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THE SLOCAN DRILL.

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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.

FRESH FRUITS

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

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Sole agent for celebrated Brantford Bicycle.

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WHEAT of the best quality. It "pays" to feed "the best" to chickens as well as men.

POTATOES They are as firm as in the fall and were personally selected at Vernon. We guarantee the quality and the price is away below the present wholesale rate.

CANNED VEGETABLES Buy the celebrated Simcoe goods in Tomatoes, Pease, Beans, Corn and Pumpkin. Both quality and price all right.

W. T. Shatford & Co., General Merchants,
Slocan, Vernon, Fairview, and Camp McKinney, B. C.

A. YORK & Co.,

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

SLOCAN, - - - B. C.

The Victoria Hotel,
SLOCAN, B. C.

Has ample accommodation for a large number of Guests and supplies the best of everything in the Market.

ALEX. STEWART, Prop.

The Arlington Hotel,
SLOCAN, B. C.

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

GETHING & HENDERSON, - Proprietors.

The Hotel Slocan,
Slocan, B. C., is under the
Skilled and Personal Management of Jeff Baty,
Who is ever ready to make life pleasant for those who tarry within a while with him.

WILSON HOUSE,
SLOCAN, B. C.

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

Do not go past its door when you are dry, weary or hungry.

A. E. TEETER, - Proprietor.

A BIG DEMONSTRATION

SLOCAN TO HAVE FUN ON JUNE 25 AND 26 NEXT.

Two Days' Celebration to be Held—Citizens Join Hands With Union in Supporting the Affair—Big Prizes to be Given for General Sports.

A meeting of the business men was held at the Arlington hotel on Friday afternoon, when it was decided to join forces with the Miners' Union and have a big demonstration here on June 25 and 26. It is the intention of the Union to have a picnic, with speaking afterwards, while the business men are raising funds to provide suitable sports. An effort will be made to have all the Unions in the district attend and join in the procession and general sports. Ed Boyce, Chris Foley, James Wilks, and other Labor leaders are to be here, and their presence will draw a large crowd. There are to be football and baseball matches, Caledonian sports, and a ball in Schonberg's hall.

The picnic will be held on the grounds just below the Y and close to the river. Men have been employed clearing the grounds off for the occasion. The feasting and speaking will occupy the main part of the first day, while nearly all the sports will be left as the drawing card for the second day. Reduced rates have been granted from all points by rail and boat, and it is fully expected the celebration will be the best ever held here.

Lucky Prospectors.

Some weeks ago it was announced in these columns that W. J. Linchliff and F. Benson had made a rich discovery between Twelve Mile and Ten Mile creeks. Fortune has followed closely upon them, for on Tuesday the two claims were bonded to R E Fishburn, of Nelson, for a sum ranging in five figures. It is a working bond, running for one year, and the papers were drawn up by A. M. Johnson, of Nelson, the legal representative of Mr. Fishburn. A contract was let to the owners to drive 100 feet of tunneling, upon which they started Wednesday. The property is to be also surveyed and crown granted at once. The two claims are known as the Happy Medium and International and they adjoin the V & M group. A chute of clean ore has been exposed for 100 feet on the surface, assays from which gave $10.40 in gold and 670 oz in silver.

Will Develope the Myrtle.

H. A. Stewart, of Nelson, legal representative of J. M. Williams, was here on Saturday in connection with the bond held by the latter on the Myrtle group, Twelve Mile. A further extension of 15 days has been given by the owners, so as to enable Mr. Williams to reach here from England, he now being on the way. A company has been organized in England to work the property, and it is stated money has been placed in the bank to carry on development. Should the present holders fail to lift the bond, another company is waiting to take hold of the property.

MINING RECORDS.

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

LOCATIONS.

June 4—Pontiac, Dayton creek, S B Clement.

Kimberley, two miles east of town, D D Robertson.

6—Wilie, Cameronian creek, J Radcliff and M Radcliff.

Black Hussar fr, same, M Radcliff.

Winslow fr, 1st n f Lemon, Ben Robertson.

7—Mammoth, 2nd n f Lemon, Geo T Gormley.

8—General Custer, n f Springer, E Melley.

Cariboo, same, same.

Monico, same, James Melley.

ASSESSMENTS.

June 3—Margery, Iowa and Olympia.

4—Seattle.

5—Oh My, Mountain Lion, Celebrated Eastmount, Westmount, Southmount, Iron Camp.

6—Annie Bell, Gertie R fraction, Onslow.

7—St Lawrence, Rainbow No 2, Tamarac, Falls View.

TRANSFERS.

June 3—Climax, notice by J P Driscoll that he owns one half undivided interest.

Tea Pot, Tea Pot fr, Star Pointer, Frying Pan and Dipper, 1-6 in each, B F McNaught to Charles McNicholl.

Colorado No 2 and M S 1-6, N F McNaught and George Fairbairn to same.

Nix fr 1-5, J Radcliff to J M McGregor.

4—Tea Pot, Tea Pot fr, Star Pointer and Frying Pan 1-12, B F McNaught to N F McNaught and Geo Fairbairn.

5—Celebrated, Oh My, Mountain Lion, all, A Ferguson to F E Griffiths.

FRAGMENTS.

Snow fell in the Arlington basin on Thursday and Friday last.

Next Sunday evening a song service will be held in the Presbyterian church.

Capt. Fitzstubbs, Nelson, is staying at the Arlington. He has been under the medical care of Dr. Bentley.

The local school will send a number of pupils to write at the high school entrance examinations, to be held at Nelson on the 24th.

Voters for the forthcoming municipal elections have been registering freely during the week. Upwards of three score are on the list.

James Wilks was elected vice president of the W. F. of M., at their recent annual convention at Denver. James A. Baker, representative of the Slocan lake Unions, was made a member of the executive board. The Federation has increased in membership and financial strength.

Married.—At the Hicks House, on June 10, by Rev. M. D. McKee, P.B. Sauschagrin to Dora A. Breneman. The newly married couple have gone to New Denver to reside. The bride applied for the license, being the first to make such an application at the Nelson office, and thereby creating a sensation.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Following is the standing of the pupils in the various divisions of the public school for last month:

JUNIOR DIVISION.—Second Reader, senior—Mary Binish, Joseph Stevenson, Weslie Baty.

Second, junior—Joseph Wilson, H. Hall, Louise Remillard.

First Reader—A. York, H. Ross, Mildred Lavell.

Second Primer—R. Payne, Freda Wichmann, Willie Smith.

First Primer, senior—Bessie Forin, Lizzie Rae, Cassie Long.

First, junior—Lorne Foley, Wm. Stephenson and F. Binish, all equal.

Local Telephone System.

Walter and William Clough have installed a telephone system connecting the drugstore, hospital and Dr. Forin's residence. Other parties are talking of putting in phones and so get a regular system established throughout the city, with a central office and switchboard. Were it connected with the wire running to the Arlington and Speculator, the system would prove beneficial to the business men.

Municipal Nominations.

Tomorrow is nomination day for the first civic elections in Slocan. H. R. Jorand, returning officer, will receive the nominations at the office of the Pioneer Livery Stable, in the Sturch building, from 12 until 2 o'clock. For the mayoralty A. York and D. D. Robertson will be placed on the boards, but the aldermanic ticket is an uncertain quantity. At first it was thought the entire six would go in by acclamation, but now it looks as if there would be a contest. Elections take place on June 22.

MINES AND MINING.

A great deal of new snow has fallen in the hills during the week.

W. H. Jeffery came in on Wednesday to inspect the Black Prince.

The Black Prince will make a carload shipment of ore this month.

W. Koch has put on another team to haul ore from the Enterprise.

Wm. Koch has added eight more horses to his already large freighting outfit.

Large quantities of supplies have been sent up of late to the Black Prince.

Work on the wagon road to the Enterprise concentrator has ceased for the present.

A crown grant is being applied for on the Seattle claim, on the first north fork of Lemon creek.

The Enterprise Mines is seeking to purchase ten acres of ground close to the site of their new mill.

John Wereley and Frank Anderson of New Denver, are developing their property on Twelve Mile.

The government will spend $100 in repairing the trail over the Ten Mile summit from the Speculator.

J. M. McGregor is surveying the Republic group this week, preparatory to obtaining a crown grant.

W. K. Richmond has undertaken to show the owners of the Calumet two feet of $50 ore on that property.

A crown grant is being applied for on the Sunlight fraction, owned by the Hastings Exploration Syndicate.

Geo. Weinant and S. C. Jackson, Sandon, have commenced work on the Margery group, on the first north fork of Lemon.

The damage by the water to the Lemon creek road and trail has caused much inconvenience to prospectors in getting in supplies.

The survey lines are being run on Twelve Mile, for the dam and flume, which the V & M will construct to give power to their compressor plant.

Dan McCuaig and Dan McPherson will commence work on the Young Bear group, close to the Bondholder, this month, and will continue development till fall.

The Arlington's shipments are 50 tons in excess of last year's total figures, while the exports for the division are only 700 tons behind the full amount for 1900.

The water is being pumped out of the workings on the Joker group, at Camp Mansfield. It would not be surprising to see a big move in that section this summer.

Tom Benton and Gill Finkle are taking up supplies to their property at the head of the last south fork of Lemon creek, on which they will work for some weeks.

Ernest Mansfield is expected in Nelson today from England. From indications in the vicinity of Camp Mansfield, it is judged he has again won favor with capital, on a large scale.

Charley Martin, Nat Tucker and Dan McCuaig are going on a prospecting trip towards the Columbia. In 1894 they ran on to a big quartz proposition and they are anxious to see if it is still there.

James McGregor is mining inspector of West Kootenay, excepting the Goat river division; and also has charge of the divisions of Grand Forks and Kettle river. His headquarters are at Nelson.

