup has been developed to the extent of 1,300 feet, comprising tunnels, shafts, winzes and crosscuts, making with the 2,000 feet already completed 3,300 feet. During the course of this work something like 820 tons of ore have been shipped, giving a gross return of $121,000. A great deal of ore is lying ready for shipment at the mine, probably 120 tons, which will be available when the company commences to ship it. This and more has already been contracted for by the freighters, and it is likely before the season closes that the amount already tendered for will be supplemented by a still larger amount. Up till recently 40 men were employed at the mine.

On the Silver Belt a great deal of work has been done, consisting principally of a shaft and tunnel. On the large stringer which traverses the claim a shaft has been sunk 55 feet in depth and driven towards this shaft, with the double purpose of tapping it and crosscutting the lead, was a tunnel of 200 feet. This tunnel tapped the shaft at a distance of 60 feet, after which it was continued on the main ledge, exposing a clearly defined vein lying between walls of lime and slate. The vein is heavily impregnated with galena, and it is expected that 50 or 60 feet more will bring the drift directly under the big surface showing to the southeast of the shaft. Very rich ore was encountered while sinking the shaft, samples from which ran from $500 to $600 to the ton.

Fort Steele District.

In attempting to review the progress made in the development of the country tributary to Fort Steele, one must go back twelve months to show the state of the mines one year ago and their present condition. Twelve months ago, so far as can be learned, there were no mines in the vicinity of Fort Steele upon which more than superficial development had been done, there was, however, much work planned for the year now past, and the amount of intelligent development accomplished has far exceeded the estimates. This is a state of affairs most gratifying and has done more to call attention to our wonderful mineral resources than anything which could have been done. There is no surer indication of prosperity than when the people themselves, tired of waiting for outside help, get in and determine to show to the world that the statements which they have freely circulated can be borne out by facts. Up to last year there was no incentive to go on with development, the district was far remote from transportation facilities, and it was a difficult matter to induce capital to seek a field for investment where it would take not less than five days to reach the mining section. This condition of affairs has happily been changed. A railroad traverses the district east and west, and promises are given that another railway will penetrate the mining region north and south. When this is accomplished the district will be better equipped with transportation facilities than any other section in the province.

As before stated many of the properties in this district had advanced much beyond the prospect stage one year ago, but since then wonders have been accomplished, prospects have been developed into mines, and several prospects which were not known at that time are approaching a stage of development where they can confidently be hoped to become shipping mines.

It has been estimated that there are now 200 men employed in the various properties in the vicinity of Fort Steele, while one year ago not one-fourth of that number were at work. The development of the mines will be treated elsewhere in detail. Everywhere, from Sand creek to Tracy creek, properties have been opened up, and many of them can now be classed as shippers. The result of this work is immediately apparent, capital is seeking investment, letters are being daily received asking what the district has to offer in the way of mines, attention is being attracted to the district by the reports which have been sent out.

Work of great magnitude has been planned for this year in this vicinity, a large amount of machinery will be installed, the pay roll will be increased, mineral which has been hidden in the mountains will be made available.

This section is entering upon an era of prosperity far exceeding the hopes of the people. There is no section of the province which holds out such inducements. None of the mineral sections which are now attracting universal attention, could in the early days of their history offer such inducements for the investment of capital as East Kootenay can offer to-day. In Trail Creek, the ores were of low grade and refractory. In Boundary Creek, the surface showings for the most part were of the same character, although there were some claims showing high grade ores. In the Slocan, there was outcrops of rich ore, but the country was remote, and in the early 90's almost inaccessible, but in East Kootenay it is different, the mines are easily reached, and for the most part the ores are high grade and such as will yield readily to treatment.

The people who have stayed with the country, who have had an abiding faith in its future, will reap the reward which patient waiting merits.—Fort Steele Prospector.

Kootenay Mines.

The mines of Kootenay, notwithstanding that the Slocan mines practically stopped shipping ore on June 1st, produced metal of the value of seven millions during the year 1899. This is a very creditable showing taking everything into consideration; the more so, as a good per cent. of the ore mined was treated at local mills and smelters. While it is too early to give the figures accurately, the following are approximately correct: Rossland district mines, gold and copper, $3,900,000; Nelson district mines, gold, silver and copper, $1,250,000; Slocan district mines, silver and lead, $1,750,000; East Kootenay mines, silver and lead, $50,000.—Nelson Tribune.

