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THE SLOCAN DRILL.

VOL. II., No. 19. SLOCAN, B. C., AUGUST 9, 1901. $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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MEETING OF COUNCIL.

WARMEST SESSION OF THE WHOLE SERIES.

Ald. Bradshaw and the Mayor go at it Hammer and Tongs Over the Clerk's Salary--Ald. Woodcock Enthuses a Little--Fun for Spectators.

City Council met in regular session Monday evening, Ald. Barber alone being absent. The attendance of spectators was not as large as on previous occasions, but those who were there got the worth of their money. It was a rag-chewing contest of first quality, quite equal to anything Sandon can produce. Were everything that was said shown in these columns it would fill the sheet and cramp all readers attempting to digest it, but sufficient has been jotted down to give a general idea of the ridiculous situation. The upheaval was caused by the clerk's salary. When Mr. Foley was appointed, he put in a separate tender for the police magistrateship of $30 per month, provided the offices attached to the clerkship were divided. As he had not so far got the position of police magistrateship, the mayor thought the clerk was only entitled to $45 per month, hence the row.

Routine business disposed of, communications were read from City Clerk Taylor of Greenwood, regretting that he was unable to furnish copies of bylaws; from Thomson Stationery Co., relative to city seal ordered. Both letters ordered fyled, on motion.

Bills were presented from H. R. Jorand, for $8.50, legal work; A. R. Bolderston, $12.10, stationery; McCallum & Co., $5.30, hardware and lumber. The mayor explained the items in Mr. Jorand's bill. All the accounts were ordered referred to the finance committee.

Frank Fletcher, mayor of Nelson, wrote forwarding map of this city and one of the district, no charge being made. The thanks of the council were tendered Mr. Fletcher, on motion of Ald. Worden and Nichol.

Bills from J. A. Fisher and Gurd & Sons, presented at last meeting, were passed by the finance committee and ordered paid, on motion of Ald. Smith and Nichol.

Under the head of general business, Ald. Worden moved that J. Clarke, chief of police, be recommended to act as chief of a volunteer fire brigade to be raised in the city. Seconded by Ald. Smith and carried.

Ald. Bradshaw moved that an order be drawn on the treasurer for Clerk Foley's salary for July of $75. Seconded by Ald. Nichol,

In answer to the mayor, the clerk stated there was $123.15 in hands of treasurer, with rebate from government yet to come.

The mayor stated the note raised by the committee on incorporation fell due on the 12th and would have to be acted on. It amounted to $350 with interest. From dog tax there had been collected about $46. On suggestion of Ald. Bradshaw, the payment of the note was left in the hands of the mayor.

And then the war was on.

Referring to the clerk's salary, the mayor held $45 was the amount due Mr. Foley, according to his own tender, as he had not been appointed police magistrate by the government.

Ald. Bradshaw thought differently and the salary should be $75, as it was no fault of Mr. Foley's that he had not been appointed magistrate by the government. The council, so far as their authority lay, had appointed him, and that was enough.

The clerk explained that at the time he tendered for the position, he held an outside position worth $45 a month, but he had since thrown that up.

The mayor said he did not wish to work a hardship on Mr. Foley, but it was voting public money for an office not being filled.

Ald. Woodcock thought $10 per month should be taken off, then, for the collectorship.

Ald. Bradshaw thought it manifestly unfair to deduct anything from Mr. Foley's salary at this late hour, when the latter had been hired at $75 per month.

The mayor said not, and much desultory discussion ensued, Ald. Bradshaw characterizing the mayor's letter to the Sandon Review as misleading.

Rag chewing continues.

Mr. Foley's letter to the Sandon paper was brought up by the mayor to support his contention.

Ald. Worden wanted to know when Mr. Foley's appointment as magistrate would be made.

Ald. Bradshaw replied that it would have been made long ago if a block had not been put in the way.

More chewing.

The mayor and Ald. Bradshaw had it good and warm again, the latter saying the mayor's attitude was the outcome of petty meanness and spite. The council all believed Mr. Foley was to be paid $75.

Again the mayor urged that they do not pay for an unfilled office, not until Mr. Foley was appointed. In Phoenix and other places the council grouped numerous offices together and only paid a moderate sum. They had larger revenues than Slocan and more work to do.

Ald. Bradshaw said he would favor $75 per month for the job, whether the magistrate appointment was made or not, as he did not believe in cheap wages.

Still more chewing.

The mayor disclaimed any interest in any movement to block Mr. Foley's appointment.

Ald. Bradshaw claimed he had a right to his own opinion and would vote the $75.

Once more on the chew.

Ald. Worden believed both the mayor and Ald. Bradshaw were right, but he thought that as Mr. Foley had not been appointed magistrate, his wages should be cut. For the past month he should be paid the $75.

Ald. Bradshaw held the clerk was earning his salary as well, or better, than the chief of police, and if one had his salary cut, so should the other. He urged that his motion be put.

The mayor said he would refuse to take the motion, as it was not in order.

Ald. Bradshaw said not to act so childish in the matter. The mayor was not king and must not dictate to council. Rather was it that the council would dictate to him. He would not be ordered by the mayor at any time.

Some more chewing.

The mayor again refused the motion, vetoing it on the spot and declining to have it put on the minutes.

Just a little more chew.

The mayor then introduced the question of the salary for the chief of police. In answer to Ald. Worden, the clerk said his own salary was due on the 8th and the chief's on the 3rd.

Ald. Woodcock said everything was out of order that night with the mayor, but he did not want any Sandon business here. Ald Worden thought it was mighty close to the Sandon farce.

Spirited chew follows.

Ald. Worden suspected something was at the bottom of it all, and that somebody else was after the magistrate appointment.

Again the mayor refused to put the motion, and Ald. Bradshaw threatened to put it himself, or call a special meeting and pass it over the mayor's head.

Ald. Worden and Smith moved that the salary of the chief of police be paid.

Ald. Bradshaw moved in amendment that the salary be not paid till the clerk business was disposed of. Seconded by Ald. Nichol.

Chewing becomes quickened

Ald. Bradshaw thought the mayor should be censured for his letter to the Sandon paper.

The mayor stoutly held his ground and would not countenance squandering of public money.

Ald. Smith was glad the aldermen got no salary, or he would chuck the whole works. He jokingly told THE DRILL man to be careful what was said about him, or he would put a head on the scribe.

Ald. Bradshaw's amendment was then put and declared carried, Ald. Worden voting nay and Ald. Smith declining.

The original motion re the clerk spread on the minutes.

The mayor recommended getting a man for clerk, assessor and collector for $35 or $40 a month, which Ald. Bradshaw classed as Chinese wages. The mayor wrote out a resolution on his suggested lines, but no one would support it.

Chewing is furious.

Original motion brought forward and again refused.

Councillors growing faint.

Finally the mayor puts the motion and it is carried unanimously.

The mayor then gave notice that in future the clerk's salary should be $45 a month, and if appointed magistrate then an additional $30 paid.

A motion to pay the chief's salary was then put and carried. The chief said he had collected $54 in dog taxes.

Their jaws being tired, the council suddenly adjourned.

MINING SITUATION.

Marked Improvement Noticeable in the Entire Slocan.

A change and pronounced improvement has come over the mining situation in the Slocan in the last three weeks, and the hard luck stories are getting fewer. At least two hundred men have been added to the forces of the camp and the number of working properties is steadily increasing. Last year the total output of ore was a little over 25,000 tons, and the early estimates of 1901 placed the exports as but slightly more than half that figure. However, these figures may now be revised, for the indications point to as large an output as that of 1900. While the Payne does not figure as prominently as last year, its falling off will be made up by the satisfactory shipments from the Whitewater, Rambler-Cariboo, Slocan Star and Hewett. A more hopeful feeling is pervading the district, upon which the low prices of silver and lead seem to have no ill effect. Canadian smelters are competing with the Pacific coast works for the ores, and there seems no difficulty now in disposing of the output of the district.

What is true of the Slocan proper is decidedly so of the Slocan City division, where the advancement of the past year has been as remarkable as it is gratifying. It is known as the dry ore belt and is receiving recognition today from every mining authority in the west. The outside press devotes considerable space to the camp and mining men are giving it an attention so strongly marked in contrast to years past. The progress of the camp is directly attributable to the operations of the combination of capital embraced in the Arlington and Speculator mines, and the success met with by them is encouraging others to open up and develope properties. Today there are at a conservative estimate 325 men employed in the camp, giving a daily payroll of $1000. With supplies added, the monthly disbursements are not far short of $50,000. The result of this is seen in the shipments, which now equal the figures for all 1900, while the tonnage for the full year will surely reach the 4000-ton mark, establishing a record the most sanguine of a year ago never dreamed of. In value the shipments are equally as good as in the past, while reduced rates for freight and treatment make the net profits greater.

