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THE SLOCAN DRILL.

VOL. II., No. 26. SLOCAN, B. C., SEPTEMBER 27, 1901. $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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Double-Barrel Shot Guns,
Savage Rifles,
22 Repeating Winchesters,
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A few seasonable lines of Ladies' Goods, which we have marked at prices that will soon clear them out. They are splendid values.

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Here is a snap. We have some Silks and they are now marked at very low prices. For the balance of September you can have them at 25 per cent discount for cash.

W. T. Shatford & Co., General Merchants,

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Dealers in Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables and Provisions. Goods shipped to any part of the Slocan. Highest cash price paid for raw Furs.

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Offers up-to-date accommodation for the Public. It is the home of Travelling, Commercial, and Mining Men.

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The Hotel Slocan,

Slocan, B. C., is under the

Skilled and Personal Management of Jeff Baty,

Who is ever ready to make life pleasant for those who tarry within a while with him.

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Is reached by any trail or road that runs into the Town.

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Orders for all Kinds of Job Work

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The Drill, Slocan

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

CITY HALL NICELY FITTED UP AND FURNISHED.

Mayor York to Represent City at Reception to Duke of Cornwall at Vancouver—Nothing Done About the Main Street Sidewalk.

When the city council assembled Monday night, they found a vast improvement made in the hall. It had been neatly partitioned off, a coal stove put up and in operation, and a set of handsome chairs installed for the aldermen. Other improvements are to be made and when completed Slocan will have one of the neatest city halls in the country. Those present at the meeting were: Mayor York, Ald. Bradshaw, Nichol, Worden, Smith and Woodcock,

Frank Fletcher wrote: "I would state that no grades, to my knowledge, were given. The city can, legally, establish grades to their own satisfaction. Re cemetery, I will go into this matter with the others interested in the townsite." In connection with street grades, the question of the proposed sidewalk on Main street came up, the estimated cost of the improvement being given at about $250. Letter ordered fyled.

City Clerk Allen, Kaslo, wrote, stating terms for purchase of their city safe—one third on Oct. 1, one third on Dec. 24, and the balance on April 1, 1902. The opinion of the council was that the terms were too short. The expense of moving the safe from Kaslo would also be quite heavy. Matter left to the city clerk, who was to write for exact size and weight of the safe, freight charges, etc. Communication fyled.

Finance committee reported on a majority of the bills presented last week, including salaries, and recommended payment of same. At the same time Ald. Bradshaw moved, that in future all work done for the city and all supplies to be purchased be submitted to sealed tender, where practicable, the lowest bidder to get same. Seconded by Ald. Smith and carried.

Accounts ordered paid, on motion of Ald. Smith and Nichol.

Board of works reported having ordered stove and coal for the city hall. Report ordered fyled.

A bill was presented from F. Swan, for carpenter work on supplies for fire hall, $19. Referred to finance committee.

Under general business, Ald. Bradshaw asked permission to extend the Brandon waterworks down Ward street to Slocan street, to supply other householders. It was not thought the system would interfere with any service the city might instal. Matter referred to a committee composed of Ald. Nichol, Woodcock and Worden, they to report at next meeting.

Regarding the Main street sidewalk, the finance committee was instructed to ascertain price of establishing a grade for the street, and also the actual cost of the walk.

The question of passing a road tax was brought up by the mayor, it being authorized by the incorporation act. It would mean a revenue of $2 yearly from all male citizens. Ald. Bradshaw thought there were enough taxes now being raised from the city, and it was becoming a hardship.

The mayor said the tax came within the right of the city to impose. In accordance with the feeling of the council, however, the question was indefinitely postponed.

An amendment to the fire limit bylaw was brought in, so as to allow a stovepipe to pass through a single partition by the use of a double-tin thimble, in substitution of the brick and mortar collar required under the former section. Former section repealed and amendment ordered inserted, on motion of Ald. Bradshaw and Worden.

Treasurer Bolderston presented his bond of office, W. T. Shatford and H. Guest being the sureties. Bond accepted, on motion of Ald. Worden and Woodcock.

In reply to a query from Ald. Worden, the mayor said he did not think a dray license would cover the selling of wood and coal, but he would leave the matter over for a week to consider.

Moved by Ald. Bradshaw and Ald. Smith, that his worship, on his visit to Vancouver, be empowered to represent the city in the reception to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and as such he tender the city's best wishes to their Royal Highnesses; and that he generally transact any business he may consider in the interest of the city. Carried.

Council then adjourned.

Bondholder Starts Up.

The Bondholder has started up again and will be kept in operation all winter. On Saturday's train from Nelson four men arrived, bringing their supplies and outfit with them. It took nine horses to pack up the stuff. The men were all members of the Salvation Army and brought their band instruments along, so the hills will resound with melody. After getting things at the mine in shape, it is quite likely the force will be increased. Regular shipments of ore are to be made during the winter.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Bylaws Presented and Adopted—Getting Down to Business.

There was a pretty fair attendance at the board of trade meeting on Monday night, held at the city hall. W. T. Shatford, president, occupied the chair. After the opening proceedings were disposed of, the report of the committee on bylaws was read. The bylaws were drafted principally from those of the Greenwood board. They were duly laid before the members and finally adopted without amendments. A bill of $2 from the Greenwood board for a copy of their bylaws was ordered paid, and a vote of thanks tendered the Oddfellows for the free use of their hall at the previous meeting. A resolution was passed empowering Mayor York, while on his trip to Vancouver, to represent the board in any way he saw fit to advance the interests of the board and city.

Discussion ensued upon the question of getting a bank established here, all feeling that it was an absolute necessity. The easiest way to get one was to have the New Denver branch of the Bank of Montreal removed hither. The manager of the bank favored the idea to Mayor York and recommended the matter being laid before General Manager Sweeny at Vancouver. The volume of business offering here was sufficient to warrant a bank, and Slocan was recognized as the most important place on the lake. Finally A. E. Teeter and T. McNeish advanced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "That the board of trade of Slocan, in meeting assembled, hereby express our belief that there is a sufficient volume of business to make it profitable for the establishment of a bank in this city, and hereby unanimously agree to extend every aid in our power to such institution."

Upon the question of securing a smelter here, Mayor York reiterated his statements to the city council as to Frank Fletcher's offer of a free site and the willingness of the city fathers to help encourage the scheme. Other members joined in the discussion, and the following committee was appointed to gather statistics on the subject to lay before interested parties: W. Thomlinson, W. F. DuBois, A. E. Teeter, J. Holden, W. Davidson, J. A. Foley and the secretary.

J. A. Foley brought forward the idea of having a prospector's exchange established in connection with the board, so that prospectors may leave descriptions of their claims with the secretary, who could lay them before inquiring purchasers. A case for samples might also be placed in the board rooms. In this way the camp would be greatly benefitted. Messrs. Foley, Teeter, Gething, Baty and Holden were appointed a committee to draft some idea for a fuller advertising of the camp and its resources.

Meeting adjourned till Oct. 3, at the same place and hour.

MADE FIRST PAYMENT.

Owners of the Tamarac Group are Made Happy.

The Tamarac Development Syndicate of Spokane have made their first payment on the bond of the Tamarac group, Springer creek. The bond runs for a year and is for $18,000, while the payment made amounted to $3000. Neil Gething and Geo. Henderson, of this city, and Con Fielding, of Grant's Pass, Oregon, are the owners.

The syndicate have had six men working on the property for some time, under the management of J. Holden. Work is now being prosecuted on tunnels No. 3 and 4, the former being in 350 feet and the latter 75 feet. In these drifts, as well as in the other workings on the property, there is an encouraging chute of ore in sight, the paystreak being about two feet out of the vein width of 10 feet. Below the No. 4 drift there is still much live ground to be opened up, and the syndicate are confident of making the Tamarac a winning proposition.

Returns have been received from the recent small shipment made from the Tamarac and the result is higher than expected. There was about six tons of ore sent out and the smelter figures show it to have run 172 oz silver and 17 per cent lead. This is 50 oz better than the shipment made by the original owners, and proves the ore to be getting richer with depth. A healthy indication of the permanency of the ore is to be noted also in the presence of copper, which appears in various forms, and is one of the earmarks of a mine in this camp.

New cabins are now being erected on the Tamarac, so as to provide accommodation for a larger force of men in the winter. Ore is being taken out daily and another shipment will soon be made.

At a congregational meeting last Sunday night, a call was extended to Rev. M. D. McKee to continue as pastor of Knox church. The congregation has lately been put on the augmentation list.

At Half-Mast.

Cousins, across the border line,
Yours is a sorrow keen;
You mourn your murdered President
As we have mourned our Queen.
The kindly word you gave to us
We give it trebly back—
Old Glory flutters down the mast,
We lower down the Jack.

In this, your hour of deepest grief,
We reach you out our hands;
We're kinsmen still, by ties of blood,
Altho' of diff'rent lands.
And now, while sadness clouds each heart
And homes are draped with black,
Half mast droops down your Union flag
And half-mast hangs the Jack.