Windermere District.

The country around Windermere is comparatively new judging from a mining standpoint, and it is only within the past two or three years that attention has been called to the mineral possibilities of that section. During that time considerable prospecting has been done, not only in the mountains immediately about Windermere, but in the Selkirks lying to the west of the Columbia. In the latter range on Toby and Horsethief creek and their tributaries, discoveries have been made within the past eighteen months which have attracted the attention of mining men over the country. The discoveries have been of such marvellous richness, and the ore bodies on the surface so large as to be almost beyond belief, on many of the claims ore suitable for shipment can be taken. This fact going out to the world brought in experienced miners and prospectors, who during the past month have gone ahead and made further discoveries, which has added still further to the fame of that section.

With no data upon which to go it is a difficult matter to summarize the claims in the different camps, so only a few of the most promising claims will be mentioned:

The Delphine mine has become prominent from being the first mine from which shipments have been made. During the past two months ore has been taken out for shipment next season. The Red Line on McDonald creek is another property showing one immense body of solid ore on the surface. An open cut made preparatory to running a tunnel showed this body of ore to be thirteen feet high and the full face of the cut. The property was for a time under bond to the Mackintosh syndicate for $150,000. This corporation did not take up the bond and it passed into the hands of a New York syndicate, who are going on with development by running a tunnel on the ledge, employing fourteen men on the work. The pack trail will be kept open all winter in order to take in supplies. In the vicinity of the Red Lion are the Pretty Girl, White Elephant and a number of other promising claims.

The Silver Tip on Toby creek is owned by a French syndicate and are doing extensive development this winter. The company is a strong one, and the property is said to be exceedingly rich.

The Paradise group on Spring creek is one of the most remarkable properties in the Windermere country. The discovery was made last summer, and from the grass roots pay ore was taken out. The claim was bonded to G. Mitchell-Innes on behalf of Toronto parties for $100,000, and it is now reported that a deal has been closed for the property on a bond of $150,000. It is said that 1,000 tons of ore can be taken out and shipped to the river this winter. This ore will average $80 to the ton, and it will be a good winter's work for the owners.

On the east side of the river near Windermere are the Swansea and Union group of mines. The Swansea has been extensively developed, and preparations were made last fall for taking out and shipping ore to the landing this winter.

Next summer will witness great activity in the Windermere country. Prospectors will thoroughly explore Dutch creek, which is over the divide from the south fork of Toby creek. They will penetrate the mountains through which the upper Kootenay flows. This country will be thoroughly prospected, and next season will witness substantial improvement.—Fort Steele Prospector.

The Snowshoe Mine.

On Thursday afternoon the second payment of $25,000 was made on the Snowshoe mine, in Greenwood camp. The Snowshoe was bonded last March by J. W. Astley, a Rossland mining engineer, for Anthony J. McMillan, of the same city, representing London capital, for $70,000, and a first payment of ten per cent. was made. Thomas McDonnell, Robert Wood, and Robert Denzler, of Greenwood, are the owners.

The Snowshoe lies adjacent to the Gold Drop, Rawhide and Pheasant claims in Greenwood camp. It is developed to a depth of 200 feet, with considerable drifting on the ore body.

The ore is a copper pyrite in a mixed gangue of calcite, with some specularite and iron pyrites. An average value of the ore is said to give 14.6 per cent. copper, 86 ounces silver, and from $10 to $15 in gold. At one time Patrick Clark, of Spokane, secured the mine and did considerable development, but closed down a time the Republic mine became the chief topic in mining circles.—Boundary Creek Times.

COMMISSIONER IN VICTORIA.

He is Making Inquiries Regarding the Mining Industry in British Columbia.

R. C. Clute, the commissioner appointed by the Dominion government to gather information regarding the recent troubles in Southern British Columbia, but specifically in the Slocan district, is in the city and is registered at the Driard.

Mr. Clute is accompanied by R. F. Harris, who was appointed secretary and stenographer to the commission.

As will be remembered Mr. Clute was the government commissioner during the trouble in the Crow's Nest country a year and a half ago, arising out of the alleged neglect of the C.P.R. Railway Company in the case of the death of the two men, Fraser and MacDonald.