On Lemon creek there has been a great deal of work done this season on prospects and many good showings exposed. The unfortunate position of the Chapleau, added to the decreased operations on the Kilo, have acted as a wet blanket to the creek. Property-holders, however, are not discouraged, and they are confident of ultimate success. New trails have been opened up to numerous claims, affording better means of communication and helping out prospectors.

Springer creek is, of course, the mainstay of the camp, as it is the Arlington that is helping along the general progress. With the sawmill, outside claims and at the mine, there are 150 men on the payroll, and the general advancement has been great. More teams were brought in on Saturday to help out things for the mine, making no less than 11 four-horse outfits operating to the property. Increased shipments will be the rule now and many improvements at the mine effected. Above it at the Speculator, affairs are also in a healthy condition, further demonstrating the worth of that locality. Close by are working the Hampton and Black Prince, both of which are shipping this week, with assurances of profitable returns. The Tamarac, too, is going ahead and opening up shipping ore. This company will increase their force. A small force is employed at the Phoenix and the Republic is to be opened up without delay. Numerous other claims on the creek are working in a small way.

Twelve Mile is quiet, the expected developments of the V & M not being pushed. However, they made one fair shipment this season, while the showings on the property have improved. Fred Benson and partner are proceeding with their contract on the Happy Medium, under bond to R. E. Fishburn, and are opening up a fine pay chute. The Bachelor and other claims are idle for the present.

Ten Mile is showing more life than in years, mainly at the Enterprise. The mine has more and better ore in sight and shipments have increased. The new concentrator and compressor plant are almost completed and then the output will be enlarged. Koch's sawmill is giving employment to quite a force. At the Iron Horse preparations are being made for installing the new hoist and then it, too, will be heavily worked. General development on the creek has been satisfactory this season and better times are in store.

Altogether the situation in the camp is highly gratifying and there is a feeling of buoyancy in pleasing contrast to the tales of dullness and stagnation heard elsewhere. During the year bonds have been lifted on the Republic, Black Hawk and Iron Horse, and numerous small deals have been effected. Inquiries for properties are on the increase, giving additional emphasis to the fact that the dry ore belt of the lower Slocan district holds the key to the smelter situation, as well as assuring investors large profits and quick returns upon their money.

The public school will re-open on Monday next.

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.

Last year's shipments have been passed and a new record established for the local division, affording a striking demonstration of the resources and great developments of the dry ore belt. The total for 1900 was 2847 tons, while those of 1901 to date amount to 2879 tons, being a gain of 32 tons. But the end is not yet and the outlook is favorable for a continuation of heavy shipments. At the Arlington two more teams have been added to the hauling force and exports have been raised to 80 tons weekly. Two teams are hauling from the Enterprise, the shipments being 40 tons per week instead of a month.

For the week 106 tons were shipped, 80 tons from the Arlington, 20 from the Enterprise, and 6 from the Hampton. A second car is now ready to go out from the Enterprise, and ore is coming in from the Black Prince, which will make a 30-ton shipment. The ore from the Hampton was divided between the Nelson and Trail smelters and is the first sent out by the mine this year. It is very high grade and is expected to equal last year's returns of 690 oz per ton.

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	80	2320
Enterprise	20	320
Two Friends		40
Black Prince		100
Bondholder		23
Chapleau		15
Speculator		10
Phoenix		23
V & M		20
Esmeralda		2
Hampton	6	6
	106	2879

MINING RECORDS.

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

LOCATIONS.

July 29—Renfrew, Lemon creek, Alex Stewart.

Jack Franklin, Springer creek, George Fairbairn.

Navy Cut, same, B McNaught.

T C, Lemon creek, Joe Law.

30—Continual, adjoining the Enterprise, J C Butler.

Oro, Ten Mile, B V Risdon.

31—Eye fr, Robinson creek, W D McGregor.

Marx, Lemon creek, W Brasch.

Dry Ore, Slocan lake, J Nichol.

Aug 1—Prosperous, Springer creek, R Cooper.

Bondholder fraction, divide Springer and Ten Mile, R Bradshaw.

Independence, Lemon creek, J Crawford and J F Skinner.

2—Cecil, divide Springer and Ten Mile, W Thomlinson.

East Side, same, W H Warren.

Plumbline fr, same, W H Bemish.

Little Jim, same, C L Johnson.

3—Olympia, Tobin creek, H Cameron.

Mountain Lion, head of Kootenay Pass creek, Mark Manley.

Alpine, same, L Heckmann and A McLean.

Buffalo, Dayton creek, T Mulvey.

Crown, 2nd n f Lemon, J J Bean.

Moonshine, Tobin creek, T D Tobin.

Lark, n f Springer, D G McCuaig.

King fr, near Bondholder, same.

ASSESSMENTS.

July 29—Neutral, Sunnyside for two years, St Lawrence for two years, Leadville, Teller, Marmion.

30—Hyderabad.

31—Exe, Eu, Aztec, Aztec No 2, C P R, Silver Tip, Weymouth

Aug 1—St Lawrence for two years, Silver Reef, Home Run, Golden Crown, Douni for two years, Wess for two years.

2—Marmion, Maryland, Silver Star fr for four years.

3—Emma E, Mary Alice.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

July 29—Eclipse No 2 fraction.

TRANSFERS.

July 29—Mineral Hill, J C Butler to 3 Frank Collom.

30—Kenneth fraction, W Thomlinson to same.

Plumbob fraction, W H Warren to same.

31—Bachelor, Exchange, Silver Plate, Port Hope, Queen of the May, No 13, T & B, and Tory, notice of seizure by the sheriff.

Aug 1—Renfrew, A Stewart to John Campbell.

3—Missing Link 2-9, D D McPherson to A Jacobson.

Work is to be resumed on the Combination, near town, at an early date.

MARY HAMILTON'S ROMANCE.

BY JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

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"No! Well, I'll wait for that. Meantime you're here, my ladybird, and I'll have a few kisses to remember you by before we part."

"No—no."

"Yes—yes," he persisted, and being like a frail reed in the hands of a giant she could not prevent him from covering her face with kisses.

He set her free as suddenly as he had caught her, and, turning, went out of the house and away down the garden path without once again looking at her. Mary, as soon as she was free, fled to her own room and locked herself into that sanctuary. Her first act was to run to the dressing glass and to look at herself, and somehow the sight of her

She could not prevent him from covering her face with kisses.

scarlet face and blazing eyes but served to fan the fierce flame of bitter resentment which was burning so passionately in her heart. "How dared he, how dared he?" she burst out. "Does he think I am a toy to be flung down one minute and played with the next? Oh, how dared he?"

She was quivering with rage, but there was no suspicion of tears about her eyes. Outraged pride, anger, womanly fury, possessed her, but grief had no place in that tumult of emotions. She felt more deeply insulted than if some strange man had seized her in the street and had deliberately kissed her without so much as a with your leave or a by your leave. Such a proceeding her thoughts might have put down to a dozen motives, admiration, daring or a wager, but to think that the man who only that morning had raised his hand and struck her to the floor—to think that he had dared to force his loathsome kisses upon her and in spite of her absolute refusal! It was horrible—it was an outrage, no more, no less.

She was still raging when the bell rang in the hall, and after a minute or so Mouncey came up and told her that tea was served in the drawing room. With the best intentions in the world and believing thoroughly in a cup of tea as a universal panacea for every woe, Mrs. Hamilton had ordered the small repast to be served a full half hour earlier than usual, and when Mary, still flushed and full of ire, came down she entered into a voluble explanation of her reasons for so doing.

"Come, my darling; a cup of tea will do you all the good in the world. I suggested to Mouncey that she should let us have it at once. There are little hot buns, dear child. Come, try to eat some, for fretting will not bring our dear boy home one day earlier."

A reply rose to the tip of Mary's tongue, one which would have relieved her mother's mind forever as to the likelihood of her fretting. She choked it back, however, and sat down before the tea table. Mrs. Hamilton looked at her furtively.