The British heart is often rough,
Nor used to cultured ways;
The British tongue has little skill
In framing courtly phrase.
But sympathy, the British heart
Will never, never lack;
Nor, in the hour of death, refuse
To lower down the Jack.

The fell assassin's cowardly blow
With us that horror meets
Which, only in your Yankee breasts,
The old "fair play" repeats;
Which stirs the anger in our hearts
That justice cannot slack—
As you let fall the Stars and Bars
And we, the Union Jack.

In mute salute we lower them,
These grim old rags of state:
Pray God, the days are passing by
When hearts are filled with hate,
When Anarchy goes stalking forth
With murder in its track—
And for its victims we let down
The Starry Flag and Jack.

Not only President, but man,
For one whose mind was broad:
With heart-love for his fellow-men,
With soul-love for his God.
Our hearts with gloom are overcast,
As, mourning, we look back—
Old Glory flutters down the mast,
We lower down the Jack.

R. T. ANDERSON.

Lemon Creek, B.C.

OUR ORE SHIPMENTS

SUBSTANTIAL SHOWING MADE BY THIS DIVISION.

Last Year's Shipments Were 2847 Tons—A Healthy Evidence of the Life and Wealth of the Camp—Arlington the Biggest Shipper.

Owing to a washout on the road at Dayton creek, shipments from the Arlington this week were not as heavy as they would otherwise have been. The road was blocked for a day or so, having been broken up by the heavy rains. As it was 140 tons was sent down, bringing the total of the property to 3170 tons. The Enterprise has recommenced shipping, sending out 20 tons on Tuesday.

Last year the exports from this division amounted to 2847 tons, made up from 10 properties. Following is a list of the shipments this year to date:

MINE.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Arlington	140	3170
Enterprise	20	460
Two Friends		40
Black Prince		125
Bondholder		23
Chapleau		15
Speculator		10
Phoenix		23
V & M		20
Esmeralda		2
Hampton		6
Fourth of July		7
Tamarac		5
	160	3906

MINES AND MINING.

An expert examination of the Alpine group was made last week.

The vein on the Treasure, to the south of the Gatineau & Simcoe, has been opened up in several places and shows ore.

A crown grant is being sought on the Victoria group, adjoining the Exchange, and owned by the New Goldfields of B. C.

A survey of the Mabou is being made so as to determine how much of the Enterprise vein is absorbed by the Empress Fraction.

Gill Finkle and Tom Benton are building a trail to their claims from the head of Lemon creek. The government is helping them out.

R. C. Campbell-Johnston has been in the camp since Monday, examining a number of properties in the interest of Charles Dempster, of Rossland.

Charley Faas has discovered and opened the Independence lead on the Crusader ground. It contains fine ore and the discovery of this second vein enhances the value of the property considerably.

The survey of the Republic wagon road was completed Thursday evening. The road will start from the old road on the flat this side of the Springer bridge, and switchbacks up the hill on a ten per cent grade. The length is about four miles.

A suit has been entered against the Chapleau Mining Co. by F. Mourgues, the engineer in charge of the company's interests on the first north fork of Lemon creek. The suit is for $1995, being six months' salary at $300 and damages for non-fulfillment of contract.

Laying in Winter Supplies.

R. Butner has been busy all week getting supplies for the working of the Fourth of July group all winter. Sufficient supplies will be laid in to last till the snow goes off in the spring, and it is the intention to keep four men employed during that time. Some fine ore is being taken out of the mine just now, one assay giving $25.80 in gold and 132.66 oz in silver. Much of the former rock was thrown over the dump, as it was deemed practically valueless, while the latter is an average of the paystreak, which is 14 inches in width. Another shipment is to be made at once, amounting to 10 tons, and the ore is now ready to come down. No ore will be shipped during the winter, but next March it is purposed to send out four carloads.

The Republic Road.

Tenders are being asked for the building of a sleigh road to the Republic mine from the old Springer road. It is to be 21,375 feet long, of which 10,500 feet is light work; 8225 feet heavy work, and 2650 feet extra heavy. There are 15 switchbacks, 2 bridges, 12 culverts, and contractors are to furnish everything. R. C. Campbell-Johnston is asking for the tenders on behalf of the company, while W. D. McGregor is the surveyor in charge.

MARY HAMILTON'S ROMANCE

By John Strange Winter

Copyright 1899 by the Author.

She scribbled also a message to Miss Winnington, and when John had departed and she was looking down the engagement book to see whether any notes of excuse would be necessary Alan Stacey got up and began walking restlessly about the room. At last he stopped in front of her table.

"What are you doing now?" he asked.

"I was just looking whether I should have to write to any one—excuses, you know."

He stood with his hands thrust deep down into his trousers pockets eying her approvingly.

"You're a wonderful little woman, Mary," he said in a very tender tone.

She smiled at at him and put out her hand to touch his.

"I'm glad you think so," she said in rather a quavering voice.

"Oh, my dear, my dear, I always think so!" he said passionately. "It was the luckiest day of my life when I met you."

"And what," said she, "do you think that it must have been for me?"

She was at that moment on the very point of breaking down and telling him everything. Then the sound of the sob in her own voice frightened her. No, she could not, must not, dared not, tell him just now—now, when he had the weight of a great book upon his mind, the anxiety of a large contract before him, when he was in a measure nerve broken and anxious and depressed. No; she must keep the secret, at least for a time. It would be selfish to do otherwise. She owed it, even if it was a sin, as a small return for all that Alan Stacey had poured out at her feet. She owed it to him. In this instance silence was her duty.

CHAPTER XIV.

FROM THE CORNER WINDOW.

As the train steamed out of Paddington station on the following day Mary gave a great sigh of relief, and Alan Stacey, whose spirits had gone up as high as the day before they had been low—for he was, like all people of buoyant disposition, subject to great alternations of temperament—moved his seat over to the one beside her and put his arm round her waist.

"Little woman," he said, "it is awfully jolly to be going out of London again, isn't it, even although we are not going for a holiday? By Jove, that was a good idea of yours. What a wise little head you've got! I should have gone on fagging my heart out in that used up atmosphere, and you came with your wonderful woman's wit and solved the question in an instant You women are wonderful creatures."

She did not say very much. She nestled up close against him with curiously mingled feelings. On the one hand she felt that she was leaving her troubles behind her; on the other that she was only putting off the evil day for a little time. She felt that she was safe and yet that she was insecure. She had gained breathing time, a resting place, but that one day she would have to tell Alan Stacey the truth was as inevitable as that one day she would have to die.

"By the bye, did you remember to tell John to send the papers after us?"

"No, I did not tell him," said Mary.

She flushed up a vivid, guilty scarlet, for, truth to say, she had purposely refrained from instructing the intelligent John on this point.

"Oh! Well, of course we can easily write and tell him to send them," said Alan. "All the same, I don't know whether newspapers are not rather a bore than otherwise."

"You see," said she apologetically, "we generally go to hotels where there are papers."

"Oh, yes, yes, yes, it's all right. I dare say we shall be much better without them if we find that the Powys Arms is not so luxurious as to have a London paper. Let us try it at all events."

So they started on their pilgrimage without so much as a daily paper to tell them what was going on in the world.

It seemed strange to Mary herself that she was not more eager to know further news of the survivors of the Arikhama, but she was truly happier not to know. From that moment she flung herself into the present with an energy which was intensely pathetic, and Alan Stacey was more hopelessly in love with her than ever.

She had arranged with Miss Winnington to be in readiness to come if she should send for her, so that they made acquaintance with the little Cornish fishing village without the restraint of a third person. They were like two happy children. The weather was lovely, the air soft and sweet, and they tramped over the golden sands and prowled among the rocks, as if never a care existed in the world or ever could do.

"You like this place, sweetheart?" he said to her on the evening of their first day.

"I love it," she answered. "I should like to stay here always. Alan, I don't believe that a place like the Sycamores is good for you. It is too flat, too much shut in; there is not air enough for a brain worker. Let us give up London and settle ourselves in some such place as this, where we can live more of the ideal life and make up the waste as fast as we create it. I believe it would be good for both of us. There is that sweet old place we passed among the trees today. Fancy having that for one's own. Fancy asking one's London friends to come down and spend a week in such a place as this! What joy it would give!"

"Yes, but should we have any London friends to ask if we settled ourselves here altogether?"

"Why not? You have friends all over the world. You are not dependent upon London. Of course you would have your friends just the same."

"And you would really like to leave Fulham, to have no resting place in town?"

"I am afraid I would, Alan. You see, I am not like you. You were born to it. You are well used to the rush and turmoil of life. I feel sometimes as if I could not get air, as if I were choking."

"Everybody feels it in London, my dear, and when you've got air and are not choking you feel bored to death; you feel you would give anything to be back again in the place where things hum, to be in the thick of the fray. It is vegetation to spend all your life in a quiet place, even a paradise like this. But I tell you what we might do. I've had my doubts about the Sycamores for some little time. We might move into a flat—comparatively small—and take a cottage down here solely for work. That would pay better than setting up our tent in any such place as this altogether."

"A cottage one could turn round in, Alan."