It was represented to the minister of justice that a good deal of unrest and discontent had existed among the miners of the province and tension in the relations between them and those from whom they received employment, in regard among other things to the hours of labor and rate of wages; also the importation by mine owners of United States labor under contract. Consequently Mr. Clute was appointed to inquire into the matter, his instructions being particularly to gather information as follows:

The present number of miners employed in Southern British Columbia; whether they are British subjects or aliens, and the nationality of those who were aliens; whether they were increasing or diminishing; what number may find employment and how far the necessary supplied laborers can be had at the present time in the country; also, the number of companies that have been established in Southern British Columbia that are actually engaged in mining; the character of mining that has been carried on, the amount of capital invested, the number of men required to work each and the influence of the present rate of wages and present regulations of time; and how far the actual demand of the laborers will affect mining operations either in the direction of preventing an adequate supply of workmen or in stimulating mining industry; or on the other hand whether, if at all, the effect of any demands would be to materially interfere with mining development in British Columbia.

Information is also required by the government on the number of laborers imported from the United States under contract by mine owners and the effect upon the working of the mines since the importation of miners.

Mr. Clute is in this city for the purpose of gathering further information regarding mining matters, particularly dealing with the condition of affairs in the recently affected district.

He will confer with a deputation representing the local Trades and Labor Council on Saturday evening next.

INSISTS ON IMMEDIATE PAY.

Santo Domingo, Jan. 4.—(Via Haytien.)—The French here refused to accept the government's offer to pay the amount of the Boismare Caccavelli claim of 280,000 francs in three instalments, every fortnight, and insists on an immediate settlement. They are raising funds by public subscription, and the patriotic feeling is very strong. The town is quiet and no disturbances are feared. Three days have been granted for the payment of the claim.

KRUGER'S NEPHEWS.

I thought, says a writer in the London Morning Leader, the merry Yankee would soon get tired of those tales about interviews with a nephew of Mr. Kruger which have been romping in from nearly every state recently. The Chicago Times-Herald puts half a dozen of these mysterious, not to say mythical, creatures all in a row, more or less in this style:

Glen Cove, Mo., Nov. 12.—James J. Kruger is raising a company of farm hands to go to the Transvaal and fight, Mr. Kruger is a nephew of "Oom Paul."

Red Bank, Pa., Nov. 11.—Henry Kruger shot an eagle near this place yesterday that measured 14 ft. 6 in. from tip to tip. Mr. Kruger is a nephew of "Oom Paul."

Sun Prairie, Iowa, Nov. 12.—George L. Kruger was married here this morning to Miss Josephine Botts, the daughter of one of the leading merchants of this place, and a social favorite. Mr. Kruger is a nephew of "Oom Paul."

Carthage, Ill., Nov. 12.—William Kruger has a goose with three legs. Mr. Kruger is a nephew of "Oom Paul," president of the Transvaal Republic.

Winona, Minn., Nov. 11.—Frederick Kruger, while walking in his sleep last night, saw a cigar-shaped airship passing over this city in a southeasterly direction. Mr. Kruger is a nephew of "Oom Paul."

Beloit, Wis., Nov. 11.—While playing horse with his three-year-old son early this morning, Orlando Kruger bumped into a rocking chair and skinned his nose. Mr. Kruger is a nephew of "Oom Paul," the Transvaal president.

HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE WORLD.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher, of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The London Times in an editorial dealing with the action of the United States government with regard to the "open door" in China says: "In this matter America has shown her customary shrewdness. Nowhere will the result be hailed with greater satisfaction than in Great Britain. Nowhere will the particulars of the arrangements made be awaited with deeper interest than here."

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COST OF BRITISH MILITARY UNIFORMS.

The Hussar is the most expensively dressed cavalry officer. His full dress uniform as he appears on parade costs not less than £65, a good deal of which goes in the heavy gold lace with which his tunic is slashed. Your Guardsman pays a few pounds less, and neither the Dragoon nor the brilliant Lancer finds his outfit placed quite so high in the list of prices. These figures are, of course, merely those of the single suit, so to speak—the full dress parade uniform.

