THE ATLIN CLAIM.

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WAR NEWS.

Tokio, 17th:—Private advices from Korea confirm the reported massing of 30,000 Russians to oppose Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

Admiral Togo reports that in attack on Tuesday night the Japanese sunk several mines at midnight and in the morning drew the Russian ships out. Petropavlovsk struck Japanese mine and sunk.

Seoul, 17th:—No battle been fought at Wiju.

Harbin, 17th:—Two Japanese officers disguised as Thibetans were arrested near here. They confessed they intended to destroy railway.

St. Petersburg, 17th:—High authority in the admiralty states that the Japanese had nothing whatever to do with sinking of Petropavlovsk. States that sinking was due to boilers blowing up.

Vice-Admiral Skrydloff's appointment to command the fleet at Port Arthur is satisfactory.

Washington,—State Department has taken into consideration representations made by Wireless Telegraph Co. regarding the Russian decree treating correspondents, using this method as spies. The department is unlikely to act until an American citizen is arrested for doing this.

St. Petersburg, 18th:—The authorities here are recovering from the shock which followed last week's disaster. They feel imbued with new and fresh energy. The greatest activity prevails, the public is more aroused now than at any time since the outbreak of war and are thirsting for revenge; crowds gather on streets. Special dispatch from Port Arthur states Japanese cruiser was sunk, adding that cause is unknown.

Ping Yang, 18th:—Despatch reports that the country in the wake of the Japanese army is resuming its normal condition, people seeing that Japanese pay their way.

St. Petersburg, 18th:—No information received regarding the rumored appearance of Japanese transports off Yinkow Port, New Chwang.

Tien-tsin, 18th:—From several sources reports been received here saying that a Japanese fleet of over seventy transports is heading for Kin Chou, north of Port Arthur,

Laio Yang, 19th:—Number important skirmishes reported along Yalu River; six Japanese killed by Russian scouts.

New Chwang, 19th:—Russian authorities have not yet released the Japanese servant, captured on Press boat, April first.

St. Petersburg, 19th:—Vladivostock in want of necessaries of life. Flooded rivers have cut off all communication.

Vice-Admiral Skrydloff arrived here today enroute for Port Arthur; he received a grand reception.

Shanghai, 19th:—Seoul advices state that Japanese have complete control of Korea, and that Russian scouting parties retired across the Yalu River before advancing Japanese forces.

Commander of Chinese army on Manchurian border repoits that Russian troops are moving west of Liao River, says it is difficult to control his troops as they are anxious to attack Russians.

St. Petersburg, 20th:—Japanese force reported having landed near New Chwang.

Russia reported to have purchased four ships from a shipbuilding firm in the States.

Port Arthur, 20th:—All quiet throughout this district. Persistently stated that a Japanese cruiser sank off Port Arthur on the fifteenth and two armoured cruisers damaged.

Seoul, 20th:—Japanese authorities state that constant skirmishing is occurring between opposing forces on Yalu River. They claim no decisive action has taken place yet, but is expected momentarily.

Russians now have fifty thousand soldiers on the river.

London, 20th:—It is believed that Vice-Admiral Alexieff resigned owing to Emperor having lost confidence in him. Nothing official has been given out yet.

Nagasaki, 20th:—Contact mines have been found floating seaward, twenty-five miles from Wei-Hei-Wei.

St. Petersburg, 20th:—Capt Gajovloff, commander of the Petropavlovsk, regained consciousness. It is thought he may live.

Tokio, 20th:—1,000 Russians are reported to occupy Yong Gan, north eastern Korea.

Seoul, 21st:—Latest advices do not confirm the reported occupation by Russian troops of Fouk Chyong.

Port Arthur, Situation is unchanged. There are no signs of the enemy's transports off the coast.

Berlin, 21st:—Harbin special says that great bitterness is aroused throughout Manchuria against the Americans and British, as it is believed their vessels took part in the bombardments of Port Arthur under the Japanese flag.

Tokio, 21st:—War office is flooded with applicatiohs from men of every age and condition of life for permission to go to the front.

St. Petersburg, 21st:—Daily war expenses are $650,000. It is estimated that a year's war will cost a quarter of a billion.

Tient-sin, 21st:—Russians here believe that Viceroy Alexieff's resignation has not been accepted.

St. Petersburg, 21st:—The foreign Minister has been notified by the United States that she reserves all rights she may have under the international law, in the event of any American citizen being affected by Russia's decision regarding war correspondents using wireless telegraphy.

St. Petersburg:—Japanese reported to have bombarded New Chwang and landed troops who probably will endeavour to effect a junction with forces supposed to have landed near the mouth of Yalu River a few days ago.

Viceroy Alexieff's report to the Emperor concerning the Petropavluvsk disaster makes no mention of cause.

Tientsin:—Reported that Russia declared Yankow under martial law. This is a terminal of the Imperial Chinese Railway and China considers it an unfriendly act.

War correspondents now at Mukden and New Chwang will not be allowed to forward news of the slightest importance.

Paris:—Russia is negotiating with Greece and Argentina for purchase of warships.

Russia is negotiating with French banks for a loan of $150,000,000.

St. Petersburg:—Government unable to confirm the report of alleged bombardment of New Chwang or landing troops in that vicinity.

BACK AGAIN

Stampeders Return From the Alsek Diggings.

Report That Country Has Not Been Sufficiently Prospected to Warrant The Notoriety The Fields Have Today.

This week some of our Atlinites, who sought fields and pastures new in search of the yellow metal, returned from Alsek and once more we have the old story of the stampeder who rushes into new districts on yellow journal reports and hearsay, only to find that he has been misled, and to learn that after all the old adage proves true "When you have a good thing stay with it".

While we do not desire to belittle our neighbor, but on the contrary wish for Whitehorse and its surrounding country every measure of success, we feel however in duty bound to publish the reports from men who have been there and returned disappointed.

Much has been said and written on the new diggings, near White Horse, which have been compared to Dawson and even reported to be richer than the Klondike, with the natural result that people rush and crowd into that country at a time when it is almost impossible to even test the ground and many leave and return with tales of woe without actually having put a shovel into the ground. Admitting such to be the case, it would not be fair for us to say that the Alsek Fields are a fake; on the contrary, we do not hesieate to affirm that we believe that there is gold in that district, but whether in payable quantity or not it is too early to state. As far as we know only a limited amount of prospecting has been done and very little gold taken out.

The return of several of our local men to their old stamping ground in Atlin speaks well for our camp, especially when we consider that many new comers, from Whitehorse have decided to remain with us. The returning wanderers in an interview with the "CLAIM" said that the new diggings had hardly been prospected and that hundreds of men who went in with a limited outfit would suffer no small hardship, due principally to the fact that they went in too early in the season and before actual work could be commenced. As for themselves they intend to remain in Atlin.

One of the Atlin, or rather Discovery men, of "Eagle" fame, is now in Seattle spreading the story that Alsek is better than Atlin; how he knows we cannot find out, unless he is a wizard. Anyhow, his brother is still here working on Spruce Creek.

Postal Insurance.

A circular letter to the Postmaster allows for the insurance of letters. The fee, according to scale must be prepaid and is as follows.

Insurance Fee.	Compenstion.
.03	$10
.04	15
.05	20
.06	25

Still They Come.

This week has been a record one for arrivals; over one hundred people mushed in over the trail. Among those who arrived were Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kinyon, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Loveridge, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, R. A. Lambert, W. Smail and brother, Wm. Beavis, W. F. McCulloch, Fred. Howe, W. Kilby, Wm. Hath, W. B. Turner, James Simpson, Geo. P. Burleigh, H. C. Bennett, and Jno. Miguel.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.

Lies Through Rich, Red Blood and Strong Nerves.

Debility is a word that fairly expresses many ailments under one name. Poor blood, weak nerves, impaired digestion, loss of flesh, No energy, no ambition, listless and indifferent. This condition is perhaps the penalty of overwork, or the result of neglected health. You must regain your health or succumb entirely. There is just one absolutely sure way to do this—take Dr. Williams Pink Pills. These pills will bring you new life, fill every vein with rich, red blood, restore elasticity to the step, the glow of health to the wan cheek; they will, inspire you with new energy and supply the vital force of mind and body.

There is not a corner of the civilized world where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not brought health and hope and happiness to some weak, debilitated despairing person. If you have not used the pills yourself, ask your neighbors and they will tell you these statements are solemn truth. Mr. Charles Saulnier, Corberrie, N. S., says: "I was very much run down and so weak I could hardly work. It seemed as though my blood was little better than water. I tried several medicines, but I got nothing to help me until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was simply astonishing how quickly these pills began to help me and how much new life and vigor they put into me. I am a cook by profession, and the fact that I was able to cook for fifteen men last winter is the best proof that the pills have made me as sound as ever I was."

There is no mystery about the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to put new life and strength into you. They actually make new blood, and that is why they cure all blood diseases, like anaemia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles, headaches and backaches and the special ailments of women. Through the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills feed and steady the nerves, strike at the root of nervousness, cure St. Vitus dance, fits, neuralgia, sciatica and partial paralysis. All these diseases spring from bad blood and disordered nerves and they have all been cured positively and permanently by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CAUSE OF THE QUARREL.

She: "So many men marry for money—you wouldn't marry me for money, would you, dearest?"

He (absently): "No, darling, I wouldn't marry you for all the money in the world."

And he wonders now why she did not speak the last time he met her.

SAFETY FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

When a mother finds it necessary to give her little one medicine she cannot be too careful as to the remedy employed. The so-called "soothing" medicines always contain poisonous opiates, and these should never be given to a child. Strong drugs and harsh purgatives should also be avoided. An ideal medicine for young children is Baby's Own Tablets, which cure all the minor ills of childhood, and the mother has the guarantee of one of the foremost analysts of Canada that this medicine contains no opiate. Milton L. Hersey, M. A. Sc., demonstrator in Chemistry, McGill University says: —"I hereby certify that I have made a careful analysis of Baby's Own Tablets which I personally purchased in a drug store in Montreal, and said analysis has failed to detect the presence of any opiate or narcotic in them." Analysis is proof, therefore mothers know that in giving their little ones Baby's Own Tablets they are giving them an absolutely safe medicine. Sold by all druggists or mailed at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHAT THEY MEAN.

The Way Japanese Ships Are Distinguished.

We have been hearing a good deal about Japanese vessels lately, and we are, perhaps, fated to hear much more about them in the near future. The observant reader will have noted that at the end of the name of every ship occur either the termination kan or maru, and he may have been puzzled to know what they meant. For all practical purposes they have come to be the equivalents of our "H.M.S." and "S.S.", and in accordance with Japanese usage, come after instead of before the title of the vessel "Kan" is a Chinese word, meaning "war vessel," and is attached only to the ships of the Emperor's fleet; "maru" literally means "round," and even a Japanese cannot tell you how it came to be applied to merchant vessels.

Young man, beware of the girl who is too lazy to return your kisses.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

THE CANADA LIFE'S REPORT.

Splendid Showing Made at 57th Annual Meeting.

A striking statement was made by Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President of the Canada Life Assurance Company, at that institution's annual meeting. He pointed out that since the company's inception it has paid out to policyholders and their heirs over $27,000,000. Such a fact gives some idea of the vast benefits that result from life insurance. Over $95,500,000 of assurances are now carried by the company.

During 1903 the new business paid for amounted to well over $10,000,000, a gratifying advance even upon 1902, itself a record year in the company's history. The assets of the company increased notably during the year, and now stand at well over $27,000,000. In making up its policy reserves the company again employed the most stringent valuation basis of any old-established life company on the American continent. Over and above even these strong reserves the surplus on policyholders' account is more than $1,860,000.

ABOUT SEALING WAX.

