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THE SLOCAN DRILL.

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A BIG DEMONSTRATION

SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF THE UNION PICNIC.

Ed. Boyce Makes a Stirring Address—Other Labor Leaders Talk—Sports Pass Off Well—Slocan Wins Glory on the Football Field.

The labor picnic and demonstration here on Tuesday and Wednesday, under the auspices of the Slocan City Miners' Union, were successful, though the attendance of outside visitors was far less than expected. Beautiful weather favored the affair and those who attended passed an enjoyable time. Main street was tastefully decorated, while the condition of the picnic grounds, overlooking Slocan river, added much to the general success. Following closely upon the arrival of the boat, Tuesday morning, from up the lake points, and the train from Nelson, the members of the various Unions and the Silverton and Slocan football teams, headed by the City Brass Band, marched in procession to the picnic grounds.

There J. V. Puryiance, president of the local Union, acted as master of ceremonies, and introduced James Wilks, of Nelson, who gave a most pleasing and congratulatory address. After this lunch was partaken of, many availing themselves of the refreshment stalls on the ground. At two o'clock another flow of oratory took place, James Baker and Rev. Mr. McKee doing the preliminary honors, ere making way for the man of the occasion, Ed. Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners. It was his first visit here and his address made a deep impression. He was warmly received and his words applauded, receiving an ovation at the close.

Mr. Boyce stated he was not in shape to make a studied address, because of the heavy labors of the recent Denver convention and the hurried nature of his trip here. But a laboring man was never at a loss to say something on the various great questions affecting his position in life. Laboring men had the practical experience, which was more to the point than theoretical ideas. There were really no new theories to advance, as it was the same old struggle of capital against labor. The aim of the monied classes all over the world was to prejudice the public mind against labor organizations. This was easy for them to do, for, by their wealth, they influenced all circles. But, though they had money, they lacked happiness, which, "thank God, they cannot buy." Happiness was, however, possessed by the laboring classes. Capital used money to fight labor by influencing the courts, in the legislative halls and through the press. They go farther and become philanthropic and endow colleges and universities, where their ideas may be promulgated against the working man. They have even invaded the gospel circles and any man preaching contrary to their views had to quit office, as in the case of Rev. M. Reid, who spoke up for labor at Cripple Creek, Col., during the troubles there. Monied men are ever alert to shape public opinion against labor unions, which were classed as incubators of strife and discord. So far as he (the speaker) was concerned, public opinion cut very little figure, though he was constantly maligned by certain papers. Laboring men and their organizations had no apology to make, if they live up to their principles. Mistakes were sometimes made, but who among us is above error? From the beginning of time there have been the few who have lived on the labors of the many, even as the capitalists were doing now. The commercial barons were everywhere organizing and concentrating into trusts, and it behooved laboring men to organize for self protection, and also to influence the government, for the government was of the people, and it could not rise above the level of the people. The one main object of labor organization was for harmony and labor should ever seek to promote the best interests of the community. The working man had been ground down to a mere state of existence by capital. Some talked of a position of compromise between the two, but that could not be, as each was striving for a pronounced opposite in the matter of wage and hours of toil. The industrial question could not be settled till labor gets together and understand its rights and change the present system. Their's was not to use force, not to destroy, not anarchy, but they must obtain the best form of government so as to get their rights. Labor should awake and become educated, for the days to come were, in his opinion, dark. The smelter trust, with its kindred associations, such as the Standard Oil and the railroad combines, controlled the mining industry of the west and they were doing a great harm. British Columbia was not free from their machinations, hence the present quietude in the country. The people of the province were not the directors of their own resources, but speculators were. The government should own all the resources and not capitalists in London, Paris and Berlin. Mr. Boyce strongly urged the Unions to work mining properties for themselves, even as they were running their own hospitals, etc. Then the men could be their own employers. There was a great duty resting upon labor, and it was time the men got out of the old rut of trade unionism. To merely pay dues was not enough, as they must provide for the future of their families. The ladies could help materially by speaking kindly of labor, and he hoped soon to see a lady's auxiliary in connection with the W. F. of M. When accidents happened in the mines, capital first thought to protect itself from any claim from the widow, while the Unions were there to provide for the widow and her family in distress. Every working man, no matter what sphere he was in, should be proud of his calling and his badge, as he was doing his duty. Never heed criticism through the papers, but press on to the end. Let all strive to create harmony and fraternity everywhere. In closing, Mr. Boyce said he much appreciated the kindness shown him here, and he hoped to be with them again in the fall. He left on the evening train for Nelson, where he addressed another big meeting in the interest of the striking trackmen on the C.P.R.

After the speaking the crowd adjourned to the recreation grounds, where Silverton and Slocan put up the best game of football ever seen here. They played 1½ hours, each side scoring one goal. Only the superb work of the Silverton backs and goalkeeper saved them from a severe drubbing. The contest was for a beautiful silver trophy, Sandon failing to get on the list in time to participate. It will take a good team to get away with the local boys, who are now up in championship form. Tuesday's programme ended with a grand ball in the Schonberg hall, which was crowded to the doors. A thoroughly good time was put in.

Wednesday morning the Alert came down from New Denver with the Sandon football and the Denver baseball teams, while more strangers came in to see the fun. Rain interfered slightly with the proceedings, but the events in the main were run off with precision and gave much satisfaction. The prize winners in the various events were: 100 yard dash, Douglas, Nelson; Gusty, Sandon. Standing broad jump, Gusty; Douglas. Boys' 100 yards, R. Robertson; F. Lavell. Hurdle race, Gusty; Brett. High jump, Brett; A. Sweezy. Boys' race, under 12, L. Tutcher; F. York. Sack race, Gusty; Brett. Hop step and jump, Gusty; Brett. 220 yard race, Douglas; W. Hicks. Putting the shot, Gusty; Boyle. Pole vaulting, Hicks; T. Lake.

Sandon and Slocan met at 2 o'clock and put up a hot game of football for a purse of $25, the former having the opinion that they owned the earth, especially as they scored the first goal. However, they found the local boys strictly in it, as Slocan won 3 goals to 2. Next came the baseball contest for a handsome silver cup, New Denver competing with Slocan. The game was called to a close at the end of the fourth innings, owing to a heavy shower of rain. The score then stood 18 to 7 in favor of the lads from the Lucerne. In the evening the remaining sports were held, resulting: Men's bicycle race, L. York; J. Twiss, Kaslo. Girl's race, Gertie York; Flossie Forin. Boys' under 12, H. York; J. McCallum. Boys' under 16, J. York; C. Tipping. Ladies' race, Miss McCrae, New Denver; Miss J. Tipping. Novelty horse race, W. Lee; R. E. Allen. Victoria Cross race, C. Barber; R. E. Allen. The proceedings wound up with a tug-of-war among the men and another among the boys.

Everything passed off in a happy manner and gave general satisfaction to citizen and visitor.

Geo. Dometto, a member of the Silverton Miners' Union, died here Saturday of consumption. He was buried the next day by the local Union, the members of which turned out in force. Deceased was about 45 years of age and left a wife and family in Italy.

The greatest violiniste of the world in the Music Hall, July 2.

Miss Helen Hall, contralto, will sing in the Music Hall July 2.

De Farmer's Res'.

Dat's ver' nice wedder we have jus' now,
She's rainin' mos' ev'ry day,
An' all of de western rancher man,
What lak for hees crop to pay,
He can sit in hees shaintee mos' all de tam
An' look on de wet outside,
An' glad he's not railroad-navee now
For work on de beeg mud slide.

An' de farmaire, he's stop an' say:
"What all de use get wet,
Dis ees nice wedder for grow de spud,
Also de onion set.
De crop, she's all in de groun',
De hen, she's all on de nes';
Dis only tam dat de farmaire got
For tak' heem de leetle res'."

By Gos'! dat's come on de shake ver' hard,
De swish, swish, swish of de rain;
But, what's de odds to de farmin' man,
So long eet's good for de grain?
He don't need foller de plow jus' now,
De draggin', she all can go,
For de crop, she's in in plaintee good tam,
Wit' no ting to do but grow.

So, de farmaire took out an' say:
"Fine for sproutin' de seed,
An' jus' clear whack for strawberrie plant,
Fetchin' heem 'long lak weed.
Good ting dat small cabbaige
Set out las' week, I guess;
Dis only tam de farmaire have got
For tak' heem de leetle res'."

Some tam, when de sun shine heem down ver' hot,
An' heat—dat ees holee fright—
Dat farmaire get down to de loggin' bee,
An' ees dirtee from morn till night.
Dat's plaintee nice change de farmaire have got,
Got all diff'rent ting for do;
But farmaire, he's never lak nobody else,
Hees work ees never got troo.