"Evidently she is bottling it all up, poor darling! There's not a sign of a tear. Such an intense yet reserved nature. My poor, poor girl!" And then Mrs. Hamilton helped herself to a little hot bun with a virtuous air, as one who is conscious of having done her whole duty in every relation of life.

From that moment the household went on with the regularity of clockwork and in all respects as if no absent master was in existence. Mrs. Hamilton assiduously studied the daily papers for news of the Arikhama, and she babbled from time to time of "our dear boy." After several days she, however, gave up even that much, and, as Mary did not divulge the contents of several letters which she received from her husband, Mrs. Hamilton was positively afraid to question her on the subject, but contented herself with seeing that extra good things were provided for Mary's meals.

"Yes; see that there are little buns, Mouncey," she said each morning. "And tell Foster to make them very hot and with plenty of butter. What would Mrs. Conway like for a sweet? Well, let me see. She used to love a trifle with almonds, ratafias and strawberry jam. You might tell Foster to make a nice little dish of trifle and perhaps mushrooms on toast for afterward. We must take care to keep Mrs. Conway's strength up. She is feeling the parting terribly."

"Which"—commented Julia Mouncey as she repeated the conversation to the neat cook in the kitchen—"which, between you and me, Alice, I'm more than doubtful about. It's my opinion that missis married master out of consideration for her ma. 'Tain't likely a grizzled, gruff, unreasonable beast such as him's going to break any young girl's heart when he goes away."

"I shouldn't wonder but what you're right, Julia," returned Foster wisely.

Meantime in Mary's mind only a huge sense of relief from an obnoxious presence dominated every other feeling. She heard her mother's remarks about "our dear boy," it is true, but she simply endured them as so much babble which it would be useless to answer. Her one idea was to think out some plan by which she could be rendered free of her husband's purse at the end of the time of his absence. She had fully made up her mind that she would never under any circumstances live with him again. She told herself that it was no part of a wife's duties to live with a man who had used personal violence toward her. She went over the situation many times in her own mind, and she had deliberately come to the conclusion that in striking her to the ground Captain Conway had forfeited all further right to her consideration.

"I knew," her thoughts ran, "that he was elderly, or at least of advanced middle age, that he was rough and plain in ways and manners, but I did not know that he was a brute, an unmitigated brute. If I had known it, even for my mother's sake I could not and would not have married him. Now I feel I am perfectly justified in carving out the rest of my own life independently of him."

But, though it is an easy thing to say that one will carve out a life for oneself, it is another thing to do it. It is one thing to declare for independence; it is another thing to free oneself from a dependent position. And when Mary Conway came to weigh herself in the balance against fate she found that she was not able to press down her side of the scales so much as a jot.

Her own career, in which she had been doing so well at the time of her marriage, was irrevocably closed to her. even had she been willing to begin again at the lowest rung of the ladder, and no other one seemed to be open to her. She thought of many ways of earning a living, but the very first question which common sense put to her always brought her up sharp like a bird tied by the leg, which, when it would flutter away, is brought up sharply to a standstill by the string that ties it. The question was, "What do you know about it?" The answer was always the same and came with uncompromising curtness, "Nothing!"

She gave more than a thought to going on the stage—always a woman's first instinct in times of stress—but when she heard of there being 1,100 names on the books of one theater and 1,500 on the promise-list of another she was discouraged from any hope of success in that direction. She thought of trying literature, and she did write a little story which she smiled and cried over and copied out many times and loved dearly. But she sent her bantling out into the hard world, and she never saw or heard of it again! She wondered whether she could start a better class school for small children; but, again, although she felt herself competent enough to teach, common sense stepped in and asked: "How are you going to furnish a house? How are you going to live during the first quarter? Will your mother ever consent to tear herself away from her 'dear boy' and Acacia Villa?" And the answer to each was such as showed the utter hopelessness of attempting any such scheme as a way out of her present difficulties. The want of experience, the want of capital, the drag that her invalid mother must always be upon her movements, these disadvantages always came home to her when she thought out some fresh scheme for earning a living.

"If I had only myself to consider, I could go and be a scullery maid," she said to herself passionately, forgetting, poor girl, that a schoolteacher would be of but little use in kitchen or scullery.

So the days went by peacefully and uneventfully enough, in perfect content on Mrs. Hamilton's part, in feverish unrest for Mary. And as each one darkened into night she felt that she was one day nearer to a terrible alternative, to a meeting with the man who had sworn to protect her against all possible troubles, but who had outraged her womanhood and broken down every shred of respect and gratitude which she might, nay would, have felt for him. She felt more and more as each morning rose that she was fast approaching the time when she must either submit to the vilest degradation of herself or see her mother thrust out in her feebleness to face a cold world in which there was not so much as the barest provision for her! It was a terrible situation, a cruel alternative, yet it was the natural outcome of a marriage entered into without the one great amalgamating alloy—love!

But time goes on. Be the need ever so great, there are no Joshuas nowadays to bid the sun stand still in the heavens, and so time flits on with noiseless and

She found her mother lying senseless upon the floor.

rentless step. The summer faded, autumn drew on, winter was nigh at hand, and Mary Conway had found no resting place, no coign of vantage, no protection against the humiliation that loomed before her.

Her last effort was to go round the great dress shops in the west end, but each one found some fault and would have none of her. One told her that want of experience was an insuperable objection, another that they never took young ladies into the showrooms without a handsome premium; a third complained that she was not tall enough, a fourth that she looked delicate, a fifth that she was too shy in manner. So she went home wearied in mind and body alike, with one more avenue closed to her, one more hope gone. And when she, with a word of explanation upon her lips, opened the drawing room door it was to find her mother lying senseless upon the floor and in her stiffened fingers an evening paper tightly clutched.

CHAPTER V.

SHIPWRECK.

Mary Conway forgot in an instant all the weariness and heartsickness which had possessed her when she entered the house. She cast but one glance at the helpless figure lying on the hearth rug, then ran to the bell and pulled at it hard, an eager peal such as brought the two maidservants running in to see what was amiss.

"Mouncey—my mother! How long has she been left?" Mrs. Conway gasped.

Mouncey with a scared face knelt down on the other side of the unconscious woman. "Lor', ma'am," she said in trembling tones, "it's not ten minutes since I carried tea in. I came twice, and Mrs. Hamilton said she'd rather wait for you, and at last Foster made the buns hot, and I brought tea in without saying anything. And Mrs. Hamilton, she says, 'Why, Mouncey,' she says, 'you do spoil me.' And I say to her, 'Lor', ma'am, misses will be vexed if you go any longer past your teatime.' And then she says: 'There's the newsboy. I'd like a paper, Mouncey.' So I went out and got one, and I give it to her and—why, poor lady, she's never had any tea at all!"

"We must get her up to bed at once," said Mary anxiously. "Can we carry her among us?"

"Lor', yes, ma'am," answered Mouncey promptly. "A little bit of a thing like her! Here, Foster, take her feet. I'll take her head. No, ma'am; we can do better just the two of us."

She was right, and Mrs. Hamilton, who was very small and slight, was soon safely laid upon her own bed.

"I'd better fetch the doctor, ma'am?" asked Foster.

"Oh, yes, yes, at once! We must get her into bed, Mouncey."

"Yes, ma'am, but there's no need to hurry. Poor lady! I'm afraid it will make very little difference to her!"

"Hush-sh!" cried Mary fearfully.

"Nay, ma'am; she hears nothing. If I was you, I would just cover her over with the eider quilt till the doctor has seen her. Anyway I wouldn't undress her till the fire has burned up. I was just coming up to light it."

She covered the old lady with the warm, gay colored quilt as she spoke, and taking, after the manner of housemaids, a box of matches from her pocket set light to the fire, which soon burned up cheerfully, casting a bright glow over the pretty room.

"I'll fetch you a cup of tea now, ma'am," she remarked, "for I'm sure you need it."

The protest which instinctively rose to her lips died away under a newborn realization of her intense weariness. "I am very, very tired, Mouncey," she said helplessly.

The good natured girl drew her into a chair by the fire. "Sit here, ma'am, until I bring your tea. You can't do anything for the poor lady, and you may want all your strength for later on."

She sped away, returning in a very short time with the tea tray, on which were a pot of fresh tea and a covered plate of hot buns, which had been on the stove awaiting the mistress' return. These she arranged on a little table by the fireside and then poured out the tea and held the inviting little cakes that Mary might take one.