First Imported From the East Into Venice.

The Hindoos from time immemorial have possessed lac and were accustomed to use it for sealing manuscripts long before it was known in Europe. It was first imported from the east into Venice and then into Spain, in which country sealing wax became the object of a considerable trade with other countries under the name of Spanish wax. If shellac be compounded into sealing wax immediately after it has been separated by fusion from the palest qualities of stick or seed lac, it then forms a better and less brittle article than when the shellac is fused a second time.

Hence sealing wax prepared in the East Indies deserves a preference over what can be made in other countries, where the lac is not indigenous. Shellac can be restored in some degree however to a plastic and tenacious state by melting it with a very small portion of gum thus or paraffin wax. The palest shellac should be selected for bright-colored sealing wax, the dark kind being reserved for black.

The following formula may be used for making red sealing wax:— Take four pounds of shellac, one pound of Venice turpentine, and three pounds of vermilion. Melt the lac in a copper pan suspended over a clear charcoal fire, then add the turpentine slowly to it, and soon afterwards add the vermilion, stirring briskly all the time of mixing with a rod in either hand.

In forming the round sticks of sealing wax a certain portion of the mass should be weighed while it is ductile, divided into the desired number of pieces, and then rolled out upon a warm marble slab by means of a smooth wooden block like that used by apothecaries for rolling a mass of pills. The oval and square sticks of sealing wax are cast in molds with the oval compound in a state of fusion. The marks of the lines of junction of the mould box may be afterwards removed by holding the sticks over a clear fire or passing them over a blue gas flame.

Marble sealing wax is made by mixing together two, three, or more colored kinds while they are in a semi-fluid state. From the viscidity of the several portions their incorporation is left incomplete, so as to produce the appearance of marbling.

Good sealing wax is made simply by adding gold chrome instead of vermilion to the melted mass. Wax may be scented by introducing a little essential oil, essence of musk, or other perfume.

ON A RANCH.

Woman Found the Food That Fitted Her.

A newspaper woman went out to a Colorado ranch to rest and recuperate and her experience with the food problem is worth recounting.

"The woman at the ranch was preeminently the worst housekeeper I have ever known,—poor soul, and poor me!

"I simply had to have food good and plenty of it for I had broken down from overwork and was so weak I could not sit over one hour at a time. I knew I could not get well unless I secured food I could easily digest and that would supply the greatest amount of nourishment.

"One day I obtained permission to go through the pantry and see what I could find. Among other things I came across a package of Grape-Nuts which I had heard of but never tried. I read the description on the package and became deeply interested so then and there I got a saucer and some cream and tried the famous food.

"It tasted delicious to me and seemed to freshen and strengthen me greatly so I stipulated that Grape-Nuts and cream be provided each day instead of other food and I literally lived on Grape-Nuts and cream for two or three months.

"If you could have seen how fast I got well it would have pleased and surprised you. I am now perfectly well and strong again and know exactly how I got well and that was on Grape-Nuts that furnished me a powerful food I could digest and make use of.

"It seems to me no brain worker can afford to overlook Grape-Nuts after my experience." Name biven by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the minature book, "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

STORM IN THE ROCKIES.

The Thunder Worse Than the Roar of a Battle.

If you have never seen a mountain thunderstorm at an elevation of 7,000 feet or more, you have missed an experience that will add grey hairs to your head.

Here is the story of a storm among nature's massive sentinels that is described by an easterner upon whom it left a lasting impression:

"To me, a thunderstorm back East held no special terrors, and frequently I have been out in such a demonstration without feeling any especial nervousness.

"Up here on the Rocky Mountains things are different, and I confess now to live in an awful, abject terror of a thunderstorm, especially at night in my tent. I suffer this terror nothwithstanding the fact that so far the storms have in every instance except one gone around or beneath us without ever raining enough to wet the ground. But it is the 'going around and beneath' that gets into my nerves. In the first place, imagine what it is to be 1½ miles nearer a rip-roaring thunderstorm than one is 'back home.' There you have occasional flashes of lightning; here it is one continuous, dazzling, aweinspiring performance. The lightning strikes, too, for it is no uncommon thing during a storm to hear the rocks splintering and cracking where one especially vigorous bolt has landed.

"Add to this nerve-racking exhibit the most awful detonations of thunder that you can imagine and a straight-blowing' wind that sometimes makes the flaps of your tent play a ragtime melody, and you have some idea of a mountain thunderstorm. The thunder is worse than the sound of a mighty battle. It bangs up against the mountain side and reverberates and rolls off into one ear-splitting concussion after another, until you, lying quaking in your tent, fully believe that the next 'boom' will split mountain and valley in twain and land you in China or some other seaport town.

"I lay one night and with chattering teeth counted five distinct thunderstorms come up to the edge of the plateau on which my tent stands and each time go through with an electrical performance that would give Tom Edison a dumb ague, and through it all not a cupful of water fell on my tent.

"These electrical displays are not seemingly much dreaded by the people who live in high altitudes. They comfortingly declare that a tornado or cyclone is unknown in the mountains."

UNDERWORLD EXPIORATION.

Prof. W. W. Watts, the English geologist, strongly advocates a new geological survey of England, which shall do as much to make known the subterranean world there as existing surveys have done to make that which lies on and near the surface. This demand grows out of the ever-recurring question of the approaching exhaustion of the British coal-fields. Professor Watts says that there is still an area of concealed coal-fields left, possibly at least as large and productive as those already explored, but to develop them work will have to be done at a depth of thousands instead of hundreds of feet. The first step must be systematic and detailed exploration of these invisible fields under the guidance of scientific principles.

THOMAS AND THE BISHOP.

"Now, Thomas," said a certain Bishop, after taking his servant to task one morning, "who is it that sees all we do, and hears all we say, and knows all we think, and who regards even me, in my Bishop's robes, as but a vile worm of the dust?"

And Thomas replied: "The missus, sir."

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

57th ANNUAL REPORT.

The Year's Business. The new business of the year was the largest ever submitted to the Company, and the figures in tabular form, together with those for 1902, are as follows:—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Number of applications received	6,863	5,022	1,841
Amount of Assurances applied for	$13,881,960	$10,687,072	$3,194,288
Policies issued	12,635,032	9,734,002	2,901,030
Policies paid for	10,122,139	8,398,386	1,723,753
Total business in force	95,531,110	89,170,575	6,360,535

Of the applications received, 266 for Assurances of $693,716 were declined, as not conforming to the Company's standard.

The Income. The gross premium and Annuity income was $2,847,559.74, and the income from interest, including $30,757.20 profit on sale of securities, reached the handsome sum of $1,176,374.33. Together these make the total gross income (exclusive of payments on account of Capital Stock), $4,023,934.07.

The Payments. The death claims paid during the year amounted to $1,227,414.42. The matured endowments and death claims (including bonus additions), and annuities paid in 1903, amounted to $1,528,420.46, while $145,273.40 was paid as cash dividends and surrender values to policyholders, making total payments to policyholders $1,673,693.86.

The Assets. The total assets at the 31st December, 1903, as shown by the balance sheet, amount to $27,180,007.21, being an increase of $1,215,074.71 over 1902—a growth that your Directors think is very satisfactory. The usual conservative practice of the Company has been followed in the valuation of its assets.

The growth of the Company's assets in the past twenty years is shown by the following table:—

TOTAL ASSETS.

In 1883	$5,664,000	In 1893	$14,313,000
In 1888	8,954,000	In 1898	20,038,000

IN 1903, 27,180,000

The Liabilities. In the valuation of the policy liabilities, the Company's own standard has again been employed, viz.: the Institute of Actuaries' Table, with interest at 3½% for all business prior to January 1st, 1900, and the same table with 3% interest for policies issued since that date. The total net Reserve by this valuation standard amounts to $25,093,374. In addition to this the Company holds Reserves of $32,315 for lapsed policies subject to revival, and $55,028 for instalment claims fund. After providing for these Reserves and for all liabilities, except Capital Stock, there remains a surplus on policyholders' account of $1,861,367.32. A large section of our business was valued on the new table known as the O^{M} Table, and the Reserves brought out amounted to 90.7% of the Reserves required by the table now in use by the Company. So that it would appear that no material change in Reserves would result by the adoption of the more recent tables of mortality. So far as is known this is the first occasion upon which these new tables have been used in a valuation in Canada or the United States by any Company having an established business.

A full report of the meeting will appear in the Company's paper, Life Echoes.

Was All Crippled With Rheumatism

Could Scarcely Walk, But the Pains and Aches Have Entirely Disappeared Thanks to

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

The kidneys, after all, are responsible for rheumatism as well as most of the other pains and aches of the body, and lasting cure can only be obtained when the kidneys are set right.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most popular and successful kidney medicine of the day, because they act promptly and are of lasting benefit.

Mr. Charles Morrish, Dorchester Station, Middlesex county, Ont., writes:—"I desire to acknowledge to you the benefit I have received from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For about twelve months I could hardly walk, on account of being so crippled up with kidney derangement and rheumatism.

"I had tried many medicines without benefit, and hearing of many being cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I made up my mind to give them a trial. After having taken six boxes of this medicine in succession, I can truly say that I am in better health to-day than I have been for twenty years. The rheumatism pains have entirely disappeared, and I am well and hearty. As I am nearly seventy years of age, I consider my cure remarkable, and give all credit to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

COMPLETE GOSPEL HARMONY

Necessary for Gospel People to Love One Another.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: John iv., 4, "And he must needs go through Samaria."

No man ever caught the full inspiration of Gray's elegy unless he has been able to dream his dreams within the little hedged in burying ground of Stoke Pogis and under the evening shadow of the village church spire has seen the poet's "urn" and his "soldier's grave" and the last resting place of his "youth unknown to fame" and has heard at sunset "the lowing herds" wandering back for the evening milking. So to fully realize this scene in which our Lord's interview with the woman took place one "must needs go through Samaria." I remember well that hill once crowned with the capital of Samaria at the foot of which still grow the descendants of those far famed olive groves, and whose pathways are still resonant with the personal histories of an Omri, an Ahab, a Ahaziah, a Jehu, a Jehoahaz, a Joash, a Herod Antipas, a Herodias, a John the Baptist and the evangelist Philip. I cannot portray that scene so grand and majestic in its lonely beauty, but I would have you realize some of the circumstances which gave special significance to that momentous journey of our Lord and present some of the reasons why "He must needs go through Samaria."

JESUS' JOURNEY THROUGH SAMARIA.

One reason, I think, was that Jesus wished to reprove racial antipathy. The Samaritan colonists were interlopers. They were not indigenous to the soil. After the Shalmaneserian conquest the Assyrian king carried away ten out of the twelve Hebrew tribes into captivity. Then the eastern conqueror, having depopulated the best part of the land "flowing with milk and honey," he repeopled it with his own followers. In other words, the Assyrian king gave to his own followers a right to settle upon and cultivate and own that land, just as King James I. gave a charter to William Penn for the American tract of land now called Pensylvania and Charles I. gave a charter to Lord Baltimore to take possession of the present state of Maryland, to be settled by him and his Catholic friends. After the Jews had returned from the Babylonish captivity and had rebuilt the Jerusalem walls and temple they wanted to drive out these foreign colonists from the garden spot of Palestine. But they could not. Year after year, decade after decade and century after century the Samaritans held on to the region lying directly between Judaea or northern Galilee, and the Jerusalem capital. There they dwelt, ready to slay any Jew or collection of Jews who attempted to molest them. There they continued to dwell. Each year the hatred between the two races grew more bitter and mortal.

ALL ALIKE TO THE SAVIOUR.

By that journey Jesus said to all mankind: "The man with the flattened nose and the thick lip of the negro and with the aquiline nose of the Hebrew and with the low forehead of the Australian aborigines and with the calveless limb of the Bengali and with the stunted stature of the Eskimo and with the herculean form of the Saxon and the gigantic Slav are all brothers. The Jew has no right to hate the Samaritan, neither has the Samaritan a right to hate the Jew."

But though the Samaritan should love the Jew and the Jew love the Samaritan, just study how the old racial prejudices against the Hebrew race, as a venomous serpent with its slimy coils, has come wriggling down through the ages. Why is that finely dressed and courteous gentleman refused admittance into some of the leading hotels of Saratoga and New York? He is a Jew? Why was Alfred Dreyfus sent to Devil's Island to be more inhumanly treated than any government would allow any man to treat a dumb brute? He was a Jew? Why the clannishness of the ghetto? Because the gentile by sneers and scoffs refuses to associate with the Jew; therefore the Jew finds most of his associations with the Jew. Why the public ridicule against a class of men who are the greatest financiers and masters of barter and gain of the world? Because for centuries the Jew had no way of making a living except through barter and gain and as a money lender. He could not hold land, for the princes and the people would rob him of his land. He could not go into statecraft or into the army, because there he was not allowed to go. Though social recognition in certain regions is now accorded to the Hebrew race, as the British house of lords has been opened to them, yet even to-day a strong barrier to social preferment is the fact of a man belonging to that race, a representative of which Shakespeare immortalized in Shylock, the cruel and remorseless creditor.

JEW AND GENTILE EQUAL.

Equal is the Jew to the gentile in the sweetness and purity of his domestic life. Not only are they faithful as a race as husbands and wives, but they are also irreproachable in their relations as parents and children. You never hear a Hebrew girl insulting her mother. You never see a Hebrew son sitting in the presence of an old father when that father has to stand. Filial duty is always practiced in the Hebrew home. The Hebrew fireside is as pure and noble as any gentile fireside.

Equal is the Jew to the gentile in reference to brains and philanthropy, as well as purity and honesty. Who were Meyerbeer and Mendelssohn, among the greatest of composers? Jews. Who were Benedict Spinoza and Baron Rothschild? Jews. Who was the mightiest opponent of William E. Gladstone and the favorite prime minister of all the Victorian era? Benjamin Disraeli, a Jew. Oh, my friends, on account of the gospel teachings, on account of the honesty and purity of the Jew, let us try to break down the clannishness of the ghetto. Let us try to do this not by social prejudice, but by learning to welcome the Jew into our homes as we would be willing to welcome an Italian, a Frenchman, an Englishman, a Scotchman, a Russian or a Swede. Let us break down the clannishness of the ghetto by going forth with brotherly love to greet the Jew as Christ the Hebrew went to visit the Samaritans.

DO AS CHRIST DID.

O ye evangelists and gospel preachers, why do we spend most of our time trying to offer the bread of life only to the "respectable" sinners of society, who will not receive it? Why do we not do as Christ did—go into the enemy's country and talk with the outcasts by the Samaritan well, who are willing—oh, so willing, to receive the gospel if we only go to them in Christ's name? Like the Samaritan woman have not the greatest sinners believed in Christ and sometimes become the greatest of his disciples and martyrs? Have not the Peters who denied him thrice and the Pauls who were once the greatest persecutors of his followers been willing to seal their testimony for Christ with their lifeblood?

Christ was the Saviour of the social outcast at the Samaritan well. Yet the strange fact remains that most Christian evangelists seem to act upon the supposition that it is easier to save the so called "little" sinner than the big. We seem to be unwilling to reach out after the outcasts. Mr. Beecher in one of his sermons tells how a reformed criminal, an ex-convict, who had been a counterfeiter, once came to him in complete discouragement. "Mr. Beecher," said he, "the good people will not have anything to do with me. I seem to receive sympathy from none but from the worst of folks." Oh, ye workers for Jesus, carry the "Bread of Life" to those who know they are hungered and "Water of Life" to those who know they are athirst! Seek the seventy devilled social outcasts down by the Samaritan well.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREJUDICE.

Another reason why Christ "must needs go through Samaria" was that he wanted to reprove ecclesiastical and religious prejudice. The disciples of John the Baptist and of Jesus were antagonistic and jealous of each other, just as the Episcopalians and the third year of the Plymouth settlement. They were bitter in the same way that the Established Church and the Methodists were bitter against each other during John Wesley's life. They were bitter, as the Baptists and the Presbyterians were bitter against each other in this country 100 years ago. The disciples of John the Baptist angrily declared that John had baptized more followers than Jesus Christ, while the followers of Jesus angrily replied that Christ had baptized more disciples than John. It was in order to stop this bitterness that Jesus left Judaea and started north toward Lake Galilee, and went by the way of Samaria. Christ was ready to do almost anything to stop the internal dissensions among those who would ultimately accept him as their Saviour and their Christ. Cannot we all realize that no church can rightly accomplish a sanctified glorious work for the Master unless that church has complete gospel harmony within its own ranks?

DANGER OF SMALL EVILS.

Want of gospel harmony in a church, although it be composed of only a long series of little frictions and disturbances, will after awhile suck out the life's blood and kill the usefulness of a church. Indeed, the little church disturbances, like the little sins of life, are more to be dreaded than the great church tornadoes, which may arise and subside in a day. Major Waddell, in his book of travels, once illustrated the infinite damage which a multitudinous collection of small evils may accomplish. In the Teester valley of the Himalayas he found a small leech, no thicker than a knitting needle. But though very small, this little leech was a pest. As an enemy of man and beast it was reaching forth for its animal victims from every twig and leaf and blade of grass. No sooner would it touch your flesh than it drove in its little lance and began sucking out the lifeblood. That little leech, though small, had literally depopulated that valley of every beast and bird and reptile. The huge elephantine monsters, and the striped and furred tigers, as well as the small rabbits and the graceful fawns, had fled before its attacks. So in church work, the little frictions, the little bitternesses, the little "fault findings," like the fatal leeches of the Teester valley, can destroy the spiritual life of any church. Christian friends, as with Christ when he took his Samaritan journey, pray, hard, sacrifice, plead, apologize, overlook fancied insult, do anything and everything in your church family that is honorably rather than have one pew un-Christianly find fault fault with another pew. A forgiving layman bowing at the mercy seat is just as essential for church harmony as a forgiving minister breaking the bread and pouring out the wine at the table of the holy communion.

THE SHORTEST WAY BEST.

Lastly I think Christ took this Samaritan journey to prove that the shortest way in life's work is generally the best way. This is not absolutely an invariable rule, but it holds good in nearly every case. The country of Samaria lay directly between Jerusalem and Galilee. It was as much between these two regions as the states of Indiana and Ohio lie in the direct line between New York and Chicago. But because the Jew hated the Samaritan, he would not go through the Samaritan land. Therefore he made a big detour. In one sense he made as big a detour as the traveller coming from New York to Chicago would make if he went by the way of Louisville, Ky., instead of by the way of Buffalo or Pittsburg. Christ in journeying to Galilee simply took the straight path. He went as a bird would fly overland. He went to Galilee through Samaria.

O man, O woman, for you, too, Christ "must needs go through Samaria!" Not for that degraded woman alone was that journey taken. The revelation of himself that he made by that well is an eloquent invitation to all in every age to come to him for the "water of life." Are you weary with the troubles of the way? Are you athirst for the water that will satisfy the longings of your soul? Are you fearful of the grave and the judgment of God? Come to the well and hear him say that to all who come he will give living water, whereof if a man drink he shall never die.

LOOPING THE LOOP.

Cyclist Leaps Into Space Head Downwards.

The philosophy of looping the loop in space, exhibitions of which have been given in the leading Paris theatres, is thus explained by M. W. Dravcourt, in La Nature:—

"'Looping the loop in space' takes precedence both of ordinary 'looping,' on whose apparatus it has improved, and of 'the human arrow,' since the cyclist also executes a leap in space; but a more dangerous one, since it is done head downward.

"The apparatus for looping the loop in space, is like that for the ordinary feat, except that the top is wanting. The looper descends at full speed an incline about 100 feet long at 45 degrees, mounts the ascending part of the 'loop' and then, still carried forward by his momentum, crosses, at the top of the 'loop' an empty space of about five yards, head downward, until, striking the second part of the track the cycle goes around the descending side of the 'loop' and is stopped at its exit by the cords provided for that purpose.

"This feat seems to be performed contrary to all the laws of physics, and it may be asked why the bicycle and its rider are not carried away in their aerial flight by centrifugal force, and how the wheels are able to strike the second section of the patch exactly. In fact, the 'loop' in this case is not a perfect circle whose upper part has been cut out; the section of the track on which the cyclist ascends forms a circular arc whose cord is relatively small; this arc ends in a curve that turns quite sharply toward the interior of the 'loop.'

UNDERGROUND PASSAGE.

A clever smuggling plan has come to light on the Dutch-Belgian frontier, where a farmer had some buildings put up, part of which were in the one country and part in the other. The customs officials, hearing strange sounds, made a search, and discovered an underground passage for the illegal passing of cattle and pigs across the frontier.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRISON.

At a cost of nearly £400,000, the French Government has built a model short-term prison, which is the largest of the cellular or separate confinement type in the world. It is at Preeres, about eight miles from Paris, and its five huge rectangular blocks, together with the exercise grounds, warden's quarters, and gardens, cover half a square mile.

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

SOIL MOISTURE.

The retention of moisture in the soil is dependent on climatic changes, yet it is a matter subject to natural laws, upon which intelligent action can be brought to bear to the advantage of the tiller of the soil.

Every farmer is aware of the use of cultivation in conserving soil moisture. The reasons why cultivation does so, however, are too often forgotten. Land that has been plowed in the fall is, after the effect of winter frost and fall and spring weathering, in a state highly susceptible to the effect of capillary attraction, and if left too long without being handled by some cultivating implement, all the moisture available for plant food would evaporate, and the farmer would be at the mercy of the spring rainfall, the amount of his crop being almost wholly dependent upon what amount of early rain such a field would get. Capillary attraction is the natural law under which fluids rise in a tube to a high level than the fluid into which the lower end of such a tube is placed. To demonstrate the law of capillary attraction, tubes of different diameter may be placed vertically with a small part of their length submerged in water, then it will be found that the water will rise in each tube considerably above the level of the surface of water in which it is placed. It will also be found that the water rises higher in the tubes of smaller diameter, and that the hight to which it rises is in uniform proportion to the diameter of the tubes. The soil and also the subsoil is

A SERIES OF TUBES

upon which capillary attraction is always acting, and the smaller the particles of soil the smaller will be the tubes into which it will form. It is also the case that in soil so pulverized that these capillary cells are very small and close together moisture is more uniformly brought from the subsoil to the surface. Evaporation is the great dissipator of moisture, and its action can be best counteracted by the presence in the soil of a large proportion of humus. Humus is the product of decaying vegetation chemically acted upon by the organisms in the soil and by weathering. It is the soil constituent most amenable to cultivation and the one containing most soil moisture available for crop production.

No hard-and-fast rule for moisture conserving can be laid down to cover any extended area. Local conditions have a great deal to do in the matter. Clay and peat soils are soils are naturally better adapted to the conserving of moisture than loam or sandy soils. Soil in which sand largely predominates is so susceptible to the effects of capillary attraction and evaporation that it would seem an impracticable matter to materially diminish the condition. Loam, however, is more retentive of moisture and the higher the percentage of humus it contains the greater in proportion will its retentive powers be. Humus is the greatest known moisture-conserving agent, and where it constitutes a high percentage in the soil, moisture is conserved without much aid from the cultivator. The reason of this is humas, because of its peculiar sponge-like character, is enabled to hold moisture in larger quantities than any of the ordinary clays, sands or loams, and when this retentive power is assisted by the formation of a mulch or dust blanket which interrupts the rise of moisture to the surface the water content of the soil is at a maximum.

WHERE HUMUS IS SCARCE,

cultivation has a proportionately less influence, and in light sandy soil it is almost impossible to make a mulch on the surface; hence, it is that rarely do we find a heavy crop on soil which is constituted chiefly of sand. Although such soils may contain all necessary plant food in sufficient quantity, it is only in seasons when the rain fall is sufficient to keep the soil supplied with moisture that the crop receives the full benefit of the plant food, for all plants feed through very minute root hairs, and plant food to be available for these tiny feeders must be in a state of solution.

Clay soils will absorb a great deal more moisture than sand or loam, and such soils have also a far more retentive power in regard to moisture. All soils, however, can be improved by the addition of humus for several reasons. Farm-yard manure is the most general way of enriching the soil by the addition of humus. Plowing down heavy stubble is also a plan to the same end. It may be, however, a plan which will defeat its object unless the stubble be turned down and completely covered over, and packed so as to leave no subterranean apertures to foster weeds in wet weather, and add to the evils of evaporation in dry weather.

Packing the soil is a good way of perserving moistore, but on the other hand it leaves a smooth and even surface on which both capillary attraction and evaporation act with greater intensity. Some farmers counteract that effect by cultivating with a light harrow after rolling. An arrangement attached to seeders, known as a press-wheel, is one that gives very good results in dry soils. Different soils require different treatment, and the treatment must also vary with the climate, so that the matter is one for the study of every farmer, each approaching the case from the conditions prevailing in his own particular location.

HAULING OUT MANURE.

Though not generally practised, the manure can be hauled out during the winter when there is the most leisure about the farm. The yard is dry in winter and the manure can be handled to better advantage than in the spring, when everything is wet and the fields soft and difficult to cross with heavy loads. Besides the plant food will be preserved.

Hauling during the winter will save labor and the labor will be distributed to better advantage, thus avoiding the unnecessary rush in the spring, when the seeding has to be attended to. When manure lies piled up in the barnyard all winter long, there is always a loss of the most soluble compounds of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, are lost through leaching and washing. If hauled out during the winter these soluble compounds, instead of running to waste, are absorbed by the soil and there held ready for the roots of the plants to assimilate. If spread on the fields there will be no loss of nitrogen as the manure will not be in large enough quantities to ferment.

A good plan, where it can be carried on, is to haul the manure to the field daily direct from the barn. But this can not always be done. A good plan, then, is to do it once a week, or often enough to prevent the manure accumulating in large heaps. Try this plan and see how it works.

WEIGHT OF EGGS.

There is a big difference in the weight of eggs of pullets and hens and of those laid by different breeds. Poultrymen who sell by count and not by weight do not always get full value for their product. An English authority gives the following difference: S. C. Brown Leghorn pullets, 17½ oz. per doz.; hens, 24 oz.; Light Brahma pullets, hens, 21½ oz.; Light Brahma, pullet, 54 oz.; hens, 26½ oz.; Pekin ducks 35½ oz.

MOHAMMEDANS AND DOGS.

Take Particular Pains Not to Come in Contact.

In Egypt dogs are never permitted to enter the dwelling of a Mohammedan, and if one is found in a mosque he is immediately put to death.

In consequence of this excommunication from the society which this animal seems so instinctively disposed to cultivate, Egyptian dogs live, for the most part, in the open air, feeding upon garbage and any other filth that chance throws in their way. Yet they are found to be faithful protectors of the property and even persons of the very men by whom they are thus dispitefully treated; although, Sonini remarks, it is extremely curious to see the pains taken by a Musselman and a dog when they happen to meet to avoid coming in contact with each other. Notwithstanding this state of persecution, dogs are remarkably numerous in the towns of Egypt. The species is a large one, about the size and make of the greyhound. As a proof of the Mohammedan prejudice against this useful animal, it is sufficient to state that they regard the terms Christian and dog as synonymous—both, of course, in the most opprobrious sense.

As a singular contrast for their dislike for dogs, the Egyptians have ever held cats in greatest veneration, and in ancient time even worshipped them. And historians tell us that Bubastis and Atribes, two towns in Egypt, the former a votary of cats and the latter of mice, contracted on that account so strong an antipathy to each other that the inhabitants were never known to intermarry, although only a few miles asunder. In some parts of India, too, we are told, they have a similiar reverence for Grimalkin, as the only crimes punished capitally there are the murder of a man and a cat.

IMMUTABLE JUSTICE.

In the Argentine Republic the staff of a train to which an accident occurs are imprisoned until they can prove themselves guiltless of negligence. In the neighborhood of the town of Cordoba a few weeks ago a slight accident occurred to the locomotive of a train. So slight it was that the driver and stoker prepared to put it right themselves. But the law interposed in the shape of the police of a village near by, who there and then haled the driver and stoker off to durance vile, leaving the passengers to drive the engine themselves if they felt inclined to.

TRY, TRY, TRY AGAIN.

The sweetheart of a man at Colmar, Prussia, died some time ago. He was accepted subsequently by her sister, who died, however, two days before the wedding day. In a few weeks the determined fellow will wed the mother of his two former sweethearts.

NOT A SINGLE ONE LEFT.

At the present rate of progress (says the Japan Gazette) there will soon be hardly a single person left alive in Yokohama. The context, however, shows that "single" here means unmarried.

The Atlin Claim.

Published every Saturday morning by
THE ATLIN CLAIM PUBLISHING CO.
A. C. HILSCHFELD, EDITOR, PROPRIETOR.
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SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD., 1904.

In the interests of the poor animals and for the abatement of a threatening nuisance, we would call attention to the number of dogs and other beasts which are straying at leisure around the town, trying to eke out an existense on scraps, old sacks and sawdust. Owners who cannot provide proper food for their dogs and take care of them should be compelled to either kill them or give them to someone who will look after them.

Those owning cattle should not be allowed to let them wander at will. We would suggest that a pound be estalished at once, which we feel sure would put an end to what is now a growing nuisance.

Gold Dredging.

Russia is negotiating with Americans for sixty gold dredges. The Czar's representative has been in this country for some time examining, investigating and testing the newest and decidedly the most novel method used for robbing the earth of the yellow metal—gold dredging. Apparently he is thoroughly satisfied with this unromantic development of placer mining for he wants sixty floating gold extracting machines.

ROSSELLI RESIGNS

His Position as Atlin's Fire Chief.

He Will Soon Leave Atlin, But Not The District.—He Spoke In Glowing Terms of Our Faithful Night-Watchman.

We regret, as also does everyone, that our Fire Chief, Mr. Rosselli will shortly leave Atlin, that is, the town of Atlin, as we understand "Rosy" intends to go "Mining". As a result, Mr. Rosselli has notified the Council of the Board of Trade that he would have to resign.

Too much cannot be said in praise of our Fire Chief whose energy and efficient work have on several occasions averted what might have resulted in a terrible conflagration, and the citizens have much to thank him for, especially when it is considered that his services were always voluntary.

In referring to the work of the Fire Department, Mr. Rosselli offered a few suggestions for perfecting the alarm system and also mentioned that the British American Dredging Company had donated two 35 foot ladders for the use of the Department. He spoke in the highest terms of the work done by Mr. Soloman, the night-watchman, and advised the fire committee and citizens to re-elect him to that office when the proper time came.

So far no selection as to who will fill the vacancy has been made, although several names were mentioned, but as Mr. Rosseli has promised to act for a few weeks longer it is to be hoped that before he leaves, a new chief will be appointed.

NOTICE.

PART IV., "WATER CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1897, AND AMENDING ACTS.

1. This is to certify that the "Spruce Creek Power Company, Limited," established with the object of carrying on the business of a "power company" within the meaning of Part IV. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," in the Atlin District, Province of British Columbia, and incorporated on the 13th. day of February, 1904, has submitted its undertaking to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for approval, and that the said undertaking, as shown by the documents and plan filed, has been approved and that same is as follows:—

To make available water for the working of a large area of placer mining ground which is at present unworkable, beginning at a point approximately 1,700 feet below the Discovery Claim, on Spruce Creek, to be known as the "point of diversion of water," and proceeding thence westerly along Spruce Creek to its mouth, and extending laterally on either side of Spruce Creek so as to embrace the Spruce Creek Watershed between these points, the watershed of Little Spruce Creek and that portion of the watershed of Pine Creek lying south of Pine Creek above the junction of Spruce and Pine Creeks and below that part locally known as "Stevendyke;" That for this purpose the Company will acquire by purchase 1,000 miner's inches of water to be diverted from Spruce Creek, using the present channel of Spruce Creek to the point of diversion of water, 1,700 feet below the Discovery Claim, and thence by ditch and flumes along the north side of Spruce Creek, to a point approximately 8,500 feet below the intake and thence by a system of steel pipe lines to reach Spruce Creek at and along parts approximating, respectively, 7,000 feet, 8,000 feet and 9,000 feet below the intake. To siphon with a 30-inch steel pipe line across Spruce Creek approximately 8,500 feet below the intake, and thence by ditch and flumes along the south side approximately one and a half miles, and thence to reach Spruce Creek and Little Spruce Creek by a system of steel pipe lines, at and along parts approximating respectively 10,000 feet, 12,500 feet, and 15,000 feet below the intake, and to return all of said water into Spruce Creek at an elevation below the intake varying from 75 feet to 275 feet.

2. And this is further to certify that the Company proposes to begin their undertaking by extending the ditches and pipe lines.

3. And this is further to certify that the amount of the capital of the Company, which will be duly subscribed and paid up before the Company commences the installation of additions, or exercises any of the powers of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," Part IV., in that behalf, is hereby fixed at the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and the further amount of capital to be subscribed and paid up above the cost of the first mentioned portion in respect of the remainder of the undertaking before the same is commenced, shall be fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

4. And this is further to certify that the time within which the said further amount of capital, namely, fifty thousand dollars (50,000) is to be subscribed is fixed at three months from date hereof, and the time within which the said undertaking and works are to be commenced is fixed at six months from the date hereof, and the date by which all the proposed undertaking shall be in operation is fixed at two years from the date hereof.

5. And this is further to certify that the rights acquired hereunder are subject to the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897, Amendment Act, 1904."

Dated this 3rd. day of March, 1904.

CHARLES WILSON,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FOR SALE — McClary Steel Range, hot water reservoir, practically new. Apply to "Claim"

Atlin, Nugget and Grape Rings
And All Kinds of Jewellery Manufactured on the Premises.
Why send out when you can get goods as cheap here?
Watches From $5 up. Fine Line of Souvenir Spoons.
JULES EGGERT & SON, The Swiss Watchmakers.

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GOLD DUST PURCHASED—ASSAY OFFICE IN CONNECTION.
D. ROSS, Manager.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,
E. ROSSELLI, Proprietor.
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FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION.
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HYDRAULIC GIANTS, WATER GATES,
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HYDRAULIC RIVETED PIPE
Pumping & Hoisting Machinery.
Estimates furnished on application
The Vancouver Engineering Works,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE ATLIN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Big Clearance Sale of Winter Dry Goods

As our Buyer is going East to purchase a large stock of Dry Goods we have decided to sacrifice the stock on hand, to make room for NEW Goods to arrive in the Spring. Below are a few of the many cut prices.

Men's all wool Toques - $0:75 & $1:00 Reduced to $0:50
Men's Mackinaw Coats - $5:50 - " - $4:00
Men's all wool Canadian Tweed Pants $3:50 " - $2:50
Men's all wool Halifax " " $4:00 " - $3:00
Men's all wool Grey Socks - $0:50 " - 3 for $1:00
Ladies' Natural wool Underwear - $3:00 " - $2:50 suit.
Ladies' Combination Stockings & Rubbers " - $1:75

We also carry a large assortment of Floor and Table Oilcloth. Wall Paper. — Men's Leather Gloves and Mitts.—German Socks, Blankets. — Wool Mitts and Gloves. — Cretons & Flannelettes etc.

A. S. CROSS, President. N. C. Wheeling, Secretary.

LOCAL SYNDICATE

Opening up the Dixie Valley District.

The Bull Creek Hydraulic and Dredging Syndicate will resume active operations at once under the the management of Mr. Alfred Carmichael. The enterprise of this local syndicate in opening up the Dixie Creek country is one of the best assurances of the future of the camp. The management affirms that it will be quite satisfied if the values found last year are maintained during this season's operations.

A gang of men, with supplies, has left for the property and it is expected that piping will commence within a few weeks.

Big Fire in Toronto.

Last Tuesday night fire broke out in the heart of the city of Toronto and notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the fire department nearly $10.000.000 damage was done before the fire was got under control.

W. G. Paxton, Notary Public, has taken offices in the Claim Block.

ALL
STEVENS RIFLES AND PISTOLS
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SAFE, DURABLE AND ACCURATE.
THE FAVORITE RIFLE

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PRICE:
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No. 18, Target Sights, . . 11.25

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Blacksmith Work, Bolts & Nuts, Pipe & Pipe Fitting, Engine and Boiler Repairing, Hot Water Coils made and fitted, Derrick Mounting, Wire Cable, Pulley Blocks & Tackle, Boats & Boat Fittings.

W. J. SMITH, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Thirty days from date I intend to apply to The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a Lease of the following described tract of land, commencing at the South East corner Post situated on the North side of Discovery Avenue, Atlin Townsite about twenty feet West from South West corner of Lot 7 Block 1 in said Townsite, thence West 300 feet, thence North 400 feet, thence East 200 feet to West boundary of Block 1, Atlin Townsite, thence South along side of Western boundary of Block 1, to the South West corner of Lot 6 therein, thence East 100 feet thence South to point of commencement, excepting thereout all proper Street allowances, and the property of the B. C. Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited. Containing two acres more or less.

Dated at Atlin B. C. this third day of March 1904.

F. T. Troughton.

NOTICE.

Sixty days from date we will apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described Lands, in the Atlin District. Commencing at a Post marked B. A. D. Co's South West Corner, about [500] five hundred feet Northeasterly from the South West corner of the Flora hydraulic bench lease on North side of Pine Creek, thence East [20] twenty chains. Thence North [10] ten chains thence West (20) twenty chains, thence South [10] chains more or less to point of commencement. Containing (20) twenty acres, more or less.

British-American Dredging Company,
by O. T. Switzer, Manager.
Dated Atlin, B. C. March 11th, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on Taku Arm, at the mouth of Otter River,—viz: Commencing at a post marked J. A. P. Corner Post placed on the Lake Shore, thence in a Westerly direction a quarter of a mile, thence in a Southerly direction one mile, thence in an Easterly direction one mile, thence following the lake shore in a Northerly direction to place of commencement, containing in all 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Atlin, B. C. this 9th. day of January 1904.

J. A. Perkinson.

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Atlin Studio.

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OF
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C. P. R. Co.,

—ALASKA ROUTE SAILINGS—

The following Sailings are announced for the month of March leaving Skagway at 6 p.m., or on arrival of the train:

Princess May, April 14th., 23rd. and May 4th.

For further information, apply or write to H. B. DUNN, Agent, Skagway, Alaska.

E. S. Wilkinson, P.L.S. Wm. Brown, C.E.

WILKINSON & BROWN

Provincial Land Surveyors & Civil Engineers.

Hydraulic Mine Engineering a Specialty — Office, Pearl St., near Third St., ATLIN, B.C.

Great Clearance Sale

For the next 60 days we will make a DISCOUNT of 30 per cent on all Dry Goods, Underwear, Table Linen, Shawls, Shirts, Towels, and Crokeryware. Wall Paper at cost.

These goods MUST BE CLOSED OUT by June 1st. to make room for Summer Stock.

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FINEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE NORTH. EVERYTHING CONDUCTED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER.

French Restaurant in Connection.

DAVID HASTIE, PROPRIETOR.

Corner of First and Discovery Streets.

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE.

Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Company.
British Columbia Yukon Railway Company.
British Yukon Railway Company.

TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT JANUARY 7 1904.
Daily except Sunday.

No. 3 N. Bound 2nd class.	No. 1 N. Bound 1st class.			No. 2 S. Bound 1st class.	No. 4 S. Bound 2nd class.
8. 30 p. m.	9. 30 a. m.	LV.	SKAGUAY AR.	4. 30 p. m.	AR 4. 10 a. m.
10. 30 "	10. 55 / 11. 00	" "	WHITE PASS "	3. 05 / 3. 00 "	2. 10 "
11. 40 a.m.	11. 45	"	LOG CABIN "	3. 10 "	1. 00 "
12. 20	12. 15 / 12. 35	p.m "	BENNETT "	1. 35 / 1. 15	p.m " 12. 20 p.m.
2. 45 "	2. 10 "	"	CARIBOU "	11. 50	a.m " 10. 20 "
6. 40 "	4. 30 "	AR	WHITE HORSE LV	9. 30	LV 7. 00 "

Passengers must be at depots in time to have Baggage inspected and checked. Inspection is stopped 30 minutes before leaving time of train.

150 pounds of baggage will be checked free with each full fare ticket and 75 pounds with each half fare ticket.

J. G. CORBELL.

Nugget Hotel

Discovery.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION.

Headquarters for Dixon's stage.

Pine Tree Hotel.

DISCOVERY, B. C.

NEW DINING ROOM NOW OPEN,
Furnishing The
BEST MEALS IN CAMP.

Finest of liquors. Good stabling.

ED. SANDS, Proprietor.

O. K. BATHS
BARBER SHOP

F. SHIELDS & EDDY DURHAM.

Now occupy their new quarters next to the Bank of B. N. A., First Street. The bath rooms are equally as good as found in cities. Private Entrance for ladies.

Northern Lumber Co, Limited.

On and after the 23rd. of April, 1904 and until further notice the following will be the prices of Lumber.

Rough, up to 8 inches, $40.
do do 10 " 45.
do do 12 " 50.
Matched, $50.00
S. D. $5.00 & D. D. $10. extra.

12½ per cent discount will be allowed for cash at time of ordering.

The Royal Victoria

Life Insurance Co.

OF CANADA

Capital $1,000,000.

A. G. Hirschfeld, Agent.

HE'S WELL-KNOWN IN PORT HOPE

MR. CHAS. GILCHRIST DECLARES DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS DIABETES.

He Suffered for Ten Years and Could Get no Relief Till He Tried the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Port Hope, Ont., March 14.—(Special).—It has long been admitted hat what will cure Diabetes, will re any form of Kidney Disease, and odd's Kidney Pills have cured the ng standing Diabetes of Charles ilchrist of this place.

Mr. Gilchrist is easily one of the st known men in Port Hope. For teen years he was Chief of Police d for twenty-two years Fishery verseer of the Dominion Governent. When asked regarding his re, he had no hesitation in saying was caused by Dodd's Kidney Pills d nothing else.

"I had Diabetes and Kidney Disder for ten years," he said, "My ine was like brickdust and I had a rrible backache. I tried doctors, ied everything, but could get no lp till I was advised to try Dodd's dney Pills. I commenced taking em, soon began to get better and a quite well now.

"If I had not used Dodd's Kidney lls I am sure I would have been in y grave."

Sound Kidneys take all impurities t of the blood. Dodd's Kidney lls make sound Kidneys. They are e greatest tonic of the age.

BRITISH AMERICA.

eventieth Annual Meeting—Began in "Family Compact" Days.

rominent among the older of the nadian financial corporations nds the British America Assurance mpany of this city, which comnced business in the days when affairs of this Province were conted by the old "family comt." It was organized in 1833 has its Governor, Deputy Govor and Court of Directors, which ces were filled by men whose nes are prominent in the history those stirring times in the Canan political world. The seventieth nual meeting of the shareholders s held yesterday and the report sented shows that the company not only been of late years modized by having a Board of Direcs, a President and Vice-President stituted for the more stately titles its early years, but that it has n keeping pace with the growth l prosperity of the country. In ard to volume of business it mpares favorably with many of leading fire insurance companies Great Britain and the United ates, its premium income having ched last year the large sum of 373,336.47. This is derived from ncies established throughout Can- and the United States, though ne of its income comes from busis beyond the boundaries of this tinent. As will be seen by a refnce to the figures published in the ort of yesterday's meeting, the r 1903 showed very favorable rets and bears evidence of the favor li which Ontario's oldest financial itution is regarded by the insurpublic, not only at home, but in wider field of operations outside limits of Canada.

his remarks in presenting the ual report the President, Hon. rge A. Cox, stated that the unt of the losses of the "British erica" by recent conflagration at timore had been ascertained to somewhat under $210,000 (the inal figures published immediately the fire), which amount he ted out represented about ten cent. of the annual fire premium me of the company. These losre being promptly settled, and it be gratifying to Canadians to that in the case of this com, as well as in that of the "Wes," these being the only two Tofire insurance companies having ies in Baltimore, the losses reg from this exceptional disaster e met without seriously affecting financial standing.

other day we heard of a boy old his father he did not want into trade—he wanted to be hing in the Post Office. "Some in the Post Office!" replied his "The only thing you would ful for would be to stand oute office with your tongue out, hich the people could wet the e-stamps."

hose whom neglected coughs killed were once as healthy robust as you. Don't follow eir paths of neglect. Take

iloh's onsumption

re The Lung Tonic

t now. It is guaranteed to e. It has cured many thous-s.

ices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can. 308

15—04

THE RAREST FRUIT KNOWN.

The island of Jolo covers fully 320 square miles. It is of coral formation, and offers a most excellent harbor to the west. In topography it is gently undulating and covered throughout its entire length by the rankest tropical vegetation, valuable teakwood being found extensively throughout the entire district. Nowhere in the world are more luscious fruits produced. Among those peculiar to this belt is the durian, which is about the size of a muskmelon. Its exterior presents somewhat the appearance of a chestnut burr, being prickly and tough; within, the fruit is white and cheese-like, and owing to this peculiarity the American soldiers dubbed it the "vegetable limburger." The mangosteen is another of the rare fruits. It is the size of an average orage, chocolate colored, and has a very brittle skin. Inside, four white sections contain a colorless liquid. This is the rarest fruit known, and the only one, so it is claimed, that Queen Victoria had never tasted, there being no way of preserving the fruit for a sufficient period after plucking to permit of shipping to any distance.

In a certain school in the North of England the head master has recently taken to teaching natural history. The other day, when expounding some of the mysteries of creation, the master asked one of his boys if he could tell him the difference between himself and a tiger, meaning, of course, the difference in the scale of Nature. After some hard thinking the boy replied: "Please, sir, a tiger is an imperfect beast, but you are a perfect beast."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

SEAL

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

t-f

IN LEAP YEAR.

Hopeless Widower—"Nothing can mend a broken heart."

Hopeful Widow—"Except Re-pairing."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

An old soldier, in describing his first impressions of a battle, said he didn't exactly run away, but if he had been going for a doctor those who saw him would have thought somebody was awfully ill.

Fossil Pills.—The demand is proof of their worth. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are beating out many fossil formulas at a quarter a box. They're better medicine, easier doses, and 10 cents a vial. A thousand ailments may arise from a disordered liver. Keep the liver right and you'll not have Sick Headache, Biliousness, Nausea, Constipation and Sallow Skin.—61

Pater—"Emmeline, there are rumors about. Come, now, is there really anything between you and that good-for-nothing Jack Tallboys?" Emmeline—"Yes, pa; but it's only you."

Where Doctors do agree!—Physicians no longer consider it catering to "quackery" in recommending in practice so meritorious a remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Nervousness as South American Nervine. They realize that it is a step in advance in medical science and a sure and permanent cure for diseases of the stomach. It will cure you.—60

Smith—"Jones and I went shooting last week, but Jones is no good. He didn't shoot a thing." Brown—"You had better luck, I suppose?" Smith—"Oh, yes; I shot Jone's dog."

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.

A BAD BREAK.

At last Mrs. Newlywed rose to her feet at the annual business meeting of the Very-best-society Club.

"Nominations for the presidency being in order," she said, "I propose the name of Mrs. Tenderfeelings It is the opinion of a majority of us here that she is our only member capable of filling our retiring president's shoes."

Mrs. Tenderfeelings sprang up hastily, her eyes blazing.

"You horrid, hateful thing!" she exclaimed, "when you know as well as I do that she wears three sizes larger than I do, and always has! I won't have your old nomination—so there, now!"

The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap. 10B

INTERESTING FIGURES.

During the year 1903 the Independent Order of Foresters paid Old Age Benefits to over 200 members who had passed the 70th year of age mark and had become disabled. Under the Constitution of the Order such members receive each year after that age one-tenth of the amount of their policy. It ought to be noted also that this Order does not collect premiums from any of its members after the 70th birthday. The accumulated funds of this great institution increased during 1903 by over $4,000 for every working day of the year. The position of the institution, therefore, was this, that while it paid out over $6,000 each day to widows and orphans and disabled brothers, it was able to lay up against the future over $4,000 each day. It is even still more important to note that the assets of the Order increased in per cent. during the year by a little over four times as much as the obligations or the insurance at risk. The cheques of the I. O. F. counting Death Claim cheques, Disability cheques and Sick Benefit Claims amount into thousands during the twelve months. The operations of the Society have, therefore, brought financial help in greater or smaller amounts to a very large number of people at times when it was most needed.

BACKARDS OR FORARDS.

She—"You say you love me a little bit?"

He—"Yes, I do."

She—"And do you think your love will grow?"

He—"I'm sure of it."

She—"Which way?"

Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 12—01

Brown—"I thought you were a vegetarian, but I hear you eat mutton." Robinson—"I am not a bigoted vegetarian. I only eat the meat of such animals as live on vegetable food."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The truthfulness of what a man says doesn't always depend on the amount of noise he makes in saying it.

Like Tearing the Heart Strings.—"It is not within the conception of man to measure my great sufferings from heart disease. For years I endured almost constant cutting and tearing pains about my heart, and many a time would have welcomed death. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has worked a veritable miracle."—Thos. Hicks, Perth, Ont.—59

WISELY WON.

"Then you accept me, Ethelinda? Oh, what happiness!"

"Yes, but you must see father and mother, George."

"As regards your father and mother, Ethelinda," said George, who had been frequently snubbed by both during his courtship, "as regards your father and mother——" and he curled his lip and threw out his chest.

"Speak low, George," she said; "I think they are both listening."

"As regards your father and mother," continued the wily lover, raising his voice, "I think your father is one of the most gentlemanly men I ever met; and as for your mother she is one of the loveliest of women."

Some people who pretend to tell the truth for the truth's sake merely tell it because it shows their neighbors up in a bad light.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

One might as well look forward hopefully to the future. There's always a chance for an improvement in the weather.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels,—you'll like it.

Hicks—"I think I shall bring up my boy to follow the sea for a livelihood." Dix—"Why have you settled on that?" Hicks—"It seems to be the only industry in which one is not expected to begin at the bottom."

When you buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea you get the best in the market and remember there can only be one best.

LOWER PRICES — USE — BETTER QUALITY

FIBRE EDDY WARE

CAN BE HAD IN

Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c

Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.

INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

2 Handsome BISQUE DOLLS FREE

Also a LOVELY BRACELET and SOLID GOLD-finished JEWELLED RING

GIRLS! Here is a Tremendous Bargain

We have in our factory hundreds of **Big Sleeping and Jointed Dolls** that arrived from Germany too late for our Christmas trade. We don't want to carry them over the summer so you can have them **Free** for a few hours' work. They are great big beauties nearly

1-2 YARD TALL

handsomely dressed in latest French Doll Fashion with Dress and Waist in lovely colors, trimmed with Lace, beautiful Lace trimmed Underwear, Lovely big hat, Real Stockings, Slippers, Bucklos, etc. **Stylishly dressed from head to toe.** Turning Bisque Head, Full Jointed Body, Long Curly Golden Hair, Pearly Teeth. Beautiful Sleeping Blue Eyes. Dolly goes to sleep just like a **Real Sweet Baby.**

Ladies' Elegant Gold laid Watch, handsomely engraved Case, jewelled movement. Our little friends who earn our lovely Dolls can obtain this beautiful Watch Free.

GIRLS, we offer a **grand bargain.** We will give you **2 lovely Bisque Dolls**, one a **handsome big Doll** as described, the other a beautiful **Bisque Baby Doll**, also a lovely **Heavy Sterling Silver-plated Bracelet** and a beautiful **Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring, all FREE** for selling only **16** packages at **10c** a package of Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash-day help. Send your name and address at once, **no money. WE TRUST YOU** and send Bluing by mail postpaid. We also send you with the Bluing **handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches.** You give a Brooch or Scarf Pin Free with each package of Bluing you sell. Almost every body will buy. Every lady needs Bluing. When sold return us the money, $1.60, and we will send you at once the two lovely Dolls and the handsome Bracelet and Ring. The beautiful Premiums we offer are not to be compared to the cheap premiums usually given. No other firm ever offered such a lot of valuable premiums for so little work. We are a reliable business firm and will treat you fair and right and expect the same from you. Girls send us your order now and you can have all these handsome presents in a few days. Address, **The Marvel Bluing Co., Doll Dept.** 16 Toronto, Ont

EXTRA PRESENTS Given to you FREE besides the 2 LOVELY DOLLS.

Elegant Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring.

Handsome Heavy Sterling Silver-plated Chased Curb Chain Bracelet.

Dolly Wide Awake Looking for Its MAMMA.

BIG BEAUTY

No money wanted, not a cent from your own pocket, as we make arrangements to deliver these handsome presents right to your address without costing you one cent. Remember, Girls, we give these lovely presents free for selling only 16 packages of Marvel Washing Blue.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Miss Fadd—"The meanness of some people is past comprehension." Mrs. Fadd—"What has gone wrong, my love?" Miss Fadd—"Last week I was elected an active member of the Young Ladies' Philanthropy Club, and to-day I began my ministrations by taking a basket of cold victuals to a poor woman whose name was down on the books. Well, when I got there I found that some meddlesome busybody had been there two weeks ago and given her work, and I had to carry all that stuff back."

Palpitation of the Heart Faint or Dizzy Spells and Nervousness

RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure not only cures the heart, but the nerves as well. In a trice it allays pain, in a twinkling it gives strength and vigor, and it works a quick and permanent cure as by magic. This remedy cures by a new process and is an honest, harmless, wonderful remedy for weak hearts, weak nerves, weak blood. 20

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 40 doses 10c

An admirable Food of the

EPPS'S

Finest quality and flavour.

COCOA

Nutritious and Economical.

48—21

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 1c per oz. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL.

BASTEDO'S 77 KING ST., EAST, TORONTO.

SPECIAL SALE OF **FURS**

Send for catalog. We give extra value. Raw Furs and Ginseng. Send for price list.

11—04

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool
Portland to Liverpool

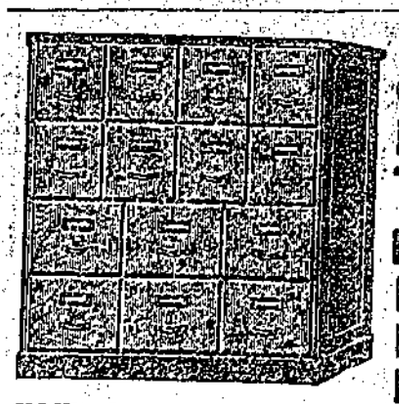
Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are amidships. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passages and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or to passenger agent.

DOMINION LINE OFFICES:
17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Honey, Apples, ALL KINDS OF FRUITS

And Farm Produce generally, consign it to us and we will get you good prices.

THE **Dawson Commission Co.,** LIMITED
TORONTO.



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YOUR GROCERIES all Over the Kitchen. Send for one of Our

MOUSE-PROOF GROCERY CABINETS

In Oak, with Metal back. Sent to any address on receipt of $1.75

The Bennett Mfg. Co.
PICKERING, ONTARIO.

Do not send stamps. Agents wanted

PAGE METAL GATES

3 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch.....$2.75
10 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch..... 5.75
Other sizes in proportion.

Supplied by us or local dealer. 203

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited, • Walkerville, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John

A DYING PROMISE

OR, THE MISSING WILL

CHAPTER I.

By the time the days were beginning to length again in 1857 people had almost ceased to think of the Crimea and all its terrible lessons to the nation, no one dreamed of the more dreadful storm now lowering on the far East, and in part occasioned by eastern misconception of England's strength in the Crimea. Even in India, where the first low mutterings of thunder had already been heard, some strange madness lulled the English to a perilous sense of security and blinded them to the handwriting blazing an the wall before them.

At home people went on their usual comfortable half-hearted way, thinking, in spite of their recent rude awakening from dreams of universal peace, that the mad race for wealth was not again to be interrupted, but that every man was to sit in the shadow—of his own shop-front and eat the fruit of pale factory-hands' drudgery, untroubled. People grumbled impartially at everything over their breakfast newspapers, reconstructing or destroying the British Constitution or propping up the venerable fabric according to the several mandates of their several journals, but not dreaming of more war.

One night at the end of January, Philip Randal, now a fine, well-set up lad, with bright, keen eyes and a healthy brown face, found himself, very smart in his ball uniform, at a large military ball, trying very hard to look bored, but in reality full of enjoyment. He liked dancing and ladies' society, and was fresh to gayeties of this kind. He wished the deficiency in ladies had been on the other side, but then, as so many of those gold laced, stalwart warriors lounging languidly against walls were too vain, too lazy, or too clumsy to dance, it did not matter much, since no lady is ever too tired, too bored, or too vain to dance, so he might have his share of partners, ineligible as he was.

He thought of his little sister at home, when he saw so many fresh girl-faces in the brilliant whirl of dancers, bright as rolling sunset-clouds turning before him to the accompaniment of love-laden waltz music on a fine string band.

There are people who despise waltz-music, have they ever been young? ever danced? ever flung themselves like swimmers upon those bright waves of melody, and stayed only by the pressure of one young hand upon another young waist, floated far away into ideal regions, rising and falling in spirit with the ebb and flow of the music? Besides that poetry of motion which quivers so strongly through waltz music that it is pain to sit still at its sound, it has all the tenderness, the sadness, the infinite unconscious longing, the ethereal exaltation of youthful love. Young people listen to waltz music with yearning, looking into the vague rich future, old people listen with yearning and recall the golden past.

"I am never merry when I hear sweet music," might be said of Strauss's or Gungl's waltzes. But the sadness seems pleasanter than mirth.

Philip listened, a pensive helight irradiating and refining his features, which inclined to a square solidity, and, leaning against his door-jamb, imagined Jessie one of that bright crowd of flower-decked, bejewelled ladies, whose filmy draperies floated mistily about them and merged into one broad mass of color with gold-laced scarlet and blue officers, with the varied facings and decoration distinguishing hussars and lancers, artillery and engineers, cavalry and infantry, the brilliance toned down here and there by the black-blot of a civilian dress. What a different blending of color some of those present had seen at Balaclava, when the heavy brigade wedged themselves through the gray mass of Russian troops! Some of the dancers present had been starred the Russian gray with English scarlet.

Philip had left a two-days' old letter on his mantelpiece.

"Dear old Ippie," it began, "do write oftener. Four of Miss Blushfords are still in love with you, five with the new curate (not a quarter as nice as Mr. Ingleby), and two with the drawing-master. They are such sillies, they steal his pencil-chips, and even his pencils, for keepsakes. He is always pleased with my drawings, so I mean to be a famous painter. What geese those officers must be! How glad I am that you pretended to think the donkey they put in your cot was Captain Hare, and took possession of his room instead. Father and mother are quite well; so is Sebastopol. I leave school this half. Your affectionate sister,

"Jessie Meade."

"They want me to be confirmed this spring, but I don't want to be good yet. I should like some fun first."

What a baby the sweet child was! Yet she would soon be a woman, though always a tender, slight creature, a thing to be protected. And what was to become of her socially? The more he thought of it the more impossible her position seemed. How could that dainty blossom-like creature dance with such rough fellows as her cousin, Roger Plummer, even if dancing were in vogue in that set? and by what possible door could she be admitted to more refined circles? It had been better, he sometimes thought, if the child had been taught dairy and housework in place of Mangnall's Questions, French, and piano-playing; her hands would in that case have been rougher, her susceptibilities blunter, her face not less sweet, and her heart as pure; Roger Plummer and young editions of Mr. Cheeseman would not then have jarred upon her, she would then have no more thought of quarrelling with her place in life than a flower does.

"A violet by a mossy stone half hidden from the eye."

She would have blossomed sweetly, and as sweetly faded, untroubled and unnoticed, in her place. It never struck him that Jessie's exquisite grace and refinement were as native to her as the perfume to the violet, and widely different from Miss Blushford's thin and spurious veneer of history and arithmetic, her feeble pencil drawings, piano-strummings, and petty proprieties of speech and manner. When he took stock of the pretty young faces present and observed the ways of their owners, he felt that Jessie would do herself no discredit among them, he was not sure that many could surpass her.

That one of those young faces surpassed not only Jessie's but every other in the room, he was perfectly sure. He watched the slight young figure belonging to that flower-face, as it glided through the mazes of the waltz, with a deepening glow in his dark gray eyes, and a strange new fearful joy thrilled him when her soft floating drapery swept him in a sudden surge of the dance. A friend spoke to him, unheard, smiled at his absorbed earnest gaze, and passed on.

"How are you, Randal?" said a hussar captain, sauntering up to him later on, but Philip continued to gaze at the surging tide of waltzers, grave, rapt, unconscious, until the question was repeated, and the hussar, languidly smiling, laid a hand on the lad's shoulder.

"Eh? oh? How are you, Medway?" he exclaimed, starting and flushing. "I didn't hear you come up."

"Or see me, too hard hit," he returned, his beautiful blue eyes full of mirth. "What is her name?"

"Legion," he returned quickly. "Look, Medway, there's not a really plain or ill-dressed woman in the room to-night."

Captain Medway smiled benevolently and lifted his eyebrows. "Youthful enthusiasm, fine thing, refreshing," he said. "Awfully hot to-night, frightful crush, eh? Don't you dance."

"Rather."

"Want a partner? Know my cousin, Miss Maynard? Girl in white over there?"

Philip tried to look indifferent and not blush; "I—ah think I have met Miss Maynard," he stammered, "I daresay she's forgotten; besides—ah—her card will be full by this time."

"Oh, come along, look, she's sitting down, introduce you again," replied Captain Medway, amused at the subdued eagerness on the lad's honest brown face.

"Oh! Mr. Randal is an old acquaintance," said the pretty dark-eyed girl, in a low voice with a subdued warble in it, on his introduction. "I am so sorry," she added with genuine regret, "not one dance left. Unless—" she paused, looking at her cousin.

"Unless for once I'm magnanimous and give up. No—let me see," taking her card. "I'm down for eleven. shall I substitute Mr. Randal's name, Ada?"

"Thank you." Two gray eyes and two dark ones rested gratfully upon Claude Medway's face, Ada Maynard floated away with her partner, and Medway's well-built, well-carried figure passed slowly on with a certain princely grace, leaving Philip full of young gratitude and admiration.

When the band struck up the first plaintive chords of No. 11, Philip was already at Miss Maynard's side, eager to claim her promise at the first moment possible.

Two gliding steps and a turn, and they were off, borne away and away far from the prose of life, lost upon the fairy sea of that enchanted music, rising and falling upon the bright waves of its yearning melody, unconscious of physical being and motion, because of their very intensity and perfection, isolated in a common beautitude, they two alone, each revolving round the other as a sole centre and source of motion, as two stars cast into space free of any solar system, might do. At last, as if by common consent, they paused breathless, flushed, radiant, and Philip guided his partner to a seat beneath a trophy of arms and flags, into which she sank smiling, while he leant against a Union Jack above her, and, opening her fan, used it gently on her behall.

"I sometimes wonder if there will be dancing in Heaven," sighed Miss Maynard, who was still in her teens.

"You dance so well, no wonder that you enjoy it," he replied, wondering at the glory of the rich dark eyes, and the curled mazes of the deep black hair and sweet curving of the warm red lips, "I suppose you dance a great deal?"

"Oh! no. I am only just out. This is only my second ball. And it will be the last, I am afraid."

"Surely not. Why should it be so?"

"My last at home, I mean. We go out to India, mother and I, next week," she sighed.

Philip sighed too. "I am sorry," he said after a pause, "no more chance for me of another dance with you." He left off using the fan and looked dreamily at the bright moving crowd with a sudden disenchantment. "Poor little butterfly," he thought, "you will be snapped up the moment you land." Then she would be a flower-hovering butterfly no more; but a gentle little hearth cricket, guarded and sheltered by some strong man. Cherished or crushed, he wondered, with a sudden fear, as he turned and looked at the slight fragile form and delicate face. Could sorrow or suffering touch a thing so fair and tender? The thought was as preposterous as painful. Why, she would fade at the first touch of pain as a rose-leaf shrivels at the first breath of frost. Sunshine and soft airs should be hers through life.

The waltz music was still rising and falling in golden wavelets, Philip and his charming partner were resting after another turn in a palm-shaded alcove talking the light nothings to which young voices and mutually charmed eyes lend enchanted meaning, when a dark shadow fell upon them from an approaching figure, and the repeated utterance of his name at last aroused Philip's attention. He took a paper handed to him by a mysterious figure which glided swiftly away and was lost in the crowd. Miss Maynard turned her head, seeing his attention was thus claimed and looked at the brilliant figures fitfully seen dancing between the palm-leaves for a long space.

When at length she turned her face toward Philip, his head was resting against the draped flags, his face had a bluish tint and his eyes the amazed stare of a wounded animal.

"You are ill!" she exclaimed; "what can I do?"

"No, no," he said, recollecting himself, at the sound of her voice. "But it should have come before, hours before! Too late now, too late."

She read on the paper he showed her, "Your mother is dying. Come."

"And I cannot go till to-morrow!" he said.

"You can go at once. A mail train passes through at two. It is not much past one now. If you are quick you can get leave and catch it. My brother has often caught it."

He started up at once and pushed through the whirling crowd. The music was all discords now, the people seemed spectres, bright eyes mocking phantons, the flowers poisonous, the lights burned blue and baleful. He had been dancing and fooling while his mother lay dying.

His partner gazed after his retreating figure until it was lost in a maze of floating draperies and brilliant colors, and the tears gradually filled her eyes. "Poor fellow!" she murmured, "poor boy! Has he a sister? or any one to care for him? I wish he had just said good-night."

Philip was able to obtain leave at once, and before long he had torn off his gay ball uniform, put on plain clothes, sprung into the mail train and was rushing swiftly through the darkness, a dreadful terror tearing at his heart.

The train moved too slowly for him, flying past fields and woods, mansions, all covered up and hidden farms and hamlets, and park-girdled beneath the mirk as the future is hidden beneath the shadows of uncertainty, the throb-throb of the engine beating time in his brain to the melody of that last waltz.

It was a cold night, he was glad to draw his coat-collar round his ears, and shivered in spite of his thick rug. It was not so pleasant to look out into the blank depths of surrounding night as into Ada Maynard's eyes.

"All the spirit deeply dawning in the
dark of hazel eyes."

was the line that came to his memory and sung itself to the dance music.

And amid all the thoughts crowding upon him at this first shock of bereaval, in the thousand memories, tender, happy, and sad, he still saw the bright face uplifted and heard the clear voice speaking, saw the white muslin and blush-roses, the rounded arms, rich dark hair, and hazel eyes lit up by the dawning spirit, and was glad in a way, though his heart bled and his conscious reproached him, as he thought of things he had done and left undone, and wondered why he had not been more tender and dutiful to her who had been more than mother to him and had never been harsh even in reproof.

It was too late now; it always is too late when we think of these things with vain regret sharpened by the keen-edged pain of loss.

The engine throbbed on to the melody of that last love-burdened waltz, stars passed in solemn shining procession over the heavens, until the gray wintry dawn paled them and the chill earth showed ghostly and desolate in the cold light.

The sun had dispersed the mists and was shining with cold radiance like a smile which conceals a sorrow, and the forenoon was well advanced when he reached Cleeve, and took a fly in his haste to reach the Mill. It looked peaceful and pleasant when he drove up, the mill-wheel was turning with its familiar sound, scattering the diamond spray over the still sun-lit pool, the pigeons were wheeling about with clanging wings and iridescent breasts, the dogs barked cheerfully, a hen loudly annouced that she had laid an egg, snow-drops gleamed white in the garden-borders, the window-panes sparkled in the sunshine, and Philip's heart gave a joyful leap; for the blinds were not down; his mother lived.

In a moment he was in the parlor, where Jessie was dozing by the fire after a long night of watching. She sprang up with a stifled cry to meet him, her eyes and mouth marked with purple shadows and her face pale as the snow-drops in the garden.

"My kitten! My poor kitten!" cried Philip, using his pet name for her. Then he sat down, drawing her on to his knee and rocking her softly to and fro as if she were again the baby he had so often hushed to sleep, and Jessie cried as any baby might have done.

Cousin Jane had opened the door softly and shut it again. "Poor things!" she said, "let them have their cry out, 'twill do them a power of good."

"But you must go to her. She has been wanting you all night," said Jessie, suddenly starting up.

Then Dr. Maule and Cousin Jane came in, the latter with red eyes and haggard face, the former vigorously taking snuff and swearing beneath his breath.

"Is there no hope, doctor?" Philip asked, "can nothing be done?"

"Nothing, nothing, I tell you," he replied, testily, "keep quiet and don't make a row. Not that anything matters to her, poor soul. Confound you, Philip," he added, "I ain't a man of science, though I know more than you think; but all the doctors in the world can't help her now!"

At this Mrs. Plummer began to cry again and unnecessarily besought Philip and Jessie to calm themselves though they were both unmoved in their crushing sorrow.

"Now ma'am, stop that!" growled the doctor, who was himself shedding copious tears, "and take care of that girl. Let her cry, but make her eat." And he bustled off, promising to look in again. "As if there weren't plenty of tiresome old women to spare in the town without taking Mrs. Meade," he grumbled as he went.

"She slipped on an apple-paring on the stone steps and hurt her spine, poor dear," explained Mrs. Plummer, when he was gone. "I said to her only last Tuesday week, 'Martha,' I said, 'that untidy hussy 'll be the death of you some day.' And so she was," she added with a satisfied air. "But her mind is clear, my dear. And she wants you. Keep up before her, there's a good lad, do."

When Philip reached his mother's room, there was no more need to admonish him to be calm, for the sight before him effectually quieted him, and the memory of that day always lived in his mind as a solemn, sweet time of rest and peace.

The spring sunshine poured itself unhindered into the room; Jessie had placed a bunch of snow-drops, "fair maids of February," she called them, in her mother's sight; Sebastopol winked comfortably with her only eye before the fire; and Mrs. Meade herself, the centre of all the sorrow, smiled peacefully from her pillow. It was so strange, so solemn to Philip to find his mother idle; it seemed impossible that the household wheels could run without her aid. But for this unnatural stillness, she did not differ from her usual self, and talked calmly of many things she wished done when she should have started on her long journey.

She was content and thankful to be spared a long illness. "Where there's sickness," she said, "it upsets a house. And all's ready. My wedding sheets, Jane, you can lay a hand on. One for me and one to be kept against Meade's burying. You've been a good husband, Matt," she added later; "we've seen trouble together and we've had mercies. I've been over sharp at times, my dear; I set too much on having things clean and tidy about me and men do make such a litter in a house. But you was always careful for a man, my dear, and shut doors after ye, and I wish my tongue had been softer."

At the close of the short sunshiny day she fell asleep, and when she woke, wandered a little.

"Mansions, many mansions," she murmured, "but I could do with the littlest house, so I could keep it clean and fresh for the angels to go in and out of and the four we lost."

Then she slept again, and Philip with gentle violence drew Jessie from the room.

(To be Continued.)

FRENCH COAL SUPPLY.

The coal mines of France, located in the northern part of that country, do not supply the needs of the French people, who have to import 28,000,000 tons, against an average of 21,000,000 tons raised at home.

FAIR COAST OF SUSSEX

INTERESTING HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

When the last bathing machine has been drawn up high and dry, when the niggars have departed, and the Punch and Judy man has passed around his shell for the last time, and the summer visitors have left the beaches to the fret and fume of the winter seas; then Brighton shakes itself and takes on a new lease of life, says a writer in the Christian World.

The winter season treads closely on the heels of autumn. Shops display the latest novelties; carriages and motor-cars enliven the fine sea front; hotels and boarding-houses are crowded again with visitors.

If George IV., revisiting the glimpses of the moon, could put up once more at that curious Moorish palace which still attracts the eye of the inquiring visitor, what a change he would see in the Brighthelmstone of his day!

FEW PEOPLE LIVING.

There can be very few people now living who, as children, saw the lights of the "first gentleman of Europe's" carriage flash past as he travelled through the night to his seaside pavilion, though I have heard an old lady describe a stage coach journey she took to Brighton, what time Farmer George, mad and old and blind, was strumming hymns at Windsor, while his graceless son played his mad pranks with his courtier in the little Sussex town.

Those days are still recent enough to make one wonder at the magnificent palaces which have sprung up since the Regency, and transformed little Brighthelmstone into the Brighton of this twentieth century.

ANOTHER MONARCH.

Another monarch of unsavory memory, Charles II., is associated with Brighton, for it was from this part of the coast, after Worcester fight, that he made his escape from England. The old skipper who aided his escape lies buried in a local churchyard.

It is said that at the restoration the King, more liberal, like most of the Stuarts, in promises than performances, overlooked the services of the old mariner, who sailed his battered craft up the Thames as a reminder, and was rewarded at last with a generous pension.

Great preachers, such as Robertson and Campbell, and the Free Church conferences which have been held there, have given Brighton a more worthy reputation than the two monarchs who are associated with its history.

POPULAR EXCURSION.

Perhaps the most popular excursion from Brighton is to Rottingdean the home, until recently, of Rudyard Kipling. The most pleasant way of going is by the electric railway which runs along the sea shore as far as Black Rock, and thence on foot along the cliffs.

Few villages have more interesting associations than Rottingdean. The Duke of Wellington was at school here. In the picturesque old church, which boasts the most ancient lynch-gate in England, are three fine stained glass windows, representing the Archangels Gabriel, Michael and Raphael, by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, whose cremated remains lie here—a small memorial tablet on the outer wall of the church recording the fact.

ALSO BURIED HERE.

William Black is also buried at Rottingdean. A little white slab inscribed "William Black, Author," and bearing the dates of his birth and death—he died in 1898, the same year as Burne-Jones — marks the site of his resting-place. The grave, according to the season, is a mass of heather or ivy, or pansies, or other flowers; once, among the heart's-ease, I saw a brightly-hued butterfly hovering, reminding one of a pretty legend of the soul.

A pleasant resting-place this, within sound of the sea, and with the green Sussex downs rising against the neighboring sky-line.

LOVED THE DOWNS.

Black loved these downs; and one can understand the breeziness of his books when one remembers that he worked, while living here, on alternate days: giving up every other day to a tramp of 20 miles or so across those hills where

Through the strong unhampered days
The tinkling silence thrills.

In that northern country of mountain and lake and heather, which he also loved so dearly, his memory is kept green by a lighthouse that, year in and out, flashes its warning through the sea-mists.

Kipling's high-walled house opposite the church is an object of interest to visitors.

USED TO ROAM.

He used to roam about the village and sea-shore in the most unconventional attire, making friends with the inhabitants, but dodging into shops or other hiding-places to get out of view of too curious visitors from Brighton. "To see Kipling standing on the cliffs, or turning back every now and then to look at the village," said someone who stayed there when he was living in the place, "gave one an idea how much he loved it. He drank in the surroundings as if he had never clapped eyes on Rottingdean before. Again and again when walking on the cliffs, he would turn round to gaze at the old church tower and the rambling houses.

PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

Church of England:

St. Martin's Church, cor. Third and Trainer streets. Sunday services, Mattins at 11 a. m., Evensong 7:30 p. m. Celebration of Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in each month and on Special occasions. Sunday School, Sunday at 3 p. m. Committee Meetings, 1st Thursday in each month.

Rev. F. L. Stephenson, Rector.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church hold services in the Church on Second Street. Morning service at 11 evening service 7:30 Sunday School at the close of the morning service. Rev. E. Turklington, Minister. Free Reading Room, to which all are welcome.

McDonald's Grocery makes a specialty of fresh eggs and butter.

Mr. and Mrs J. Cummings arrived on Sunday last; Mr. Cummings will remain in Atlin this summer.

Fresh Eggs just arrived at E. L. Pillman & Co's.

Messrs Jules Eggert and D. H. McDonald have set a good example which should be followed by other merchants on First Street. They have put down an 8ft. sidewalk which is a decided improvment.

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds at C. R. Bourne's

E. L. Pillman has leased the Grand Hotel rooms and dining room, which he intends to refurnish throughout. We feel confident that Mr. Pillman will do his utmost to please his patrons. The dining room will be conducted in a first class style and the rates will be reasonable.

Latest Magazines, Periodicals and Circulating Library at E. L. Pillman & Co.

"Carnegie" has completed the "Library" at Discovery and returned to Boulder.

Stevens Single Barrel, 12 bore Shot Gun. Apply Claim Office.

Tim Rayl was in town this week and deposited 100 ounces of Boulder Creek gold in the Bank,

The O. K. Barber Shop for Hot or Cold Baths at all hours, 50cents.

We regret that Mr. J. B. Green's name was omitted in the list of the subscribers to the presentation to Mrs Young, published last week.

Well assorted Stock of Domestic and Imported Cigarss at Bourne's.

A Concert will be given at the Presbyterian Church on Friday, April 29th. at 8 p.m, by the Girls' Aid. A good programme consisting of songs, duets and recitations, will be presented, concluding with a military drill.

Refreshments will be served.

Tickets 50 cents.

If you want a good meal go to the Quick Lunch Room, Mrs Henning proprietr.ess.

New stock of Stationery, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Dodgers, Posters, Cards, Programmes, Invitations, Envelopes, etc., etc.

Atlin Claim Office.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing between George Lee Garden and David Livingstone Hall has been dissolved, and all assets, and liabilities contracted by said Garden and Hall have been taken over and assumed by David Livingstone Hall.

Dated at Atlin, B. C. Feb. 25th. 1904.

G. Lee Garden,

D. L. Hall.

TO SELL OR RENT — Residence of five rooms in desirable locality fully furnished, Kitchen Range, Heaters, etc. Rent $50.00 per month. Mrs. W. J. Smith.

N. C. Wheeling is clearing two lots on Second St. and Rant Ave.; he will erect a residence thereon.

H. A. Butler and H. Wallace, of Taku Arm, were in town this week.

G. L. Wallace, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, returned yesterday after a well earned holiday.

Gus. Denis was robbed in a house of ill fame, at Skagway, of $150.00 and two records, one for the Kimberley and one for the Telluride, both claims in the Alsek District. He desires to warn the public against purchasing stolen records.

Brass, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Wire-Woven Tops, Mattresses, all Sizes. Home made by practical workmen at J. D. Durie's.

The Rise and Fall.

The lowest and highest temperatures recorded for the week ending 22nd. inst, are as follows:

April 16	27 above	56 above
17	28	42
18	28	49
19	31	46
20	33	42
21	31	42
22	28	48

LOTS HOUSES CABINS For Sale or Rent.

Apply at "CLAIM" OFFICE.

BROWNLEE & TAYLOR.

PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

Consulting, Civil and Hydraulic Engineers.

Atlin, British Columbia

WANTED Special Representative in this and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary, $21 weekly, with expenses, advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced; position permanent. We furnish everything. Address, The Columbia, 630 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HOTEL VANCOUVER.

THIS HOTEL IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST OF GOODS

Sam. Johnstone, Prop.

STABLES & LUMSDEN

We are still doing business at the Old Stand

THE IRON STORE.

And are to the front with Fresh Eggs and the best brands of Butter, backed up by a full line of Groceries, best brands on the Market.

OUR MOTTO: Fair treatment to all

OUR AIM: Once a Customer, always a Customer.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER AND MANUFACTURING. Co., Limited.

On and after May 1st. and until further notice, the following will be the rates for lights. Accounts collectible weekly.

ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES: — Installation, $3:50 per light.

16 Candle Power Incandescent $0:50 per week per light.

8 " " " $0:25 "

The Company will furnish all lamps free of charge and replace old lamps with new ones when burned out.

CHEAPER, BETTER, SAFER, CLEANLIER, & HEALTHIER THAN OIL.

MODERN STEAM LAUNDRY IN CONNECTION—WASH BUNDLES COLLECTED & DELIVERED.

J. D. DURIE.

ATLIN & DISCOVERY.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Tin and Granite Ware---Miner's & Blacksmith's Supplies.---Doors and Windows.

FURNITURE AND MATTRESS FACTORY.

LOUIS SCHULZ,

Wholesale and Retail Butcher

FIRST STREET, ATLIN, B. C.

ROYAL HOTEL.

DISCOVERY, B. C.

— O —

CHOICEST WINES LIQUORS & CIGARS.

ALEXANDER BLAIN, Proprietor.

FOR

Office Stationery

Call and get prices at

"Claim" Office.

THE MEAT MARKET

CHRIS DOELKER,

FIRST STREET, Atlin.

I KEEP NONE BUT PRIME STOCK—LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ALL old Stock returned to L. Schulz.

Pioneer Bakery and Restaurant.

HAS REOPENED

Fresh Bread, Pies and Cakes.

Rooms to Rent.—Board by the Week. — C. R. MYERS, Proprietor.