Only he's say: "Sacre!
S'pose dat ees leetle shower,
Maybee I'll go in de house an' wait
Feefteen or twentee hour.
All dis ees jus' what I'm order mak',
Jus' what I lak de bes';
Dis only tam de farmaire have got
For tak heem de leetle res'."

Tomorrow, dat farmaire hees dig some drain,
Or someting else, if eet's dry;
An', s'pose dat wedder she's nice an' warm
An' sun shine out on de sky,
Dat farmaire have smile all ofer hees face,
An' say: "How dat crop she's grow;
Dis ees jus' what I order for strawberrie plant,
An' good for de grain also."

You tink dat dere ain't no ting
So good for de workin' man
As get on de farm along in spring
An' work all de hard he can;
But don' you be mak' mistak',
For maybe de fonne get less
When you fin' de tam she's rain de mos'
De farmaire get mos' de res'.

—R. T. ANDERSON.

Lemon Creek, B.C., June 3.

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.

The Arlington shipped out 40 tons of ore during the week, raising its total to 1765 tons. Two tons was also sent out by the Phoenix. This was in the nature of a test and was divided between the Trail and Nelson smelters. Some time ago it sent a carload to Northport. For the division the shipments amount for the year to 2215 tons.

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	40	1765
Enterprise		220
Two Friends		40
Black Prince		100
Bondholder		23
Chapleau		15
Speculator		10
Phoenix	2	22
V & M		20
	42	2215

RESULT OF ELECTIONS.

The first civic elections of Slocan were held on Saturday and they passed off in a quiet manner. It was thought things would have been lively, because of the torrid temperature of the meeting on the previous evening; but, though there was much determination shown, no untoward event marked the day's proceedings. Of the 91 votes on the list, 84 were polled, the remaining seven being in the hills and unable to reach here in time. Because of no legal machinery being known to fit the case, all the hotels remained open during the day. Not much money changed hands over the result, and that mostly at even chances. In the evening the band serenaded the successful candidates. Judging from the number of telegrams received, the outside public had a keen interest in the election.

Following is the result of the poll, as furnished by H. R. Jorand, returning officer:

FOR MAYOR.

A. York	46
D. D. Robertson	36
Spoilt ballots	2

FOR ALDERMEN.

W. E. Worden	68
R. A. Bradshaw	67
A. C. Smith	63
D. Nichol	51
A. B. Barber	48
T. D. Woodcock	42
J. G. McCallum	39
H. D. Curtis	35
A. E. Teeter	22
Spoilt ballots	4

At 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the new council will meet at H. R. Jorand's office and, after taking the oath of office, will proceed to the transaction of business. The appointment of the various officers will follow and the several committees struck. Civic government will be at once organized and the necessary bylaws drafted without delay.

IRON HORSE BOND LIFTED.

Mark Manley arrived in from Spokane Saturday and announced that the last payment on the bond of the Iron Horse, Ten Mile, had been deposited in the bank. The original amount of the bond was $19,500, and was held by W. D. Wrighter and associates of Spokane, who formed the Burlington Mining Co. to develope the property. They have been steadily developing the group, with a small force, for some time, and have succeeded in showing up a foot of elegant ore.

The group consists of the Iron Horse and London fraction claims and adjoins the Enterprise mine on the north, the two leads from which latter property pass through the ground of the former. Messrs. McLean and McDonald, of Silverton, were the original owners, and they have realized on their group after holding it since 1894. The Evans syndicate of Vancouver once held a bond on the Iron Horse, but threw it up after spending considerable money. The new owners continued the winze started by the Evans people and have opened up an evident bonanza. The Burlington Co. is negotiating to transfer the Iron Horse to Pittsburg capitalists, who will instal machinery and carry on development on a large scale. The Iron Horse is one of the best things in the Ten Mile camp.

A treat of a life time—Camilla Urso in Music Hall, July 2.

The C.P.R. is offering $1 an hour for trackmen at Calgary.

ATLANTIC SEALERS.

THEIR THRILLING AND EXCITING LIFE IN NEWFOUNDLAND SEAS.

Stories of Adventure, Daring and Danger —These Seals Are Not For Fur, But Furnish Oil That Is in Great Demand —Their Hide, Too, Is Valuable for Leather.

The harvest time of the Newfoundland sealers has just been finished for this year, and the steamers of St. John's which were scattered from Davis Strait to the Straits of Belle Isle, gathering in the seals, old and young—but principally the young, for the young are the fattest and yield the best oil, are nearly all home again. The process of procuring petroleum oil from the depths of the earth is prosaic enough, and there is little romance in the manufacture of cotton-seed oil. But the great supplemental supplies which are found in the whales and seals of the icy northern seas and in the copra of the islands of the tropical oceans furnish in their exploiting stories of adventure, daring and danger. The seal which the Newfoundland fleet hunt amid the Arctic ice floes is not the sort of seal predestined to furnish sealskin sacques, but an animal whose fur is worthless and whose hide is good only for leather. But beneath his thick hide lies the oleaginous blubber which furnishes the oil for which he principally is hunted. The sealskin-sacque animals are found only in the Northern Pacific, where they go to breed on the islands of Behring Sea.

And since our women must walk gay and money buy their gear,
The sealing boats they flich that way at hazard year by year.

The hair seals of the North Atlantic have none of that sort of fur which clothes their brethren of the Pacific, but are covered with a long, coarse hair. When the Alaska seals have spent the summer on the islands of Behring Sea they go back to the ocean with the first September gales and "no man knows their path." But the habits of the North Atlantic seals are well known, and it can be predicted with certainty where they will be found at certain seasons. They bring forth their young upon the ice floes, beginning about March 1, and it is then that the steamers sail northward from St. John's in search of their prey. A sailing steamer will carry a crew of from 150 to 300 men, and the crew get a share of the catch. When a floe is sighted on which the families of seals are disporting themselves the men from the steamers land on the floe and kill the seals by knocking them on the nose with clubs. Seals are worth at St John's from $2 to $3.25 a hundredweight, and sometimes a steamer will earn large returns for the investment. The seal fisheries are worth about half a million dollars a year to Newfoundland.

Although many hundreds of thousands of seals are killed each year by the hunters of St. John's and Scotland, there seems to be no appreciable diminution of their numbers. The sealing season opens on March 10 and closes by agreement on April 30. This year the record trip was made by the steam sealer Southern Cross, which went to the sealing grounds, got a load and returned to St. John's in nine and a half days, when she discharged her cargo of dead seals and went off on another trip. Although the sealing steamers are built stoutly and manned and commanded by men of experience, much danger attends the pursuit of the oily mammals, and during the season reports of disasters to the vessels of the fleet are not infrequent. The steamers which go to the seas beyond the Arctic Circle sail in waters which are plowed by no other keels except now and then some vessel bound on a voyage of exploration.

LIFE BEHIND THE BARS.

Herbert, Connected With the Sifton Murder, a Busy Prisoner.

Walter Herbert, who is confined at the County Jail, to await his trial on the charge of having been connected with the murder of Joseph Sifton, and who already has pleaded guilty, seems content with his life in jail, says The London News. Never since he has been confined there has he made any complaints to the authorities. He is very fond of doing any work around the place, and will turn his hand to almost anything. He is an expert at drawing, and spends a great part of each day along this line, and is very clever. He is very fond of drawing maps, and enjoys himself immensely when so doing. His drawing of birds, horses and human beings is excellent.

Twice every day he is taken out for exercise, and on these occasions he is always very pleasant and ready for conversation. He is seldom idle when confined, his one desire being to always be doing something. Herbert is in comparatively good health, his confinement in jail having not in the least injured him. He has very few people call on him, but relatives of his make their usual visits, and he is at all times pleased to see them.

Birds at Riverdale Park.

Among the birds at the Riverdale Park Zoo in Toronto, the pheasants attract the most attention. These birds have the best quarters in the Zoo. Although he has reached the advanced age of 22 years, Jumbo, the Chinese gander, still is king of his department, and makes his presence known to any of his subjects who get in his way. The sandhill crane comes in for a good deal of attention, this species being scarce in this country. The golden and bald-headed eagles occupy two large cages. These sullen creatures show little signs of activity, sitting almost continually, eyeing with a cold look the smaller birds of the adjoining cages. The object of the collection is to gather as many as possible of the animals and birds of this continent, so that visitors may be acquainted with their modes of life.

which pays the best interest on capital invested?"

His final word is:—"If you want a home and want to work for it, here is your best chance on the American continent." Let us hope that this courageous couple will succeed in realizing their aims, and that this epic of the north will end in a triumphant stra ..

A CONTRAST.

A Mexican-German Traveler Who Says "Canadians Don't Drink."