"Oh, yes! I take it house rent is not very expensive here. At all events we will look round at all the cottages and see what kind of places are going. And we must see first whether I can work in the dead stillness of a country life. Somebody or other called it 'dead stillness,' didn't they? I once went down into the country to do a very special bit of work that I wanted in a hurry. I went down with Goggle Eyes to a farm in Surrey. I came back at the end of a week dead beat, and indeed I never passed a week in such a continual din in my life! Did you know before that horses never go to sleep?"

"Oh, nonsense!"

"It is true,' said he solemnly. "Horses never go to sleep, or, if they do, they walk in their sleep. My bedroom was at right angles with the stables where the farm horses lived. They kicked the walls and the mangers and the floor all night long. I used to go in and look at them foddered down knee deep in straw, all still, silent, quiet, except for the pulling of the chains through the iron rings of the mangers. But as soon as I got into bed they all began, and they were never still for one minute until cock crow—never! At half past 3 or earlier the poultry yard began. And then between the coming of the laborers and the flirting of the young women—I don't know what they did, because the men did the milking—and the stentorian voice of the farmer bellowing his orders I never got any rest at all. Goggle Eyes slept through it. He said it was heavenly, it was so tranquil. I believe Goggle Eyes would sleep through the last judgment."

However, the Powys Arms proved to be an ideal working place for Alan Stacey. He flourished and throve, and the work grew apace, and Mary was more than ever set upon establishing a little seaside home of their own, a little retreat to which they could at any moment retire from the world.

At the end of three weeks the book was finished, and little Miss Winnington went back to London. Alan Stacey and Mary, however, staid on at the curious, old fashioned inn, spending their days in boating and fishing and trying to make up their minds in what part of the world they should spend their holiday. If he had a preference, it was for a yacht, but Mary did not fall very enthusiastically into the scheme, and he had always a lingering fear that she might have a special reason for not wishing to be on the sea. Therefore he forbore to press her to consent to this arrangement, for Alan Stacey would have done anything rather than in any way have reminded Mary of the great tragedy which had freed her from her first husband. They talked of the Italian lakes, of the regularly beaten Riviera track and lastly of Biarritz, with excursions over the Spanish frontier. Upon that they practically decided, yet they lingered in the little fishing village from sheer inability to tear themselves away.

And during all this time they had never seen a London newspaper. Several times Alan Stacey had said in joke that they might as well be dead and buried for all the news they had of the world, and almost every day he declared that he must write to John and tell him to send on the papers. But as Mary did not write it somehow remained undone, and they continued in their ignorance of passing events.

So nearly a month slipped by.

"We really ought to make a move, sweetheart," said Alan one afternoon when they were sitting on a rock watching the sun sink slowly down into the water.

"Yes," said Mary, "but it has been charming here. I don't," with a great sigh—"I don't think that the time has been wasted."

"My dear child, no time could be wasted to me that has been spent with you. What a thing to say! Of course it has not been wasted. This place has served our turn well, but we both want change, you as well as I. Do you know, two or three times lately I have thought you looking quite careworn, and you have nothing," looking at her anxiously and searchingly—"you have nothing to be careworn about?"

"Nothing," said Mary. She could feel the sob in her throat; she wondered that he did not hear it. "I think you are right," she said, after a moment, "and that it is time that we were moving on. You have quite decided on Biarritz, Alan?"

"As well as any other place. We have never been there. They say it is bright and gay and exhilarating. If we don't like it, we can move on somewhere else."

"Then we will go home tomorrow?"

"I think we may as well," he replied.

So she set about packing up her few belongings. She had taken only the most plain and simple serge gowns with her. A single trunk held everything that she had. She packed a good deal that evening, and in the morning she got up early and finished it off before breakfast time.

"I will just run down to the village," said Alan, "and settle up with Jan Trevethick, and by that time you will be ready for breakfast."

"Yes, I shall be ready," said Mary, smiling at him.

She watched him go down the village street with eyes full of pride and love. What a man he was! With what a swing he walked! With what careless, easy grace of carriage! A man every inch of him! She was sorry to leave the dear little Cornish village, and yet she felt that the pleasant Basque town would be at once a change and a relief from the monotony of the life that they were then leading. She dreaded that one day Alan would wake up to dullness, for that, she well knew, would be the beginning of the end of their love. Yes, for both their sakes it were better that they should go to Biarritz and be gay She would be quite safe there. Edward Conway, if he were really seeking for her, would never look for her in such a place as that If he were on her track, he would find her as well at St Agnes as he would find her at Biarritz.

She watched him go down the village street.

There! That was the last! She shut down the lid of her dress basket with an air of satisfaction. Alan's portmanteau she had finished half an hour before. She would put her hat and gloves there on the dressing table, so that she would only just have to run up stairs and fetch them after breakfast. She glanced at her watch. Oh, he had had plenty of time to get back from seeing the old boatman, and she turned to the window to look whether he were not coming She only gave one glance. The window was at the end of the room and commanded a full view of the irregular cobble paved street And as Mary's eyes were turned to look along it she saw Alan Stacey and Edward Conway walking up the street

CHAPTER XV

TO THE BITTER END.

Mary only gave one horrified glance along the village street, ere she cowered back behind the shelter of the white dimity curtains.

Yes; it was he! The man who in law owned her; the man who had bought her with a price; the man who had treated her as a bond slave. He was not very much changed His hair and beard were white, but his face was just as weather beaten as of yore, and his gait had the same pronounced sailor's roll He was apparently talking excitedly and was gesticulating wildly with his hands Alan was listening, as he lounged along with his hands in the pockets of his jacket and his pipe between his teeth

The figures of the two men passed under the window and out of her sight, but Mary stood there like a woman who was petrified Stood there, holding for support to the frail curtain, waiting for the blow to fall. She waited as Marie Antoinette may have waited under the guillotine In five minutes it will be all over: in four; in three; in two; in one It was close at hand—about to fall Yes! She tore herself away from the support of the curtain as she heard a footstep on the stair Then Alan entered the room

"Well, sweetheart, are you not nearly ready for breakfast?" he asked.

The sudden revulsion of feeling, the overpowering sense of relief almost broke her down. She caught hold of the dressing table to steady herself, but for a second or two could not speak At last she choked down the great knot in her throat and asked him a question.

"Who was that you came up the street with?"

He never looked at her as he answered He was doing something to his pipe.

"Oh, a chap who asked the way that was all"

"The way to where?"

"I directed him to Roathlyn. He is half way there by this time Come, let us go down and get our breakfast."

(To be continued.)

The vulture is said to fly at times above 100 miles an hour. The wild goose and the swallow make 90 miles an hour. The common crow lounges across country at the rate of 25 miles an hour. The carrier pigeon has flown long distances at rates ranging from 60 up to 80 miles an hour.

It is not necessary for a man to be poor to be honest, but sometimes it seems necessary for a man to be poor if he is honest.

WOMEN AND THE COUNTRY.

Dislike It Because They Do Not Get Their Share of Its Gains.

The great weakness in the social gain of the farming population is that the women have not shared proportionately in the improvement of conditions. The conveniences of city life are of especial value to the women, who profit enormously in their domestic work by the advancement in conditions, and suffer fewer drawbacks than do the men. For these the lack of means or exercise, the enforced abstinence from the whole round of pleasure associated with the horse, the deprivation of a number of the most innocent forms of sport, are a fairly heavy price to pay for the street car and the waterworks; but these are deprivations little felt by women. On the farm the improvements in labor-saving devices have done little for the domestic side of life. The cooking range may have replaced the stove, an occasional furnace may be seen, furniture may be more satisfactory, but all these are small improvements compared with the abolition of the scythe and the pitchfork by the self-binder, the mower, the horse rake, the hayfork and a host of such inventions. The farmer daily handles appliance after appliance of the most delicate and efficient nature to lessen his toil; the farmer's wife still finds her work as fatiguing, as exacting, almost confining as ever, still is obliged to carry water from the well, still must, in most cases, bake her bread—although the baker's cart is sometimes seen on the side lines—still is miles away from the nearest shop. It is the women, not the men, who are the most dissatisfied with country life to-day. The men are awakening to a sense of the independence of their position, and have learned that mercantile enterprise is not a sure or an easy road to wealth. The women are suffering under primitive conditions of life, their restlessness increased by their growing knowledge of the comforts placed in the possession of their sisters in the city. Two things are necessary for the revolution to be complete. One is for the farmers to realize that their womenfolk have dropped behind them in the amelioration of the conditions of their life. Another is that manufacturers should realize that a new class of well-to-do consumers is opened up, and set themselves to the study of domestic life in the country so as to meet its needs as sufficiently as the needs of the male workers have been met. Some day this will be done, and then the revolution will be complete. Were the domestic conditions better, almost the last of the attractions of the village over country life would disappear.—Frederick Hamilton.