In truth Mary was too tired to refuse such ministrations, which were doubly welcome just then, and Mouncey fairly stood over her until she had eaten enough to satisfy her sense of what was necessary and right. Then she went down stairs, leaving her mistress sitting in the big armchair wondering what the end of it all would be.

"Poor mother!" her thoughts ran. "Poor, poor mother! Are you going this time, and have I made the sacrifice for nothing? No, not for nothing, for I shall always be able to say, 'The end of her life was peace.'"

She rose restlessly from her chair and went to the side of the bed, where she stood looking down upon the drawn, gray face already so deathlike in the immobility of unconsciousness. "I wonder what caused her to have an attack?" Mary said to herself. "She was so bright and well this morning. Could there have been anything in that paper? Where is it? What did Mouncey do with it?"

She looked about for it, but without success, and then she remembered that possibly it was still in her mother's hand. So it proved to be, and Mary was obliged to tear the sheet a little in order to release it from that viselike grip.

A glance was sufficient to tell the cause of Mrs. Hamilton's seizure. As she smoothed the crumpled page her eye caught the heading of the latest telegraphic news—"Reported loss of the ocean liner Arikhama, with over 300 lives!"

Mary Conway was still staring wildly at the paper when Mouncey came in with the doctor in her wake. "What is it?" she asked, seeing the horror on her young mistress' face.

"Oh, Mouncey—the paper—the news—my poor mother!" was all that Mary could say ere exhausted nature gave way under the strain and she dropped to the ground as dead to all sound and feeling as the poor lady stretched upon the bed.

"Dear, dear, dear," said the doctor, "but this is a pretty kettle of fish! Dear, dear, a bad seizure this time! I was afraid it might happen before long. My good girl, is there bad news in that paper?"

"Lor', sir—master's ship—loss of the Arikhama with 300 souls. That's master's ship—he's the captain! Oh, my poor missis, my poor, poor missis!"

"Good heavens! Are you sure?"

"See here, sir—oh, it's true enough! Oh, my poor, poor missis!"

"Well, help me to get her off the floor. In her case it's no more than a simple faint. Yes, in that chair; undo her gown—a few drops of brandy. There, there, my dear lady, you'll be all right now."

"What has happened?" asked Mary, struggling up, but sinking back again as her head began to swim. "Oh, I remember! It doesn't matter about me, doctor, but my mother—she is very ill. The shock was too much for her. Do attend to her, please."

"If you will lie still the maid and I will attend to Mrs. Hamilton," said the doctor soothingly. "Little or nothing to be done," he murmured to Mouncey, as they turned to the bed. "She is not likely to live the night out. She must be got to bed, of course. What strength have you?"

"Oh, I'm very strong, sir!" replied Mouncey, in a matter of fact tone.

"No, no; I mean how many of you are there?"

"Me and cook, sir."

"What is she like?"

"As strong and sensible a young woman as you could wish to see in a day's march, sir," replied Mouncey promptly, "and'll do anything in the world for the missis."

"That's good. If Mrs. Hamilton lingers there must be a nurse got in, of course, but for tonight there will be little or nothing to do, only she must not be left. I'll help you to get her into bed."

"We can manage, sir."

"It is not so easy as you think. Besides, I'd like to see her safely into bed before I leave."

The desired end was soon accomplished under the skilled hands of the doctor and the willing ones of Mouncey. Then the doctor wrote down a few simple instructions and went, promising to look in again the last thing.

"Mrs. Conway," he said gently to Mary, "I must beg of you to try to eat your dinner. You have had a great double shock, and you will need all your reserve of strength. I have given your maid all instructions. There is little, almost nothing, to be done while your mother continues in this state."

He went away then, and Mary sat down again in the big chair. The cook was busy with the dinner, and Mouncey, after clearing up some imaginary litter, disappeared with the tray, promising to come back in a few minutes. So she was left alone with her dying mother and the knowledge of her own widowhood, left alone to face the fact that she was practically free; that all the horror and wretchedness which had but a few hours before lain directly facing her had suddenly been removed. The tears gushed out from her sad eyes as she realized how this had come about; but, although she wept, the sense of relief was there, involuntary, yet very, very strong.

It was a wretched night which followed. Mary honestly tried to eat the dainty little dinner which Foster served to her, while Mouncey mounted guard in the sick chamber. But all the time the sound of rushing waters was in her ears and the vision of drowned faces before her eyes, and she turned loathingly from the lonely meal, which would have been thoroughly enjoyed by the poor soul up stairs fast drifting into eternity.

The pretense of dinner over, she crept back again to the sickroom, sending the two maids down to supper and staying alone to keep the watch by the dying beloved for whom she had worked so hard and suffered so much, to watch the outward passage of that frail and feeble little bark which would leave her tossing to and fro upon the ocean of life with none to counsel or guide.

It was a terrible night, and it was followed by a still more terrible day. Mary received from the owners of the great ship full confirmation of the news which the newspaper had taken to them in the first instance.

[CONTINUED.]

Quite Willing to Migrate.

A traveler passing through a fever infected locality said to an Irish resident:

"Pat, I'm surprised that you stay in a place where people die so thick and fast."

"Faith," rejoined Pat, "if you'll be afther tellin me av a place where payple niver die Oi'll move there tomorry an end me days."

MINING IN CANADA.

The Annual Report Shows That This Country Is Advancing Rapidly.

The annual report on mines and mining in Canada shows that this country is advancing rapidly, although many will be surprised to see how small a place iron still holds in our mineral production. An increase in the production of iron ore may now be looked for. The growth of our mining is shown by this table:

	Production per capita.
1886	$2.23
1890	3.50
1895	4.09
1896	4.40
1897	5.52
1898	7.32
1899	9.33

In 1886 the production per capita of Canada was less than one-third of that of the United States; in 1899 it was about three-fourths. In other words, while the United States was adding 70 per cent. per head to the value of its mineral products the Dominion was adding more than 300 per cent. It might be inferred that if this continues our mining industry will soon be as important relatively as that of the United States. It must not be forgotten, however, that the increase is largely due to the placer diggings of the Yukon. The proportionate value of the different mineral products was, in 1899, as follows:

	Per cent.
1. Gold	42.88
2. Coal and coke	21.45
3. Copper	5.36
4. Bricks (estimated)	4.43
5. Nickel	4.17
6. Silver	4.10
7. Building stone (estimated)	3.03
8. Petroleum	2.42
9. Lead	1.97
10. Lime (estimated)	1.61
11. Cement	1.28
12. Asbestos	.98
13. Natural gas	.78
14. Gypsum	.52
15. Salt	.51
16. Iron Ore	.48
17. Sundry under 1 p.c.	4.03

Canadian Iron in Britain.

The London, Eng., Speaker says: "The arrival in the Clyde of 3,500 tons of pig iron from Canada is a development of some significance. Hitherto the iron which has come into this country has been brought from the continent and the United States when production there has been in excess of the demand; and so far from importing from the Dominion we have sent it an average of about 10,000 tons annually. The shipment represents the first effort of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company to cultivate a foreign trade. This concern is of a magnitude equal to some of the largest establishments of Pittsburg; it owes its inception to American brains, which were prompt to recognize the iron and steel manufacturing possibilities of the country. Its works are situated at Sydney, Cape Breton, and from the immediate neighborhood it draws inexhaustible supplies of good ore, coal and limestone, at prices which bring the cost of the materials to only about 3s. 3d. per ton, as compared with 13s. at Pittsburg. Being located in Canada, the company pays no duty on such of its products as are consumed in the country, and its position at tidewater gives it a great advantage over American rivals for the purposes of a foreign trade. Moreover, it receives a bounty from the Canadian Government, and this suffices to pay freights to and landing charges in England. The whole of the Dominion Company's four furnaces are now in operation, and as an outlet in Canada itself is not likely to be found for the whole of its output of over 200,000 tons per annum, there is every prospect of regular shipments an a big scale to England. In fact, Canadian iron threatens to prove a more serious competitor than either American, German or Belgian."

Why He Didn't Go to Church.

A Scottish minister who was indefatigable in looking up his folk one day called upon a parishioner. "Richard," he said, "I hae na seen ye at the kirk for some time and wad like to know the reason."

"Weel, sir," answered Richard, "I hae three decided objections to goin—firstly, I dinna believe in bein whaur ye does a' the talkin; secondly, I dinna believe in sl' muckle singin, an, thirdly an in conclusion, 'twas there I got my wife."

DOMESTIC CLOUDS.

They Were Finally Dispelled, and the Sun Shone Brightly.