The ore chute just cut on the Morning Star is 200 feet from the portal of the drift and at 135 feet depth. It is from eight to 12 inches wide and is fully as rich as on the surface. The ore is a white quartz, containing a mixture of iron and copper pyrites. The principal values are gold.

Nick McKian and Dunc Kennedy are meeting with great success in the development of their property on the first north fork of Lemon. They are working on a big iron cap lead, and the breast of their drift is entirely in ore. It resembles the Rossland article, but has in addition a small percentage of nickel.

Fourth of July to Work.

Dick Butner took an outfit out this week to do assessment on the Fourth of July group, adjoining the Howard Fraction. He and Al Teeter will take a lease on the property this summer and will ship ore. There is a foot of high grade dry ore exposed in one of the drifts for 50 feet. Three tunnels have been run on the lead, giving over 200 feet of drifting, besides much surface cutting.

ELECTION CARD.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SLOCAN,

GENTLEMEN:

As I have been requested by a numerously signed petition to become a candidate in the coming municipal election for Mayor of the City of Slocan—whilst I am not now, or ever will be, an aspirant for public office—I will, in deference to your wishes, allow my name to go in nomination as a candidate. As you are all well acquainted with my opinion on public questions, I will merely outline the policy I intend to pursue, if elected by the people of the City:

1. I am an uncompromising advocate of civic ownership.

2. In the matter of finances, I will oppose any attempt to create a civic debt, except where the result would be a revenue-producing asset for the people.

3. Regarding non-producing improvements, such as streets, sidewalks, etc., all such must be sustained by local assessment and taxes.

4. In the matter of the proposed loan of $15,000, provided for in section 20 of the Incorporation Act, the understanding was that this loan was intended for the construction of a water system. I wish, therefore, to state that before raising the said loan, or any part thereof, a careful estimate must be prepared, giving cost of said water system; also, price and terms, with rate of interest on city debentures. Then the whole question should be submitted to the people, not in such a way as to cause delay, or in any way interfere with the right of the council to proceed should the people so decide, but, on the principle that a vote of the electors should be taken on all questions affecting the future revenues or resources of the city.

I may say, in conclusion, that I fully appreciate the reponsibilities attendant on the duty of the first Mayor of the City, especially on account of the loan, which, if council so decide, can be raised without conditions. But, if elected, I will devote my whole attention to the protection of the civic resources, which should always be preserved entire for the benefit of the people.

Faithfully Yours,

D. D. ROBERTSON.

Slocan, June 6, 1901.

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.

One hundred tons of ore was shipped from the local division during the week, being entirely from the Arlington, bringing its total to upwards of 1600 tons for the year. Despite the wet weather, the teams are running regularly and the roads are keeping in fair shape. Other shipments are being prepared by the Black Prince and Enterprise, the latter having a carload now ready to go forward. The prospects for shipments during the summer are that a big, stiff average will be maintained, and that it will be by long odds the best the camp has experienced.

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	100	1685
Enterprise		200
Two Friends		40
Black Prince		100
Bondholder		23
Chapleau		15
Speculator		10
Phoenix		20
V. & M		20
	100	2113

Inspected the Iron Horse.

W. D. Wrighter and H. B. Weston, of Spokane, paid a visit of inspection to the Iron Horse, Ten Mile, Sunday. They came in by way of Sandon and were rowed down to Ten Mile from New Denver. The showing at the property consists of a foot of clean, high grade ore which thoroughly satisfied the visitors. They passed through here Monday evening, but will return next week in company with a party of Pittsburg men.

REQUISITION.

SLOCAN, B. C., June 4th, 1901.

A. YORK, Esq.,
Slocan, B.C.

SIR,—Whereas the date, June 15th, 1901, has been set for the nomination of Mayor and Aldermen for the City of Slocan; and whereas it is the earnest desire of the undersigned that you offer yourself as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the said City: We, therefore, respectfully request you that you allow yourself to be nominated as Mayor at the said nominations, we hereby pledging ourselves to give you our support.

Thos McNeish	J. G. McCallum
David Arnot	George Henderson
C. M. Gething	H. D. Curtis
W. J. Adcock	J. A. Anderson
J. A. Fisher	W. T. Shatford
A. C. Smith	J. T. Beauchesne
J. Campbell	J. E. Tattersall
J. Pinchbeck	W. E. Worden
E. B. Dunlap	W. S. Johnson
Dick Butner	James Crawford
J. W. Clarke	Len Howson
A. E. Teeter	James E Orr
R. I. Bentley, M.D.	Joe Law

John Blench.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SLOCAN,

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the above extensively signed requisition of property owners and electors, I beg to announce my intention of offering myself as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the forthcoming civic elections. Having been a resident of Slocan for about five years, and being conversant with the requirements of the City, I feel that I can safely rely on your support at the forthcoming elections. Should I be elected, I am in favor of:

1. Inserting a fair wage clause for all public works which the city may enter into, whereby laboring men may be paid at the rate of $3 per day. I believe, further, that with a competent foreman the city can get as good value for the money spent by having the great bulk of its work done by day's labor as by the contract system; and I shall not advocate the latter unless it is clearly to the interest of the city.

2. Organizing some system of fire protection compatible with the city's finances.

3. Submitting for the approval of the ratepayers a bylaw before borrowing $15,000, which the "Slocan Incorporation Act" gives the council power to borrow. The council, in my opinion, should not borrow large sums of money without the approval of the people.

4. Should the people be in favor of borrowing the above sum of $15,000, I believe that this amount, or so much of it as may be necessary, should be expended in securing for the people a system of waterworks.

5. Inducing manufacturing enterprises, particularly works for the treatment of ores, to locate here by granting such institutions, within reason, certain privileges. We have at hand untold mineral resources which, no doubt, before long, will result in the erection of a smelter. If such an enterprise is carefully fostered by the city, a substantial payroll will go a long way towards building up the place.

5. Public ownership of all franchises and preference always given to residents desiring work.

6. The individual rights of particular citizens should not be curtailed at the instance of other citizens holding different views, and within bounds, I believe a spirit of toleration by the council should be encouraged.

7. The Mayor and Aldermen shall be non-salaried positions.

In conclusion, if elected Mayor, I shall devote all my energies to the welfare of the city, and will do my best to make Slocan more prosperous in the future as a city than it has been in the past as a town.

Yours Truly,

A. YORK.

Slocan, June 6, 1901.

THE PLAGUE OF CAPE TOWN

OPEN SEWERS, CROWDED SLUMS AND A FILTHY HARBOR.

HAS MORE ODORS THAN COLOGNE

What the Overcrowding of Cape Town Means Illustrated by a Few Graphic Instances—People Packed Like Sardines in a Tin—When to Take a Bath—A Very High Death Rate.

Those who look upon a picture representing Cape Town, with its mass of white houses nestling on the slope that begins at the margin of the bay and ends at the sheer face of Table Mountain would scarcely believe that the town was a likely place for the propagation of a plague, writes J. Emerson Neilly in The London Daily Mail; all looks so nice and clean; there is such a refreshing whiteness about everything, and there appears to be no crowding. Yet, when the visitor goes through and inspects Cape Town, he discovers that it contains spots that are filthy enough to throw Algiers or the dirtiest town in Portugal into the shade, and can boast of more odors than Cologne itself.

I freely admit that there has been progress in the sanitation of the place since I first saw it at the time when the sewage of the town was led to the sea by sluits, or open ditches, that coursed through each street. Adderley street has been built since then, and the old "stoeped" Dutch cottages have given place to good buildings; the sluits have been covered over, and I believe there is some official responsible for preventing the dumping down of all kinds of offal and refuse on the streets. There has been progress to that extent, but the fever dens and the slums exist still, and there is yet that overcrowding that a pestilence is so fond of when it starts out to work havoc among a population.

Do you know what the overcrowding of Cape Town means?

I will give a few instances that came under my observation when investigating the matter a few years ago. Take the houses patronized by the blacks, the Kaffirs, West Coasts men, and others. Bred on the veldt, the housing needs of these dusky fellows are not very elaborate. Each has the sack that he wears as clothing while he works in the day. He brings it home, and it forms his bed at night. A Kaffir does not mind overcrowding, for it means warmth to him at that cold hour disliked by all negroes—the hour before the dawn when his teeth chatter and his knees seem to rattle. I was through half a dozen or so of the negro "doss houses," and, although in my time I have been in some odorous places abroad, I am convinced that never in my life before or since have I so closely rubbed shoulders with the demon of typhoid.

In rooms designed for the accommodation of four or five human beings, I saw as many as fourteen or sixteen, and those who were crowded out of the rooms slept in the passages, packed literally like sardines in a tin. These men had been working in the docks all day, most of them dancing up and down gangplanks carrying coals for the steamers' bunkers. They never bathe or wash. They go early to their labors and return late. I think I need not attempt to describe the atmosphere of their hovels; that may be imagined.

There are "poor whites" in Cape Town, as there were in the Transvaal. They, too, have their "doss houses," and live in precisely the same conditions as the "niggers." But the odor of the white man's house is somewhat different from that of the Kaffir. Most of the uncolored miserables live a hand-to-mouth existence, and spend their evening hours in the low canteens. They reserve a "tickey" (three-penny piece) wherewith to pay the landlord, and toward midnight crowd in to sleep. They largely represent the class who go to the Cape to find employment and get stranded. They are British, Scandinavians, Poles, Russians and Germans for the most part, and when they toss uneasily during the night, mutterings are heard in almost every language spoken on the continent of Europe.

So terrible is the overcrowding that it is not uncommon to find from 40 to 50 persons crammed into a four-roomed house such as the ordinary British laborer inhabits. Then, the superior lodging houses, resorted to by others who can afford to pay their way—some of those are more packed than they ought to be, for the idea of the boarding-house keeper is to make the most of space, and therefore as many beds are crowded into a room as the room will hold.