Were the conditions of women's life in the country, as described by Mr. Hamilton, better, we believe that not only would the migration to the town be stopped, but a distinct movement back to the land would be seen. As was pointed out in an article quoted in this column a week or so ago, the worker is seeking relief for his over-strung nerves as never before, by getting away from the turmoil of the city to the quiet and beauty of the country. With electric railways spinning along the main highways there is no reason why a man whose occupation is in town should not combine with it the life of a farmer. Then there are many who have retired from business altogether. With isolation removed by electric communication, rural mail delivery, and rural telephones, it seems to us that to set up a country place would be much preferable to living in cramped town quarters. All this appeals to the man. But he has only to suggest buying a farm and taking up his residence there, to have his intended action meet with the strongest disapproval of his wife and his daughters. They are unable to look on the change in the way he does. If he is to continue his business in the city, he will find the quiet of the country restful after the rush and noise of the day. But he is told it will be different for those who have to stand rural quiet, with only occasional relief. If he is to make farming his only occupation, they cannot take the same interest that he does in the operations of the place. Their work is to be drudgery compared with what it was in the city. The cry of "Back to the land!" is not likely to become much more than a cry till something is done to make the women more anxious than they are at present to forsake town life.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

A Canadian "Clearing."

One can never realize what work and difficulties had to be faced by the earliest pioneers in Canada until one has occular evidence of what it means to make a "clearing." I saw a specimen of work of the kind in the woods adjoining Killiecranke, on Lake Joseph, yesterday, and I think I shall always appreciate the real hard labor involved much more thoroughly when I see trim, smooth paths, edged with large boulders, running through the pretty open woods, such as may be seen on several of the islands here. The big boulders and rocks, the tangle of underbrush, the thick growth of small birches and of other trees make such an undertaking seem well-nigh hopeless as one views a place of the kind in advance. No wonder that many of the boys and men return to town with muscles well developed and appetites unusually keen when they have spent part of the Muskoka holiday in this necessary work. The improvement effected in the end, however, is quite well worth the efforts expended.—Lally Bernard, in The Globe.

Buffalo Herd Growing.

Mr. James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, has returned from a six weeks' trip in the West. The buffalo at Banff, Mr. Smart says, are all doing well in their 800-acre compound, and now number 31 or 32, an increase of 12 or 13 over the original herd.

CLOGGING THE PIPES

A SENSIBLE SERMON ON HOUSEHOLD SANITATION.

Some Suggestions About the Plumbing and the Care That Should Be Exercised In the Avoidance Both of Expense and Disease.

Nowadays the plumber and his bill are your true household specters. Like other specters, careful common sense will put them to rout and confusion nine times in ten. Wise men have been studying this subject ever so long to devise plumbing that would take care of itself, but they have not yet succeeded. Neither are they likely to without a revolution in mechanics whereby the tendency of fluids always to seek their own level may be eliminated and other things as wonderful brought to pass. So long as knowledge remains nearly static so long will it behoove every housemistress to look well to the usage of her pipes and her traps.

A bit of rag or even string, a burnt match, a wisp of hair, seems a very little thing, one that the pipes can carry off with no possible hurt, but the rag, by hanging over the bend of the trap, may serve as a siphon to take away the water seal, which is all that stands between the household and unlimited sewer gas. And the rag may keep on doing it for weeks and weeks until deadly disease is rampant.

A string snarled and twisted may work the same ill. The match end, of course, ought to float away harmless, but is very much likelier to be caught in some eddy of the flush water, jammed into a crevice and there to take to itself other solid particles until they form a clot both offensive and dangerous.

As for hair, there is no end to the harm it harbors. A wisp quickly forms itself into a sort of strainer, catching and holding all that passes. Aside from that, it has a trick of lodging in the most inconvenient places, catching upon the least roughness inside the pipe and staying there until by accretion it has clogged the whole space.

Hair has special affinity for bits of soap. Solid soap, by the way, should never be sent down the pipes. Very strong soapsuds even is objectionable unless you follow it with a flood of clean water, preferably hot water.

Coffee grounds and tea leaves either clog a pipe very soon or else, if the flush water prevents that, wear it through quickly, partly by mechanical action, partly by chemical. Neither should ever be permitted in a sink. Even if you are wise enough to keep out all grease, and thus make sure that the grounds shall get safe away from your own pipes, in the sewer they may come in contact with grease from pipes less carefully kept and cake and clog your whole pipe system, making necessary costly and inconvenient unclogging.

Every kitchen ought to have its grease can, emptied once a week in winter and in summer every three days. All sorts of refuse fat should go into it, even the scrapings from plates and dishes. Greasy water, as from boiling hams or corned beef, should be allowed to cool thoroughly, then have the grease carefully taken off before it goes down the pipes. Skillets and frying pans ought to be filled with very hot soda water and let stand half an hour before washing. This gives time for the soda to partly saponify the grease and keep it from sticking to the pipe or caking on top of the trap.

In scouring faucets be careful to keep the scouring grit out of the joints. Even the finest particles cut away screw threads turning many times a day. After scouring also take care to let the water run at least a minute before catching any for use. In washing sandy vegetables, as spinach, turnips, potatoes, use a big pan and drain off the dirty water, so the sand may be caught. Even a spoonful of sand going down a pipe will cut and wear it more than a hogshead of water.

Milky water is one of the hardest things to manage. Even a small quantity daily fouls pipes unless the milky water is followed by a flushing of soda water moderately strong, with a limewater flush about every three days. The limewater is made more effective by adding salt to it. Sea salt is best. Put a lump as big as the fist in an earthen or wooden vessel along with twice the bulk of quicklime and cover with four gallons of hot water. Stir well and let settle. Pour the clear liquid down the pipes and follow it in half an hour with a flush of clear water boiling hot. Thus every kind of a sink may be kept sweet and fresh.

SAGE ADVICE OF A FATHER.

Counsel That All Young Men Entering Business Should Heed.

"My son," said the fond but wise parent, "you are leaving me to go out into the world. I have nothing to give you but advice. Never tell a lie. If you wish to put one in circulation, get it published. A lie cannot live, but it takes one a blamed long time to fade out of print.

"Always read your contract. A man might consider he was getting a sinecure if he were offered a position picking blossoms off a century plant; but, you see, he wouldn't have a remunerative occupation if he were paid on piecework.

"Be not overcritical. Even the most ordinary sort of a genius can tell when the other fellow is making a fool of himself.

"Remember that the young man, like the angler's worm, is rather better for being visibly alive.

"Be careful in the choice of your surroundings. Environment will do a great deal for a man. For example, flour and water in a china jug is cream sauce; in a pail on the sidewalk it is billsticker's paste.

"Don't forget that there's a time for everything and that everything should be done in its proper time. Never hunt for bargains in umbrellas on a rainy day.

"You may make enemies. If you know who they are, don't mention them. Silence is golden. It saves the money that might otherwise be spent in defending a libel suit. If you don't know who they are—well, abuse lavished on a concealed enemy is like charity indiscriminately bestowed. It's a good thing wasted."

The most satisfying things in life are love and sympathy. But these, like fame, must come spontaneously and indirectly if they come at all and not be sought as a specific end or direct aim in themselves.

Hope is the mainspring that makes a man's wheels go round.—Chicago News.

Blasted Hopes.

"Mabel," he said, "you've always been as a sister to me, haven't you?"

The long expected moment had at last arrived, and she gazed coyly at the floor.

"I've tried to, George," she whispered.

"And if I were to say something to you that should only be said by persons who are intimately acquainted, and who thoroughly understand each other, you would not take offense?"

She thought it rather queer that he should view a simple proposal in this light, but she tremblingly assured him she would not.

"Then, Mabel," he continued, lowering his voice to a quaver, "I apologize for my boldness in saying it, but while I leaned over to turn the page of your music I busted off two of my suspender buttons. Will you sew them on?"

And trembling inwardly, but regaining her outward composure with an effort, the brave girl went into the other room and brought forth the necessary implements.—Indianapolis News.

When Lives Were Cheap.

In the prison of Luxembourg one of Fouquier Tinville's agents could only make up 17 convicts out of the list of 18 which had been given him. "I want one more," he said. He asked the first inspect who passed by his name and on hearing it said, "Yes, it is you." He had him carried off, and the next day he was guillotined.

On another occasion a warder called out the name of an aged prisoner. A lad who was playing ball in the gallery mistook the name for his own and asked if he was wanted. "Yes," was the answer, "come along," and the next day the boy was guillotined instead of the man.

At Bordeaux a boy of 16 named Mellet was guillotined instead of an old man of 80 named Bellay. On objecting, he was told that he was 80 years old in wickedness.

WEAK, NERVOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The severe and ever-increasing strain of competitive examinations, coming at a time when every boy and girl is undergoing trying physiological changes, does much toward making mental and physical wrecks of school children. A glance at the pale, weak and puny children which come from our public and high schools will make any thoughtful person consider seriously the advisability of sacrificing health and vigor for the trivial honor of standing high at examination time.

Hosts of boys and girls, young men and young women are suffering from ills and irregularities resulting from exhausted nerve force. There is no treatment known to science that will so naturally and thoroughly restore strength and vitality to the nervous system and health to the whole body as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It makes parents happy by bringing back the color to the faces and the buoyancy and elasticity to the bodies of their pale, puny children.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Fifty cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE DRILL.