Yet they are all topped by the outlay necessary before a kilted officer at the head of a company can salute his commanding officer. Hardly anyone will be surprised at that being so, when the elaborateness of the costume is considered. The uniforms of the officers of the Black Watch, who, many think, have the prettiest tartan, cost close upon £70 each; but, save for the hackel—a small red plume of which they are most properly proud, and which they have been allowed to transfer from their bonnet plumes to their khaki-covered foreign service helmets—there is nothing, to the non-professional eye, to distinguish them when they wear the great coat from other Scottish corps; indeed, one might almost say from other infantry. To complete the list, it may be added that the full dress uniform of an officer in a line regiment runs up to about £30.

When a young gentleman first joins a Highland regiment, his outfitter's bills tot up to about £120; in the Hussars it is more, so also in the Life Guards (no account is taken in these figures of the cavalry mounts, saddlery, etc.); in the Lancers it is something less. Considerable as these figures appear, they are very much under the sums officers were required to disburse 25 years ago. At that time there was more show, and the cost was at least a third more. The change, too, has been very noticeable in staff uniforms, which do not display anything like the same amount of gold lace.

Of course, officers on active service take their complete military outfit with them, but the dress suits are safely packed and left behind at the base, while the khaki clad soldier goes to the front to bear exposure under hot suns, or to march in drenching rains as at Dundee, glad in one case that he has so little to carry on his back, and in the other thanking heaven that if khaki is easily wet through, it is also easily dried, and relieved, at all events, of the certainty of having, in addition to other miseries, to deplore the ruin of a costly uniform.—Naval and Military Record.

The Chinese minister at Washington has received a dispatch from China stating that Li Hung Chang has been appointed acting viceroy of two provinces in the south of China adjacent to Canton.

The annual report of the board of health estimates the population of Greater New York at 3,550,500, a gain of about 100,000 over last year.

The transport Laurentian has arrived at Halifax and will be fitted up at once. She will take 10 officers, 16 staff sergeants and sergeants, 314 troops and 315 horses. Hugh Allan says she will make faster time to the Cape than did the Sardinian.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD send for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical Weakness in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections by local absorption (i.e., without stomach medicines). Revised and in progress with the most advanced researches in the subject, together with numerous recent testimonials showing successful cures. Write at once and grasp this opportunity of being quickly restored to perfect health. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Estabd. over 30 years.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway for the conveying of passengers and freight from some point at or near the outlet of Kamloops Lake; thence by the most direct and feasible route to the plateau of the Bonaparte River; thence to a point on the Cariboo Wagon Road, near the One-Hundred Mile House; thence following generally the route of the Cariboo Wagon Road to the mouth of Quesnelle River; and to build and operate tramways in connection therewith, with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries, and to build, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and with power to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and to operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with such railway and branches, and to transmit thereon messages for the public and charge tolls for the same, and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges and other aids from any government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies; and to levy and collect tolls from all parties using, and on all freight passing over any of such roads, railways, tramways and ferries, wharves and vessels built by the company; and with power to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat, telegraph, telephone or other companies, and to have all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

Dated at the City of Victoria, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1899.

BODWELL & DUFF,
Agents for the Applicants.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate, and maintain a railway (standard or narrow gauge) for the carrying of passengers and freight from some point on Horseshoe Bay, in the District of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, thence in a northwesterly direction by the most convenient and feasible route to a point on the Nanaimo lakes; thence by the most direct and feasible route to a point at the head of Alberni Canal; with power to build a branch line to the head waters of Chemainus river by the most feasible route; and to build and operate tramways in connection therewith, with power to construct, operate, and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries; and to build, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and with power to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches; and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and for all and every other purpose mentioned in Sections 80, 81, 82 and 83 of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," and to do everything necessary or incidental to the carrying out of all or any of the objects referred to in said sections; and, with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the Company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies; and to levy and collect tolls from all parties using, and on all freight passing over, any of such roads, railways, tramways, ferries, wharves, and vessels built by the Company; and with power to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies, and for all other necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges in that behalf.

Dated at the City of Victoria, this twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1899.

BODWELL & DUFF,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

WANTED—We will pay $12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClures or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Certificate of Improvements

MABEL, TEXADA AND CHEMAINUS MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Nanaimo Mining Division of Nanaimo District. Where located—On Lot 15, Texada Island.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for J. A. Humbird, free miner's certificate No. 19,948; E. J. Palmer, free miner's certificate No. 19,949; and B. H. John, free miner's certificate No. 50,601a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements, for the purpose 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 13th day of October, 1899.

A. S. GOING.