A German named Julio Sternan of Torreon, Mex., in conversation at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, laughed at the idea of temperance societies in Canada the other day. "Why," said he, "the people don't drink liquor here; they are too stingy. Down in Mexico five pints of champagne for one makes a nice entertainment, and $14 a bottle is often paid for some of our wines. Up here you never see the old Spanish sherry we have down there." Probably it was because Mr. Sternan was in the wholesale liquor business that the abstinence of the Canadian people so forcibly impressed him, says The Globe. At any rate, he was not particularly elated over it. He would have them spend their money as the Spaniards do in Mexico. "They will have the best," he said, "and they're willing to pay for it."

Mr. Sternan is to make a tour of Canada and Europe before returning to his home at Torreon. Signor Josa Maria Urutia, a wealthy cotton planter of the Laguna District, accompanies him. He could not speak English, so Mr. Sternan did the talking. He nodded towards his companion, and with a wry face said that the Spanish were hot against the English simply through jealousy. "That's the whole secret of it," he added, "jealousy. They know in their hearts that the English are in the right, but they're jealous." Asked as to his own sentiments, he whiffed his cigar, and then answered that the Boers hadn't treated English residents properly in the first place, and in the end didn't know when they were well off.

Cotton is the staple product of the Laguna District of Mexico. At the time Mr. Sternan left a drouth was on, but the last year's harvest had been a good one, about six times as great as four years ago. Mr. Sternan said that cotton cost on an average, all told, 12c a pound, and yielded a return last year of 26c a pound. "You should come down to Mexico," he concluded; "there's no money to be made up here."

GEOLOGY OF TORONTO.

Glacial Period Effects—Don Valley Contains the Evidences of the First, Second and Third Periods.

Prof. Coleman, of Toronto University, recently delivered a lecture on the geology of Toronto. His remarks were interesting, because of an almost total absence of technicalities, and instructive because of the information he detailed. Geological history, he said, resembled the history of a nation, because it has its mythical, ancient, medieval and modern stages. This region was at one time, as was the whole earth, a molten mass. When this cooled, granite rock was formed, and we see the evidences of this action to-day in the rocks of the Muskoka district. This granite formation, however, is 1,200 feet below the earth's surface on the site of the city. Following this, was the advent of animal life. Animals in this period, which corresponds to ancient history, had no backbone, were much like our present clams. Their fossils are still to be found in the Don valley. Professor Coleman then told of the climate and how it became much warmer. Immense animals, much like the elephant, having no covering of fur, roamed over the place where Toronto stands to-day. One that he described, walked on its hind legs and was over 15 feet high and over four feet across the body. These were the first warm-blooded animals, and their brains were more highly developed than any other preceding species. These animals, however, were exterminated by the first glacial period, or ice age, when the snow was nearly two miles in depth. Following this was the inter-glacial period when the snow entirely disappeared. It came back again, however, and this is known as the second glacial period. The evidences of this are to be found in the Don valley also. The first period was responsible for the underlying layer of clay, caused by the second glacial period. During the latter period, the rolling hills to the north of Toronto, on Yonge street, were formed by glacial action. Lake Ontario at one time extended northward to the hills behind Toronto, and at this point the shore line is higher than at Hamilton, and lower than that at Trenton. At that time, of course, they must have been of equal height, and the explanation is that the earth's surface has tipped upward towards the northeast. Prof. Coleman pointed out that should this action continue, Niagara Falls would eventually disappear. He also told of a time when the proposed canal between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay would have been superfluous because the two bodies of water were joined by a neck of water, which flowed over the present site of Toronto.

An Imperial Star.

It will be learned with pleasure by all those who have served for the Empire's cause in South Africa that, in all probability, they will receive an Imperial Star, in addition to the regular British war medal. The idea originated in Cape Colony, and has been taken up with zest in all of the 14 separate countries which were represented in the fighting line. All the colonies will contribute towards the cost.—Canadian Military Gazette.

Canadian Frog Farm.

One of the most successful frog farms in Ontario is in the Trent River basin. During the years 1895-96 this basin yielded 5,000 pounds of dressed frogs' legs.

MANUAL TRAINING.

RECOGNIZED BY EDUCATIONISTS AS A NECESSARY SCHOOL FACTOR.

Where Full Information of the System May Be Obtained, and How It Has So Far Worked Out in Canada During the Past Two Years—Manual Training Not Technical or Trading.

A little more than two years ago Sir William C. Macdonald and Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Canadian Commissioner of Ahriculture and Dairying, agreed upon a scheme whereby it was hoped that manual training might be introduced in the public schools throughout Canada. Sir William provided the necessary funds, and Prof. Robertson undertook to carry out the plan. The results so far attained have been encouraging, and the prospects are for the continued steady growth of the work. Manual training, looked upon some years ago as a fad, is now recognized by educationists the world over as a necessary factor in the successful preparation of the young of all civilized countries for the battle of life. Recent articles by Prof. Robertson and Mr. Albert H. Leake, director of the Macdonald Manual Training Schools in Ontario, appeared in The Canadian Magazine, that of the former dealing with the subject, "The Macdonald Manual Training Schools," and the latter with "The Ottawa Manual Training School." The favor with which these articles were received and the desire for further information of many whose ideas on manual training are hazy have led to their publication in a neat pamphlet of 24 pages, a number of excellent illustrations being included. In Prof. Robertson's article considerable attention is paid to the question of education in its general sense, and it, in part, says: "Ideas and ideals for children are gotten from things and from life, more than from symbols, words and books. Efficiency in the all-around development of the child-life is what we all want, and not the taking up of a burdensome multitude of subjects to qualify for passing examinations. Consequently the school courses and methods should be adapted for use in training the whole child harmoniously. It is claimed by those who have had much experience that what is known as manual training can supplement book studies and other influences in that direction. On the other hand, there is a danger nowadays that too much may be made of it and expected from it. Any part of education which has been neglected by-and-bye gets its innings, with a likelihood of too much attention for a time. That may account for the enfeebling bookishness so manifast in recent years."

He strongly emphasizes the fact, now becoming generally recognized even by the most prejudiced, that *manual training schools are not* trading nor technical schools Nor are they money-making institutions, as the aim is not to turn out an article of a certain value within a given time. The manual training course is, he says, really a series of exercises so arranged as to have educational results.

Prof. Robertson deals with the growth of the idea as a branch of the educational system of England, and in this respect says that as a result of visits to England he found that the manual training centres there in 1890 provided for boys from only 50 schools, but in 1900 boys from 5,000 schools were provided for. Incidentally he deals with the progressive agriculture branch of the Macdonald Manual Training Fund and the good results attendant upon its working, and, continuing, details the plan for introducing manual training into the public schools of Canada, made possible through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald. He says: "The purpose was to furnish an object lesson of manual training in the public schools of at least one town or city in every Province in Canada for a period of three years. Sir William provided a fund fully adequate for that scheme, including the equipment of benches and tools, the necessary improvement of the rooms, the salaries of the instructors and the expenses of maintenance for three years The fund is also sufficient to permit the teachers in training at one Normal School in every Province to receive instruction by thoroughly qualified instructors." Altogether provision has been made for 6,000 boys and the Normal School teachers for three years. To obtain the best possible results it has been found necessary to engage a competent staff of teachers from abroad, principally from Great Britain, though several assistants have been engaged in Canada. Special courses are provided for Canadian teachers, who show great interest in the work, and many of them will soon become proficient as instructors. Prof. Robertson pays a high compliment to the staff of instructors. In concluding, he says: "The so-called dull boys, who are not quick at book studies, have in many cases been found to show great aptness in the manual training part of education. It prevents them from being discouraged with school life, and from feeling any sense of inferiority to the quick children. It gives them habits of carefulness and makes them self-reliant, hopeful and courageous. All of these are manifestly most desirable educational results. It is also a soothing and strengthening corrective to the quick and excitable children who become over-anxious about examinations on book subjects."

B. C. Sealing.

The sealing catch off the British Columbia coast for 25 schooners will be about 6,000 skins, an average of 214 skins to the schooner. Fourteen branded skins were taken.

Red Man's Rights.

Coast Indians have sent protests to the Government against paying licenses to fish.

THE OLD RAIL FENCE.

In the merry days of boyhood when we never knew a care
Greater than the mumps or measles or a mother's cut of hair,
When a sore toe was a treasure and a stonebruise on the heel
Filled the other boys with envy which they tried not to conceal,
There were many treasured objects on the farm we held most dear,
Orchard, fields, the creek we swam in, and the old spring, cold and clear;
Over there in the woods of hick'ry and of oak so deep and dense,
Looming up behind the outlines of the
Old
Rail
Fence.

On its rails the quail would whistle in the early summer morn,
Calling to their hiding fellows in the field of waving corn,
And the meadow larks and robins on the stakes would sit and sing,
Till the forest shades behind them with their melody would ring,
There the catbird and the jaybird sat and called each other names,
And the squirrels and the chipmunks played chase-and-catch-me games,
And the garter snake was often in unpleasant evidence
In the grasses in the corners of the
Old
Rail
Fence.