SLOCAN, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HER FATHER WAS A DRUNKARD

A Plucky Young Lady Takes on Herself to Cure Her Father of the Liquor Habit.

STORY OF HER SUCCESS.

A portion of her letter reads as follows:—"My father had often promised mother to stop drinking, and would do so for a time, but then returned to it stronger than ever. One day, after a terrible spree, he said to us: 'It's no use. I can't stop drinking.' Our hearts seemed to turn to stone, and we decided to try the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, which we had read about in the papers. We gave him the remedy, entirely without his knowledge, in his tea, coffee, or food regularly, according to directions, and he never knew he was taking it. One package removed all his desire for liquor, and he says it is now distasteful to him. His health and appetite are also won His health and appetite are also wonderfully improved, and no one would know him for the same man. It is now fifteen months since we gave it to him and we feel sure that the change is for good. Please send me one of your little books, as I want to give it to a friend."

SENT FREE TO ALL.—A sample of Tasteless Samaria Prescription gladly Sent Free with full particulars in plain sealed envelope. All letters considered sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 30 Jordan street, Toronto, Ont.

THE

Woman's Christian Temperance Union

ADOPT THE

"SAMARIA PRESCRIPTION"

FOR the CURE of DRUNKENNESS

Letter from Mrs. George Grant, of Paisley, Ont., giving particulars of a cure effected by "Samaria Prescription," resulting in its use and adoption by the Paisley Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

(Copy)

Paisley, Ont., December 11th, 1900.

The Samaria Remedy Co.,
30 Jordan Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I penned a few lines to you some time ago—as a member of the temperance cause, I wrote for information; at that time I had in my mind friends whose son was a great cause of anxiety and trouble on account of his drunken habits. I strongly urged the friends to try the remedy I saw advertised in the Toronto Globe. They did so. It was the Samaria Remedy that was administered and I am pleased to inform the company the medicine was helpful; the young man has not drank a drop since, breaking off from old companions; and special prayers on his behalf, all aided in breaking the chains.

At the last meeting of the W. C. T. U. here, I introduced your medicine for the cure of the liquor habit, and a resolution was passed, "That inasmuch as it is the aim of this organization to help the poor inebriate, we should recommend this remedy in homes where persons are addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors." Now, sirs, wishing you a successful career in your noble work, and feeling that assistance can be given in the precincts of home by the hand of mother or wife, trusting God may open up useful avenues for your labors, Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) MRS. GEORGE GRANT,
On behalf of Paisley W. C. T. U.

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full information, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Enclose 2c stamp. Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 30 Jordan St., TORONTO, Ontario

Many a woman studies her glass to the neglect of her heart.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
ANDREW KING.
Halifax.

I was cured of acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
LT. COL. C. CREWE READ.
Sussex.

I was cured of acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
C. B. BILLING.
Markham, Ont.

All women are born equal, but some spoil it by getting married.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

When some people are unable to do a thing they boast of it.

THE NEWBORN BABY.

Wherein and Why It Is More Helpless Than a Young Brute.

The newborn child is even inferior to the lower animals of the same age in intelligence and helpfulness. A young ape, or, for that matter, a young dog, is far better fitted for his immediate environment than a week old infant. But while the latter struggles onward and upward through a helpless infancy and a weak youth to the perfect man the former never progresses beyond the perfect brute. As Professor J. W. Powell says:

"Every child is born destitute of things possessed in manhood which distinguish him from the lower animals. Of all industries he is artless, of all institutions he is lawless, of all languages he is speechless, of all philosophies he is opinionless, of all reasoning he is thoughtless, but arts, institutions, languages, opinions and mentations he acquires as the years go by from childhood to manhood.

"In all these respects the newborn babe is hardly the peer of the newborn beast, but as the years pass ever and ever he exhibits his superiority in all of the great classes of activities until the distance by which he is separated from the brute is so great that his realm of existence is another kingdom of nature."

Science is one great, unending question. First, "Is this so?" then, "Why is it so?" are the words forever on the tongues of her votaries. And so we find Professor Alexander Chamberlain in his book, "The Child, a Study In the Evolution of Man," asking, "What is the meaning of the prolonged helplessness of human infancy?" He finds his answer in the following words of the late John Fiske, to whom he frankly gives full "credit for the scientific interpretation of the prolongation of infancy:"

"The prolonged helplessness of the offspring must keep the parents together for longer and longer periods in successive epochs, and when at last the association is so long kept up that the older children are growing mature while the younger ones still need protection the family relations begin to become permanent.

"The parents have lived so long in company that to seek new companionships involves some disturbance of ingrained habits, and meanwhile the older sons are more likely to continue their original association than to establish associations with strangers since they have common objects to achieve and common enmities bequeathed and acquired with neighboring families.

"As the parent dies the headship of the family thus established devolves upon the oldest or bravest or most sagacious male remaining. Thus the little group gradually becomes a clan, the members of which are united by ties considerably stronger than those which ally them to members of adjacent clans, with whom they may indeed combine to resist the aggressions of yet further outlying clans or of formidable beasts, but toward whom their feelings are usually those of hostile rivalry."

Only those who have had experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—pain night and day; but relief is sure to those who use Holloway's Corn Cure.

If a girl has teeth like pearls, she's never as dumb as an oyster.

Nothing aggravates a girl so much as her inability to make a man angry.

If some men would work more and hope less they would get along better.

Better do a few things well than attempt to do many.

UNEQUALLED.—Mr. Thomas Brunt, Tyendinaga, Ont., writes: "I have to thank you for recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for bleeding piles. I was troubled with them for nearly fifteen years, and tried almost everything I could hear or think of. Some of them would give me temporary relief, but none would effect a cure. I have now been free from the distressing complaint for nearly eighteen months. I hope you will continue to recommend it."

Any fool can follow a crowd, but it takes merit to stand alone and follow the dictates of one's conscience.

A candy dealer of national repute says: "The American women eat mor more candy than any feminines on the face of the earth."

In the eighteenth century silken cocoons sold in London market for one shilling a pound.

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

It is stated that 39,832 persons perished at the hands of homicides in the United States during the five years ending with 1900. The figures of punishment for the crime are not made up, but are known to be startlingly small.

New South Wales has 15,000 miles of wire netting as fence protection against rabbits.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Women think no more of stealing hatpins than men think of stealing umbrellas.

In Russia it is the custom of duelists to breakfast together before going out to fight.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that Science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

There are now 1,142 different submarine cables, with a total length of 19,850 miles, owned by governments, and 318 cables, altogether ments, and 318 cables, altogether 146,000 miles long, in the hands of companies.

BABY IN THE HOME.

A Joy and Treasure When Good Natured and Healthy.

All children in every home in the country need at some time or other a medicine such as Baby's Own Tablets, and this famous remedy has cured many a serious illness and saved many a little life. Mothers insist upon having it because it contains no opiate or harmful drugs. It is purely vegetable, sweet and pleasant to take and prompt in its effect.

For simple fevers, colic constipation, disordered stomach, diarrhoea, irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth and indigestion, Baby's Own Tablets are a certain cure. In fact in almost any disorder common to children these tablets should be given at once and relief may be promptly looked for.

Never give the babies so-called soothing medicines which simply put them into an unnatural sleep. These tablets are small, sweet, pleasant to take and prompt in acting. Dissolved in water, they will be taken readily by the smallest infant.

Mrs. John McEwan, Bathurst Village, N. B., writes: "My baby was almost constantly troubled with colic before I gave him Baby's Own Tablets, but since giving them to him he has not since suffered. Every mother should keep these Tablets always at hand."

They cost 25 cents a box. You can find them at your druggist's or, if you do not, forward the money direct to us and we will send the tablets prepaid. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Dept. T., Brockville, Ont.

Why She Was Mad.

One morning in kindergarten a wee mite of womanhood had been trying to attract the teacher by every resource of which she was capable without directly saying she had something to tell. Finally the young girl went over and sat beside her, whereupon little Rachel flounced her skirts, puckered up her forehead and, clinching her hand, exclaimed, "Oh, dear, but I'm mad!"

The teacher was surprised, for Rachel had seemed to be laboring under a delightful secret. "And why is little Miss Sunshine angry?" asked the instructor.