And another of those little "Dolly Dialogues" that the chipple birds flying about the $22.50 per month Capitol hill chateau overheard went something as follows:

She—I'm going to pack up this very day and leave you to your stinginess and your—

He—What, again? Let's see, how many times in the last six months have I seen those 38 cent pictures taken down from the walls and wrapped in pieces of aged portieres, and the bureau drawers dumped into the trunks, and the general dismantling going on as if—

She—Well, I'm going this time, and—

He—Couldn't get you away from here with a 32 horsepower windiass. Where's the sense in all this four flushing?

She—Four flushing! You've got so depraved that you can't speak except in those nasty old gambling terms. If you think that I'm going right on putting up with—

He—Same old line of talk. What have I been doing now that you should heave the red lacquered mantel clock into the top tray of your trunk and begin to yank your costumes down from the nails, and—

She—You mean what haven't you done? You never take me to a single place, but leave me to drag out my lonely existence all by my—

He—Why, last night was the first time I've been out for ten days, and—

She—And you don't appreciate a single little thing I do for you, but—

He—D'you want me to stand on my head and wiggle my ears every time I sit down to a decent meal?

She—There you go again—that's the way you talk. And you never so much as come near me any more, but every time I try to make over you a little you act just as though you loathed and hated the sight of me. And I don't believe that you care one bit for me any more, so I don't.

He—G'wan.

She—Well, do you?

He—Cinch. You know you've got a cinch at that. Couldn't live without you for 20 minutes, and you know it.

She—Now, honest, Jack, cross your heart!

He (folding her in his embrace)—Well, listen to the monkey—as if she didn't know it all the time. Sure thing, I do!

She—And is it a-going to be gooder than it has been?

He—Uh-huh. Honest. Make a stab at it, anyhow. Get your things on, and we'll take in some show or other.

(Much up stage business of fondling and expressions of mutual sorrow over their "awful badnesses" and confessions that they didn't mean a single word they said, followed by slow curtain as they depart burbling for the theater.)

Natural Waters.

All natural waters contain a greater or less amount of mineral matter in solution. Rain water has the smallest percentage of solid impurities of any, and therefore it is taken as the standard variety of soft water.

The terms soft and hard, however, as applied to water are scientifically considered purely relative.

Water is usually reckoned to be "soft" when it contains less than one five-thousandth part of its weight of mineral ingredients and "hard" when it contains more than one four-thousandth.

Soft water has the property of easily forming a lather with soap and is therefore suitable for washing purposes, while hard water will only form a lather, and that imperfectly, with considerable difficulty.

A mineral water has more than one two-thousandth of its weight of natural dissolved solids, and a medicinal water is a variety of mineral water containing a varying percentage of dissolved natural solid or gaseous drugs.

Hearsay Evidence.

Judge (to witness)—Let me remind you that your evidence in this court is given upon oath, so that you will only be allowed to state what you know from your own observation and not what other people have told you. In the first place, you are a medical practitioner?

Witness—I cannot say that I am, my lord. I only know it from hearsay. I have had no patients yet.

The Skate Fish.

The ray, or skate fish, has a mouth set transversely across its head, the jaws working with a rolling motion like two hands set back to back. In the jaws are three rows of flat teeth, set like a mosaic pavement, and between these rolling jaws the fish crushes oysters and other mollusks like so many nuts.

Health and Vitality For the Old People.

Wasted muscles, shattered nerves and failing strength may result from old age as well as from disease. As old age creeps on vitality is lowered, the heart beats more slowly, the blood becomes thin and watery and the power of resistance is lessened. It is the old people above all others who require the new life and energy which comes with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Scores and hundreds of old people depend on Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to restore their exhausted nerve force and replace their wasted tissues. It calms and quiets the nerves, gradually and certainly enriches the blood and builds up the system, and makes old people feel again the thrill of new life and vigor in their shrivelled arteries. From childhood to old age this famous Food Cure is the greatest blessing which medical science has bestowed on mankind.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

50 cts., 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

Fencing in hot weather is apt to make people feint.

Lots of fellows who can read a menu in French, haven't the price.

Some wives find it easier to patch up a quarrel than to darn socks.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

PALE AND DEJECTED

THE TRYING CONDITION OF MANY WOMEN.

Subject to Headaches, Dizziness and Heart Palpitation, They Grow Discouraged and Prematurely Old.

From the Review, Windsor, Ont.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that ever gave me any real benefit," said Mrs. R. K. Harris, a well known resident of Windsor, to a representative of the Review recently." I do not know exactly what my trouble was; doctors seemed unable to tell me, though I thought myself it was consumption. I had a constant racking cough, and a constant feeling of languidness. My blood seemed to have turned to water, and I was very pale. I had a feeling in my chest as though some foreign substance was lodged there. The slightest noise made me nervous; I was dejected all the time and could not scarcely do any household work. I tried medicines, but they did not help me in the least. Doctors did not seem able to help me or tell me what ailed me, although their bills increased with alarming rapidity. I grew so weak, and so despondent that finally I decided to take a trip to Colorado to see if a change of climate would benefit me. While contemplating this trip I read in a paper one day the testimonial of a person whose symptoms were almost identical with my own, who was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to give them a trial and purchased a box. When that box was done I got another, and found gradually that the pills were helping me. The trip to Colorado was abandoned, and I continued using the pills until I had taken eight or nine boxes when I felt like an altogether different person. I became the picture of health, and felt it too. It is several years since I used the pills, and I have not had any return of the trouble. I am positive Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from an early grave, and I cannot recommend them too highly to those who are afflicted as I was."

It is the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make rich, red blood, nourish the nerves, tissues and various organs of the body, and thus by reaching the root of the trouble, drive disease from the system. Other medicines act only on the symptoms of the disease, and when such medicines are discontinued. The trouble returns—often in an aggravated form. If you want health and strength, be sure the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around each box. If your dealer cannot supply you the pills will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Lazy, Stupid Shag.

"The shag is the laziest and most stupid form of life to be found anywhere on the globe. It is an aquatic fowl, with big, clumsy looking beak and with a form something like the dodo, now extinct," said a western man. "I have spent much time in watching this fowl, which is found in some of the shallow lakes, and the chief point of interest to me was the startling stupidity displayed. They generally squat on stumps or logs in the lake and watch for the smaller fish that play around the surface of the water. They are fairly clever in catching what they want, and they throw out their bill with considerable precision when they gig for game. But they never get to eat what they catch until they have fed at least one and maybe more than one member of another kind of water fowl.

"Whenever a shag begins to catch fish, a long legged, long necked water hen will take a place immediately behind him. When the shag lands a fish, the water hen simply reaches over and gets it. Without any show of resentment and without turning around, the shag will continue its watch for fish, and this is kept up until the water hen has finished a meal, and then, if no other enterprising member of the same tribe comes along, the shag is permitted to enjoy the product of its own sleepy efforts.

"I have on one occasion seen one shag feed as many as three water hens before eating a single fish. It is certainly a singular display of stupidity, and after having watched the performance a number of times I am convinced that the shag is actually too dull to even know that the water hen stands behind him to steal the fish out of his mouth."

I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Oxford, N.S. R. F. HEWSON.

I was cured of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
FRED. COULSON,
Yarmouth, N.S. Y. A. A. C

I was cured of Black Erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Ingleville. J. W. RUGGLES.

Nell—She's a flighty sort of girl.
Belle—Yes; the fellows say she's a bird.

EXCELLENT REASONS exist why Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil should be used by persons troubled with affections of the throat or lungs, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pain, corns, bunions or external injuries. The reasons are, that it is speedy, pure and unobjectionable, whether taken internally or applied outwardly.

A rolling stone may gather no moss, but after all, moss has very little commercial value.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

How Roaming Riley Rescued a Hard Hearted Young Man.

Roaming Riley, the Traveling Thirst, nailed the young man who had just emerged from the clothing store looking pretty spick and span in a spring suit.

"Sir," he began, walking alongside the young man, "I trust you won't consider me obtrusive, but"—

"To the dank virgin forest," cut in the spick and span youth. "Nothing doing."