Even the Dutch members of the House of Assembly go in for overcrowding. They have their own favorite lodging houses, and when they come down from their farms to legislate, they are determined to save as much as possible of their Parliamentary pay. To this end they sleep two and three in a bed!

The thousands of Malays, Italians, and others help to fill the slums, with the result that the houses there are one and all fever dens, and one-third of Cape Town is an ideal hotbed for the forcing of such a plague as now has the place by the throat.

Added to this overcrowding, Cape Town is, from a sanitary point of view, one of the most backward places perhaps in the world. True, a new main drainage scheme is on foot, and it will effect much; but that "much" is a desideratum of the present moment. The slums reek, and Table Bay itself is filthy, for foul sewers empty themselves into it, and the sewage of ages has gone to foul a bay in which there is practically no current to take it away. For this reason the knowing traveler to Cape Town takes his last bath on board before Table Mountain comes in sight. If he delays it until the anchor has been dropped he will be sorry.

The death rate of Cape Town is enormously high for a place that enjoys such a splendid natural position; and it is a notorious fact that the majority of deaths occur in the slums, and that the diseases are mostly such as are induced by filth and overcrowding. The percentage would be much heavier were it not for the "Cape Doctor"—the southeasterly wind that frequently sweeps down fiercely from Table Mountain and blows away the germs of disease and death that hang around the purlieus of the place in clouds. Bearing all these facts in mind, we must not be surprised if the plague that is now claiming its half-dozen victims a day increases in virulence, particularly in view of the rainy season now setting in. The so-called "civic fathers" cannot argue that they were never warned, for time and again the voice of the social improver has been raised in the press and on the platform in Cape Town, only to extract the reply, "Wachteen-beitje." It is little wonder that the work of fighting the plague has been given into other hands.

LEGISLATION BY LOTTERY.

How English Commoners Arrange to "Catch the Speaker's Eye."

The private member will have a chance of exercising some of his attenuated rights now that the financial pressure for the year is relieved, and one of them is the power of moving resolutions on Tuesday evenings. With the exception of a few Wednesdays devoted to bills, this is practically the only opportunity he now has of registering the opinion of the House on any question he may bring before it. The privilege is naturally a much-prized one—for which they would like to enlighten the House—and even he who wishes to move an anti-gambling resolution has no hesitation in taking part in the lottery by which the precedence of members is decided.

Every Tuesday afternoon members who wish to take part in the ballot put their names on the list at the table. These are numbered, and the chief clerk, who acts as master of ceremonies, writes the numbers on slips of paper, and shuffles them in a box just in the same way as the names of horses and blanks are arranged in a Derby sweepstakes at a club. This operation having been completed, the clerk, pulling back the sleeve of his gown to show that there is no deception, pulls out a number and announces it. The Speaker, reading from the list, calls out the name of the first prize-winner, who thereupon gives notice of his motion for that day four weeks. There are other prizes for those who are second or third, but as the first motion generally lasts the whole evening, they are not of much value.

And there is always the possibility of "count out," unless the question to be discussed is a particularly burning one. Of late years, owing to the immense inroads which the Government has made on the privileges of private members, "counts out" have been as rare as swallows in March, but it is not so very long ago when they were quite common. In order to keep a quorum together a member who had the first place for a motion used often to give a big dinner party at the House. That extensive hospitality has doubtless been extended for the last time. It would take a very dull subject to clear the House on a Tuesday just now.—London Chronicle.

LADY BENTINCK'S BEAUTY.

Charming Woman Who Won the Praise of Queen Victoria.

Lady Henry Bentinck is as good as she is pretty, and as accomplished as she is both fair and virtuous. At the last drawing room held by Queen Victoria this blonde flower of the North Countree came to kiss her sovereign's hand and, dim though the good Queen's eyesight was, she promptly commented on the fair loveliness of her youthful subject. It is said on good authority that as Lady Henry went by, the Queen, turning to the Princess of Wales, said, smilingly: "If I were young I would ask that pretty woman to become a member of my household, and have her portrait painted, as Mary II. had Kneller paint her court beauties. It is a delightful thing, my dear, to have sweet and handsome women always about one."

Perhaps the present Queen bore her predecessor's good advice in mind, for her court ladies, as chosen so far, are all fair to look upon, and Lady Henry Bentinck has been commanded to serve in the great coronation celebration. In appearance this lady is a rare and very exquisite blonde, delicate of feature and possessed of a uniquely perfect throat. About her neck she invariably wears a string of wonderful deeply pink pearls that are heirlooms in the Bentinck family, which is the family name of the enormously wealthy dukedom of Portland.

Nobility vs. Gentility.

A member of one of the great London political clubs once lost his umbrella, and put up a notice in the hall requesting "the nobleman" who had taken it to return it when he had done with it.

The committee in due course desired to be informed why he ascribed its possession to a peer.

The member blandly referred them to the rule, which said that the club was composed of "noblemen and gentlemen," and added that no gentleman would have taken his umbrella.

Her Greatest Recommendation.

Lady (at the registry office)—"But I shouldn't care to trust her with a baby. She's too small for a nurse." Manageress—"Her size, madam, we look upon as her greatest recommendation." Lady—"Indeed! But she is so very small." Manageress—"Yes, but that is an advantage, in my opinion. You see, that when she drops the baby it hasn't very far to fall."—Glasgow Evening Times.

SMALLEST ENGLISH EDIFICES

"THE SMALLEST CHURCH IN ENGLAND" AND CHRISTENDOM.

DISPUTES CURRENT OVER FACT

A Curious Incident—Stranger Leaving It One Sunday Said It Was the Tiniest Church, With the Shortest Parson, the Briefest Text, and the Smallest Collection He Had Ever Seen.

Many years have elapsed since, in a shower of rain worthy of the district, we descended from the Styhead Pass and gained the welcome shelter of the Ritson roof-tree. It was then we learned that we were gazing on "the smallest church in England;" also that three years' contributions to the collecting-bag amounted to less than two shillings in all, and we were filled with awe. The same night the subject cropped up at table d'hote. The assertion was made and promptly contradicted—the smallest church was undoubtedly in the Isle of Wight. That night the assertion was again made, and like a lightning flash came the contradiction—the smallest church in England was undoubtedly in Sussex. Had we had a month to spare we would have remained at Wastdale Head and made our collection at ease.

Now the church at Wastdale Head is said to be 42 feet long by 16 feet wide, which gives an area of 672 square feet, a sitting accommodation for fifty or sixty persons, and the lie to those who insist on it being the smallest church in the Kingdom, for Lullington Church, in Sussex, is easily smaller, as its total area of 256 square feet and its accommodation for thirty people at the utmost, together with a very large pulpit, proves. Lullington, it may be mentioned, was once owned by Sir Philip Sidney, who was lord of the manor, and the village is mentioned in the "Doomsday Book;" the church, moreover, is really the chancel of a much larger building destroyed in the Cromwellian era. A stranger who formed one of a congregation of twelve, who listened to a diminutive preacher deliver a sermon, having taken as his text the thirty-fifth verse (consisting of two words) of the eleventh chapter of St. John's Gospel, remarked on leaving the building that it was the tiniest church, the shortest parson, the briefest text, and the smallest collection (eighteen pence), that had ever come within his experience, but then he was never at Ventnor before the Church of St. Lawrence was restored.

Before the late Lord Yarborough added ten feet to the chancel, a new porch, and a bell-turret to this building, the Isle of Wight edifice was undoubtedly the most diminutive of our churches, and is often said to be the smallest to this day by loyal but untruthful natives, but the restoration added 120 square feet to its area, which now amounts to 360 square feet, or 104 square feet more than the Sussex church, and 30 square feet less than the "smallest" church that stands on a hillside, 400 feet above sea level, overlooking the Bristol Channel at Culbone, near Porlock in Somersetshire.

We had imagined that we had arrived at the real and only "smallest" church when we added Lullington to our collection, but a paragraph in The Pall Mall Gazette regarding the Devonshire home of the new Governor of New Guinea elicited the statement that Brent-tor owns the smallest church, not only in England, but in Christendom, and our hearts sank within us until we discovered that the Tavistock church, which is said to have been built by a merchant who, overtaken by a storm at sea, vowed to erect a church on the first point of land he saw, was 37 feet by 14½ feet, which gives an area of 536½ feet; not until we discovered that the merchant, though he did his best, had failed to usurp Lullington of the right to be regarded as the smallest of the small, did we with a sigh of relief breathe freely again. As Brent-tor has an altitude of 1,100 feet, which made it come in useful in days of yore as a landmark for sailormen entering Plymouth Sound, and as the Church of St. Michael de Rupe stands near the summit, it can afford to smile—to laugh would be unchurch-like—at the pretension of Paddlesworth in claiming the "highest ground."

The lath and plaster church at Hazeleigh, Essex, with its ten pews only; the parish church of Frinton, in the same county—it was at Frinton that Captain Bushell, the wreck-searcher, and Cornelius de Tulbury, "who could poison with impunity," resided—gave us a severe fright lest they should be more diminutive than our Lullington edifice, and re-open the oft-discussed question; but although no actual figures are forthcoming, we believe they are no smaller than the churches at Wotton, near Leith Hill, and Warlingham, in the neighborhood of Croydon, both of which edifices are larger than the Sussex church.

A small church that has not many champions is that of St. Peter's, Cambridge, which is situated on the Castle Rise. As its length is 25 feet and its breadth 16 feet, with regard to area it comes in order of minuteness just after the church of St. Lawrence and Culbone church.

Of the parish churches of Grove, in the district of Leighton Buzzard; of Chilcombe, in Dorset, and Sutton Bonnington, Leicestershire, except that their size is diminutive, we know but little. The two first named parishes, we learn, contain but twenty inhabitants apiece, and of the latter church it is said that if the officiating clergymen is anything over the average height, he runs a good chance of striking his head against the arch above the pulpit.