"Well, everybody was mad at our house this morning. Mamma scolded Sister Jane, and auntie scolded mamma, and papa said, 'Oh, darn!' and left the table, so I guess I can be cross too!"—Motherhood.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is a very plain, practical woman, who buys carefully. Thus, while her gowns are fashionable, she wastes no part of her money on Paris dressmakers.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RY. CO

STATIONS AND DAYS.	Leave Going South.	Leave Going North.	Arrive
Leave from Canadian Northern depot—Winnipeg to Morris, Emerson, St. Paul daily	13.45		7.15
St Paul to Emerson			
Morris, Winnipeg daily		20.00	13.30
Winnipeg to Roland, Miami, Belmont, Hartney & Brandon, Mon., Wed and Fri. - - -	10.45		18.15
Brandon, Hartney, Belmont, Miami, Roland, to Winnipeg, Tues., Thurs and Sat. - -		9.00	16.30
Miami eg to Portage la P. and intermediate stations, daily ex Sun.		8.00	10.25
Portage la P. and intermediate stations to Winnipeg daily ex Sun	18.30		20.45
Winnipeg to stations on Beaver and Delta branches, Tues. and Thurs		8.0	14.30
Beaver and Delta branch stations, to Winnipeg Tues. and Thurs. -	11.55		
Winnipeg to Portage la P., Gladstone. - - -	16.30		20.45
Dauphin, etc., Mon. Wed. and Fri. -		8.00	16.00
Dauphin, Gladstone, P. la Prairie, Winnipeg Tues., Thurs. & Sat.	13 00		20.45
Winnipeg to W'p'gosis Tues and Thurs. - -	9.45	8.00	20.45
Winnipegosis to Wpg Mon. and Fri.	9.45		20.45
Winnipeg to Grand View, Mon. and Fri.		8.00	19.15
Grand View to Wpg Tues. and Sat	9.25		19.15
Dauphin to W'p'gosis and return, Sat	9.45	6.00	12.00
Dauphin to Swan River & Elwood, Wed.		10.45	6.00
Elwood to Swan River & Dauphin, Fri.	5.00		18.30
Leave from C. P. depot Winnipeg to Warroad Beaudette and intermediate stations, Mon, Wed., and Fri.	13 10		21.35
Beaudette, Warroad, etc. to Winnipeg Tues., Thurs. and Sat. ...		5.00	12.20

D. B. HANNA, Gen. Supt. GEO. H. SHAW, Traf. Mgr.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE

	LV	AR.
S.S. Marie, Owen Sound, Toronto and Kan. Via Lakes, Mon., Thurs and Sat	21.50	6.30
Tues., Fri. and Sun.....		
Montreal, Toronto, New York and east, via all rail, daily.....	21,50	6.30
Rat Portage and intermediate points, Mon., Wed. & Fri.	7.00	18 00
Tues., Thurs. & Sat		
Rat Portage and intermediate points, Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....	14.00	12.30
Mon., Wed. and Fri.....		
Molson, Lac Du Bonnet and intermediate Points. Thurs only.....	7 30	13.15
Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Calgary Nelson and all Kootenay and Coast points. daily	7.15	21.20
Portage la Prairie, Brandon, and intermediate points, daily ex Sun....	19.10	12.15
Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Moosejaw and intermediate points daily ex Sunday	8.30	19.10
Gladstone, Neepawa, Minnedosa and intermediate points, daily ex Sun.	8.30	19.10
Shoal Lake, Yorkton and intermediate points, Mon., Wed. and Fri	8.30	19.10
Tues. Thurs., and Saturday		
Rapid City, Hamiota, Minota. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....	8.30	19.10
Mon., Wed. and Fri.....		
Mordon, Deloraine and intermediate points..... daily ex Sun	7.40	19.20
Napinka, Alameda and intermediate points, Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat	7.40	19.20
Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri		
Glenboro, Souris, and intermediate points, daily ex Sun.....	7.30	18.45
Napinka, Melita, Alameda and intermediate points, Mon., Wed., Fri. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....	7.30	18.45
Pipestone, Reston, Arcola and intermediate points, Mon. Wed., Fri. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....	7.30	18.45
Frobyshire, Hirsh, Bienfait, Estevan, Sat.	7.30	17.45
Mon.....		
Gretna, St. Paul, Chicago.....daily	11.10	13. [illegible]
Stonewall, Tuelon..Tues, Thurs, Sat	12 20	18.30
West Selkirk..... Mon, Wed, Fri	18 30	
West Selkirk..... Tues., Thurs, Sat		10.0[illegible]
Emerson..... Mon, Wed and Fri	7.50	17.10

J. W. LEONARD, Gen. Supt. C. E. McPHERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

BUTCHERS ARE IMMUNE.

Meat Dealers, It Is Said, Never Die of Consumption.

"Butchers never die of consumption." The big man with his sleeves rolled up, wielding the cleaver at the block, said this as he threw a beefsteak on the scale.

It sounded more like a trade superstition than a fact, but so far as diligent inquiry has been able to discover it is true, although not generally known outside of the meat chopping craft.

Butchers are no longer lived than men in other walks of life. They are subject to all the other ills that human flesh is heir to, but consumption they do not have. So far as a reporter was able to learn not a single case is on record of a butcher in this city being afflicted with the incurable wasting of the lungs which claims its hundreds of thousands of victims annually.

The fact is well known among butchers and has been often the subject of their comment, although none of them can give a reason for it.

"No," said a man who has swung sides and rounds in Washington market for the last 20 years; "I have had rheumatism and typhoid fever and lots of other things, but nothing has ever been out of gear with my lungs, and the same is true of every other butcher in this town. I know nearly all of them, and I never heard of one of them having consumption. They don't drink blood or take any especially good care of themselves either. I don't know why it should be so unless it's because the continual inhaling of an atmosphere of fresh meat is strengthening.

"I have often thought when hearing of consumptives going to Colorado and Egypt that I know of a climate nearer home that would do the business just as well. If they would stay in this stall for awhile and swing meat, they would get well quite as quickly as they would on the top of Pike's peak."

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best pills we ever used." FOR DELICATE AND DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS these pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

Wait Till He Sees You.

A Zulu chief, when you enter his bowel, remains silent for some moments and seems quite unconscious of your presence. At length he says in a tone of grave dignity, "Ge saku bona" (I see you), to which you reply in the same way. The longer he takes to "see you" the greater man you are supposed to be, and until you are thus "seen" you must keep silent and appear as much as possible not to be there at all.

In the Museum.

"The legless man is always putting his foot in it," observed the living skeleton to the snake charmer.

"What has he done now?"

"Last night we were having a friendly little game, and he asked the armless wonder to take a hand."

New Tricks.

Wimbleton—Hello, old man! Have you taught your dog any new tricks lately?

Quimbleton—Yes; I've been teaching him to eat out of my hand. He ate a big piece out of it yesterday.—Harvard Lampoon.

A Gate Covered With Shoes.

The principal gateway at Allahabad is thickly studded with horseshoes of every size and make. There are hundreds of them nailed all over the great gates, doubtless the offering of many a wayfarer who has long since finished his earthly pilgrimage. The sacred gates of Somnath, in the fort of Agra, are similarly adorned.

FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.

How Colorado Desert Was Formed.

Everybody knows, without looking at the map, how Lower California runs south from the Pacific coast like a sort of tail, separated from the United States—for it is a part of Mexico, as some people are not aware—by a long arm of the sea called the gulf of California. Once upon a time the gulf extended in a northward direction 300 miles beyond its present inland limit. Into this northerly extension the great Colorado river emptied millions of tons of detritus annually until the deposit accumulated in quantity sufficient to shut off the upper part of the gulf, which was thus transformed into a lake. To begin with, of course it was a salt lake, but it gradually became fresh through the influx of water from the Colorado. Thereupon fresh water fishes, mollusks and other creatures not of the brine were developed in it, and in this way it happens that the dry bottom today is covered with their fossil remains.

It is said that the American coal syndicate has ousted English coal from the Swiss market.

Women know how to inflict a wound while paying a compliment.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

What the miser has is of no more use to him than what he has not.

Residents in England have £110,000,000 invested in mortgages in foreign countries. These investments annually drain the foreign countries of about £5,500,000 in cold cash.

ITS SHOCKING

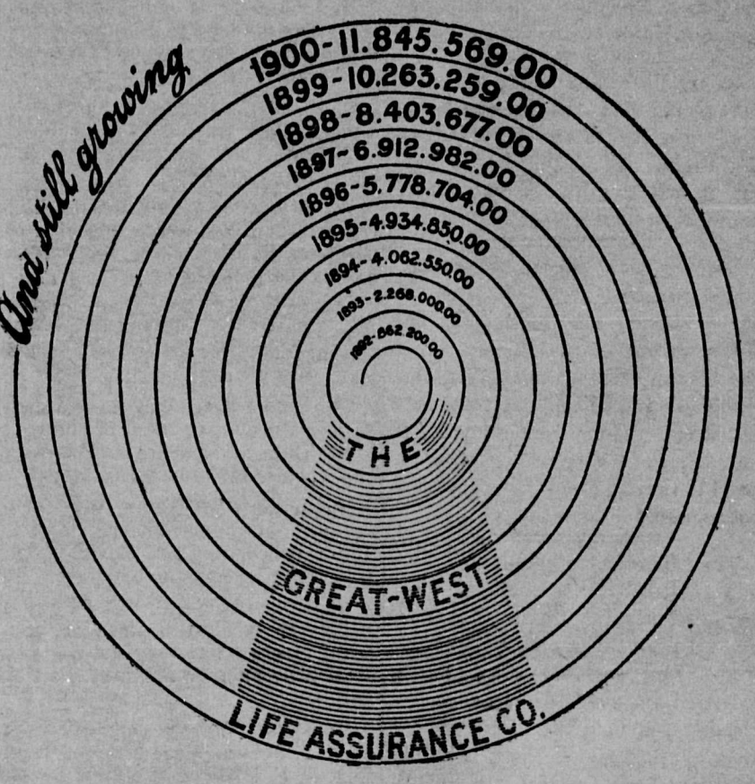
To listen to the din and would-be music emitted from a piano that is badly out of tune or possibly never was musical. There is no use having your nerves wrought upon when we will sell you a magnificent upright WILLIAMS PIANO, sweet toned as the note of a nightingale and soothing to the most sensitive nerves—at bedrock prices.