"But," said the Traveling Thirst, "my only purpose in presuming to address you is to call your"—

"Now, look a-here," growled the young man in the new set of counter duds, pulling up and facing the Traveling Thirst, "you couldn't panhandle me with a baseball bat if you belonged to the home nine and had the top batting average and there were two outs and three men on the bases and you were up and trying one of your famous bunts on the pitcher. Nobody can panhandle me. I'm a craggy young person. I'm a nonproducer. I've always got the goods on me, but I'm notorious for the habit of never giving up under any circumstances. It wouldn't bother me any if you needed a hooter so bad that you were seeing purple hippopotami playing golf with fence pickets for brassies. I'd let you go right on seeing 'em. I'm naturally cruel. Consequently, back to the unblazed path, and back quick!"

Roaming Riley, the Traveling Thirst, stood with his hand on his chin in a rueful attitude during the delivery of this little speech, and at its wind up he turned away.

"All right," he said. "I didn't mean any harm. I simply desired to inform you that on the left shoulder of that admirably fitting coat you're wearing there's a large yellow tag bearing, in large, insistent figures, the legend, 'Thirteen dollars,' and"—

A blank expression flickered over the countenance of the young man with the freshly plucked glad rags.

"Say, is that right?" he inquired in a low, muffled tone. "Take it off, will you?"

"Sure thing," replied the Thirst, and then he walked up behind the young man and deftly removed the tag and exhibited it.

"That's worth the half to me," said the chagrined youth, laying the four bits in the Traveling Thirst's palm. "I was going to spring it on my landlady in about a half hour from now that it had stood me $41.50, all of my two weeks' wages, to cough up for this apparel as an excuse for not coming to the front with my little board coin, and if she had seen the tag after I'd handed her that swift con. there'd have been some vestibule language within the quiet precincts of that boarding house that 'nd have given the houseful of rubbernecks the chance of their lives to stretch. Take the money, my boy, and may your barrel house souse trickle to the spot."—Washington Post.

The weather man is certainly hot stuff.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RY. CO

STATIONS AND DAYS.	Leave Going South.	Leave Going North.	Arrive
Leave from Canadian Northern depot—			
Winnipeg to Morris, Emerson, St. Paul etc. daily	13.45		7.15
St Paul to Emerson Morris, Winnipeg daily		20.00	13.30
Winnipeg to Roland Miami, Belmont, Hartney & Brandon, Mon., Wed and Fri. - - -	10.45		18.15
Brandon, Hartney, Belmont, Miami, Roland, to Winnipeg, Tues., Thurs and Sat. - -		9.00	16.30
Miami eg to Portage la P. and intermediate stations, daily ex Sun.		8.00	10.55
Portage la P. and intermediate stations to Winnipeg daily ex Sun	18.30		20.45
Winnipeg to stations on Beaver and Delta branches, Tues. and Thurs		8.0	14.20
Beaver and Delta br'ch stations, to Winnipeg Tues. and Thurs.	11.55		
Winnipeg to Portage la P., Gladstone. - - -	16.30		20.45
Dauphin, etc., Mon. Wed. and Fri. -		8.00	16.00
Dauphin. Gladstone, P. la Prairie, Winnipeg Tues., Thurs. & Sat.	13 00		20.45
Winnipeg to W'p'gosis. Tues and Thurs. - -	9.45	8.00	20.45
Winnipegosis to Wpg Mon. and Fri.	9.45		20.45
Winnipeg to Grand View, Mon. and Fri.		8.00	19.15
Grand View to Wpg Tues. and Sat.....	9.15		19.15
Dauphin to W'p'gosis and return, Sat	9.45	6.00	12.00
Dauphin to Swan River & Elwood, Wed.		16.45	6.00
Elwood to Swan River & Dauphin, Fri.	5.00		18.30
Leave from C. P. depot Winnipeg to Warroad Beaudette and intermediate stations, Mon, Wed., and Fri.	14 10		21.35
Beaudette, Warroad, etc. to Winnipeg Tues. Thurs. and Sat.		5.00	12.20

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE

	LV	AR.
S. S. Marie, Owen Sound, Toronto and East, Via Lakes, Mon., Thurs and Sat	21.50	6.30
Tues, Fri. and Sun.....		
Montreal, Toronto, New York and east, via all rail, daily.....	21.50	6.30
Rat Portage and intermediate points, Mon., Wed. & Fri.	7.30	18 00
Tues., Thurs. & Sat		
Rat Portage and intermediate points, Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....	14.00	12.30
Mon., Wed. and Fri.....		
Morson, Lac Du Bonnet and intermediate Points, Thurs only.....	7 30	18.15
Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Calgary Nelson and all Kootenay and Coast points, daily	7.15	21.20
Portage la Prairie, Brandon, and intermediate points, daily ex Sun....	19.10	12.15
Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Moosejaw and intermediate points daily ex Sunday	8.30	19.10
Gladstone, Neepawa, Minnedosa and intermediate points, daily ex Sun.	8.30	19
Shoal Lake, Yorkton and intermediate points, Mon., Wed. and Fri	8.30	19.10
Tues. Thurs., and Saturday		
Rapid City, Hamiota, Minota. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....	8.30	19.10
Mon., Wed. and Fri.....		
Morden, Deloraine and intermediate points..... daily ex Sun	7.40	19.20
Napinka, Alameda and intermediate points, Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat	7.40	19.20
Mor., Tues., Thurs. and Fri		
Glenboro, Souris, and intermediate points, daily ex Sun.....	7.30	18.45
Napinka, Melita, Alameda and intermediate points, Mon., Wed., Fri. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....	7.30	18.45
Pipestone, Reston, Arcola and intermediate points, Mon. Wed., Fri, Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....	7.30	18.45
Frobyshire, Hirsh, Bienfait, Estevan, Sat.	7.30	
Mon.....		17.45
Gretna, St. Paul, Chicago.....daily	11.10	13.
Stonewall, Tuclon..Tues. Thurs, Sat	12 20	18.30
West Selkirk..... Mon, Wed, Fri	18 30	
West Selkirk..... Tues, Thurs, Sat		10.0
Emerson..... Mon, Wed and Fri	7.50	17.10

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

FROM THE PLAINS OF THE WEST

NEWS OF ANOTHER SUCCESS ON THE PART OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

An Alberta Man Reports His Entire Satisfaction With the World Famous Remedy—Blood Disorder the Cause of His Trouble—Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Removed it and He Is Thankful.

Blairmore, Alberta, July 22.—(Special)—Dodd's Kidney Pills are just as well thought of in the Great Northwest as they are any place else in the world. The people have confidence in them. They do as they are claimed to do.

Nor is the claim a small one. Dodd's Kidney Pills are claimed to cure some of the most dangerous and deadly maladies that flesh is heir to and what is more, they do it. The proof is positive Thousands and thousands of reputable people attest it.

For instance, every one knows Bright's Disease meant at one time meant the sentence of death. Does it now? Ask Arthur Colely, of Somerset, Man. He was cured of Bright's Disease, the last stages of it, by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure the lesser disorders of the human system arising from Kidney Disease with just as much certainty, and an even greater promptness. Of these, Skin Eruptions, such as Boils and Pimples, arising from an impure state of the blood are not the most uncommon or the least distressing. Dodd's Kidney Pills, by improving the action of the kidneys, purify the blood, and Boils and Pimples immediately disappear.

Walter H. A. Noble, of Blairmore, Alberta, writes in this connection: "I had been troubled with Pimples all over my face and Backache. I tried everything to cure it, all kinds of medicine, but failed

"I was told to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and did so at once. I got three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and took one after every meal. They cured me. They are the only things that ever did me any good. I will always use Dodd's Kidney Pills in case of sickness and advise all other sufferers to do so."

The message to the collar is "wilt thou?"

It isn't worth while to get hot over an ice bill.

Don't send for a doctor if you happen to have cold in the ice chest.

If every dog has his day, there must be a lot of dog days to go round.

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.

No Maude, dear, there is no excessive heat from a mountain range.

IT WAS ENOUGH.

"I hear Jones is dead, and it was only yesterday that I met him. Do you know what was the matter?"

"Milk, cucumbers and beer."

"Oh!"

Love is blind, and yet lovers pull down the blind.

The rich consumptive's coffers won't keep him from coughing.

Some doctors would rather stick to theories than build up a practice.

CHRONIC DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BLOOD are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable pills.

Wigg—Is she a professional musician?

Wagg—Well, she professes to be.

Some women entertain for the pleasure it gives them of not sending invitations to some other women.

Nell—So far as style is concerned, he is a perfect goose.

Belle—Yes; he still persists in wearing duck trousers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The total cost of the English secret service for 1900 was only $65,000.

He who talks of the unalterable laws of man is an unalterable fool.

It is poor economy to buy ordinary tea when Blue Ribbon Ceylon can be had at a reasonable price.

WHAT A "PIKER" IS.

Full Directions For the Discovery of This Sort of Individual.

I read a fable some time ago. It was about a "piker." But it seems to me that the writer did not understand the nature of the prehistoric but recently classified piker. He says a piker is a man who has all his goods in his show window. The statement is faulty in three respects. A piker is on no occasion a man, he has no goods and no window.

A piker is a fellow who plays a two call five sort of a game and frequently edges a nickel to change his luck. He is the fellow who says, "Put up for me," and along in the stretch of the same breath reminds you that you are his debtor in the sum of twenty odd cents.

(Adam was the first piker. He would not steal the apple, but he very willingly helped poor Eve to eat it, and it's a safe bet he split the fruit.)

He will regale you for hours with opinions formed upon Denver on a one day stop over ticket. He gets a severe headache when he takes a lady to a "European plan" restaurant. It is he from whom you first learn that "standing room only" tickets to the opera company are all gone. He thoroughly enjoys a week stand minstrel show with "ladies' night," but honestly lacks conception of classical music of high histrionic art. He can't see why he shouldn't be a two time winner when he entered the 2:20 class with a straw collar and chain tugs.

A piker is a fellow who's been up against it—ma; who's seen things—with pa; who's been around some—around home.

The fellow who is always waiting for something to turn up is a piker. He's afraid to turn over a rock looking for an opportunity for fear that he might find something injurious, never once considering the effectiveness of a rock under such circumstances, nor does he figure that he would at least be one rock ahead.

There are pikers in every line of business and every place of pleasure. The fellows who beat the water with a fishing pole and want to go home because fish won't bite; who get the hack fever on a rainy dance night; who tell you they'll see you through; who "stag" it; who drop in while you are doing the good to a number of friends at a soda fountain and remind you of something you wanted to forget; who tell you that they don't need the money just now; who wonder how Jones lives and where Higgins gets his money; who are conservative or common, according to the financial thermometer; who lose a game of billiards and tell you they did so purposely to lighten your expense; who will borrow, but won't lend in a game; who won't advertise, because every one knows they are in business; who won't support the ball team nor the churches—they are all pikers.

The first step which identifies this individual is "telling the teacher;" next he reveals your confidences; then he knocks on you. A knocker is a mossback, and mossbacks are pikers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Nearly 10 per cent of those who have won the Victoria Cross are military and naval doctors.

At the end of June the defence forces of the Commonwealth of Australia were declared to be 61,223 men and 15,000 cadets.

The cost of maintaining royalty in Great Britain entails an average expense of threepence upon each citizen of the kingdom.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free

Hall's Family Pills are the best

THAT ENDED THE LESSON.

It was a sultry afternoon and the teacher of a geography class was endeavoring to get a few good answers before closing the lesson.

Now, boys, the word 'stan' at the end of a word means 'place of.' Thus we have Afghanistan, the place of the Afghans; also Hindoostan, the place of the Hindoos. Now, can anyone give me another example?

Yes, sir, said the smallest boy proudly; I can. Umbrellastan, the place for umbrellas.

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

Conceit may puff a man up, but it is not a good prop.

When you face a difficulty never let it stare you out of countenance.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"That dull Miss Whigs doesn't seem to have a particle of imagination."

"Yes she has; she thinks she can sing."

STANDARD TIME.

A Table of the Hour Reckonings of All Nations.

The difficulty of appreciating the difference in time that prevails between different countries is very general, and the following list is printed for the purpose of a ready reference guide by which to calculate the time of any occurrence in another country. All nations except Spain, Portugal and Russia calculate their time from the meridian of Greenwich, accepting as standard some even hour meridian east or west of Greenwich. For instance:

Western European time, or that of the meridian of Greenwich, is legal in England, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg.

Central European time, or one hour east of Greenwich, is legal in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Kongo Free State, Denmark, Italy, Servia, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland.

Eastern European time, or two hours east of Greenwich, is adopted by Bulgaria, Roumania, Natal and Turkey in Europe.

Eight hours east of Greenwich applies to the Philippines.

Nine hours east of Greenwich is adopted by central Australia and Japan.

Ten hours east of Greenwich is official in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania.

Eleven and a half hours east has been adopted by New Zealand.

The United States, Canada and Mexico have adopted the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth hours west of Greenwich.

The Hawaiian Islands adopt the meridian of 10½ hours west.

In Spain the meridian of Madrid, 14 minutes 45 seconds west of Greenwich, is legal; in Portugal, that of Lisbon, or 36 minutes 39 seconds west, and in Russia, that of St. Petersburg, or 2 hours, 1 minute and 13 seconds east of Greenwich.

A DINNER PILL.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take it troubled with indigestion or dyspepsia.

An interesting experiment was recently made by a Frenchwoman. With a view to testing the sustaining powers of chocolate she lived upon that for sixty days, and lost but fifteen pounds in weight in the interval.

New English words are constantly being made to fill the needs of modern inventions. To give some idea of the tremendous growth of the language, the words and phrases under the letter A have increased in 50 years from 7,000 to nearly 60,000.

I owe no man a penny, said he proudly. They gazed on him with wondering admiration. No man on earth? The only two persons to whom I owe money are my landlady and washerwoman!

Patent needles and pins are made to the number of 175 different varieties.

The town of Nasso, in Sweden, has a female contingent in its fire brigade.

He that lacks money, employment and content is without three good friends.

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.

BIG STOCK OF

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AND

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Everything for the Printer.

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

LIMITED.

175 OWEN ST., WINNIPEG

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, AUGUST 9th, 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.

Now that discussion of a board of trade for Slocan has been freely ventilated, a decided step towards the formation of that body should be taken. Its duties would enable the board to take up many things of importance to the city and camp outside the jurisdiction of the council and, working together, the two could do much good.

With the exception of the Enterprise, all properties working in the camp are outside the pale and jurisdiction of the Mineowners' Association. It may, or may not, have something to do with the progress so plainly discernible here. The mineowners' memorial had naught to do with the dry ore belt, for local facts and figures would condemn the allegations made therein.

The demand for dry ores is increasing rapidly, urged on by the press and encouraged by the smelters. Slocan's turn has come and come to stay. This division possesses the only proven deposits of silicious ores in the province, giving to the city in consequence the key to the smelter situation. In the general scramble for a smelter, Slocan should not permit the other lake towns to get the start of her. A smelter here means increased population, progress and prosperity, And it is only a step from the smelter to a government refinery. Don't forget it.

The camp is employing 325 men and has a daily payroll of $1000 With supplies added, the monthly disbursements total $50,000. Yet, why are things so quiet in the city? Can it be the citizens are allowing their opportunities to escape them? There is food for reflection in the figures given and the trade they betoken is worth striving for. Slocan is where the major portion of that money should be spent. Encourage miner and operator alike to centre his interests here, encourage him to expend his money here, and induce him to make this place his home. Improve the opportunities placed within your grasp.

The provincial contest in the Slocan riding, resultant upon the presumed elevation of R. F. Green to the cabinet, is being fought to a finish before the constituency has been thrown up. It is well, for things will be easier when the auspicious moment really arrives. In the meantime some talk, due to outside influences or aroused by imaginary grievances, is being made of opposition to Bob, which he is not taking seriously. The Silvertonian appears to be against him and predicts a combination of independents and Union men in line with its suggestions. It also opines that either Billy MacAdams, of the Paystreak, or Chris Foley will take the field in opposition to the new minister-to-be. Such talk is silly and as idle as it is silly. Bob Green ran in the last election as a Labor candidate and nothing has since occurred to show that his constituents have become estranged. As a cabinet minister he could and would work with better advantage for the riding and Labor's interests would be mightily improved thereby. In this section Bob is stronger than a year ago and his majority, were the election held at once, would be treble that of the past. What is true of Slocan is true of the remainder of the constituency.

Subscribe for THE DRILL.

DRILL POINTS.

Price of lead does not effect Slocan.

Ernest Mansfield has gone to England.

There are 110 men employed at the Arlington.

Neil Gething's new cottage is almost completed.

The ore shipments from the Slocan total 14,233 tons.

Father Cote will say mass in the Catholic church on August 16.

The survey of the V & M, Twelve Mile, was completed last week.

The repairs to the Two Friends trail were completed this week.

Born,—In Silverton, on Aug. 1, the wife of A. Stewart, of a daughter.

The equipment for the local rifle club was shipped from the coast on Monday.

A meeting of the Howard Fraction company was held in Nelson during the week.

Mark Manley went out to Spokane Saturday. He may go east before his return here.

The Wilson House cafe is idle, J. Harper having moved over to the Two Friends hotel.

McVannel & Fife, contractors, have dissolved partnership, the latter continuing the business.

Russell Robertson left on Saturday to further his studies at the high school in Vancouver.

Chief Clark started out on his dog tax crusade last week. Canines are now licensed to bark.

W. Koch was hiring men this week to complete the Silver mountain road to the Hartney mine.

Rev. M. D. and Mrs. McKee returned on Friday from a two weeks' camping at Rosebery.

The Orange Society's new hall, next to St. Paul's church, will be commenced next week.

J. Frank Collom has purchased the remaining third interest in the Morris, near the Arlington sawmill.

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

Mrs. Nevers and son left Wednesday for Camborne, in the Lardeau camp, where they will reside in the future.

H. McKay, owner of the Esmeralda, on Dayton creek, left Monday for Morden, Man., where he will remain until next spring.

A. S. Farwell, who has been surveying for the Arlington and Speculator for the past month, finished his labors on Saturday.

The lead in the Jenny Long claim has been tapped in a 48-foot crosscut, showing eight inches of 300 oz ore. Three men are employed.

The smoke seen here during the past fortnight is coming from a forest fire in the Nakusp pass, three miles from Hill's mill. It originated from lightning.

D. McPherson and D. McCuaig are working steadily on the Young Bear group, near the Bondholder. Six inches of high grade ore has been shown up.

Pete Sennett, Silverton, brought in two four-horse teams Saturday to do freighting on the Arlington road. That makes 11 teams operating now to the mine.

The Vancouver reception committee to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall must wear frock coats and plug hats. Slocan's mayor will be the swellest of the swell.

Knox church Sunday school picnic will be held this afternoon at the picnic grounds near the Y. Families are asked to bring baskets. All citizens cordially invited.

No trackmen have as yet returned to work on the Slocan river road. Those working on the Rossland branch are non-union men and were granted certain concessions.

Benson & Hinchliffe have driven 50 feet on their contract on the Happy Medium, Twelve Mile, demonstrating that the ore chute exposed on the surface is carrying with depth.

Tom Collins, the historian of Nelson, arrived in on Monday to perform his assessment on the Mattawa, a Ten Mile property. Dame fortune has many good things in store for him.

A short piece of road is to be built to the Iron Horse, Ten Mile, connecting with the main trunk highway. New hoisting machinery has been ordered, for which the foundation is being prepared.

Four claims and fractions were staked last week near the Speculator in the interests of J. Frank Collom, as a result of the recent surveys. He now has the dip of the Speculator lead fully protected.

Oscar White, superintendent of the Slocan Star mine, passed through to Sandon yesterday. He was afraid the Star would have to close down this week, owing to Johnny Harris' lawsuit against the company.

The Dominion Express Co. has made reduced rates on money orders as follows: $5 and under, 3c; over $5 and not over $10, 6c; over $10 and not over $30, 10c; over $30 and not over $50, 15c; over $50 at same rates.

A meeting of the Slocan Rifle Association will be held at the Arlington hotel, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, to receive report of the executive committee and to adopt bylaws. All members are particularly requested to attend.

Pleased With the Republic.

Chas. Dempster, of Rossland, whose syndicate recently lifted the bond on the Republic group, on Erin mountain, came in on Saturday's train, and spent two or three days in the camp. He inspected a number of other properties, including the V & M, Twelve Mile, and the old I X L group, on Robinson creek. He left orders for pumping out the shaft on the Republic and the property will be put into shape for an early visit from the president of the syndicate now holding the property. While yet early to say much about the Republic, Mr. Dempster stated his people were well pleased with the property and purposed operating on a large scale. He thought work would commence next month. His principals were chiefly from Detroit and their operations in this camp will be enlarged, so much are they impressed with the possibilities of the dry ore belt.

Esmeralda Ore Returns.

Returns from the recent shipment of ore from the Esmeralda, on Dayton creek, netted $50 a ton, and that from a general sorting only. There are three big parallel leads on the property, which have been opened up the full width of the claim. The centre vein is 10 feet wide, with a paystreak of 12 inches, from which the shipment was made The quartz carries pyrites of iron and copper, sulphides of silver, native silver and free gold, the latter being present in values of $15 per ton. The Esmeralda is one of the most promising claims in the camp.

Alex. Rogers,
Tonsorial Artist.
The Leading Parlors:
MAIN STREET, SLOCAN

The Murcutt Branch
OF THE W.C.T.U., SLOCAN,
Meets the second Thursday in each month at 3 p.m. Next meeting in the Presbyterian church. All meetings open to those wishing to join.
MRS. W. J. ANDREWS, President. MRS. M. D. McKEE Cor. Secretary.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of McVannel & Fife, builders and contractors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts owed the above firm are to be paid Harvey L Fife, who will continue the said business; and all bills incurred by the said firm must be presented to the said Harvey L. Fife, who will liquidate same.

Dated at Slocan, B.C., this 1st day of August, 1901.

D. S. McVANNEL,
H. L. FIFE.

Steel Ranges for $18.25.

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

H. J. ROBERTSON,
TINSMITH AND PLUMBER.

Sheriff's Sale.

Province of British Columbia.
Nelson, West Kootenay.
To WIT:

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at the suit of Alfred Hill and Wilson Hill, Plaintiffs, and to me directed against the goods and chattels of Duncan S. McVannel and Harvey Fife, Defendants, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, Duncan S. McVannel, in the "Bachelor" mineral claim situate on Twelve Mile creek, so called, about two miles up; and of the defendant, Harvey Fife, in the mineral claims "Exchange," "Silver Plate," and "Port Hope." all situate on Springer creek and Dayton creek, and the mineral claims "Queen of the May," "No. 13," "Tory," and "T. & B.", all the foregoing being recorded in the office of the Mining Recorder for the Slocan City Mining Division of the West Kootenay District, to recover the sum of seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy six cents ($769.76), and also interest on seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents ($767.76) at five per centum per annum from the 15th day of July, 1901. until payment, besides sheriff's poundage, officers' fees, and all other legal incidental expenses. All of which I shall expose for sale, or sufficient thereof, to satisfy said judgment, debt and costs, at my office, next to the Court House, in the City of Nelson, B.C., on Thursday, the 15th day of August, 1901, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Note.—Intending purchasers will satisfy themselves as to interest and title of the said defendants.

Dated at Slocan the 31st day of July, 1901.

S. P. TUCK,
Sheriff of South Kootenay.

Gwillim & Johnson,
MINING ENGINEERS
AND ASSAYERS.
Slocan, - - - B. C

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

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.
S. B. CLEMENT. 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 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.

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 PROSPECTOR'S EXCHANGE.
If you have a mine or prospect for sale, send us a full report, with samples of ore, stating price and terms.
Our facilities for placing a property quickly are unexcelled.
We make a specialty of free milling gold properties.
Correspondence solicited. Address:
ROOM 4, K-W-C BLOCK, Nelson, B. C. ANDREW F. ROSENBERGER, Manager.

Re-opened under the old management. Former customers cordially invited to return
The Royal Hotel,
Cor. Arthur Street and Delaney Avenue, Slocan.
Building thoroughly renovated and re stocked with the best
THOS. LAKE, Proprietor.

FRESH FRUITS
are now arriving daily and are the best to be obtained. Our Confectionery has a reputation second to none.
A. C. SMITH, **SLOCAN**
Sole agent for celebrated Brantford Bicycle.

Sewing Machines at Cost Price
For the next ten days the balance of our stock of New Williams Sewing Machines will be disposed of at cost. . . .
McCallum & Co.
General Hardware, Slocan.

Certificate of Improvements.

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 south west 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 for 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.

G. H. Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of the West Kootenay District. Where located:—On upper Lemon creek, adjoining the Lucky Georg.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. M. McGregor, acting as agent for George E. Hambly, Free Miner's Certificate No. B31909, and D. C. Lindsay, F. M. C. No. B59665, 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 improvement.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1901.

12-7-01 J. M. McGREGOR

Every man to his trade
Jack of all trades and master of none, is an old saying. I devote the whole of my attention to my own business and therefore in the position to snpply the public with all their wants in my line on more favorable terms than some houses in the City who are dabbling in my business.
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.

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.

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