As we grew to early manhood when we thought the country girls
In the diadem of beauty were the very fairest pearls,
Oft from spellin' school or meetin' or the jolly shuckin' bee
Down the old lane we would wander with a merry little "she,"
On the plea of being tired (just the country lover lie),
On a grassy seat we'd linger in the moonlight, she and I,
And we'd paint a future picture touched with colors most intense,
As we sat there in the corner of the
Old
Rail
Fence.

There one night in happy dreaming we were sitting, hand in hand,
Up so near the gates of heaven we could almost hear the band,
When she heard a declaration whispered in her lis'ning ear—
One she often since has told me she was mighty glad to hear,
On my head there's now a desert fringed with foliage of grey,
And there's many a thread of silver in her dear old head to-day,
Yet the flame of love is burning in our bosoms as intense
As it burned in the corner of that
Old
Rail
Fence.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

A Gathering of Forty Years Ago at Which the Badge Was Declared the National Emblem.

A correspondent sends an interesting extract from The Globe of August 22, 1860, regarding the origin of the use of the maple leaf as the distinguishing national badge of Canada. The Dr. Richardson referred to is Dr. James H. Richardson of 36 St. Joseph street, Toronto, who is probably the sole survivor of the gentlemen named in the report at the gathering of 40 years ago. The extract reads as follows:

"A meeting was held last night in the St. Lawrence Hall, to take measures with a view to native Canadians taking part, with distinctive badges, in the procession on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Toronto.

"On motion of Col. R. L. Denison, Hon. W. B. Robinson was called to the chair.

"Surrounding the Chairman on the platform were: Reesor, Warden of York and Peel; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Rev. S. Givins, Col. Denison, Col. Jarvis, J. H. Morris, W. H. Boulton, R. P. Crooks, T. G. Ridout, Dr. Wright, Dr. Richardson, F. H. Heward, Isaac White, Allan Macdonald, George Monro, Lewis Moffatt, M. B. Vankoughnet, Thos. Bright, Emmanuel Playfair, Wm. Gamble, D. K. Feehan, etc.

"Mr. J. H. Morris moved the first resolution as follows:

"That the Committee on the Program having assigned to native Canadians a place in the procession in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, it is desirable to take such steps as may be necessary for the effective organization of that part of it.

"The resolution was seconded by T. G. Ridout.

"Rev. Dr. Ryerson moved the second resolution:

"That all native Canadians in Toronto at the time of the Prince's arrival are earnestly invited to join in the procession, in the place assigned for that purpose by the committee.

"Mr. Louis Moffatt seconded.

"Dr. Richardson moved the third resolution:

"That all native Canadians joining the procession, whether identified with the national societies or not, should wear the maple leaf as an emblem of the land of their birth.

"Mr. F. H. Heward seconded the resolution."

From The Globe, Sept. 8, 1860:

In the report of the procession it states: "Then walked the Canadians, some with silver maple leaves, and others with those supplied by nature."

The Colonial Troops.

A correspondent writes to ask how many colonials were sent to the South African war. The official figures are:

	Officers.	Men.
Canada	135	2,942
New South Wales	137	2,503
Victoria	81	1,348
Queensland	69	1,058
South Australia	31	543
West Australia	24	450
Tasmania	14	288
New Zealand	82	1,705
	573	10,837

In addition to the foregoing there was a corps of Imperial Bushmen, consisting of 35 officers and 1,050 men, and a composite regiment of 10 officers and 240 men. These, in the absence of information, cannot be classed under the separate colonies to which they belong, but their inclusion with the other contingents would swell the total colonial force to 638 officers and 12,109 men.

LEGEND FOR ARCTIC NIGHTS.

How Greenlanders Account For Their Long Season of Darkness.

A member of one of the former expeditions to Greenland tells of a curious tradition of the Eskimos to account for the long arctic night and its intense cold.

"There was a time," they say, "long generations ago, when the sun never set on the regions of the north and when the strands along the sea were forever hidden with mantles of living green.

"Hence it was that peace and plenty fell to the lot of this people and sorrow was unknown among them. But one day a strange thing came to pass. As the people were resting and feasting among the trees, as was their custom throughout their wakeful hours, a beautiful canoe, as white as ivory, was seen drifting silently toward the shore from the direction of the castle where dwelt the spirit of the winds.

"Now, when the ivory white canoe had floated quite up to the shore, a great awe fell upon the people, for there, fast asleep among the folds of an ermine robe, lay a beautiful maiden, whose skin was as fair as the snow flower and whose hair was like a mantle of sunshine. But when the chief had borne the maiden to the shore and questioned her whence she came he was troubled in his heart, for she had answered him:

"'I am Delfa, the daughter of the spirit of the winds, and I have drifted here from yonder snow white castle in the north. But I will return there no more. Henceforth my home shall be with you and your people.'

"And immediately the spirit of the winds arose in the north and in a terrible voice commanded that his daughter be restored to him immediately. But when the people of the tribe sought out their chief and counseled him to give the princess into her father's hands the youth stood mute before them. Then, in obedience to a gesture, they entered his ruined house, and there on a couch lay the beautiful princess, with her white hands—whiter now than the snow flowers—folded silently over her breast.

"When the spirit of the winds looked forth and beheld the princess cold in death on the desolate strand, his anger was yet more terrible against the kneeling multitude, and he commanded darkness to come upon them. And the ice and the cold, and the darkness continued for the space of many days before the offended spirit would relent and suffer the sunshine to return for a brief season."

LIKE A FUNERAL BELL.

The Ghostly Sound Heard on Board Ship In Midocean.

Sailors have great respect for the supernatural. In "A Sailor's Log," published by the Appletons, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans tells this good "ghost" story: "One of our ships had had a very curious ghost experience while cruising in the Mediterranean which is well worth recording. At about midnight, when over 100 miles from land and while everything was perfectly quiet about the deck, the sound of a tolling bell was distinctly heard. It could be plainly heard by the officer of the deck as well as the men, and it continued for several minutes. To the crew it sounded like a funeral bell, and they decided that some one was going to die.

"With much difficulty the men were finally sent to their hammocks and ordered to keep silence. The next morning the story was all over the ship, from the forecastle to the officers' messes. When night came again, many had forgotten the incident, but at the same hour the tolling of the bell was again distinctly heard, and the whole crew gathered on deck to listen in superstitious silence. The officers were much puzzled, and many theories were advanced to account for the strange and unusual noise.

"The third night found captain and all hands, officers and men, on deck, determined, if possible, to find a solution of the mystery. At the proper time the sound of the bell came clear and distinct, tolling as if for a funeral. The captain and several of the officers then began a careful investigation, which soon cleared the matter up. The galley of the ship, where the cooking was done, was under the topgallant forecastle, about 20 feet from the ship's bell. The fires in the galley were put out at 9 o'clock, and it was found that at a certain point in the process of cooling the contracting of the metal in the galley made it give out a cracking noise which accorded with certain tones in the bell and caused it to ring.

"The very puzzling ghost story was solved, and the men went to their hammocks, many of them still shaking their heads and predicting that there was trouble in store for somebody."

Mules Versus Horses.

The chief reason why a mule can nearly always wear out a horse when it comes to a trial of endurance is that the former always lies down to sleep, and the latter, in a large number of cases, sleeps standing up. The habit seems to come to horses which have been hurt, especially when in the stable, and they cannot be broken of it. Besides the absence of proper rest and the constant danger of a heavy fall and consequent injury, this habit of standing up to go to sleep results in the giving way of the front knees and gives the animal a prematurely aged and crippled condition.

A walk through any large stable at night will show a number of horses standing up, but fast asleep, and whether these use three or four legs to stand upon the knees of the fore legs are all baggy. With a mule, of course, it is quite different, for "Jack" lies down the moment he finds work is really over, and a somnambulist mule is seldom if ever met.

Land Crabs.

One of the commonest and the largest of the Christmas island land crabs is the well known robber crab, which is found in most of the tropical islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans. It sometimes reaches a length of two feet and may measure seven inches across the back. Its colors are of a very gaudy description, the ground color being a bright red, upon which there are stripes of yellow, but in some cases a purplish blue is the prevailing tint.

The eyes are fixed on stalks which can be moved independently of one another, and there are two pairs of feelers, one long, the other short. The latter pair are continually jerked up and down. There is a pair of powerful claws, then several walking legs. In general appearance these animals are much more like rather stout lobsters than crabs, and one's first encounter with one of these creatures in the middle of a forest far from the sea is productive of much astonishment on both sides.

Another species of land crab common in Christmas island is a little bright red animal which in general shape is much like the common shore crab. This variety makes burrows in the ground, and in some places the soil is honeycombed with hundreds of holes. The crabs spend most of their time collecting dead leaves, which they carry in their claws, holding them up over their heads, and drag down into their burrows, into which they scuttle at the least alarm.

Crabs In Disguise.

Human beings are not the only creatures that have discovered the appetizing, though indigestible, qualities of crabs, and some of these animals have been compelled to resort to various defensive measures. Disguise is one of these and is practiced with great effect by spider crabs.

These deliberately bite up seaweeds and plant them on their backs, very soon establishing a growth which harmonizes perfectly with the surroundings and deceives many an enemy. Should the weeds grow too vigorously, the crab industriously prunes them with his claws and every now and then scrapes the whole lot off and starts a fresh garden on his roof, so to speak.

The spouge crab behaves in a similar manner, nipping off little bits of living spouge and sticking them on his back, where they grow vigorously. The same end is served as in the other case. It is very amusing to keep crabs of one or other of these kinds in an aquarium and deprive them of the usual means of concealment.

They get very nervous and agitated and try to cover themselves with bits of paper or anything else that may be provided. One such captive is said to have had a little greatcoat made for him, which he put on in a hurry as soon as it was handed to him.

Not Up to the Mark.

"I don't think that new man is going to be a success," said the head clerk in the bookstore.

"Why not?" asked the proprietor.

"I don't think he quite understands the business," explained the head clerk. "A man came in and asked for a book of quotations a little while ago, and he hunted up an old Stock Exchange report for him."—Chicago Post.

Preserving the Family Credit.

"Clara, I get tired seeing you carry that everlasting reticule around with you."

"Well, George, I'd hate awfully to have a man snatch my purse from my hand and find out that there wasn't a cent in it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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 HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady Who Cures Her Husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save Her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.

"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whisky was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was all gone, and then sent for another lot to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

SENT FREE TO ALL.—A sample package of Tasteless Samaria Prescription 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

Some things go without saying, but the bore usually says without going.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Lumberman's Friend.

"Why can't you afford a holiday trip, Bill? You need a rest."

"A rest? When I go away for a week the other boys in the office pile up three weeks' work on me."

PRECIOUS STONES.

The Methods by Which They Are Tested by Experts.

In a lecture on precious stones recently delivered before the Industrial association of Berlin, Dr. Immanuel Friedlaender said that the testing of diamonds is comparatively simple. The common test for hardness suffices. If the stone resists strong attacks, it is certain to be genuine; if it does not, the damage is insignificant, as only an imitation has been destroyed. This test, however, is doubtful with rubies. If a ruby can be affected by a steel file or by quartz, it is surely not genuine, but such a test with a topaz is liable to injure a valuable stone.

The test for hardness is of no avail with emeralds, as this stone is not much harder than quartz and in addition possesses the quality of cracking easily.

For examining rubies and emeralds the optical test is best. A glass magnifying about 100 times suffices. Every expert knows that almost all precious stones have little flaws. Nearly every ruby and all emeralds have many defects, which are so characteristic that the genuineness of the stones is readily established. Such a test is very necessary with rubies, because the imitations are very deceiving. Their color is absolutely durable and often much finer than that of the genuine, although it may be stated that a somewhat yellowish tint is always suspicious.

The only reliable way in which genuine rubies can be told from imitations is by the minute air bubbles of the latter, which become clearly visible under the magnifying glass. These are not to be found in the natural gem. On the other hand, the imitations lack certain defects characteristic of genuine rubies—certain vacuums, whose outlines are much more indistinct than those of the air bubbles in imitations.

True emeralds have similar characteristic defects, such as inclosures of liquids and curious dendrites. Sapphires also show peculiar netlike formations.

SOUTHERN MOUNTAINEERS.

The Part They Played In the War Between the States.

It is odd to think that the southern mountaineer was not discovered until the outbreak of the civil war, although he was nearly a century old then, and it is really startling to realize that when one speaks of the southern mountaineers he speaks of nearly 3,000,000 people who live in eight southern states—Virginia and Alabama and the southern states between—and occupy a region equal in area to the combined areas of Ohio and Pennsylvania, as big, say, as the German empire, and richer, perhaps, in timber and mineral deposits than any other region of similar extent in the world. This region was and is an unknown land. It has been aptly called Appalachian America, and the work of discovery is yet going on.

The American mountaineer was discovered, I say, at the beginning of the war, when the Confederate leaders were counting on the presumption that Mason and Dixon's line was the dividing line between the north and south and formed, therefore, the plan of marching an army from Wheeling to some point on the lakes and thus dissevering the north at one blow. The plan seemed so feasible that it is said to have materially aided the sale of Confederate bonds in England, but when Captain Garnett, a West Point graduate, started to carry it out he got no farther than Harpers Ferry. When he struck the mountains, he struck enemies who shot at his men from ambush, cut down bridges before him, carried the news of his march to the Federals, and Garnett himself fell with a bullet from a mountaineer's squirrel rifle at Harpers Ferry.—Scribner's Magazine.

The Honorable Board.

Sam Rawson occasionally said a good thing, and one of these occasions chanced to be the town meeting. The people of Sam's village could not understand how the money appropriated for the roads had vanished with such poor results.

A stretch of road running past Sam's house was in notoriously poor condition, although Sam declared that he had paid liberally to have it put in good order, and there was general interest when Sam rose to make his statement before the selectmen.

"I'd just like to say one thing," he drawled, heedless of the fact that he had interrupted an indignant neighbor. "I don't want to make any fuss, but I'd just like to ask the honorable board of highwaymen"—

That was as far as he could get. A roar of laughter swept over the town meeting and showed its effects in the red faces of the "highwaymen."—Youth's Companion.

Forever Dry.

There is a youngster in Girard college who combines the poetic instinct with a keen sense of humor. He is not a close student—in fact, he regards books as instruments of torture. One of the professors picked up a textbook belonging to him the other day and found on the fly leaf this bit of verse, which no doubt expressed the student's opinion of it:

Should there be another flood,
For refuge hither fly,
And should the whole world be submerged
This book would still be dry.

A Pound of Cure.

"My son," said the family man, "is anxious to become a pugilist. I'm doing my best to prevent him."

"Let him go ahead," said the friend of the family, "and have some one pound him. You'll find a pound of cure worth more than an ounce of prevention."

WEAK FROM INFANCY.

THE UNFORTUNATE CONDITION OF MISS ERNESTINE CLOUTIER.

As She Grew Older Her Troubles Became More Pronounced—Doctors said Her Case Was one of General Debility, and Held out Small Hope of Recovery—She is now Well and Strong—A Lesson for Parents.

From The Telegraph, Quebec.

No discovery in medicine in modern times has done so much to bring back the rich glow of health and the natural activity of healthy young womanhood to weak and ailing girls as has Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Girls delicate from childhood have used these pills with remarkably beneficial effects, and the cherished daughter of many a household has been transformed from a pale and sickly girl into a happy and robust condition by their use.

Among the many who have regained health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Miss Ernestine Cloutier, the fifteen year old daughter of Mr. G. A. Cloutier, residing at No. 8 Lallemand street, Quebec City. Mr. Cloutier, in an interview with a representative of the Telegraph, gave the following account of his daughter's illness and recovery: "Almost from infancy my daughter had not enjoyed good health, her constitution being of a frail character. We did not pay much attention to her weakness as we thought that she would outgrow it. Unfortunately this was not the case, and as she grew older she became so weak that I got alarmed at her condition. For days at a time she was unable to take out of doors exercise. She became listless, her appetite failed her, and as time went on she could not stand without supporting herself against something, and at times she would fall in a faint. I called in a doctor, but his medicine did not help her and she was growing weaker than ever. Another physician was then consulted who pronounced her case one of general debility, and gave me very little hope for her recovery. Some months ago while reading one of the daily papers I came across the case of a young woman cured by the use of Maritime provinces one day last mined to give them a trial. After she had used about three boxes the color began to come back to her cheeks and she began to grow stronger. Greatly encouraged by this, she continued to use the pills for several months and now she is as well as any girl of her age. Her appetite is good and she has gained thirty-five pounds in weight. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have built up her system and have made her healthy and active after doctors failed to benefit her. I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest known medicine for growing girls, and I would advise their use in all cases similar to that of my daughter's."

Miss Cloutier's story should bring hope to many thousands of other young girls who suffer as she did. Those who are pale, lack appetite, suffer from headaches and palpitation of the heart, dizziness, or a feeling of constant weariness, will find renewed health and strength in the use of a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A short sermon on the vanity of earthly possessions—"Shrouds have no pockets."

Men seldom fall so deeply in love that they can't climb out by the ladder of reason.

Dear Sirs,—Within the past year I know of three fatty tumors on the head having been removed by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT without any surgical operation and there is no indication of a return.

CAPT. W. A. PITT.
Clifton, N. B., Gondola Ferry.

When one man is bent on fleecing another he tries to pull the wool over his eyes.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound, unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength by the influence which Quinine exerts on nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and, by tranquilizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, courses throughout the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, gauged by the opinion of scientists, this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

Where there's a will there's a way—for the lawyers to get two-thirds of the estate.

A man without a conscience is a man without principle.

If you are a lover of good tea, buy a package of 50¢ Blue Ribbon (it has a green label) and you will have a treat.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S STORY

Interview With Mr. J. H. Ireland, One of the Old Time Knights of the Grip.

His Plight on a Recent Occasion in the Maritime Provinces—How Dodd's Kidney Pills Came to His Help—High Words of Praise for that Remedy.

Toronto, June 17.—(Special).—Mr. J. H. Ireland, the well-known traveller for hats and caps, left for the Maritime Provinces one day last week. Handily packed in Mr. Ireland's private grip was a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the medicine famous throughout Canada as a specific for all troubles of the kidneys. When asked about his experience with this remedy Mr. Ireland grew quite enthusiastic.

"I never go out on a trip of any length without a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills," he asserted.

"Are you afflicted with Kidney Trouble a great deal then," Mr. Ireland was asked.

"Not a great deal now, no," replied Mr. Ireland, "I take Dodd's Kidney Pills more as a preventive than anything else. But in the winter of ninety-eight I was, I can tell you. I was down in Nova Scotia when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I don't know whether it was the water down there, the climate, riding so much in the train or what, but certainly my kidneys were on the point of a complete breakdown. Backache! It was one continual misery. It spoiled my business, broke my rest and wore me down until the life was taken right out of me."

"And you used Dodd's Kidney Pills?"

"I used the only remedy I knew of that was a specific for the kidneys," answered Mr. Ireland. "The first dose of Dodd's Kidney Pills seemed to go right to the spot. In a few days I was feeling as well as ever I did in my life. They are a splendid medicine. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to scores of men on the road like myself and none of them but have the warmest praise for the medicine, being just exactly what we need in our walk of life, a safe, reliable, strengthening stimulant for the kidneys."

The high premium on honesty proves that it is the best policy.

A grocer in England had written on his window the other day: "Only fresh-laid British eggs sold here." Next morning some joker had written underneath: "We scorn the foreign yoke."

Keep MINARD'S LINIMENT in the House.

Tomorrow never comes, they say;
But all such talk is idle gush,
For when we have a debt to pay,
Tomorrow gets there with a rush.

SLEEPLESSNESS is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Tommy—Pop, what's the difference between a habit and a vice?"

Tommy's Pop—Habits, my son, are our own frailties; vices are those of other people.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Tiny Anvils.

The anvil that rings to the sturdy blacksmith's sledge may weigh 200, 300, 400 pounds, but there are anvils whose weight is counted in ounces. These are used by jewelers, silversmiths and various other workers.

Counting shapes, sizes, styles of finish, and so on, these little anvils are made in scores of varieties, ranging in weight from 15 ounces up to a number of pounds each. Some of these little anvils, weighing perhaps two pounds, are shaped precisely like the big anvils. Others have shapes adapted to their special uses.

All the little anvils are of the finest steel. They are all trimly finished, often nickel plated, and those surfaces that are brought into use are finished with what is called a mirror polish, the surface being made as smooth as glass.

These little anvils are made up to five pounds and some of them up to ten pounds in weight. They are made some in the United States and some in Germany.

Silence may be golden, but it never succeeds in borrowing a dollar.

Every house has its skeleton, and some boarding houses have several.

"Silence gives consent," as the young man remarked when he asked a deaf and dumb girl for a kiss.

The breath of scandal is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Pride has but two seasons—a forward spring and an early fall.

HIS INSPIRATION.

IT CAME TO THE LAUNDRY CLERK AT A CRITICAL MOMENT.

A Tale of the Mysterious Disappearance of a Shirt That Was Finally Accounted For After a Great Deal of Trouble.

"We meet all kinds of nerve trying people in this business," growled the clerk in a steam laundry, "but the worst of the lot is the fidgety young wife who looks after her husband's linen and sends it out to wash. She is always fancying that something is lost, and she then proceeds to make our lives a burden until it turns up, which is usually in four or five days, when the whole force is on the verge of distraction—not this verge, but the other verge. Here, for instance, is an experience I had only last week:

"Bright and early Monday morning a young married woman of the type I mentioned came rushing into the office and declared that her husband's linen had been returned from the laundry Saturday night minus one shirt. I sighed, because I had heard the same kind of a story once a week for at least six months, but I took down the check files and went carefully over our memorandum of that particular lot. Of course we make mistakes, the same as other folks, but under our system it is practically impossible for a mistake to remain undetected, and I showed her that our duplicate list corresponded exactly with the one she had checked off herself at her house. That ought to have settled it, but she stood her ground.

"'I don't care,' she said. 'All I know is that one shirt is gone. I am sure,' she added, 'because there were 18 in all, and there are only 17 now.'

"She wanted us to settle for the shirt at once, but I insisted on time for further investigation, and after arguing fully an hour she went away. Next day she came back.

"'Well, have you found that shirt?' she asked.

"'No, ma'am,' I replied. 'Have you?'

"'No, I haven't,' she snapped, 'and I want pay for it right away.'

"'Have you counted those shirts carefully, madam?' I asked, sparring for time.

"'Certainly,' she said; 'there were 18 altogether, and I've gone over them 40 times and can only find 17. The other has been lost in the laundry, and I intend the laundry shall replace it.'

"We had another talking match of an hour or so, and when she finally departed I was in a state of collapse. When I saw her coming in the following morning, my feet turned icy cold.

"'I called to get the money for that shirt,' she said, in a deadly sort of calm; 'I presume you must be tired by this time of your pitiable evasion.'

"'I am somewhat fatigued,' I admitted, 'but you should remember, madam, that I am only an employee, and the rules of the shop'—

"'What do I care about your old rules!' she cut in, her eyes blazing. 'Once for all, will you or will you not pay for the garment you have lost?'

"'Pon my word I was about to pay her out of my own pocket when I had a sudden inspiration.

"'One moment, madam,' I said. 'I believe you told me there were 18 shirts in all—originally, I mean.'

"'I did,' she replied.

"'And at present you can only find 17?'

"'Exactly,' she said.

"'Would you like to know where the eighteenth is?' I asked, smiling.

"'Of course,' she answered.

"'Your husband is wearing it,' said I. 'You overlooked the fact that one of the collection is always in use.'

"She stared at me a moment in stupefaction.

"'I—er—I—really—I forgot about that,' she faltered.

"Then she grabbed her parasol and flew. It was a pretty victory," added the clerk, sighing, "but it won't make any difference. She'll be around next Monday, same as ever."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Where Science Stumbles.

In a lecture on "The Progress and Tendency of Astronomy," delivered at Columbian university, Washington, Professor Simon Newcomb spoke of the determination of the exact motion of the solar system as one of the victories of the nineteenth century. It is determined that the solar system is moving forward in space 40,000 miles an hour, but whence it came or whither it is going no one can tell.

Mr. Newcomb does not believe instruments will ever be discovered that will allow tronomers to prove that rational inhabitants exist on other planets. The only way in which they can judge will be by conditions of other planets which would make it probable or improbable that rational beings such as are on the earth can live there.

Mars may be inhabited, but astronomers have not been able to draw any evidence on that subject one way or the other. What changes may come to the earth, the solar system or the universe can only be matters of uncertain speculation. Only one theory can be counted upon, and that is that "all things must end."

The girl dressed in a crash suit isn't necessarily loud.

Many a man spends half his time anticipating tomorrow, and the other half in regretting yesterday.

Revenge is the doubtful pleasure of a weak and narrow mind.

The theatrical deadhead is both passed and present.

"I suppose you'll be telling people that I'm a fool?"

"No, dear. There are some things we must keep to ourselves."—Chicago News.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is used by Physicians.

MONEY SAVED and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL—a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples, or inflamed breast.

A handle to a man's name doesn't make him any easier to handle.

A bank failure naturally upsets the depositor who loses his balance.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc, It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

Fudge—Do you believe in love at first sight?

Budge—Certainly. It is then that neither party knows what kind of a person the other is. Why shouldn't they fall in love.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Miss de Pride—I wouldn't marry him if he were the last man on the earth!

Rival Belle—Indeed you wouldn't. I'd take him myself then.

"Mother, what are twins?" asked little Bobbie.

"I know," chimed in Dolly. "Twins is two babies just the same age; three babies is triplets; four is quadrupeds; and five is centipedes."

When sickness results from carelessness nature says "I told you so."

Proverbs are truisms on the half-shell.

A cure in time knocks the undertaker out of many a dime.

The wealthy lawbreaker usually gets less justice for his money than the poor one does.

FRAGRANT

SOZODONT

a perfect liquid dentifrice for the

Teeth and Mouth

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID, 25c
SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER, 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER, 75c

25¢

At all Stores, or by Mail for the price.
HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines

Office and Warerooms 243 Portage Avenue. STILL LEAD

AGENTS WANTED.

We are in need of a few reliable Agents throughout the country to handle our

GASOLINE LAMPS AND SUPPLIES.

Good profit and quick sales. For particulars address

THE INCANDESCENT GAS LAMP Co.,
313 Main St., Winnipeg.

ALL-WOOL MICA ROOFING Reputation for durability established. 10 years trial. A home industry. Encourage it. BEWARE of American Paper Felting, which cracks in our climate. For samples and testimonials apply to

W. G. FONSECA, (So'e Agent.)
664 Main Street, WINNIPEG
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

BIG STOCK OF

TYPE

AND

MATERIAL.

Everything for the Printer.

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO. LIMITED.

175 OWEN ST., WINNIPEG

W. N. U. No. 329.

Sozodont for the Teeth and Breath 25c

At all Stores, or by Mail for the price. HALL & RUCKEL, N. Y.

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.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28th, 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.

John Houston is suing the Nelson Miner for libel to the tune of $10,000. John, we'll call on you for a small loan when you land the swag.

A surprising number of Uncle Sam's children have taken out their papers in this country since last fall, particularly in this section, Canucks are pleased to see this evidence of high intelligence.

In last Friday's Nelson Miner was a statement that the ore shipments from the Slocan and Slocan City divisions were considerably below par, and that the cause was attributable to the mining laws of the province. People up hereabouts hold differently. They claim the decrease in shipments is due to the smelter trust and the lack of a lead refinery in Canada, vide the resent big delegation to Ottawa. In the local division never was mining in so healthy a condition and there is not an operator saying a word against the laws, bad though they may be. The Arlington has sent out more ore already than in all 1900, while the exports from the entire division for 1901 will reach the highest notch. There may be dark spots on the mining horizon of the province, but this division has very little cause to complain.

It is with a feeling of relief and satisfaction that the citizens view the fulfillment of the long-drawn-out incorporation of the town, which was concluded with the elections held on Saturday last. In the personnel of the first council will be found a combination representing almost all the diversified interests of the city, and the men chosen may be relied upon to do their full duty by the people, justly, honestly and courageously. All have resided here for years and are severally interested in the growth and progress of the place. They realize the necessity of economy at the outset, and all stand upon the same principles relative to the civic franchises and municipal work. By thus starting with a thorough understanding with the people and with confidence in each other, the best interests of the city will be served. Everyone will wish the City Fathers good luck in their conduct of public affairs.

MINES AND MINING.

Four men are employed at the Hampton.

John Wereley, New Denver, and partner, went up the creek Saturday to work on the Shenandoah claim, close to Tobin creek.

Al Teeter and Dick Butner will enter at once upon their lease of the Fourth of July group, and they will stay at it all summer.

Dune Weir, New Denver, came down Friday and went up next day to start work on the Young Bear group, close to the Bondholder.

Dan McCuaig, Charley Martin and Nat Tucker got back Sunday evening from their quest of a big gold bonanza in the Little Slocan country. Owing to lack of grub they had to return before securing the prize.

Mayor York has received a telegram from Attorney General Eberts announcing that A. C. Smith and I. Lougheed had been appointed police and license commissioners. They, with the mayor, comprise the boards for the city.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED tenders wanted for the completion of certain work to be done in connection with Slocan Public School House, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, to be seen at the Secretary's office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders will be received up till 12 o'clock noon, July 5th, 1901.

Trustees { W. S. JOHNSON, A. YORK, J. G. McCALLUM, Secretary.

DRILL POINTS.

Grand concert recital in the Music Hall, July 2.

The Orangemen will celebrate in Nelson on July 12.

Public school closes today for the midsummer holidays.

Tom Lake opened the Royal Hotel for business Saturday.

Everybody should hear Camilla Urso. Music Hall, July 2.

Born.—In Slocan, on June 22, the wife of Paul Bruin, of a son.

Best entertainment ever given in country. Music Hall, July 2.

Camilla Urso is recommended by the press of the world. July 2.

Slocan will send a big delegation to Nelson for the Dominion day sports.

A number of erstwhile Americans cast their first British ballot on Saturday.

The sum of $100 is to be spent on the trail from the Speculator to the Enterprise.

J. C. Gwillim and wife were visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Johnson, during the week.

Nick McKian left Saturday for the Buffalo fair, also to visit his old home at Perth, Ont.

A. S. Farwell, Nelson, came in on Monday to do some surveying for the Arlington Mines.

Tom Armstrong and party came in Friday, having completed the repairs to the Lemon trail.

More money is to be expended this summer on the trail leading to the head of Ten Mile.

Miss Bradshaw, sister of Mrs. R.A. Bradshaw, arrived in Tuesday from Toronto on a visit.

Jack Lowes, who left Sandon three weeks ago for the Klondike, has been drowned on his way in.

Jim Bowes, Silverton, and Billy Walmsley, Sandon, have bought the Glue Pot saloon, Nelson.

All lovers of music should be at the Music Hall, July 2.

Service will be held in St. Paul's church next Sunday, morning and evening. C. Arthur Mount, vicar.

R. F. Green, M.L.A., came in on Tuesday evening's boat to witness the sports. He received a warm welcome.

Tomorrow morning an election will be held for a school trustee, in succession to W. S. Johnson, whose term expires.

Messrs. Crawford and Harper have taken over the rooms of the Wilson House, in conjunction with the restaurant.

An appropriation of $3000 has been made for extending the wagon road from the Arlington mine to the Two Friends.

Nelson Tribune, June 25: "Mayor York of Slocan and Alderman Bradshaw are at the Queen's." Looks nice, don't it!

Mulvey & Clements on Monday exchanged ten acres of their ranch in West Slocan for the house and lot next the Royal Hotel.

A wandering shooting gallery, Monday, contributed the first $5 to the civic treasury. It was expended in repairing the sidewalks.

For Dominion day all C.P.R. agents will sell round trip tickets at fare and one fourth, good going on June 29, 30, and July 1; returnable July 2.

Hear music by an artist, Camilla Urso, July 2.

D. S. McVannel attended a meeting at Nelson last week to organize a district lodge of the Orange Society. He was elected financial secretary and Tom Lake lecturer.

Capt. W. J. Holden, of Victoria, representing the Hygiene Kola Co., which is introducing kola wine into hotels and drugs ores, was here on Friday and took numerous orders.

Walter Smith, employed at Koch's sawmill, Ten Mile, was brought to the local hospital Saturday evening, with a badly smashed face. He had fallen 16 feet from a trestle and lit on his physog.

By advertisement in an adjoining column, it will be seen that the school board is calling for the completion of certain work at the school. Plans and specifications may be seen at the secretary's office.

Lowery's Claim put in an appearance Friday. It is a neat-looking 16-page magazine and chuck full of warm matter. In subsequent numbers the warm feeling is to be expanded until the Claim becomes positively hot.

Miss Helen Hall's singing is a treat. Hear her on July 2.

Friday evening's public meeting was quite the warmest affair ever held here. Literary bouquets, more forcible than polite, were freely distributed, creating an excitement only equalled by the advent of Lowery's Claim.

The band boys received their new uniforms Wednesday and they presented a very attractive appearance. The uniforms are semi-military, with red cuffs and piping, on a dark navy blue cloth, and with black braid looping across the front. They were purchased from P. Jameson, Toronto.

Good Ore on the Duplex.

Jack Beauchesne came down from the Duplex, on the first north fork of Lemon, Saturday, and reported a strike of good ore on that property. Last fall a crosscut was run in 65 feet to the ledge, which showed a little quartz. Lately Beauchesne and A. Provost, who also owns an interest, commenced to drift on the lead and only went five feet when a foot of good ore was encountered. Sulphides are scattered plentifully through the quartz, which also gives $32 in gold. The owners purpose working the property all summer. The Alberta and Tail Holt claims are on the same lead.

A WARM WELCOME.

Skagway heralded the arrival of the C. P.N. Co.'s steamship Islander in its port on her first trip by the following glowing report, which appeared on the front page of the Daily Alaskan: "Sunday afternoon half of the population of Skagway accepted the cordial invitation of Captain Foot to inspect the steamship Islander. Captain Foot was personally in charge and he was very solicitous to see that everybody had a chance to see the ship and to partake of the good things. He was ably assisted by Agent Dunn, Mr. Pumphrey and every member of the crew. They were all just as polite and attentive as if those aboard had paid their hard cash to be taken care of. It would be difficult to give an accurate description of the vessel and her appointments without going into the minutest details. The ship's exterior is well remembered by many Skagwayans, but the interior has been so completely changed that it was absolutely unrecognizable yesterday. The fittings are most elaborate and the decorations are all of artistic merit and present a harmony of view which is indescribably grand.

The dining saloon is exceptionally big for a ship of the proportions of the Islander. Its finish could scarcely be finer, it would seem. The furnishings of the ladies' cabin, the lounging room and other parts are of the finest. One of the attractions which are always looked for by the s a traveler is a chance to promenade. The Islander's cabin is so located that a splendid walk can be had around it. But it is in the staterooms where the well-being of the passenger has been zealously guarded. Every arrangement and detail which could possibly contribute to their comfort has been provided. From main truck to kielson, from stem to stern, the ship is kept scrupulously clean. As many wended their way up town after viewing the vessel and enjoying the hospitality of Captain Foot they were constrained to say she was the finest vessel with the most popular skipper on the run. On the way up there were many musicians aboard and the last night out a concert was given, at which T. R. Pumphrey presided."

MINING RECORDS.

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

LOCATIONS.

June 17—R & B, between 1st and 2nd n f Lemon, W B George.

New Ontario, below Lemon creek, Mrs D Hurley.

Silver Tip, Cedar creek, J Dearin.

18—Rainy Day, Twelve Mile, Alex M Rogers.

Paystreak, same, same.

19—Last Mission, Cameronian creek, T D Woodcock.

Tomahawk, between Twelve Mile and Springer creeks, W Brasch.

21—Black Bear, 2nd n f Lemon, Frank Sherry.

ASSESSMENTS.

June 17—I & U, Eagle, Hard Nut.

19—Regina, Victor, Montezuma.

20—Diamond, Cameronian, Sligo and Gray Copper.

21—Johannah, Alta, Dividend, Hub, Callerou, First Lake

Camilla Urso in the Music Hall, on July 2.

Mrs. M. Sheldon Pearce, pianist, will appear in Music Hall, July 2.

J. M. McGREGOR, B. A. Sc.
Provincial Land Surveyor & Mining Engineer,
SLOCAN, - - B. C.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in a contract for getting out mining timber at the Speculator mine, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The contract will be carried out by Henry Stevenson, to whom all accounts must be paid and who will liquidate all debts contracted by the said firm.

FRED S. SAMMONS,
HENRY STEVENSON.

Dated at Slocan, B.C., this 31st day of May, 1901. 7-6

'Tis a feat to clothe the feet.

Years of experience in the shoe business have taught us to become adepts in clothing the feet. Our stock is new and up-to-date and is especialy selected for comfort, finish and durability, while the prices are equal to those paid for inferior goods.

New lines in ladies' shoes

have just been opened up. They are this season's goods and the best ever seen here. Remember, ours is the only exclusive shoe store in the city.

W. J. Adcock

Repairing a specialty.

Alex. Rogers,

Tonsorial Artist.

The Leading Parlors:

MAIN STREET, SLOCAN

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. V. PURVIANCE, President.
JOHN A. FOLEY, 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

New Carpets and Oilcloths . .

Just Arrived.

Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

D. D. ROBERTSON

H. D. CURTIS,

Notary Public.

Mines, Real Estate, Insurance, Accountant.

Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Slocan, - - B. C.

Fishing Tackle—

We carry a large assortment of flies fly books, minnows, lines, etc.

Bamboo Rods, 25 cents up.

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

Notice.

I, F. C. Green, acting as agent for "The Enterprise (B.C.) Mines, Ltd.," give notice that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, containing 10 acres, more or less, situated on Ten Mile creek, one-quarter mile northeast of Enterprise mine, in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "E. Mines, Ltd., S.W. Cor."; thence along north boundary of Habana mineral claim in an easterly direction to intersection with Slocan Queen; thence northerly along westerly boundaries of Slocan Queen and Iron Horse mineral claims to southerly boundary of Homestead mineral claim; thence westerly along said southerly boundary of Homestead to Montezuma mineral claim; thence southerly along easterly boundary of Montezuma mineral claim to point of beginning.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1901.
14-6-01 F. C. GREEN

Notice to Pre-emptors of Crown Lands.

THE attention of Pre-emptors of Crown lands is hereby called to an amendment to the "Land Act," passed at the last session of the Legislature, which provides as follows, viz.:—

"9. Pre-emptors of Crown lands, whether in arrears in payment of instalments of purchase money or not, who at the time of coming into force of this Act have obtained Certificates of Improvement, or who shall have obtained Certificates of Improvement within twelve months thereafter, shall on conforming with the provisions of the 'Land Act,' except as hereby altered, be entitled to obtain Crown grants of their pre-emption claims upon completing payments of purchase money at the rate of seventy-five cents per acre, and Crown grant fees, which payments may be made as follows:—

"Twenty-five cents per acre on or before the 31st day of December, 1901;

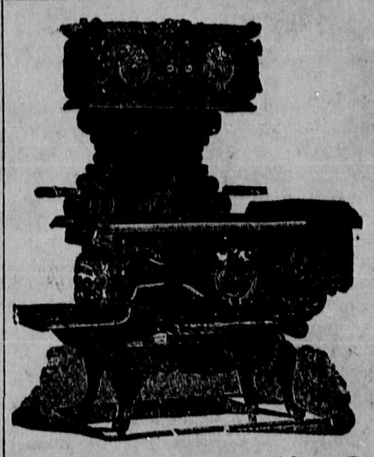
"Twenty-five cents per acre on or before the 30th day of June, 1902;

"and the remaining—

"Twenty-five cents per acre on or before the 31st day of December, 1902, and without any further payment of interest or arrears of interest."

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 1st June, 1901. 14-6



Just Arrived

Half a carload of Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves. Call and see our display before purchasing elsewhere.

McCallum & Co

Dealers in General Hardware,
MAIN STREET, - SLOCAN

Agents for Crow's Nest Domestic and Blacksmith Coal.

Gwillim & Johnson,

MINING ENGINEERS AND ASSAYERS.

Slocan, - - - B. C

Certificate of Improvements.

Corker No. 2 Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—On the first north fork of Lemon creek, adjoining the Chapleau.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. M. McGregor, acting as agent for Joseph Davis, free miner's certificate B26889, and Wm. Findlay, free miner's certificate No. B39026 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 18th day of May, 1901.
24-5-01. J. M. McGREGOR.

Slocan Bob Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of the West Kootenay District. Where located:—Four miles from Slocan City.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William A. Bauer, acting as the authorized agent of James D. Byrne, free miner's certificate No. B44971; Bolis Svenceski, free miner's certificate No. B2055; and John Wafer, free miner's certificate No. B38232, 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 31st day of May, 1901.
31-5-01 WILLIAM A. BAUER, P.L.S

Seattle Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the north fork of Lemon creek, north and west of the Chapleau mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Arthur R. Barrow, as agent for George E. Weinant, Free Miner's Certificate No. B38933, Stillman C. Jackson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B26817 and John Dempsey, Free Miner's Certificate No. B38934 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 4th day of June, 1901.
7-6-01 A. R. BARROW.

Sunlight Fractional Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—Bounded on the northeast by the Bell, on the southwest by the Bonanza, southeast by the Republic; one half mile west of the headwaters of Robertson creek, a tributary of Springer.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Herbert E. T. Haultain, of Nelson, B.C., acting as agent for the Hastings (British Columbia) Exploration Syndicate, Limited, free miner's certificate No. B38710, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder or certificates of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each 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 11th day of June, 1901.
14-6-01 H. E. T. HAULTAIN.

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.

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.

MRS. W. J. ANDREWS, President. MRS. M. D. McKER, Cor. Secretary.

Notice to Delinquent Co-owner

To M. B. Merritt, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his one-fifth interest in the Nix Fractional mineral claim, situated at the head of the last south fork of Ten Mile creek, Slocan City mining division.

You are hereby notified that we have expended the sum of two hundred and five dollars 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 subscribers, under section four of an act entitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act, 1900."

Dated this 30th day of April, 1901.
B. O'NEIL, J. M. McGREGOR,
3-5 P. NOLAN, J. RADCLIFF.

No More Swearing.

Have installed a new machine for manufacturing Stovepipes and Airpipes. They go together like a charm. Patronize home industry and have an unruffled temper.

H. J. ROBERTSON,
TINSMITH AND PLUMBER.

Removed..

We have moved into our handsome new store, on cor. Baker and Stanley Streets. Call on us.

Repairing a specialty and all work forwarded will be guaranteed, and mail orders promptly attended to. All Union workmen employed, thus ensuring skilled attention.

J. J. WALKER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Nelson, B.C

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SUMMER VACATION TRIPS

Pan-American Exhibition,
BUFFALO, $76,
June 18; July 2, 16; August 6, 20.

Epworth League Meeting,
San Francisco, $50,
July 13, 14, 15.

Christian Endeavor Convention,
CINCINNATI, $68.50,
July 2, 3.

National Education Association,
DETROIT, $71.25.
July 2, 3.

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.