FORRESTER & HATCHER

Y. M. C. A. Bldg, Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

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

An Ever-Widening Circle



Men will wrangle for religion, write for it, fight for, die for it, anything but live for it.

The Legend of the Snowdrop.

An old legend gives the following as the origin of the snowdrop: After Adam and Eve had been driven from the garden of Eden Eve was disconsolate. One day as she sat silently grieving an angel appeared and sought means to comfort her. She longed for the flowers, but the fast descending snow was wrapping the barren earth in a robe of white.

As the angel stood and spoke words of hope to the weeping, repentant woman he caught a snowflake, breathed gently upon it and said:

"Take form, pure snowflake, bud and blossom and be a comfort to humanity, now and forever."

In a twinkling the snowflake changed into a beautiful flower, as white and pure as the snow itself, and when Eve beheld the newborn blossom gladness and hope came to her heart, and she smiled through her tears.

Having fulfilled his mission of love, the angel departed, but where he had stood there immediately sprung up a circle of perfect snowdrops.

High heels, it is said, owe their origin to Persia, where they were introduced to raise the feet from the burning sands of that country.

Some people, when they work, don't do anything.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickles' Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

It's an easy matter for a married man to get next to the latest word in use.

Idleness is the refuge of weak minds and the holiday of fools.

If a man fails to open the door when fortune knocks she doesn't break the door down with a battering ram.

If you would be happy you must live to learn a day at a time.

A salad is like a woman. A great deal depends upon the dressing.

It frequently comes to pass that by helping our friends they become our enemies, and by helping our enemies they become our friends.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

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

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

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

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

RYRIE BROS.,
Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.

The man who makes alarm clocks ought to do a rousing business.

Time is money, they say, and yet many a man spends his time in saving money.

Analysis of a pkund of chimney soot has showed that it contained iron, calcium, nickel, manganese, copper and silver.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

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

The world's record sugar plantation contains 13,000 acres, has 30 miles of railway and employs 1,500 people.

Only one man in 203 is over 6 feet in height.

W. N. U. No. 342.

THE SLOCAN DRILL

C. E. SMITHERINGALE, Editor and Prop.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

SLOCAN, - - - - B. C.

Legal Advertising 10 cents a line for the first insertion and 5 cents a line each subsequent insertion.

Certificates of Improvement, $7 each.

Transient advertisements at same rates as legal advertising.

Locals will be charged 10 cents a line for each insertion.

Commercial Rates made known upon application.

The Subscription is $2 per year, strictly in advance; $2.50 a year if not so paid.

Address all letters to—

THE SLOCAN DRILL,
Slocan, B. C.

UNION LABEL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1901.

A pencil mark in the space opposite will be an indication to you that ye editor considers there is something coming to him on your subscription. Kindly acknowledge in cash and oblige.

EDITORIAL CROPPINGS.

The Slocan camp is shipping at the rate of 65 tons a day, of which this section is supplying 25 tons,

Justice was not delayed long with President McKinley's assassin, and no one will object to the verdict given.

Barny McDonald is attempting to run a big bluff at Rossland and Northport, backed up by the Associated Press. It is costing lots of cash, but it won't work. Barny should know when he is whipped.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm shown by Canucks of all classes at the visit to the Dominion of the heir apparent of the British throne and his fair spouse. Robbed of jingo influences and official clap-trap, there is a strong undercurrent of loyalty to the empire noticeable. Canada is loyal to the king and her people are not ashamed to show it.

The Liberal government at Ottawa has abolished the position of labor commissioner in British Columbia, and Ed Bremner is minus a sit. Positions and promises were freely scattered among Labor men at last election to induce them to vote the Liberal ticket, and those who did find they were fooled by the politicians. They will know better next time.

The defeat of Hon. Mr. Brown at New Westminster was a knock-out blow to the Dunsmuir government and they are kept guessing as to what to do. The government has lost prestige throughout the country and they are up against it. A little patching is being tried, but is not meeting with the desired success. In the meantime the feeling is growing that party lines will obtain in future elections—that is, where the Independents are not known.

The Dominion government, at the prompting of the Mother Country, has disallowed a number of acts passed by the legislature at its last session, because of restrictions upon the Japanese. One of these was an immigration law, which required an educational test to be applied to all incomers. It was a good law and was proving beneficial to the province. Because of its disallowance the local government has abolished the positions of immigration inspectors, and the Asiatics may now come and go as they please. The law was fashioned after a similar act in force in Natal, South Africa, and why British Columbia should get it in the neck and not a sister colony passes understanding.

The situation in the camp has become further improved within the last fortnight and more men are being placed on the payroll. In a few days the new mill and compressor plant at the Enterprise will be in regular operation, and so opening up another chance for prosperity on Ten Mile. The Iron Horse will follow with the installation of a large hoisting, pumping, and compressor plant. Closer to home are to be noted the proposed extensive operations at the Phoenix and Republic mines, which will employ large forces, and ultimately establish ore-treating plants Work has been resumed on the Bondholder and two or three other new properties are to be worked this winter. Ore shipments continue at a satisfactory rate and it is quite probable several important deals will be closed up ere the snow flies. The outlook for the winter is bright.

DRILL POINTS.

Knox church is being renovated inside and out.

Winter quarters are being put up at the Fourth of July.

The material is on the ground for the Miners' Union hall.

Thursday, Nov. 28, has been proclaimed Thanksgiving day.

Miss Bennett has gone on a two months' trip to Los Angeles, Cal.

The Nelson Miner is helping along Slocan in its struggle for a smelter.

H. D. Curtis and wife returned home Monday from their eastern trip.

Shipments for the whole Slocan have jumped to upwards of 17,000 tons.

A social in aid of Knox church will be given at the residence of Dr. Forin tonight.

Matheson Bros. will remove their drugstore and newspaper plant from Silverton to Frank.

Dan Rice, known to many here, was killed last week by a bear, while hunting near Kaslo.

Roy Troup, son of Capt. Troup, has been transferred from the Arrow lake run to the Slocan as pilot.

Ald. Worden returned from Calgary on Saturday, bringing with him a carload of cattle and horses.

M. Gillis returned on Wednesday from Christmas Island, Cape Breton, where he spent the summer with relatives.

Neil Gething is going up to the Red Fox mine, McGuigan, to run things during the absence in the east of George Aylard.

Chief Clark arrested a number of bums Friday, who had been run out of Nelson. They were made to hustle out of here next day.

W. E. Worden's new dray horses ran away on Wednesday morning at the lakeside, dislocating the wagon and bruising the driver.

The owners of the Capella group, New Denver, received $3996 from the Nelson smelter as the net returns upon 21 tons of ore shipped.

The public school will have a holiday on Monday, in honor of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the province.

Mayor York left Wednesday morning for Vancouver, where he will join in welcoming the Royal party. Mrs. York accompanied him.

The visit of the Knights of Pythias of New Denver to this place has been postponed till after the boat changes, so that a bigger crowd may participate.

Methodist church services next Sunday, both morning and evening. Rev. A. E. Roberts, of New Denver, will preach. The evening subject is, "Christian Socialism."

Owing to representations made, the meeting of the press representatives at Halcyon on Monday has been enlarged to take in the whole province. The outcome will assuredly benefit the fraternity.

For provincial exhibition at New Westminster, Oct. 1 to 4th, the C.P.R. will issue round trip tickets from Revelstoke at $12.30. Tickets on sale Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1 and 2; good for return on Oct. 7th.

For Sale.—A comfortable cottage, fitted with water system and bathroom. Good outbuildings. Splendid garden and a bearing orchard. Will sell cheap. For price and terms apply on the premises.—CAPT. SEAMAN.

Excursion to San Francisco, Sept. 23 to 27, Canadian Pacific Railway will issue tickets Slocan City to San Francisco and return at $51.50, via Portland and Shasta route, good to return till 15th Nov. Corresponding rates from all Kootenay points. Full particulars from local agents. J. S. Carter, D.P.A., Nelson.

Electricity for Slocan Mines.

Oliver Wethered, one of the large shareholders in the London & B. C. Goldfields, has been visiting the company's holdings in British Columbia, including the Enterprise. In speaking of his trip he said: "The London & B. C. Goldfields has in operation large interests in the Slocan country that promise to be much increased in value. The real object of my visit to America was the installation of the new electric power plant at Cascade, in the Boundary country. We shall generate 3000 horsepower and by a process similar to that of the Bonnington Falls power plant we shall transmit power to the mines and other plants throughout the Slocan. Bonds to the extent of £100,000 were floated in London. The foundations of the power plant are completed and the Westinghouse company is now at work on the first plans of installation of the dynamos. The mines now operated by our company are the Ymir, a net producer of $28,000 per month; the Ruth and the Enterprise. The last two will be shipping in two weeks. Last year I was in Western Australia, and it has been my fortune to visit many of the great gold fields of the earth, but I know of hardly one that has the prospect of British Columbia."