This article would be incomplete if we failed to mention that the parish church of Cranford is said to be the smallest church in Middlesex, or that Nicholaston parish church, near Oxwich Bay, Glamorgan, though its length is but 47 feet, cost between £6,000 and £7,000 to restore, and is now the most elaborate church for its size—it will accommodate a congregation of fifty—in the principality.

Of a church that once stood at Hollington, near Hastings, Charles Lamb said it was so tiny that it seemed dropped by some angel for the use of a hermit. No edifice of like character exists to-day, at all events in England; but the Black Forest can boast of a Kapelle 12 feet long by 9 feet wide that would, whilst making Lullington church look small in one sense, make it appear immense in another.—Country Life Illustrated.

WINE VAULT WORKERS.

They Drink Large Quantities of Wine, but Are a Gloomy Lot—Their Quarters Described.

Even to the non-bibulous there is something novel and impressive in the spectacle of a vast underground world "peopled" with millions of bottles of champagne, on the contents of which a fleet might float, and where thousands of pounds' worth of wine run in the gutters as little regarded as so much water.

These underground "temples of Bacchus" are seen at their best under the Old World town of Epernay or the Roman architecture of Rheims, where the corridors, hewn out of the solid rock, stretch in all directions for miles, and where the floors descend one below another, like the different levels of a mine, to a depth of 140 feet.

Along these miles of corridors are stacked hundreds of thousands of bottles of wine, undergoing the processes of refining and maturing; and a walk along them may be as fraught with danger as to cross the line of fire in a battle; for at any moment a bottle may burst and hurl its fragments at you with something of the force of shrapnel.

Into these vaults hundreds of workmen disappear at 6 o'clock every morning, only to emerge into the upper air 12 hours later. Unfortunately, the conditions that are best for the wine are almost as uncomfortable as one could conceive for the human population of the vaults. All the year round, whether in the height of summer or the depth of winter, a uniform temperature of 45 degrees must be maintained; and the air is so saturated with moisture that it runs in rivulets down the walls, and the screens which separate the cellars are heavy with it.

In the damp, dark corridors behind these screens are men whose sole duty it is to run the thousands of bottles, one by one, and give them a slight shake, so as to dislodge any sediment that has formed; and this process, probably the most monotonous and under the conditions of cold, moisture and darkness, the most dreary that falls to the lot of working man, is repeated hour after hour and day after day for a whole lifetime.

An expert worker will turn as many as 60 bottles a minute and maintain this rate for ten hours a day, handling 36,000 bottles in a day's work. Is it any wonder that after years of monotonous drudgery these men develop all kinds of strange moods and fancies? They become gloomy and taciturn, and get the strangest ideas into their heads. Some of them persist that the vaults are haunted, and profess to see eyes glaring at them from obscure corners and figures flitting past them—possibly the eyes of men who have turned bottles before them, and cannot refrain from revisiting the haunts of their earthly days.

But naturally all the work in these underground worlds of Bacchus is not of this lugubrious description, for here a small army of men and girls are engaged in cooking, putting on the tinfoil which makes the bottles so pleasing to the eye, and labeling.

The corking is done at the almost incredible rate of a hundred bottles an hour. The bottles are handed in rapid succession by a boy to the "disgorger," who with marvellous dexterity whisks out the corks, discharging any sediment that may have collected, fills them up with champagne, and passes them on to the corker. The corking has for many years been done by machinery, the machine seizing the cork, compressing it to the proper size, and pushing it into the neck of the bottle. The bottles are then ready for the girls, who put on the finishing touches with tinfoil and labels.

As may be expected, these processes, especially that of disgorging, are not free from danger, for at this stage a bottle of champagne may be as risky a thing to handle as a live bomb, and accidents more or less severe are fairly common. It is estimated that at Rheims alone £10,000 worth of champagne is waisted every year through the bursting of bottles.

Although these hundreds and thousands of workmen are allowed a practically unlimited supply of ordinary wine, some of them drinking as many as three bottles a day, it is remarkable that drunkenness is almost unknown among them.—London Tit-Bits.

Hon. J. Rose Innes, K.C.

Hon. J. Rose Innes, K.C., who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Transvaal—its first under British rule—is the son of the late Under Secretary for Native Affairs at the Cape. He married a niece of Sir Gordon Sprigg, at present Premier of Cape Colony. Mr. Innes was educated at Gill College, Somerset East, and at the Cape University. Entering politics in 1884, after six years he became Attorney-General in the Rhodes Ministry. After the Jameson raid he was sent by the High Commissioner to Pretoria for the purpose of watching the trial of the raiders in the interests of the British Government.

GENERAL LORD KITCHENER.

HIS GREAT TASK AND HIS ABILITY TO PERFORM IT.

HOW HE MEETS BOER TACTICS.

His Attitude Towards His Subordinate Officers—The War in South Africa a Contrast With European War—The Commander-in-Chief Does Not Spare Himself—A Fine Flow of Language.

In an article on Lord Kitchener a London Daily Mail war correspondent writes:

You cannot defeat the Boer by calling him names. He runs away and glories in it. You cannot get near enough to call him a coward, nor would that epithet sting him to the fighting point. It is a part of Brother Boer's tactics to run, and he makes us run after him; it is a part of the tiring out process, and the dominating maxim of the outlying commando is:

"Who fight and run away,
Live to fight with Delarey."

Kitchener knows this, and where another general might have been covering sheets of foolscap with general ideas for surrounding and capturing the flying burghers, Kitchener is steadily and calmly removing to well-guarded centres the means of flight. Firstly, the burghers must have food—so we are bringing the food in. Then they must have horses, so the country from the Orange to the Crocodile is being denuded of horses. The horses must have forage, and the forage of the country is stored or burnt. Imagine if you can Kitchener's task. Think of the enormous tract of country over which our operations are extended, and you will realize to some extent that in Pretoria is the only possible general for the work in hand—a work that demands better generalship than would be required of the commander of an army corps in a European war.

Contrast the position of the General Commander-in-Chief engaged, say, in a war against France. He would have under his command several compact army corps moving in an area restricted by the boundaries of neutral countries. Little strategy would be called for, for except in the event of a general European conflagration there is no room in the future for purely strategical movements. Certain recognized positions will be held or taken, and the rest will be a matter of tactics. The General's orders to his Lieutenants could be made known from one end of the country to the other within a few hours; he would be in touch with the enemy, whose position and strength would be as well known to him as his own. His work would consist in supervising the Generals of divisions, in whose hands would be left the disposition of the forces.

In South Africa Kitchener is the head, middle and feet of the army. He runs everything and knows everything. He has divisions, brigades and columns moving in all directions over an area not less than 300,000 square miles, and he knows the whereabouts of every one. He has some columns that are 250 miles from any railway line, and as far from telegraphic communication. His grasp of detail is perfect. He knows how many Cape carts Henniker's column has, and he is aware that there are three sick Yeomen in hospital at Buluwayo.

His attitude toward his subordinates is peculiar, for he values man only as a more or less perfect machine, and the more perfect he is the better he treats him. Kitchener has no use for fops of any sort, but he is not so prejudiced by appearances as to order a man home because he wears an eyeglass, as some people would have you believe. Indeed, some of his best officers have an affection for the monocle. If his manner were translated into words it would run something like this:

"I am your superior officer; you have taken service under me, and the world will judge you according to your progress. I have great power entrusted to me by the King through his Parliament, and whoever you are or whatever position you fill in the social world I can make or mar you. I want you to do your duty, and your duty is to do as you're told. If you do as I bid, you shall have all the credit for the success in obtaining which I used you as an instrument. If my plans miscarry I will take the blame—unless it miscarries through inefficiency. I don't care who your tailor is or how many clubs you may be a member of providing you can lead your men into action with a maximum of dash to a minimum of risk. I don't want heroes who will lead their comrades up to the cannon's mouth and reduce the strength of their regiments accordingly, but steady men who will take cover and shoot away obstruction from the shelter of a nice convenient boulder."

Nor does Kitchener spare himself, as the recent chase of Dewet testifies. If he is not at Pretoria sitting at the end of a telegraph wire he is somewhere down the line seeing things for himself, and Dewet had not been long in the colony before Kitchener was at De Aar, talking to the commandant of Hopetown about the horses that had not been removed from the Hopetown district. On such occasions "K. of K." has a fine flow of language.

Had Worked That Game Too Often.

It is said that a young officer at the front recently wrote to his father: "Dear Father,—Kindly send me £50 at once; lost another leg in a stiff engagement, and am in hospital without means."

The answer was: "My Dear Son,—As this is the fourth leg you have lost according to your letters, you ought to be accustomed to it by this time. Try and wobble along on any others you may have left."

HER CHARACTER.

Whence comes this precious gift of constancy
With doubt untinged, unfettered by dispraise:
For steadfast in its faith through many days,
It wavers not. Search well that lustrous eye.
Unsullied pathway to the soul, and try
To win disclosure from that limpid well,
Where Faith and Hope, and Charity, revel,
Untarnished since her earliest infancy.
The secret of the fine uplifting grace
Of heart and mind, is found in perfect love.
And thus enthroned, her later life unfolds,
As pure spring blossoms, when they grow apace,
Enkindled by the radiant sun above,
And naught of fragrance there inclosed withholds.

—L. H. Watson.

ELEPHANTS IN THE ARMY.

Highly Trained Brigades for a Great Variety of Work—Interesting Feature of British Army Life in India.

One of the most interesting features of the English army life presented to the laymen in India is furnished by the remarkable efficiency of the elephant brigade, most highly developed through the skill of the Burmese in handling the giant animals, says The Regiment. Their usefulness in India can scarcely be imagined by one not familiar with the amount and variety of work which they accomplish, but it would be a serious mistake to imagine that this degree of usefulness is attained through any aptitude of the unwieldy animals or natural tendency toward it. It is due solely and entirely to the wonderful ability of the natives in training the huge animals and overcoming their natural inclinations. This cannot be too highly praised. Neither must it be imagined that the use of elephants in army life is not attended by great disadvantages, not the least of which is the difficulty with which they are transported. Naturally the elephant is not an intelligent animal. He can be taught remarkable things, in which his strength and endurance play an important part. He can never, however, perform these feats without continual attendance and direction. Abstractly, his power of work is unappreciable; when directed by skilful hands, however, it is remarkable.

The transportation facilities which are provided for the sole use of the elephant are quite as remarkable. I witnessed recently, adds the writer, the loading and detraining of a lot of elephants on the Madras Railway. Both were remarkable processes. In loading a rope is fastened to his foreleg, and a lot of natives haul and pull at it to induce the animal to take the first steps into the car. This is only accomplished, however, by admonishing him in the haunch by means of a tusk. The first step taken is rapidly followed by the others until he stands safely on the car. This portion of the task is accomplished comparatively easily, however, when compared with the next. At first he is timid and slightly frightened, but when the car starts his fear is wonderful to behold. Though he may ride a hundred times, he never overcomes this fear, though it is much more pronounced when he takes his initial ride after, say, two months' acquaintance with civilization. He rends the air with wild trumpetings, endeavors fruitlessly to escape, and only ceases his efforts when the car has again come to a standstill. In transporting the elephants by sea the difficulties are almost as great. They are raised by means of a canvas sling from the wharf to the ship, struggling to escape and rending the air with their cries. Once aboard ship they are easily managed, the motion not affecting them, because they do not see the moving panorama before them. Unloading them is easy. They are lowered to a raft beside the ship and allowed to swim ashore. They take to the water easily, and are excellent swimmers, being able to swim eight or ten miles at a stretch without tiring.

Why Finger Bowls Are Barred.

When a member of the Royal family comes to dinner it is a point of etiquette, as all our readers know, to provide none but the illustrious guest with a finger bowl at the end of the banquet. The other diners must get on somehow without that convenience. The reason is a curious one. In early Georgian days one never knew who was loyal; every other man might be a Jacobite in his secret heart. Now, it was a piece of Jacobite ritual whenever the toast of "The King" was drunk secretly to pass the goblet over any water that happened to be by the drinker. This was supposed to convert the toast into that of "The King over the Water," the exiled Stuart at Rome or St. Germains. On this becoming known, the court insisted that there should be no water within reach of any guest, and the prohibition still holds.—The London News.

Beresford Scored.

General Buller was once in company with Lord Charles Beresford coming down the Nile, and as their boat approached the First Cataract a sharp discussion arose as to which was the proper channel to take.

The soldier advised one, the sailor another, but in the end Buller's channel was followed, with perfect success.

"You see, I was right," the general exclaimed exultantly.

"What of that?" retorted Beresford; "I knew it was the right one myself, and I only recommended the other because I knew you would oppose whatever I said."

The Favorite.

Miss Tooting Beck (Suburban)—"Oh, Mr. Dash, what horse is that they are all looking at?" Mr. Dash (City)—"That's the favorite, Miss Beck." Miss Tooting Beck—"Really! What a wonderful creature! It seems to have run in every race I've heard of!"—Punch.

India is Advancing.

The native Christians of the Madras Presidency have started an agitation to be allowed to marry their deceased's wives' sisters.

THE DRILL.

SLOCAN, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY THE EDITORS.

Conundrums Fly Thick and Fast Across the Editorial Tables.

"Possibly," began the information editor, glancing furtively at a memorandum on his desk, "you can tell me what is the difference between a fish dealer and an untruthful newsboy?"

"None," replied the exchange editor. "Both do a scaly business. Why is"—

"I say there is. One sighs for Lent and the other lies for a cent."

"Hang that on the hook. What's the difference between a schoolmaster and a sheep market?"

"No difference. One boards around and the other has boards around"—

"Saw it off. One has his eye on the pupil and the other has the pupil in his eye."

"What has the sheep market to do with it?"

"That's where you get sold. Ha, ha!"

"Enough to make a donkey laugh, is it?"

"Who's a donkey?"

"Who's a sheep?"

"Ewe are. Why is a pound of putty"—

"Like a cage of panthers? Sixteen ounces. Why is"—

"A pound of putty"—

"Like a dose of laudanum? Stops the pane. That reminds me. Why is a hatchet like arnica?"

"One is a window smasher and the other is a pane killer."

"Oh, no! Thought you'd bite at it. It hits an ail on the head."

"Why is the wreck of a fruit train"—

"Gets its dates mixed. Why does a"—

"It doesn't. It only wabbles its nostrils. Can you tell why Pettigrew"—

"Couldn't grow any other day. Why is a ballot box"—

"Stuff! What's the difference between the tin can trust and"—

"The other can't rust. Why is a riotous insurrection"—

"Like a deaf and dumb man? One's a mute, and so is the other emeute. What's the difference between a mackintosh and a seasick boy?"

"One's an overcoat and the other's a pale tot. Why is"—

"Stop! It isn't pronounced that way."

"Pronounce it any way I please. One's a glad rag and the other's a draggled lad"—

At this critical juncture the Sunday editor came in and swore at them, and they broke away.

Trying Work.

Thin Haired Man—What! A shilling for cutting my hair? That's outrageous!

Barber—But, my dear sir, the hairs on your head are so far apart that I had to cut each one by itself.—London Tit-Bits.

A famous ink long used in Germany was made of a combination of chromate of potash with a solution of logwood in the proportions of one part of the former to 1,000 parts of the latter.

Expensive Paintings.

Mrs. O'Callahan—Oi don't see whoy oil paintin's are so very expensive.

Mrs. O'Hoolahan—Nor Oi, but they are! Oi had to buy a whole box av soap before the groceryman would give me that wan over the mantel.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Time was, and that was termed the time of gold.—John Hall.

Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.

Pleasant Bay, C. B.

We make ourselves miserable in the anticipation of evils that never happen.—Beaconsfield.

No success is worthy of the name unless it is won by honest industry and a brave breasting of the waves of fortune.—Huxley.

ALWAYS ON HANL.—Mr. Thomas H. Porter, Lower Ireland, P. Q., writes: "My son, 18 months old had croup so bad that nothing gave him relief until a neighbor brought me some of DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, which I gave him, and in six hours he was cured. It is the best medicine I ever used and I would not be without a bottle of it in my house."

If we could sweep intemperance out of the country there would hardly be poverty enough left to give healthy exercise to the charitable impulses.—Phillipps Brooks.

When a man is confronted with a lot of his old love letters in a breach of promise suit he realizes that kind words can never die.

To the man of humanity the world is generally disposed to ascribe every other good quality; of its influence all, in some degree, partake, and therefore all love it.—Blair.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

The burnt child dreads the fire.—Ben Johnson.

Sweden cultivated only 1,350,000 acres of land in 1812. Now she has 12,500,000 in plow, and grows 106,000,000 bushels of grain in a year.

Women have been gardeners at heart since the beginning of all things, but it is only during the latter portion of last century that they thought of flowers as makers of a fortune, of fruit and vegetables as sources of income.

THE HORSE SHOW.

A special wagon is being built for Anaconda, 2:02½.

Another trotter has been named Carrie Nation, and this one hails from Buffalo.

The will of a Kansas City man sets aside $1,000 for the support and care of a favorite horse.

Ah Belle, 2:34¼, owned by Homer Bros., Greenville, Pa., is very fast and will surely enter the 2:20 list of 1901.

J. W. Miller, Lancaster, Ky., reports that the fast mare Nora L, 2:10¼, has a handsome colt by Ashland Wilkes, 2:17¼.

The green gelding Frank Powell, now in the stable of D. M. Lake, Columbus, O., is said to have shown a mile in 2:09¼.

Simmons, 2:28, will pass the century mark in standard performers in 1901, as he now has 97 to his credit, of which 19 are pacers.

Georgena, 2:07½, the winner of the $10,000 Charter Oak last year, has again gone lame, and no further attempt will be made to train her.

A good green one, who will be in Lon McDonald's stable, is Hamward, a 5-year-old stallion by Hambrino. Last year he showed a mile in 2:15 in a race.

The bay pacing mare Lillian B, 2:28½, has been purchased by W. S. Smather, Northville, Pa., from R. A. Stiver, Bradford. She is in good condition and is expected to enter the 2:15 list in 1901.

Sable Guy, 2:27¾, is the most intensely inbred of the new sires of 1900. He is by Sable Wilkes (a son of Guy Wilkes out of a mare by The Moor), dam Linda Wilkes (a daughter of Guy Wilkes out of a dam by The Moor).

BILL OF THE PLAY.

Miss Gertrude Coghlan has been compelled by ill health to terminate her tour in "Vanity Fair."

"Quo Vadis" was recently produced in Paris and met with strong approval from a large audience.

Helen Bertram is reported engaged to a police commissioner of Detroit. He will be her third husband.

Sarah Bernhardt went duck shooting while at New Orleans recently and is said to have proved herself a crack shot.

Minnie Maddern Fiske's tour of the west, the northwest and the north has been one uninterrupted triumph, according to all reports.

Mme. Sembrich may never sing in public again. Her physicians have advised the famous operatic soprano to cancel all her engagements and retire to her home in Dresden for a rest.

The fourth nation to hear "San Toy" is Germany, when it was produced in Berlin a short time ago after having been used in England, America and Austria. It met with great success.

In a recent German adaptation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Parson Evans is made a stutterer instead of a Welshman on the ground that the German has no equivalent for Evans' dialect.

By permission of the president Secretary Long has issued a leave of absence for the United States Marine band of Washington to visit a number of the leading cities to give exhibition concerts.

THE ROYAL BOX.

Claret cup as prepared in England is the Emperor William's favorite beverage.

King Edward inherits that fine trait of his mother which was marked by her faithful care and affection for those who had spent their lives in her service.

The jewels which the Duchess of Cornwall takes with her to Australia have been insured against all risks for £75,000. The duke has insured his jewels for £2,000.

An amicable arrangement is reported in Holland by which Wilhelmina is queen and Duke Henry an obedient subject two hours every day. The rest of the time the queen is a loyal and obedient wife.

The children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have been brought from York House to Marlborough House. They will stay with the king and queen till the duke and duchess return from their colonial tour.

POLICE EXPENSES.

In 1899 the expenses of the New York police department were $11,182,500. This year they are $11,162,000.

The London police department costs $8,100,000, the Paris department $6,000,000 and the Berlin police department $1,500,000. Berlin policemen are retired Prussian soldiers.

The annual cost of the Chicago police department is $3,300,000, Philadelphia $2,950,000, Boston $1,500,000 and St. Louis $1,400,000.

The expense of the police department in all four of these American cities, having a total population of 4,100,000, is $8,000,000 a year.

New York, with a total population of 3,500,000, expends in police salaries alone more than $10,000,000 annually.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never fold up dresses when turned inside out. If folded on the outside, they will not crease.

Kerosene may be safely used with boiling water to whiten yellow clothes. The quantity required is a tablespoonful to each gallon of suds.

Delicate lace may be cleaned by spreading it out on fine white paper and covering it with calcined magnesia. Place another paper over it and lay it away under a heavy weight for two or three days. A gentle shake will remove the powder, which will have absorbed the soil from the lace.

BACK TO HEALTH

THROUGH THE KINDNESS AND PERSISTENCE OF A FRIEND.

An Every-Day Story that Will Bring Health and Happiness to Young Girls Who Act on the Advice Given.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

In every part of Canada are to be found grateful people who cheerfully acknowledge that the good health they enjoy is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the town of Orangeville there are many such people, among them being Miss Lizzie Collins, an estimable young lady who resides with her mother in the east ward. Miss Collins' cure through the use of this medicine was recently brought to the attention of the Sun, and a reporter was sent to get the facts from the young lady. Miss Collins cheerfully accorded the interview and her statement is given practically in her own words: "Two years ago," said she, "I became so weak that I was forced to take to bed. The illness came on gradually; I found myself much run down, suffered from headaches and was as pale as it was possible for a living person to be. I used several medicines, but they did not help me. Then I consulted a doctor, and he said that I had scarcely any blood, and that my condition was one of danger. Medicine did not seem to do me any good and I found myself growing weaker. I reached the stage where my heart kept palpitating violently all the time. The headaches became continous, and my condition one which words can scarcely describe. I really despaired of getting better, and loathed the sight of medicine. I had been confined to bed for about two months when one day a friend called and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I told her I had lost faith in all medicines, but she was apparently determined I should try the pills, for she brought me about half a box she had been using herself. I could not then do less than try the pills, and when they were used, while I cannot say that I felt much better, I had more confidence in the pills and got half a dozen boxes. Before these were gone there was no doubt that they were rapidly restoring me to my old-time health, as I was soon able to sit up and then be around and out. I used in all eight or nine boxes, and before these were gone I felt as though I had never had an ache or pain in my life. That iswhat Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me and I think I would be very ungrateful if I did not add my testimony for the benefit it may be to some other young girl."

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

Owing to competition with Spain, Italy and Northern Africa, where labor is cheaper, French farmers are abandoning the cultivation of olive groves. In the department of Marseilles alone within six months 40,000 olive trees were uprooted.

Keep MINARD'S LINIMENT in the House.

MOTHERS.

Mothers are the queerest things!
'Member when John went away,
All but mother cried and cried
When they said good-bye that day.
She just talked and seemed to be
Not the least bit upset—
Was the only one who smiled!
Others' eyes were streaming wet.

But when John came back again
On a furlough, safe and sound,
With a medal for his deeds,
And without a single wound,
While the rest of us hurrahed,
Laughed and joked and danced about,
Mother kissed him, and then she cried,
Cried and cried like all get out.

—Edwin L. Sabin in The Century.

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.

Change lays not her hand upon truth.—Swinbourne.

All market gardeners and fruit farmers in England suffer from the tyranny of the railway companies in the matter of transport.

In his VEGETABLE PILLS Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For DELICATE AND DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

THE LATEST STORY.

His Majesty King Edward VII. an Apt Student in Matters That Have Scientific and Practical Bearings.

Here is the latest story about King Edward VII. Its authority is so good that I have little hesitation in believing it, while I do not think it has yet appeared in print, writes the editor of M. A. P. When the King paid his recent visit to Germany, he was particularly enthusiastic about "motoring." It was just about that time, I believe, that he gave the order for the automobile which a well-known Paris maker has just built for him, and which is exciting so much interest among Parisian automobilists. Anyhow, he took the opportunity which the quiet German country and forest roads offered to indulge in the exhilarating pastime. One day he was driving with a gentleman through one of the forests near Wiesbaden, when the automobile ran out of water. Of necessity a stoppage occurred, and for want of a convenient water company the boiler was filled from a wayside spring. The King and his companion started again and all went well for a while. Then for some unaccountable reason the car stopped again.

An inspection was made, and the King's companion, who is an expert in such matters, went to work in technical exploring fashion. The King stood rendering assistance when he could. But everything seemed right; no bolts were loose, no nuts missing, and not a lever jammed. "That's very funny, Your Majesty." The King agreed and pondered for a moment. Then he smiled. "I wonder," he suggested in tentative fashion, "if that water we took in has anything to do with it. You know these German waters generally have some sort of mineral properties in them. The boiling may cause crystallization and so choke the piston." The piston rod was immediately inspected, and, sure enough, it was so crusted that for all driving purposes it might as well have been heavily coated with rust. Sand-paper was used, some unadulterated water found; the journey was continued and completed without further stoppage. Evidently the King was not the intimate friend and informal pupil of Playfair in vain—although little has been given to the world of their association save the well-known fact that it was at Playfair's request that the then Prince of Wales scooped up boiling lead in the palm of his hand—a perfectly painless experiment when properly carried out.

THE PLUMBERS OF CANADA INVITED.

JOHN S. MORGAN'S LETTER OPEN FOR THEIR PERUSAL.

Nova Scotia Member of the Guild Wants His Case Published—An Eight Year Sufferer from Backache—Cured Recently by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Bridgewater, N.S., June 3.—(Special)—The case of John S. Morgan, plumber and tinsmith, of this town, should be put prominently before every union and non-union man in Canada. In a matter like this there should be no distinction, the benefit belongs to all.

John S. Morgan for eight years was hampered in his work by backache. Stooping continually at work is the cause of a great deal of backache, though not in the way most people imagine. Mr. Morgan's letter explains the truth of the matter when he says Dodd's Kidney Pills cured his backache. It was really Kidney ache that Dodd's Kidney pills cured. It was really Kidney ache that troubled Mr. Morgan.

Backache is the commonest symptom of Kidney Disease. Kidney Disease is the commonest of human ailments, and Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one infallible cure for all Kidney diseases. Read what Mr. Morgan says about them himself.

"I have been subject to lame back or eight years. The different remedies I tried were no good. I got so that I was crippled up entirely and couldn't do a tap of work. Another thing was a frequent desire to urinate altogether unnatural.

"About a year ago I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had run down in weight to about 140 pounds. During the time I was using Dodd's Kidney Pills I gained 23 pounds. My back got better and better as I continued taking the pills until today I am as free from backache as ever I was in my life. This after eight years of it means an awful lot to me. I realize the danger I was in and know what I owe to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone who has backache or any other Kidney complaint."

What the dew is to the flower, gentle words are to the soul.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is used by Physicians.

The sun's diameter decreases at the rate of five miles in a century. Its present diameter is 860,000 miles.

Charity's argument is short, but it has a long reach.

FRAGRANT

SOZODONT

for the TEETH and BREATH

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID . . . 25c
New Patent Box SOZODONT POWDER . . 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER . . . 75c

25c

At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price.

A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]

HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK.

CASSOWARIES IN A FIGHT.

They Are the Only Birds, Excepting Ostriches, That Can Kick.

Although the cassowary in captivity has the reputation of being extremely tractable and docile, he is terrible when aroused.

A notable peculiarity of this bird is that if any particular object attracts his attention he will perform a sort of war dance over it. This happened at the zoo when one of the cassowaries, which are confined in cages near the main entrance, lighted upon a gaudy piece of ribbon blown inside the bars from the hat or dress of some woman visitor.

He was one of the smallest of the collection, but he was of a martial disposition. After having carefully examined the ribbon he started his war dance and kept it up with great vigor for some minutes. Just while he was at the height of his enjoyment a larger cassoway came up and interfered with him.

He stood this for some time, but when the larger bird attempted to oust him from the spot in order that he in turn might prance about the ribbon he resented the intrusion in no uncertain style.

Kicking out vigorously on all sides, craning his neck, snapping his beak, elongating his body and hitting imaginary blows with the horny mass which cassowaries carry on the tops of their heads and which is called the helmet, he seemed to bid defiance to all comers.

The larger cassowary, thinking apparently that he could treat the demonstrations of the lightweight with contempt, commenced hustling the latter. The two were ill matched as regards height, one of them being about five feet high and the other a foot or more shorter, but the battle which ensued showed that weight and height will not always tell.

Forward kicks were the main feature of the fight. The cassowary, it is believed, is the only bird, except perhaps the ostrich, which uses this method of attack and defense, and the way a cassoway can kick would warm the heart of a French boxer. He can kick straight out like a man, or he can do the high kick like a music hall star.

At first the blows were delivered chiefly on the breast and didn't hurt much, but eventually the small bird knocked the other one out with a masterly stroke delivered by the long sharp claw of the inner toe on the wattles of its antagonist.

No fatal injury was done, but the shock must have been terrific, for the big bird uttered a peculiar cry and retired in confusion to its corner, while the victorious one resumed its war dance. It also had been severely punished, and one could almost imagine it saying to itself, like Mr. Henley:

Beneath the bludgeonings of fate
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

—London Express.

Saved by His Wit.

Wit has often saved an offender from punishment in military as well as in civil life.

Not long since a noncommissioned officer entering a barrack gate in Dublin was mistaken by the "fresh one" on sentry, who immediately "came to the shoulder."

The noncom., unaware that his colonel was just behind, returned the salute, a thing not permissible in the circumstances. Arrived at his quarters, he shortly received an order to attend before the colonel.

On presenting himself he was asked how he came to return the salute, knowing full well that he was not entitled to it.

Not in the least embarrassed, he promptly answered:

"Sir, I always return everything I am not entitled to."

His ready wit pleased the colonel, who laughingly dismissed him.—London Spare Moments.

Nature's Storehouse the Mountains.

The mountain dweller lives apart from the world. The present is the past when it reaches him. For centuries the highlander has had his plaid and kilt, the peasant of Norway and the mountaineer of the German and Austrian Alps each a habit of his own and every Swiss canton a distinctive dress. Mountains preserve the Gaelic tongue in which the scholar may read the refuge of Celt from Saxon and in turn Saxon from Norman French, just as they keep alive remnants like the Rheto-Roman, the Basque and a number of Caucasian dialects. The Carpathians protected Christianity against the Moors, and in Java the Brahman faith took refuge on the sides of the volcano Gunung Lawa and there outlived the ban of Buddha.—Scribner's.

Surmounted difficulties not only teach, but hearten us in our future struggles.—Sharpe.

The way to be comfortable is to make others so; the way to make others so is to appear to love them; the way to appear to love them is to love them in reality.

Childhood shows the man, as morning shows the day.—Milton.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Lumberman's Friend.

Horses in their wild state live to the age of 36 normally, being still fresh and hearty at that age in the desert.

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden fruit" to many per ons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

The United Kingdom produces 76,000,000 bushels of wheat, 78,000,000 bushels of barley, and 150,000,000 bushels of oats in a year.

In England in 1800 a horse called Phenomenon trotted 17 miles in harness in 53 minutes, a record never beaten in England.

When a fool offers to back his argument up with a bet the wise man shuts up.

PARMELEE'S PILLS possess the power of acting specifically upon the diseased organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease. In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body. Mr. D. Carswell, Carswell, P. O., Ont., writes: "I have tried Parmelee's Pills and find them an excellent medicine and one that will sell well."

Enterprise is a sprout that is pruned by experience.

A lazy man is never inclined to decline a chance to recline.

When some people feel for the poor they forget to feel in their pockets.

Begin to educate your grandchildren by educating yourself.

Canada imported last year agricultural implements to the value of $1,823,795.

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

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No doubt there are other good teas, but for strength, richness and real quality Blue Ribbon stands alone.

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.

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Address all letters to—

THE SLOCAN DRILL,
Slocan, B. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14th, 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.

DRILL POINTS.

Tom Lake will re-open the Royal hotel.

The boat changed her running time on Monday.

Rev. Mr. Roberts preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last.

The license commissioners of the Slocan meet at New Denver tomorrow morning.

Paul Hauck returned Wednesday from his trip to Germany. He returned alone.

Mrs. Capt. McMorris, Nelson, was visiting Mrs. Capt. Seaman on Friday and Saturday.

W. Wilson and Carl Lindow landed a salmon Friday that tipped the scales at 12½ lbs.

Mails for the north close at 9.45 in the morning and for the south at 4.45 in the afternoon.

T. Armstrong went out this week to repair the trail up Lemon creek from the first north fork.

The annual sermon to the Orange society will be preached by Rev. A. E. Roberts, of New Denver.

The government has granted $1000 for a trail to the head of Lemon creek from the townsite of Oro.

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

Mark Manley is on the coast on the appeal in the case of Manley vs Coldom, the appeal being by the latter.

Ed Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who is to be here on the 25th, was married recently to Miss E. B. Day, of Wardner, Idaho.

W. B. George and Ed Haley came in from the Little Slocan Saturday evening, bringing two elegant bear skins.

Wilson Hill was down from the head of the lake Wednesday, looking up lumber orders from prospective builders.

Dave Arnot left for Nanaimo Saturday, to attend the grand lodge of the I.O.O.F., as a delegate from the local lodge.

This evening the members of the Methodist church purpose holding an entertainment to welcome their new pastor, F. S. Okell.

The business men of several towns in Washington have signed an agreement to refrain from contributing to any subscription list in the future.

Married.—At Revelstoke, on June 3, G. B. Wicks, mate on the str. Slocan, to Mrs. M. Grant, of Okanagan Landing. Mr. and Mrs. Wicks have taken up their residence in West Slocan.

All South African volunteers, or the next of kin of those who have fallen, are requested to communicate with the minister of mines at once, so as to receive exemption for their mineral claims, as provided for by the law.

Next Sunday is memorial day with the Oddfellows. The local brethren will assemble in their hall at 3.30 in the afternoon and march to the cemetery at 4. A short service will be held and the graves of the departed brethren decorated.

J. S. Carter, district passenger agent of the C.P.R., Nelson, was here Wednesday in connection with the big celebration here on the 25th and 26th. A special train will leave Sandon in the early morning, arriving here at 9.45, while the train to Nelson will not leave here till 6.30 p.m.

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

Provincial Land Surveyor & Mining Engineer,

SLOCAN, - - B. C.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Slocan, that I require the presence of the said electors at the building situate on the north half of Lot 8, Block A, Slocan, on the 15th day of June, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Aldermen.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows;

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination; and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be open on the 22nd day of June, 1901, at said building, of which everybody is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected Mayor of such City at the first elections and bye-elections to be held during the years 1901 and 1902, shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and

(a.) Are at the date of nomination the assessed owner of land or real property in the City of the value of one thousand dollars over and above any registered incumbrance, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election; or

(b.) Who are at the date of nomination the sole tenants in possession of land or real property in the City of the value of two thousand dollars under lease in writing for not less than one year, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election; or

(c.) Who are at the date of nomination the members of a partnership firm, or shareholders of a joint stock company, which is at the said date of nomination the assessed owner of land or real property in the City of the value of one thousand dollars over and above any registered incumbrances, and whose individual interests in said partnership or company land is of not less value than one thousand dollars, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as Aldermen of such City at the said first election, and at all elections and bye-elections to be held during the years 1901 and 1902, shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and

(a.) Are at the date of nomination the assessed owners of land or real property in the City of the value of five hundred dollars over and above any registered incumbrance, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election; or

(b.) Who are at the date of nomination the sole tenants in possession of land or real property in the City of the value of one thousand dollars under lease in writing for not less than one year, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election; or

(c.) Who are at the date of nomination the members of a partnership firm, or shareholders of a joint stock company, which is at the said date of nomination the assessed owner of land or real property in the City of the assessed value of five hundred dollars over and above any registered incumbrances, and whose individual interest in said partnership or company land is of not less value than five hundred dollars, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election.

Given under my hand at the City of Slocan, British Columbia, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1901.

H. R. JORAND,
Returning Officer.

[L.S.] HENRI G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.

CANADA.

Province of British Columbia.

EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—GREETING.

D. M. EBERTS, Attorney-General. } WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of chapter 50, of the Statutes of 1901, being the "Slocan Incorporation Act, 1901," that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council forthwith, without requiring the inhabitants of the lands proposed to be incorporated to observe the provisions of section 3 of chapter 143 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the "Municipalities Incorporation Act," as enacted by section 2 of chapter 55 of the Statutes of 1899, by Letters Patent under the Public Seal, to incorporate under the said "Municipalities Incorporation Act" into a city the tract of land hereinafter set out; and that such Letters Patent shall have the same force and effect as Letters Patent issued under the provisions and after compliance with all the formalities of the said "Municipalities Incorporation Act," save and except as provided in said "Slocan Incorporation Act, 1901":

And whereas the Honourable Sir HENRI GUSTAVE JOLY DE LOTBINIERE, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of British Columbia, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, under and by virtue of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by the said Acts, and of all other powers and authorities him in that behalf enabling, hath ordered that all the following parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the District of West Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, and more particularly known, described and numbered as Lot 292, Group 1, upon the official map of the said District, containing 196 acres, more or less, and the inhabitants thereof, shall, on, from and after the 1st day of June, 1901, be incorporated as a City Municipality under the said Acts, and hath made further provision to the tenor and effect hereinafter appearing:

NOW KNOW YE, that by these presents WE do hereby order and proclaim that the locality hereinbefore described, and the inhabitants thereof, shall, on, from and after the 1st day of June, 1901, be incorporated as a City Municipality, under and subject to the provisions of the "Municipalities Incorporation Act," and the "Slocan Incorporation Act, 1901," and under and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained or referred to.

The said Municipality shall be called and known by the name and style of "The Corporation of the City of Slocan."

The said Municipality shall comprise all those pieces or parcels of land hereinbefore described.

The Council shall consist of a Mayor and six Aldermen, and the whole number present at each meeting thereof shall not be less than four.

The nomination for the first election of a Mayor and Aldermen shall be held at the building situate on the north half of Lot 8, Block A, Slocan, on the 15th day of June, A.D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and the polling (if any) shall be at said building, on the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1901, and shall continue for one day only, and the poll shall be kept open between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and Henri Robert Jorand, of Slocan, Barrister-at-Law, shall be the Returning Officer thereat.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected Mayor of such City at the first elections and bye-elections to be held during the years 1901 and 1902, shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of 21 years, and are not disqualified under any law, and

(a.) Are at the date of nomination the assessed owners of land or real property in the City of the value of one thousand dollars over and above any registered incumbrance, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election; or

(b.) Who are at the date of nomination the sole tenants in possession of land or real property in the City of the value of two thousand dollars under lease in writing for not less than one year, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election; or

(c.) Who are at the date of nomination the members of a partnership firm, or shareholders of a joint stock company, which is at the said date of nomination the assessed owner of land or real property in the City of the value of one thousand dollars over and above any registered incumbrances, and whose individual interest in said partnership or company land is of not less value than one thousand dollars, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as Aldermen for such City at the said first election, and at all elections and bye-elections to be held during the years 1901 and 1902, shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of 21 years, and are not disqualified under any law, and

(a.) Are at the date of nomination the assessed owners of land or real property in the City of the value of five hundred dollars over and above any registered incumbrances, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election; or

(b.) Who are at the date of nomination the sole tenants in possession of land or real property in the City of the value of one thousand dollars under lease in writing for not less than one year, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election; or

(c.) Who are at the date of nomination the members of a partnership firm, or shareholders of a joint stock company, which is at the said date of nomination the assessed owner of land or real property in the City of the value of five hundred dollars over and above any registered incumbrances, and whose individual interest in said partnership or company land is of not less value than five hundred dollars, and are otherwise qualified to vote at such election.

The persons qualified to vote for Mayor and Aldermen at the first election, and at all elections and bye-elections to be held during the year 1901, shall be all persons who are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and have resided within the limits of the City for the three months next preceding the date of such election, and

(a.) Who are the assessed owners of lands or real property situate within the Municipality; or

(b.) Who are the tenants in possession of lands or real property situate within the Municipality, paying therefor a rental having a monthly value of at least five dollars,

and who shall, before the day of such election, have applied to the Returning Officer and have had their names placed on the list of electors for such election.

Until the said Municipality is divided into wards, the Mayor and Aldermen shall be elected by those qualified to vote in the whole City.

The Mayor and Aldermen elected at the first election shall hold office until his successor, or a majority of their successors, have been sworn in, unless he or they shall die or resign or become disqualified.

It shall be the duty of the Returning Officer to enter in a book, in alphabetical order, the names, addresses and occupations of all persons qualified to vote as aforesaid, who make application to him, as aforesaid, to have their names placed on such list, and such list shall be the list of the electors for such elections.

Before the name of any person shall be placed on the list, he shall make and sign a declaration in writing, before some person authorised to administer oaths, setting forth his name, address, occupation and qualifications as aforesaid, which declaration shall be filed with the Returning Officer.

Such list and declarations shall be open to inspection by any person within lawful hours.

Any person may complain that his name is improperly omitted from the voters' list, or that any other name is improperly inserted thereon, and may apply to any Judge of the Supreme or County Court to have his name inserted thereon or to have any names improperly inserted thereon struck off the said list. In such latter case reasonable notice, to be determined by the Judge applied to, shall be given to the person whose name is proposed to be struck off. The Judge shall hear and dispose of all such applications in a summary way, and the Returning Officer shall amend the list in accordance with the Judge's decision.

At least six days' notice of the time and place of nomination and of holding the poll (if any) shall be given by the said Returning Officer; such notice to be posted during that period in the manner provided by section 30 of the "Municipal Elections Act."

The Returning Officer shall, on the day of nomination, at 2 o'clock P.M., announce the names of the persons put in nomination in that behalf as candidates for the offices of Mayor and Aldermen, as prescribed by the "Municipal Elections Act."

At the close of the time for nominating the candidates the Returning Officer shall deliver to every candidate, or agent of a candidate, applying for the same, a duly certified list of the names of the several candidates who shall have been nominated; and any votes given at the election for any other candidates than those so nominated shall be null and void.

If, at the expiration of the time appointed for the election as aforesaid, no more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidates who may stand nominated to be elected, and return their names to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No speeches or interruptions to the proceedings of nominating candidates at the hustings shall be permitted by the Returning Officer between the reading of the notice of election and the closing of the proceedings on nomination day by the Returning Officer.

If, at the expiration of such time, more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the Returning Officer shall declare the names of the candidates, and publicly declare the day previously stated in his proclamation, and the place or places at which the poll shall be so opened in the Municipality, for the purpose of taking the votes of the electors according to law; and shall then adjourn the election, and shall take a poll by ballot, and shall cause to be posted up notices of his having having granted such poll, indicating the names, residences, and occupations of the candidates so nominated, in the order in which they shall be printed on the ballot papers, which notices shall, as soon as possible after the nomination, be placarded in all the places where the proclamation for the election was posted up.

If, after an adjournment of an election by the Returning Officer for the purpose of taking a poll, one of the candidates nominated shall die before the poll has commenced, the Returning Officer shall, upon being satisfied of the fact of such death, countermand notice of the poll, and all the proceedings with reference to the election shall be commenced afresh; Provided that no fresh nomination shall be necessary in the case of a candidate who stood nominated at the time of the countermand of the poll.

In case of a poll being held the candidates (duly qualified) who shall obtain the greatest number of votes shall be Mayor and Municipal Aldermen respectively.

Every person qualified to vote shall have seven votes, being one for each Alderman to be elected, and one for Mayor, but he may vote for any less number than seven; Provided always, that he shall not cast more than one vote in favour of any one candidate, or vote on more than one occasion. And in the event of the number of votes being found to have been equal for any two or more candidates, one or more of whom, but not all of such candidates, being by the state of the poll entitled to be declared elected, the Returning Officer shall by a casting vote or votes, as the case may be, decide which of the candidates for whom the votes may be equal shall be elected; Provided that the said Returning Officer shall not vote except in case of an equality of votes as aforesaid.

All expenses attendant upon the said election shall be borne by the said City.

The opening of the ballot boxes and the counting of the votes shall be in the presence of the candidates if they attend for that purpose.

The Returning Officer, after the declaration of the poll, shall retain the ballot boxes and papers until a Clerk shall be duly appointed, to whom he shall forthwith deliver the same.

Every person who shall have presented himself for nomination, and who shall have been elected a Mayor or Municipal Alderman, must serve for the term for which he has been elected unless in the case of sickness, or in default pay a sum of fifty dollars towards the Municipal Revenue; such sum, with costs, shall be recoverable by the Clerk of the Municipality, summarily, before any Justice of the Peace.

Any vacancy in the office of Mayor or Alderman shall be filled as provided by the "Municipal Elections Act."

The first meeting of the Council shall be held on the first Saturday after the day of election, at the building situate on the north half of Lot 9, Block A, Slocan, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Until provision be made by bylaw, in that behalf, all proceedings at and relating to the meetings of the Council shall be held and taken in accordance with the provisions contained in the "Municipal Clauses Act," and all the powers, privileges, and duties of the Mayor and Council shall be the same as those prescribed by the said Act.

At the first meeting, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Council may elect a Clerk, Treasurer, Collector, and Assessor, or such other officers as they may deem necessary, who shall hold such office during the pleasure of the Council, and receive such remuneration as the Council may by bylaw appoint.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, the Honourable Sir HENRI GUSTAVE JOLY DE LOTBINIERE, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.

Alex. Rogers,

Tonsorial Artist.

The Leading Parlors:

MAIN STREET, SLOCAN

Slocan City Miners' Union, No. 62, W. F. of M.

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

J. V. PURVIANCE, President.
JOHN A. FOLEY, Financial Secretary

Pioneer Livery and Feed Stables,

Slocan, B. C.

General Packing and Forwarding attended to at the shortest Notice.

Saddle and Pack Horses for hire at reasonable rates.

R. E. ALLEN, - Manager

New Carpets and Oilcloths . .

Just Arrived.

Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

D. D. ROBERTSON

H. D. CURTIS,

Notary Public.

Mines, Real Estate, Insurance, Accountant.

Abstracts of Titles Furnished.

Slocan, - - B. C.

Fishing Tackle

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

Bamboo Rods, 25 cents up.

J. L. WHITE & Co.

DRUGGISTS, SLOCAN, B. C.

Just Arrived

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

McCallum & Co

Dealers in General Hardware,

MAIN STREET, - SLOCAN

Agents for Crow's Nest Domestic and Blacksmith Coal.

Gwillim & Johnson,

MINING ENGINEERS AND ASSAYERS.

Slocan, - - - B. C

Certificate of Improvements.

Corker No. 2 Mineral Claim.

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. M. McGregor, acting as agent for Joseph Davis, free miner's certificate B26889, and Wm. Findlay, free miner's certificate No. B39026 intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 18th day of May, 1901.
24-5-01. J. M. McGREGOR.

Slocan Bob Mineral Claim.

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, William A. Bauer, acting as the authorized agent of James D. Byrne, free miner's certificate No. B44971; Bolis Svenceski, free miner's certificate No. B2055; and John Wafer, free miner's certificate No. B38232, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 31st day of May, 1901.
31-5-01 WILLIAM A. BAUER, P L.S

Seattle Mineral Claim.

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, Arthur R. Barrow, as agent for George E. Weinant, Free Miner's, Certificate No. B38933, Stillman C. Jackson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B26817 and John Dempsey, Free Miner's Certificate No. B38934 intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 4th day of June, 1901.
7-6-01 A. R. BARROW.

Sunlight Fractional Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Slocan City Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located:—Bounded on the northeast by the Bell, on the 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.

You Can Make

A Striking Effect!

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

A. David, the Miner's Tailor,

near the Postoffice.

The Murcutt Branch

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

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

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

Notice to Delinquent Co-owner

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

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

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

No More Swearing.

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

H. J. ROBERTSON,

TINSMITH AND PLUMBER.

Removed. .

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

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

J. J. WALKER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Nelson, B.C

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Reduced Rates EAST

May 31st, June 8th.

Pan-American Excursions to Buffalo: June 4, 18; July 2, 16; August 6, 20.

"Imperial Limited" on JUNE 10.

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

GEO. T. MOIR, Agent, Slocan City

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

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

FRED S. SAMMONS,
HENRY STEVENSON.

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

Notice.

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

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

Notice to Pre-emptors of Crown Lands.

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

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

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

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

"and the remaining—

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

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

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