MINING RECORDS.

Appended is a complete list of the various records registered at the local registry office, H. P. Christie being mining recorder:

LOCATIONS.

Sept 16—Golden Star, Springer creek, Frank Provost.
Golden King, same, W F DuBois.
17—Houston, Ten Mile creek, Charles H Locuson.
Austin, same, H McEachern.
Rand, Slocan river, W Harris.
18—Jackhill & Hyde, head of Lemon creek, H Reichart.
Barry, Brindle creek, A McWhirter.
Osseking, same, M Davies.
Michigan, Springer creek, F Provost
Lady, same, same.
19—Utica, Robinson creek, I Beaupre.
Camp Bird, same, F G Carlisle.

ASSESSMENTS.

Sept 16—Hill Top, Daisy, Black Hawk.
17—F & F, Dover, Fram, Nansen, Berdan, Fletcher, Loder for four years, Golden Boy for two years, Argo, Portland for four years.
18—Belfast, Speculator, Crusader.
19—Little Dorritt fr, Little Dorritt.

TRANSFERS.

Sept 18—Slug Ten ⅙, C E Smitheringale to T Reid.

Alex. Rogers,

Tonsorial Artist.

The Leading Parlors:

MAIN STREET, SLOCAN

The Murcutt Branch

OF THE W.C.T.U., SLOCAN,

Meets the second Thursday in each month at 3 p.m. Next meeting in the Presbyterian church. All meetings open to those wishing to join.

MISS E. STOUGHTON, President. MRS. M. D. MCKEE, Cor. Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Slocan, to be held at the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, for a transfer of the Retail Liquor License now held by me for the premises known as the Two Friends Hotel, situate on lot two (2), block one (1), in the said City of Slocan, to John Culhane, of the said City of Slocan.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1901.

DAVID SLOAN.

Witness: JOHN SLOAN.

Slocan City Miners' Union,

No. 62, W. F. of M.

Meets every Wednesday evening in the Union Hall, Slocan City, at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

J. NIXON, President.
BERT O'NEIL, Financial Secretary

Pioneer Livery and Feed Stables,

Slocan, B. C.

General Packing and Forwarding attended to at the shortest Notice.

Saddle and Pack Horses for hire at reasonable rates.

R. E. ALLEN, - Manager

CAMERAS.

From $3.00 to $50.00.

Also:

Plates, Films, Paper, Cards, Toners, Developers, Tripods, Printing Frames, etc. etc.

Everything required to make and finish photographs complete

J. L. WHITE & Co.
DRUGGISTS, SLOCAN, B. C.

Going out of business

Clearing Sale regardless of profit or cost.

Goods are all new and include late shipments of Clothing, Underwear, Sox, and Boys' Hosiery; Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys', and Children's Rubbers and Overshoes; Gents' Furnishings, Blankets, etc.

All must be sold. Call and get our prices.

James E. Orr.

Certificate of Improvements.

Silver Star Fractional Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Springer creek, adjoining the No. 3 and the Dayton mineral claims.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Herbert D. Curtis, of Slocan, B.C., as agent for Thomas Mulvey, Free Miner's Certificate No B38353, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 9th day of August, A.D. 1901.

16-8-01 HERBERT D. CURTIS.

Little Dorrit Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of the West Kootenay District. Where located:—On the south side of Springer creek, about two miles south from the Arlington mine.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Arthur S. Farwell, acting as agent for J. Frank Collom, free miner's certificate No. 37294, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1901.

30-8 01 A. S. FARWELL

V & M, Get There Eli, F L C, Reno, and Accidental Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of the West Kootenay District. Where located:—Twelve Mile creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William A. Bauer, acting as the authorized agent of The V & M Mines Company, Limited, non-personal liability, F.M.C. No. B46203, 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 29th day of August, 1901.

30-8-01 WILLIAM A. BAUER, P.L.S

Monument No. 3 Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—At the head of the fifth south fork of Lemon creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. M. McGregor, acting as agent for Joseph Duhamel, free miner's certificate B50080, and Arthur Powys, free miner's certificate No. B50029 intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1901.

30-8-01. J. M. McGREGOR.

Monument No. 2 and Monument No. 2 Fractional Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of the West Kootenay District. Where located:—At the head of the fifth south fork of Lemon creek, on Grohman Mountain.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. M. McGregor, acting as agent for Joseph Duhamel free miner's certificate No. B50080, and Louise Sinkan, free miner's certificate No. B50238, 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 12th day of August, 1901.

30-8-01. J. M. McGREGOR.

Railroad Group of Mineral Claims—Great Western, Great Northern, Grand Trunk and Northern Pacific.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—At the head of the fifth south fork of Lemon creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. M. McGregor, acting as agent for Mrs. Emma Gray, free miner's certificate No. B50095; Thos. Blench, free miner's certificate No. B38388; E. H. Stubbs, free miner's certificate No. 52144, and A. R. Bolderston, free miner's certificate No. B59549, 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 8th day of August, 1901.

30-8-01 J. M. McGREGOR.

Bonanza No. 3, Republic No. 2, American Eagle, Bell No. 2, and Ve Fraction Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of the West Kootenay District. Where located:—At the head of Robinson creek.

Take notice that I, W. D. McGregor, acting as agent for L. J. Hanes, free miner's certificate No. B42663, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining crown grants for 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 9th day of September, 1901.

13-9-01 W. D. McGREGOR.

Subscribe for The Drill : $2

Re-opened under the old management.

Former customers cordially invited to return

The Royal Hotel,

Cor. Arthur Street and Delaney Avenue, Slocan.

Building thoroughly renovated and re stocked with the best

THOS. LAKE, Proprietor:

FRESH FRUITS

are now arriving daily and are the best to be obtained. Our Confectionery has a reputation second to none.

A. C. SMITH, SLOCAN

Sole agent for celebrated Brantford Bicycle.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

Just look up McCallum & Co.'s assortment of Heating Stoves, for either coal or wood.

Prices, from - - $5 to $25
Steel Ranges from - - $16 up.

This is the best assortment of first-class stoves that ever came to Slocan. They burn any kind of coal. Call around and satisfy yourself and we will do the rest.

McCallum & Co.

General Hardware, Slocan.

Agents for Crow's Nest Coal; price delivered, $6.25 per ton.

Gwillim & Johnson,

MINING ENGINEERS AND ASSAYERS.

Slocan, - - - B. C

J. M. McGREGOR, B. A. Sc.

Provincial Land Surveyor & Mining Engineer,

SLOCAN, - - B. C.

H. D. CURTIS,

Notary Public.

Mines, Real Estate, Insurance, Accountant.

Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Slocan, - - B. C.

Notice to Delinquent Co-owner

To J. J. Mulhall, Samuel Prentice, and John J. Banfield, or to any person or persons to whom they may have transferred their one-half interest in the White Beauty mineral claim, situated between the second north fork of and the main Lemon creek, Slocan City mining division.

You are hereby notified that I have expended the sum of one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned claim, in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within 90 days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under section four of an act entitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act, 1900."

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1901.

23-8-01 ERIC LEMIEUX

Notice to Delinquent Co-owner

To J. J. Mulhall, Samuel Prentice, and John J. Banfield, or to any person or persons to whom they may have transferred their one-half interest in the Black Beauty mineral claim, situated between the second north fork of and the main Lemon creek, Slocan City mining division.

You are hereby notified that I have expended the sum of one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim, in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within 90 days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under section four of an act entitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act, 1900."

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1901.

23-8-01 ERIC LEMIEUX

Notice to Delinquent Co-owner

To Thomas Henderson, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his one third (⅓) interest in the Lone Dutchman mineral claim, situated on the last south fork of Lemon creek, in the Slocan City mining division.

You are hereby notified that I have expended the sum of one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents in labor and improvements on the above mentioned mineral claim, in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act; and if within 90 days from the date of this notice you fail, or refuse, to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act, 1900."

Dated at Slocan, this 18th day of September, A.D. 1901.

20-9-01 HENRY REICHART

New Carpets and Oilcloths . .

Just Arrived.

Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

D. D. ROBERTSON

Steel Ranges for $18.25.

Why be without a range when you can get one so cheap? They are preferrable to stoves and give better satisfaction. These ranges burn wood or coal and will be set up free.

H. J. ROBERTSON,

TINSMITH AND PLUMBER.

You Can Make

A Striking Effect!

By wearing a perfect fitting Suit, cut in the latest style and elegantly trimmed. Such can be purchased from

A. David, the Miner's Tailor,

near the Postoffice.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Pan-American Excursions to Buffalo:

Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1 and 15.

60-DAY LIMIT.

Choice of Routes:

All Rail, Lakes, Soo Line, via St. Paul or Chicago.

The sleeping car, Kootenay Landing to Toronto, one change to Buffalo.

For time-tables, rates, and full information call on or address nearest local agent, or—

GEO. T. MOIR, Agent, Slocan City

J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver.