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Legislative Assembly JUL 23 1904 VICTORIA B.C.

THE ATLIN CLAIM.

VOL. II. ATLIN, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904. NO. 259

WAR NEWS.

JUNE 25TH:

Tokio:—Admiral Togo reports an engagement at Port Arthur on Thursday. A Russian battleship was sunk and two first-class cruisers badly damaged. The Japanese fleet was practically untouched.

Liao Yang:—It is reported that Generals Oku and Kuroki have joined forces and are attacking from the direction of Vafango. A serious engagement is expected soon.

St. Petersburg:—General Sakarhoff reports that the Japanese vanguard is occupying a line four miles north of Sennuchen, extending from seashore to mountains. Cordon infantry with quick-firing guns covered the left flank. A Japanese potrol endeavored unsuccessfully to penetrate our outposts. Japanese warships are seen off shore. Our vanguard have checked the enemy along the roads from Siu Yen to Hai Cheng. No particular change has taken place in the situation on the Feng Wang Cheng side with the exception that the enemy has been strengthened and are digging fortifications near Kai Pa Pass.

JUNE 27TH:

A report of a land fight near Ta Tche Kiao in which Russians were defeated, has not been confirmed yet.

Liao Yang reports that fighting continues between the advance guard regiments. The battles are undecisive, but show that the Japanese are moving forward. It is claimed that the Russians have only a few pieces of field artillery between Liao Yang and Kai Chou.

A Chefoo courier reports having seen two Japanese warships and three torpedo boats, all damaged, withdrawing from the fleet off Port Arthur.

London papers publish eulogistic articles upon Vice-Admiral Togo's action in the naval battle at Port Athur, June 23rd, the details of which show that the Russians were outclassed and driven into the inner harbor by the Japanese fleet.

JUNE 28TH:

A despatch from Ta Tche Kiao states that a great battle seems to be impending. A portion of the Russian army has assumed the offensive against the Japanese forces under General Oku, and it is reported that General Kuroki is moving along the Russian left flank against Hai Cheng. Sharp firing was heard in the hills yesterday at daybreak and severe fighting is reported near Ton Chen.

It is stated that the Russians are gaining the upper hand and driving the enemy back, but this is not confirmed.

A Chefoo despatch says that the Russians have ordered all the Chinese to leave Port Arthur. A number of shells fell in Port Arthur during bombardment. No damage was done, many shells failing to explode.

The British steamer "Allanton" with cargo of coal, captured by the Russian Vladivostock squadron, has been condemned by the Prize Court. The ship and cargo have been confiscated.

JUNE 29TH:

Tokio:—After six hours of hot fighting, June 27th, the Taku Shan division of the Japanese army completely defeated five battalions of infantry which were supported by two regiments of infantry and sixteen guns. The Japanese lost 100 killed and wounded.

Narva, Russia:—Two Japanese, masquerading as German organ grinders, have been arrested here. Their organ contained maps of the Baltic coast and surveying instruments. Narva is a Russian fortress and seaport.

New Chwang:—Middleton, the Associated Press correspondent, with Russian headquarters near Liao Yang, died from enteric fever.

St. Petersburg:—Though no further advices from the front have been received, it appears from General Kuropatkin's tactics that a heavy engagement is deferred until he reaches a position of his own selection.

Hai Cheng:—The latest reports of Dalin Hill fight, which lasted three days, state that the Russians were driven from three positions with heavy loss.

JUNE 30TH:

Tokio:—It is unofficially reported that three forts of Port Arthur defences have fallen, and Russians retreating, leaving a large number of dead and wounded.

Chefoo:—A Chinese courier from Port Arthur reports that a Russian warship is on the rocks south-east of Liao Tie Chan and that a Russian fleet again emerged from harbor after Japanese fleet had moved away. Fighting is reported continuously on land and sea.

A St. Petersburg despatch says a portion of the Russian second Pacific squadron left Cronstadt yesterday.

JULY 1ST.

Japanese consul at Gensan, Korea, reports that six Russian torpedo boats entered that port, June 30th, fired 200 shots upon town, sank a steamship and fishing vessel, then rejoined fleet outside harbor and disappeared. Two Koreans and two soldiers slightly wounded; damage done buildings, insignificant.

Fire at Cronstadt destroyed buildings containing 20 Whitehead torpedoes, all of which exploded.

The Russian government has applied to the French government to permit Baltic fleet to coal at French ports on its way to the Far East, and is also reported negotiating with Germany for a supply of coal.

DOMINION DAY.

Excellent Programme Affords Great Sport and Amusement.

A very large crowd witnessed the sports at Discovery yesterday and the celebration of Canada's birthday was fully honored.

The sports were up to date and afforded much amusement to the spectators. Much credit is due the committee for the able manner in which the programme was carried out.

The appendid programme and the winners of the various contests are as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

President:—Dr. Young.
First Vice-President:—Mr. D. Ross.
Second Vice-President:—Mr. H. Binnek.
Judges:—Messrs. J. A. Fraser, R. A. Lambert and Fred Miller.
Clerks of Course:—Messrs. Frank Breeze and Frank Brackett.
Starter:—Mr. Ed. Sands.
Time-Keeper:—Mr. Frank Dockrill.
Committee:—Messrs. W. Stockand, J. Gibson, G. Matthews and H. E. Brown.
Secretary-Treasurer:—P. L. Eggert.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

10 a.m.—Putting 16 lb. Shot: 1st prize, $7.50; 2nd prize, $2.50. McLellan, 1st; E. M. Whyte, 2nd.

10.15 a.m.—Putting 56 lb. Shot: $7.50; $2.50. Tom Mitchell, 1st; Brackett, 2nd.

10.30 a.m.—Tossing Caber: $7.50; $2.50. McLellan, 1st; Conroy, 2nd.

10.40 a.m.—100 Yards, open: $15.00; $10.00. Conroy, 1st; E. M. Whyte, 2nd; C. R. Bourne, 3rd.

11 a.m.—Standing Broad Jump: $7.50; $2.50. F. Mobley, 1st; Good, 2nd.

11.15 a.m.—Hop-Step-and-Jump: $10.00; $5.00. Conroy, 1st; Good, 2nd.

11.30 a.m.—Running Broad Jump: $10.00; Good, 1st; Conroy, 2nd.

11.45 a.m.—Running High Jump: $10.00; $5.00. Conroy, 1st; McDonald, 2nd.

12 noon.—Pack Race, 50 lbs.: $10.00; $5.00. Whyte, 1st; Conroy, 2nd.

Trap Shooting, $1.00 entry fee: $20.00; $10.00. Dr. Gatewood, 1st; F. Mobley, 2nd.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Ross and Hirschfeld tied twice for 3rd place, when Mr. Fetherstonhaugh won by a straight score.

2 p.m.—Pick-a-Back Race, 50 yards, change and return: $10.00. Cartmel and Rant, 1st; Muirhead and Jennings, 2nd.

2.15 p.m.—Girls' Race: Set of Nugget Safety Pins. Miss Anderson, 1st; Miss Grant, 2nd.

2.30 p.m.—Wheelbarrow Race, 50 yard, change and return: $10.00. Conroy and Whyte, 1st; Rutherford and Fuller, 2nd.

2.45 p.m.—Boys' Race, 10 years and under: $5.00. H. Bruce, 1st; Louis Indian, 2nd.

3.15 p.m.—Ladies' Race: $7.50; $2.50. Miss Douglas, 1st; Miss Mobley, 2nd.

3.30 p.m.—Ladies' Bicycle Race, 250 yards, dismount and return: $7.50; $2.50. Miss Stuart, 1st; Miss Douglas, 2nd.

3.45 p.m.—Quarter Mile Race: $15.00; $10.00. Good, 1st; Bourne, 2nd.

4 p.m.—Sack Race: $7.50; $2.50. Whyte, 1st; Conroy, 2nd.

4.15 p.m.—Hurdle Race, 120 yards, 5 hurdles: $10.00; $5.00. Good, 1st; Rant, 2nd.

4.30 p.m.—Indian Race: $10.00; $5.00. Juneau Jack, 1st; John Anderson, 2nd.

Miner's Race. Jim McKechnie, 1st; Rutherford, 2nd.

5.15 p.m.—Obstacle Race: $10.00; $5.00. Rant, 1st; Chas. Bourne, 2nd.

5.30 p.m.—Horse Race, 2 out of 3 heats: $50.00. Jack Wolters' "Sleepy Dick," 1st; Dix-Dixon & Schultz's "Free Miner," 2nd.

8 p.m.—International Tug-of-War. Conroy's, 1st; Dredge, 2nd; Brackett's, 3rd.

The All-American team pulled the winning team for a side bet of $100, winning it.

The ball in the evening was well patronized and greatly enjoyed.

License Commissioners.

The protests of Mr. James Reid against granting the licenses to the Balmoral, the Nugget and the Royal came up at an adjourned meeting of the License Commissioners. Mr. Reid did not appear to support his protest, and the licenses to the above mentioned houses were granted. The protest caused considerable vexation and trouble to the licensed houses in question. They had all been passed by the Chief License Inspector. It is a pity that people who make protests are not prepared to substantiate them.

Erickson Vs. Day.

This case, which has been occupying the Gold Commissioner's attention since March last, was decided on the 28th inst. in favor of Mrs. Erickson. The evidence taken was exceedingly lengthy and complicated, thus making it a very difficult matter for the Gold Commissioner to give a decision. The application of Mrs. Erickson, to replace the No. 3 post of the "Guttie Hill" placer claim on Spruce Creek was granted.

Mr. Mason appeared for Mr. Day and Mr. Woods for Mrs. Erickson.

The Rise and Fall.

The lowest and highest temperatures recorded for the week ending 1st inst, are as follows:

June	25	43 above	57 above
	26	45	54
	27	41	57
	28	41	57
	29	30	59
	30	32	58
July	1	30	55

At the Republican convention, June 23rd, Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for president and Charles W. Fairbanks for vice-president.

The first train left Cape Town for Victoria Falls, on the Zambezi River, on the 24th.

Two counterfiters have been arrested in Seattle. Many of their bogus coins have been shipped to Alaska and the Yukon.

NOTICE.

SITTINGS of the Supreme Court for the transaction of the business of Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at the Court House at Atlin, in the County of Vancouver, on Monday, the first day of August, 1904, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

By Command.
ROBT. G. TATLOW,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
21st June, 1904.

SCHOOL OF SELF-DEFENCE

AND ALSO FOR DETECTIVES, JUGGLERS AND OTHERS.

Prof. Tomlinson Instructs His Pupils in all Sorts of Housewifely Duties.

All good citizens will rejoice to learn that a new and efficacious method of abolishing those parts of the streets, known as Hooligans, has been discovered and put into practical application by a French gentleman named M. Pierre Vigny.

Some years ago the idea occurred to M. Vigny, who, it may be mentioned, has been fencing master to a French crack cavalry regiment, that it would be possible to discover a system by which people could guard themselves against the cowardly methods of assault practised by the blackguards of the streets. M. Vigny accordingly purchased a stout walking-stick, and, armed with it, proceeded to study the methods of Hooligans in the slums of London and Liverpool.

When he acquired first-hand knowledge of their ways, he repaired to Paris, where he sought wisdom from the Thugs and Apaches, ruffians who assault pedestrians with sand-bags and life-preservers, and then, for the purpose of finishing his education, he spent some considerable time amongst the ruffians of Rome and Naples, who are proficient in the use of the murderous stiletto, and completed his curriculum in the Bowery of New York and the slums of Chicago.

He thus became conversant with every device of the street ruffian, and, what is of more importance, he discovered how to protect himself effectively from every weapon, with the exception of firearms, they use, including loaded belts, sand-bags, bludgeons, knives, and daggers, with the instrumentality of a

HUMBLE WALKING-STICK!

For the purpose of imparting this art he has established a "School of Self-Defence" in a street near Oxford Street, London, which is largely patronised by young aristocrats, city men, actors, and others, whose pursuits necessitate their being out late. Ladies also receive instruction at this unique school in large numbers, and M. Vigny maintains that anyone who has mastered the system of self-defence with a walking-stick or umbrella, which he has inaugurated, is a match for, at least, half a dozen street ruffians armed with belts or knives.

The newly-wedded men who discover that the pastry made by their better halves is more substantial than digestible, and that their collars and cuffs lack lustre will be delighted to hear that a "School for Wives" exists at Chelsea, which is presided over by Professor Tomlinson, who instructs his pupils in all sorts of housewifely duties, from clear starching to the higher flights of domestic economy. Large numbers of married and single ladies attend this school for the purpose of becoming proficient in various domestic arts, and lectures followed by practical demonstrations are given on every imaginable subject connected with the household.

Ghent and St. Petersburg boast of unique schools for detectives and policemen. Ghent's police force employs large numbers of dogs to patrol the streets at night and these animals are taught to obey the command of any man in uniform and to follow any person, and if necessary fly at him, when instructed by the gendarme.

RUSSIAN POLICEMEN

are taught everything that is likely to be useful to them in the course of their duties at an academy at St. Petersburg. The students are taught the gentle arts of burgling and pocket picking, and they are made proficient in the methods of all sorts of criminals, as the authorities hold that they can only become efficient policemen through mastering the devices of thieves. The more advanced pupils are instructed in shadowing suspected persons, and imaginary crimes are committed, and prizes given to those who solve them by deduction.

One of the most interesting schools in London to visit is that for acrobats and "strong" men at Kennington. There you will see pupils instructed in the art of throwing double somersaults and weight lifting. Juggling is also embraced in the curriculum, and the initial efforts of would-be-jugglers to perform tricks with eggs and plates are both interesting and amusing.

Very few are aware that several schools for barbers and three finishing academies for hairdressers exist in London. At the hairdressers' academies courses of instructions are given by competent professors in the intricate art of the coiffure, and elaborate styles of headdresses are constructed on models selected for their profession from historical pictures and engravings. The West End Hairdressers' Academy, it may be mentioned, has some six hundred scholars, and twelve models are constantly employed.

Despite the vigilance of the police quite a number of schools for the training of young criminals exist, unfortunately, in England. One of these was recently discovered in Bethnal Green, which was conducted by an alien of an unsavory but familiar type.

THE MOST FAMOUS SCHOOL

for young pickpockets, however, suppressed in recent years, was the one kept by the woman known as "The Queen of the Forties," who at one time sat to the late Sir Frederick Leighton as model for several of his famous pictures. She instructed a number of boys and girls in pocket picking, and lived in considerable affluence from the proceeds of her pupils' dishonesty, whom, it is only fair to state, she treated with great kindness, so far as their physical well-being was concerned, until she was discovered and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

The most extraordinary school, however, that exists in the Metropolis is the Japanese School of Self-Defence, where Ju-Jit-Su, or "Weakness against Strength," is taught by Professor Vyenishi. Ju-Jit-Su is a system based on a profound knowledge of anatomy and dynamics, and anyone who is proficient in this curious method can overthrow an adversary who is three times as strong. President Roosevelt is an adept at Ju-Jit-Su, and quite a large number of officers in the British Army are practising this system.

It is said that no strong man or athlete has ever succeeded in defeating a Ju-Jit-Su player, and certainly none of the famous wrestlers at present before the public have ever accepted the challenges of the Japanese champions who are performing in England.—Pearson's Weekly.

FOUND WHAT HE WAS LOOKING FOR

A COMPLETE CURE FOR BLADDER TROUBLES IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

James Atwell Tried Other Medicines and Bandages, but they Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Didn't.

Campbellford, Ont., May 22—(Special)—"I had Lumbago and Bladder Trouble for years. I could get no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me."

This is the statement of James Atwell of this place, and all his neighbors know it to be true. Speaking further of his cure Mr. Atwell says:—

"For five months of the time the pains in my bladder were very severe and in passing my urine would hurt me so as to almost cause tears to come to my eyes.

"I used other pills and got no relief. I used a bandage and got no relief. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely and permanently."

All bladder diseases are caused by disordered kidneys. There is just one natural way to cure them—by curing the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

MORE USEFUL.

At a certain school a boy was regularly absent during the hour in which Latin was taught, and the teacher called upon the boy's father, at whose instructions it had been learnt the lad kept away. The teacher asked for an explanation, and the father said, "It is all right. During the Latin hour I am teaching Jimmy something that he will find far more useful than Latin in his progress through life." The teacher was interested, and asked what what this subject might be. The father replied, "I am teaching my son how to shave without a looking-glass."

She—"Your little wife made that cake with her own dear little hands" He—"Well, now, if my little wife will eat that cake with her own dear little mouth I will be satisfied."

BAD DREAMS.

Indicate Improper Diet, Usually Due to Coffee.

One of the common symptoms of coffee poisoning is the bad dreams that spoil what should be restful sleep. A man who found the reason says:

"Formerly I was a slave to coffee. I was like a morphine fiend, could not sleep at night, would roll and toss in my bed and when I did get to sleep was disturbed by dreams and hobgoblins, would wake up with headaches and feel bad all day, so nervous I could not attend to business. My writing looked like bird tracks, I had sour belchings from the stomach, indigestion, heartburn and palpitation of the heart, constipation, irregularity of the kidneys, etc.

"Indeed, I began to feel I had all the troubles that human flesh could suffer, but when a friend advised me to leave off coffee I felt as if he had insulted me. I could not bear the idea, it had such a hold on me and I refused to believe it the cause.

"But it turned out that no advice was ever given at a more needed time for I finally consented to try Postum, and with the going of coffee and the coming of Postum all my troubles have gone and health has returned. I eat and sleep well now, nerves steadied down, and I write a fair hand (as you can see), can attend to business again and rejoice that I am free from the monster Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days trial of Postum in place of coffee will bring sound, restful, refreshing sleep. There's a reason.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy. 7B

A MUTUAL MISTAKE.

Two ladies stood on the doorstep of a friend's house waiting for admission, and they became very impatient at the delay.

"It's very odd to be kept waiting at Mrs. Darley's," said one. "The door is usually opened so promptly."

"So it is. I'm getting very tired."

"I wonder if there is absolutely no one in the house?"

"Of course there are people in. We'll ring again."

"You rang before, didn't you?"

"Why, no. I thought you rang?"

"Well, I was sure you rang. How ridiculous!"

"Yes, isn't it?"

Then one of them rang, and the door was opened.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A CHANGE OF OPINION.

"Pa, have—have you seen Harold since you told me he was too poor to think of—of marrying me?"

"Yes, I ran across him at the club last evening. We got into conversation, and he struck me—er——"

"Struck you! Oh, papa!"

"Struck me as quite an agreeable young man. I understand his uncle has left him a hundred thousand dollars."

Worry wont cure a cough. When you find a cough holding on—when everything else has failed—try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't, we'll refund your money.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 304

1—28

The Cook—"Would ye mind giving me a recommendation, ma'am?" The Mistress—"Why, you have only just come." "But ye may not want to give me wan when I am leaving."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Bookseller—"Now this, madam, is the most popular book of the day; everybody is reading it." Mrs. Nuritch—"I don't want nothin' that everybody reads. Show me somethin' more exclusive."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

"There's one thing that I can say about my daughter," said Mrs. Hawkins. "She has a fine disposition." "Have you known her to meet any severe tests?" "Yes, the way she can sit down and listen to herself playing the piano shows that she must have extraordinary patience."

Rheumatism — What's the Cause?—Where's the Cure?—The active irritating cause of this most painful of diseases is poisonous uric acid in the blood. South American Rheumatic Cure neutralizes the acid poison. Relieves in 6 hours and cures in 1 to 3 days.—90

AN ISLAND OF BLACK CATS.

One of the queerest corners of the earth is Chatham Island, off the coast of Ecuador. This island lies six hundred miles west of Guayaquil, and the equator runs directly through it. Captain Reinman, who sent to the Galapagos group of islands to inquire into the proper grounding of a deep-sea cable, stopped at Chatham Island, and says it abounds in cats, every one of which is black. These animals live in the crevices of the lava foundation near the coast, and subsist by catching fish and crabs instead of rats and mice. Other animals found on this island are horses, cattle, dogs, goats and chickens, all of which are perfectly wild.

Quality should always be the first consideration, price the next, remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand Blue Ribbon

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO, Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts, TORONTO.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

From April 25th to Dec. 1st, inclusive, the Wabash Railroad will sell round trip tickets to the Great World's Fair, St. Louis, at the lowest one-way first-class fare, good for fifteen days, fare and a third, good for thirty days, good either via Wabash direct line or via Chicago, with stop over privileges. Canadians going to this, the greatest of all Expositions, should remember the great Wabash line is the shortest, quickest and best route. The only line that owns and controls its own rails direct to the World's Fair gates. For time-tables and descriptive World's Fair folder, address any ticket agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, North-east corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Clara—"Pa, that nice young fellow Mr. Reed, is awfully fond of kissing." Pa—"How do you know that, you good-for-nothing girl?" Clara—"I had it from his own lips, pa."

For 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." 22—01

"Life to me," said the very young man, "was but a desert until I met you." "Ah, that's why you dance like a camel," said his fair partner in the waltz.

Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree, says: "One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured a swelling of the gamble joint, and saved a horse worth $140.00."

Thos. W. Payne, of Bathurst saved the life of a valuable horse that the Vet. had given up, with a few bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Wife—"Nearly time to start house cleaning." Husband—"What a nuisance! Let it go this year, can't you?" "Impossible." "Well, I'll tell you how to arrange it. Don't do any cleaning—we'll move."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Lawyer—"What was the thing that led to your financial downfall? You seemed to be doing a good business." Bankrupt—"I was; but one day I started out to see if I could borrow some money. I found it so easy that I kept on borrowing."

Eighty Years Old — Catarrh Fifty Years. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cures him. Want any stronger evidence of the power of this wonderful remedy over this universal disease? Want the truth of the case confirmed? Write George Lewis, Shamokin, Pa. He says:—"I look upon my cure as a miracle." It relieves in ten minutes.—89

CAN YOU NAME HIM?

There is a man in our town who thinks he's wondrous wise, and when there is an argument, he's right there to advise. But when there's labor to be done, this man with smile so bland, looks wiser yet and shakes his head—he never lends a hand.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

"You used to sing 'Every morn I send you violets' before we were married," said Juliet, with a sigh. "Yes," answered Romeo; "but my devotion has now taken a more practical form. Every month I pay the meat bill!"

IT MEANS OSTRACISM.

Foul Breath Disgusting Discharges, Due to Catarrh, Make thousands of People Objects of Aversion. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 minutes.

Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constant hawking and dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured. 30

Use Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure for heart stomach and nerves.

Clerk—"Please, sir, can I have a week's vacation?" Employer—"What's wrong with you now?" Clerk—"I'm going to get married." Employer—"Now, you were away a week with influenza and ten days with a sprained ankle. I declare there's always something going wrong with you, Jones."

Sudden deaths on the increase.—People apparently well and happy to-day, to-morrow are striken down, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The king of heart remedies, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, is within reach of all. It relieves in 30 minutes, and cures most chronic cases.—91

Suitor—"Sir, you are, undoubtedly, aware of the object of my visit?" Father—"I believe you desire to make my daughter happy. Do you really mean it?" "Unquestionably." "Well, don't marry her, then."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Mary—"I would never squeeze my feet out of shape." Jane—"Oh, yes, you would, if you were in my boots!"

An admirable Food of the

EPPS'S COCOA

Finest quality and flavour.

Nutritious and Economical. 48—21

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 10 per oz. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL

WINTON

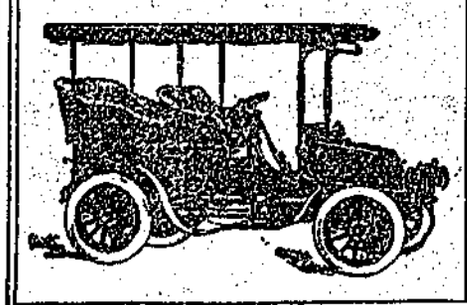
WINTON is KING
Long live the King

AUTOMOBILE UNDERWRITERS

The Winton Touring Car is appreciated by the best informed because built on correct mechanical principles, of highest grade materials. As a prospective automobile purchaser you dare not, in full justice to yourself, take chances on an inferior car. By presenting a car of such imperial merit as is the 1904 Winton, we become "automobile underwriters"—insuring you against risk or loss. Have you seen our new catalog?

The Winton Motor Carriage Co
Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

Represented in the Dominion of Canada by
THE AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO
79 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.
Sub Agencies in Chief Dominion Cities



FOR THE HOME

Recipes for the Kitchen. Hygiene and Other Notes for the Housekeeper.

GOOD RECIPES.

Vienna Pudding.—Take five ounces of castor sugar, five ounces of bread crumbs, three ounces of stoned raisins, two ounces of citron peel, half a pint of milk, and the yolks of four eggs, and add a few drops of essence of vanilla. Steam in a buttered mould for one hour and a half.

Tomato Eggs.—Choose some nice large tomatoes of equal size, and cut them in halves; scoop out the centre of each, sprinkle with a little chopped ham, a few broad crumbs, and pepper and salt; then break an egg carefully into each half, and bake for a few minutes until the eggs are set.

Macaroni Soup is an inexpensive and nourishing soup, and can be prepared at a short notice. Boil some macaroni for twenty minutes in slightly salted water, then strain it, and add to it three pints of stock, nicely flavored with vegetables. Season with salt and pepper, and serve. The stock should be colored a delicate brown.

Savoury Rice.—Wash three ounces of rice and boil in half a pint of milk till tender; add pepper and salt to taste. Butter a pie dish, spread half the rice in it, sprinkle one ounce of grated cheese (Parmesan if possible) on it, add the rest of the rice, scatter over it some more cheese, put butter on the top in small pieces, and brown into a quick oven.

Peel one pound of the finest rhubarb and cut into pieces of two inches in length; add three-quarters of a pound of white sugar and the rind and juice of one lemon, the rind to be cut in narrow strips. Put all into a preserving pan and simmer gently until the rhubarb is soft; take it out carefully with a silver or wooden spoon and put it into jars. Then boil the syrup long enough to make it jelly, say one hour, and pour it over the fruit.

Cauliflower and Cheese Sauce.—Choose a nice cauliflower and boil it till tender, drain it, and break into small pieces, covering it with the following sauce: Thicken half a pint of milk with two tablespoonsful of flour, two ounces of grated Parmesan cheese, one ounce of butter, with pepper and salt to taste, pour it over the cauliflower, and sprinkle the whole with bread crumbs and a little grated cheese. Brown for a few minutes in a hot oven.

Broiled Sardines.—Drain the oil from large sardines, place in a fine wire broiler, and hold over a clear, hot fire long enough to become thoroughly heated through, but not dried. Have in readiness finger pieces of hot toast, lay a sardine on each, moisten with some of the oil that has been heated and place on each fish a teaspoonful of sauce tartare. This makes an excellent relish for a Sunday night supper. Herring or herring roe may be used on toast in the same way.

Honey Cakes—Mix a quart of strained honey with half a pound of powdered sugar, half a pound of fresh butter, and the juice of two oranges or lemons; warm slightly, just enough to soften the butter; beat the mixture very hard, adding a grated nutmeg; mix in gradually two pounds or less of flour; make into dough stiff enough to roll out easily; beat it well all over with rolling-in; roll half an inch thick; cut with a tumbler dipped frequently in flour; lay them on shallow tins, slightly buttered and bake well.

Crumpets—Take one quart of dough from the bread at an early hour in the morning; break three eggs, separating yolks and whites, both to be whipped to a light froth; mix them in the dough, and gradually add milk-warm water, until it is as thin as the consistency of buckwheat cakes; beat it well and let it rise till breakfast time; have the griddle hot and nicely greased; pour on the batter in small round cakes, and bake a light brown.

Lemon Jujubes.—When the throat is sore lemon jujubes of great efficacy may be made as follows: To three ounces of lemon juice add three ounces of pure glycerine and one ounce of gelatin. Simmer all together in a jar set in boiling water until the gelatin is quite dissolved. When this mixture is cold it can be cut into small squares, which are sucked as a sweetmeat. For children this is a very good plan indeed, as both lemon juice and glycerine have antiseptic and curing action on the throat.

HINTS FOR HOME LIFE.

A little salt added to alcohol is said to be excellent for removing inky spots from carpets or rugs.

All wool blankets are the cherished homes of ungrateful germs, and borax is their deadly enemy.

Human hair grows better in light than in darkness, because of the stimulating effect of light and sunshine.

Silver should be washed with a chamois leather saturated with soap and time after use, thus avoiding a general cleaning.

Preserving jars should be stood on their heads for at least an hour after sealing, when the liquor will escape if the jar contains air.

The purest air in most cities is found about twenty-five feet above the street surface. The healthiest apartments are those on the second or third floor.

A good wash for dandruff is one pint warm water to half an ounce of glycerine. Wash the head with this at least once a week. An ounce of borax to a pint of water is also useful.

In buttoning a glove the greatest strain comes upon the first button; so before attempting to fasten this, button the others, commencing with the second one, lastly the first. Never button one glove with the fingers of a gloved hand.

Flatirons that have lost their temper and become rusted or roughened should be disposed of and not left to take up valuable space on kitchen shelves. New irons cost little, and it is poor economy to use old ones that are past their usefulness.

Insects will never attack books which are dusted once a year with powdered alum and white pepper. Three parts of alum should be used to one of pepper.

When unable to procure soft water for toilet purposes, keep a muslin bag with fine oatmeal in it, and squeeze out in the water before washing. Put fresh oatmeal into the bag every third day.

Salt fish usually requires considerable soaking in fresh water before it is used. The time of soaking depends upon the saltiness of the fish. If hard and dry it sometimes requires as much as thirty-six hours, the water being changed several times during the interim.

To loosen glass stoppers, pour a little oil round the mouth of the bottle, and in an hour or two if you cannot move the stopper, stand the whole bottle in warm water; remove it and gently tap the stopper on either side against glass, when you will find it will easily come out. To avoid the same thing happening again, be careful to twist the stopper round as it fits into the mouth of the bottle.

RENOVATING FEATHERS.

In order to keep feather pillows light and fluffy, they should be renovated every three or four years. Sometimes feathers give off an unpleasant oily odor that cannot be removed by simple curing; this disagreeable odor can be entirely removed by renovation.

The work should be done on a bright day when there is a good breeze blowing. Make a bag of cheesecloth or thin flour sacks, stitching it all around with the exception of a hole in one end in which to put the feathers. Turn wrong side out and rub the entire surface with a good quality of bar soap and then turn the bag right side out. Rip a hole in the pillow the size of the hole in the bag and sew the edges of the two together. Then shake the feathers into the bag. Rip the two apart and sew up the holes. The bag should be scarcely two-thirds full, as the feathers must have plenty of room to expand.

Fill the wash boiler with cold water, immerse the bag of feathers and bring slowly to a boil. Take the clothes stick and frequently turn and lift the bag in the water. Let it boil two or three minutes and then remove, put into a tubful of cold water and rinse thoroughly. Drain and squeeze out all water possible. Shake and hang in the shade in the wind to dry. It will require about two days to dry them. They will be light and fluffy and free from all unpleasant odor.

Do not try to shake off the down clinging to the inside of the pillow ticking; just immerse the ticking right side out in water and the down will roll up in balls and can be easily picked off. Add just enough starch to the rinsing water to make the ticking as stiff as new ticking. Securely sew two rubber ventilators in two diagonal opposite corners. If rubber ventilators are not obtainable use quills an inch and a half long. These will admit sufficient air to keep the pillows light and fluffy.

CHASING EARTHQUAKES.

A curious international work is now beginning which is to last twelve years. It is the work of watching the earthquakes of the world. The object is to learn something about earthquakes that may lead to a discovery of their causes. The hope is that something may develop which will enable scientists to warn persons in threatened districts in time so that they may escape, just as is done now in the case of storms.

This international hunt for the earthquake was organized in Strasburg, Germany, during the last session of the International Seismic Congress. All the nations that joined in the work then have agreed to use all available Government departments to gather statistics about earthquakes, and to forward them to the central bureau in Strasburg. Rules and regulations have been laid down for observation, and the members know just what facts should be gathered. Whatever money can be raised will be used for the establishment of observatories and experiment stations in lands that are sufferers from these disturbances. The reports which are sent in to the central station will be edited and published periodically.

CURIOUS BIRTHDAY GIFTS

HOW SOME GENERALS ANNOUNCED VICTORIES.

One Cabled Defeat as a Triumph—While Another Wired a Pun.

Next to winning a victory, the chief concern of a general or admiral nowadays is how to spring the news on the public in the most effective way. However great and glorious the triumph it is not considered complete unless its announcement is served up in a spicy fashion through the newspapers.

To meet this taste even the conquerors themselves have departed from the stern official language which had to do duty in the days of our ancestors and gilded the plum of victory with some suggestive phrase.

Who forgets Lord Roberts' happy announcement of the capture of Cronje at Paardeberg? After notifying the achievement, Roberts added:

"I hope Her Majesty's Government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba."

And it was even whispered, though nobody can say with truth, that our commander had somehow arranged his tactics with a view to the anniversary.

Another dramatic touch of the same kind was that with which Admiral Sampson announced his destruction of the Spanish Fleet off Santiago during the war of 1898. He, too, was able to spring a birthday present on the American public, and wired—

"The Fleet under my command offers the nation, as a Fourth of July present, the destruction of the whole of Admiral Cervera's fleet. Not one escaped."

A general "has the honor" or "satisfaction" of informing his chiefs of victory, but generally "deeply regrets" disaster.

WATERLOO AND INKERMAN

came of course in the first category. The former was announced to the public as follows, in a telegram to the Lord Mayor of London:

"I have the greatest satisfaction in informing your Lordship that the dispatches received from Wellington, dated the 19th inst., contain the account of a most decisive and glorious victory having been obtained over the whole of the French army."

Lord Raglan communicated the news of Inkerman as follows:

"I have the honor to report to your Grace that the army under my command effectually repulsed and defeated a most vigorous and determined attack of the enemy."

"Deeply regret" has a fearful significance to us now, after the series of reverses in South Africa. How many times that word came to us through dispatches we do not like to remember. The most heart-breaking "regrets," however, were those of Buller and Gatacre, at Colenso and Stormberg. The former was announced:

"I regret to report serious reverse."

Gatacre wired the defeat of Stormberg as follows:

"Deeply regret to inform you that I have met with a serious reverse in attack this morning at Stormberg."

And in similar words came the news of the score or more smaller reverses which punctuated the campaign.

METHUEN DIDN'T "REGRET"

his defeat at Magersfontein, but conveyed it in terse enough words:

"Highland Brigade attacked at daybreak. Attack properly timed. Attack failed."

Our victories during the South African war, with the exception of Lord Roberts' Paardeberg wire, were generally reported in very terse language.

The relief of Kimberley came to us as follows:

"French, with horse artillery, cavalry, and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley this afternoon."

Ladysmith's relief was couched in similarly brief terms:

"Dundonald, with Natal Carbineers, and composite regiment, entered Ladysmith last night."

The briefest war announcement in history is the one-word pun of Sir Charles Napier, after the capture of Scinde in 1843. "Peccavi" it ran, the Latin for "I have sinned" (Scinde).

The fall of Khartoum came to us in very few words. For weeks the public had been awaiting news of Gordon's relief, quite believing that it would be accomplished. One morning a telegram arrived:

"Khartoum fell on the 26th. The fate of General Gordon is unknown."

The utter rout of the Poles, and the capture of their capital in 1831, which led to the partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia, and Austria was announced by the general in command in the following choice words:

"Order reigns in Warsaw."

Curiously enough, many great victories were first reported as defeats for the victors. Amazing as it seems the first news of Dewey's defeat of the Spaniards at Manila represented it as a

NOTABLE SPANISH VICTORY.

The Governor of the Philippines actually proclaimed this in the following words, which on being posted up in Madrid were hailed with cheers:

"Our fleet engaged enemy in brilliant combat. They obliged enemy with heavy loss to change their position, and to manoeuvre repeatedly. At nine o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind merchant shipping."

Dewey's telegram, a little later, however, put a very different complexion on the event.

Still more startling is the fact that France's most fearful defeat of history, Sedan, in which McMahon surrendered with 70,000 men, filtered through first as a French victory. On the day of the battle the following telegram reached the newspapers from Brussels:

"A new encounter occurred yesterday at Sedan. The French are said to have captured thirty guns, and Bazaine is said to be driving the Prussians towards Sedan."

This was received with much satisfaction in Paris, until the next day was published the following, addressed to the "Queen of Prussia, Berlin," and signed "Wilhelm":

"A capitulation whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war has just been concluded. What a course of events have assumed by God's guidance."

The defeats of the Greeks by Turkey in 1897 were put in quaint phraseology by the defeated generals. Overwhelmed and driven back at Pharsala the general announced that he was making a "strategic movement to the rear."

Waterloo actually got to Paris in the first instance, as a decisive French victory.

Balaclava first reached Britain as one of the many "regret" battles. That it was in any sense glorious did not strike the public until some weeks had elapsed. The bare fact was announced after the "I deeply regret":

"Eight hundred Cavalry were engaged, of whom only two hundred returned. The 17th Lancers were almost destroyed. We require reinforcements."

Nothing was said, or thought at that time, of the "six hundred" and "the cannons to the right of them" part of the episode, which simply read like a very unpleasant defeat occurring at a very unpleasant moment.—Pearson's Weekly.

OUT OF ANTARCTIC ICE

DETAILS OF THE RESCUE OF THE DISCOVERY.

Ramming, Dynamite and Saws Used to Get Her Out of the Ice.

The Antarctic exploring ship Discovery arrived at Lyttleton, New Zealand, on Good Friday, after an absence of over two years. During the last year some anxiety was felt about her, and after a little delay two relief ships were fitted out at great expense. These vessels, the Morning and the Terra Nova, found the Discovery on Jan. 5 firmly imbedded in the ice. Explosives were used to free her and ice sawing was tried, with no result. Then the relief ships tried butting the ice.

The way of it was thus: The ship had to make way astern 300 or 400 yards. Then she would come up at full speed—which with the Terra Nova is 8 knots—and butt at the ice.

The Discovery, it must be remembered, had been no less than seventeen miles from the open sea, so that there was a big mass of solid ice to get through before reaching her.

The results of the butting were various with the Terra Nova. Sometimes half a ship's length would break away, at other times not three yards.

Some days intervened before the experiment was made again, and the operation was helped by four men at the wheel rolling the ship as she came on. Then the poor little Morning tried, but as the Discovery's men say, "she cannot butt a match box."

But at last only a quarter of a mile was left, and by sheer determination the captain got through.

THE DISCOVERY'S MEN,

who were watching from the hill, declare that her last shot was a fine sight. She broke the ice like paper.

Of the work done during the year, the reports have a good deal to say. For the first few weeks the crew caught enough fish to supply them, but as the winter began to close in rapidly they occupied themselves with catching seals and gulls for winter food.

When April showed no chance of breaking up the ice, preparations were made to ensure a certain amount of comfort during the long months to come. The ship was dismantled, and the serious work of exploring began.

The longest tour was that undertaken by Capt. Scott, who led his party to the southernmost land yet touched. They had the most severe weather to contend with, almost lost several lives by men stepping over a precipice into soft snow, and finally were brought to a standstill by a terrible blizzard. The driving snow which fell cut into the flesh where it touched it. When the men ceased walking the contraction of the skin caused it to split and gave severe pain.

They had taken light folding tents of silk, six feet in diameter, in and out of which they crawled by means of a hole which, when they were in, was kept closed. They warmed themselves and cooked their food by means of Primus lamps, and the brews of tea or cocoa were limited, since fuel had to be carried. The sledges were hauled by the men. This was found most arduous.

After getting to a height of 7,200 feet on the glacier, Capt. Scott and his men, in the teeth of a driving blizzard, crossed the 180th meridian at the point furthest south yet reached in the history of the world.

Then the compass was pointing

EXACTLY THE WRONG WAY.

But the weather now became so severe that the party was obliged to stop, and the captain picked out two of his strongest men, and they proceeded alone on their journey. For nine days they kept up, making latitude 77 deg. 59 min. south, and longitude 146 deg. 38 min. east, to the summit of Victoria Land, which they ascertained to be a plain of uniform height, 9,000 feet above sea level.

The geologist of the party made some important discoveries in the way of fossil plant life and pebbles, which serve to show that at some past time the climatic conditions of this great mass of land were considerably more temperate than at present. These are probably the only fossils yet found in the Antarctic continent. They were found on a sandstone ledge in a carbonized band, apparently carried there by torrential streams. Undoubted glacier marks were found at considerable height, and moraines were found on Cape Royds at a height of 1,500 feet.

When Capt. Scott returned to the ship, after an absence of eighty days, he found work going on, the crew attempting to free the ship from ice by sawing. She was seventeen miles from open water and in ice eight feet thick. The best cut made was forty feet in four hours, and as soon as the cuts were made they were frozen again, so that at last the work had to be abandoned as useless.

Meantime, another expedition had set out under Lieut. Royds and Mr. Biernachi. They wished to ascertain the extent of the ice sheet and to see if any land were in sight. The meteorological conditions prevailing over the ice sheet were to be ascertained and magnetic observations taken at a place.

FREE FROM ROCK MASSES.

Their efforts were crowned with great success. They suffered severely from frostbite and from a shortage of food, which eventually compelled them to turn back.

It was necessary to carry light loads, but their appetites increased, and in the end they suffered from hunger to such an extent that they could think of nothing else. One of the men describes his longing for a glass of beer. They dreamed horrible nightmares of food being tantalizingly near, of splendid banquets ready for the eating.

Observations were taken which will be found most valuable in determining the position of the south magnetic pole, and there will be increasingly less risk of sailors getting out of their course owing to some inaccuracy in their compasses. The ice plain was found to be afloat, no land was to be seen and the party were at length forced to return on account of the need for procuring food. In all they travelled 155 miles, finding a perfectly level surface, without undulations of any kind.

Of the animal life in the Antarctic not much information is given. The penguin, the petrel and the seal seem to constitute the fauna of the ice.

Dr. Hodson has brought back a number of specimens of a ten-legged spider. Eight is the usual number of legs allotted to this insect.

When it came to a matter of requiring them for food seals were not by any means abundant. Four kinds were met with, that known as Weddel's being the best eating. The Antarctic fur is not of the marketable kind.

Zoologists have for some time been puzzled to account for the scars, old and recent, so frequently found on the smaller seals. The Discovery expedition is able to throw

A LIGHT ON THE MATTER.

When a large sea-leopard, a variety of seal, was cut open the remains of an ordinary seal were found in the animal's stomach. As he possesses an unusually fierce set of teeth, it is supposed that the sea leopard is in the habit of acting the cannibal toward his smaller brethren.

The skua gulls are the scavengers of the frigid regions. They are not timid and will come up in numbers as soon as a seal has been killed and straightway begin feeding on the carcass.

The giant petrel shares the distinction. He feeds till he is too gorged to fly and then runs in a peculiar way when chased, spreading his wings as sails. If the chasing lasts long enough his digestion comes to his rescue and he suddenly raises himself and flies off.

The penguins seem to have provided the explorers with a certain amount of amusement. They used to prod the emperor penguin (a great fellow, standing three feet and weighing sixty or seventy pounds) with the end of a ski stick, when he would give it tremendous smacks which made the hand tingle, at the same time emitting curious guttural cries.

The adelies, a smaller kind, are most inquisitive customers, always coming to see what is going on, scrambling along the ice on their bellies, using the flippers like canoe paddles. The penguin dives and steeplechases and jumps straight out of the water on to the ice, falls flat and goes through the funniest manoeuvres. Large numbers of penguins march along like regiments in Indian file, wheel and turn and generally act as though on parade.

The Atlin Claim.

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SATURDAY, JULY 2ND, 1904.

A great mistake, or rather oversight, on the part of our merchants and also possibly on the part of the transportation company, is the shortage of supplies when the working season opens.

At present there is no powder to be had, although we understand that a large quantity is at Caribou, ready for shipment here. Such commodities as this should receive practically the same attention as perishables and be brought in at the first opportunity.

Each year we notice that the camp is short in almost everything when it is really most needed, and by the time supplies really do arrive, the working season is practically over.

We think that material such as powder, mining tools, etc., should be ordered in the fall and brought in before the close of navigation.

Mining Notes.

Fritz Miller is doing well and making money. He has a large gang of men at work on his claims.

Joe Rose & Larsen are now opening up a very rich piece of ground behind Nugget Point, adjoining the old Sherry claim. We anticipate a big clean-up for these enterprising gentlemen.

Doc. Mitchell, with his usual enterprise and grit, is now developing his leases on Atlintoo River. Last year some fair prospects were obtained from surface pannings, and while the Doctor does not expect a bonanza, it is more than likely that there is good low-grade gravel that will pay well by being worked with modern machinery. To Doc. Mitchell and his associates, who are endeavoring to open up a new stretch of country, we wish every success.

Good reports come in from all over Spruce Creek, which go to show that the returns from there will be big this year.

In our last issue we stated that 500 ounces was the biggest clean-up so far obtained here; we then only referred to McKee Creek. The Pine Power Co., on Pine, had one last season of over 1000 ounces and we expect to see that more than doubled this year.

Boulder Creek is keeping its record,—Black & Grant have already taken out some $30,000, and the Societe Miniere will pass the $100,000 mark this fall.

Another big deal is on the tapis on upper Spruce, which will take in the whole of Dominion Creek.

J. M. Ruffner has purchased, for the Pine Creek Power Co., the Rocco claims, adjoining Stevendyke, and is having them included in the survey now being made.

Report says that big returns have been obtained from winter dumps on Gold Run.

The dredge is now working on bedrock, and the result of the first clean-up is anxiously awaited. The dredge itself is working to perfection, and the tremendous amount of gravel excavated is a cause of much wonder and comment to all visitors.

A Good Move.

A new road is to be constructed from Discovery to Spruce Creek, which, when completed, will take in the heart of the mining district. Such a road will undoubtedly be of great service to all operating on Spruce, and greatly facilitate the getting in of supplies. The road will, outside of the Discovery road, be the most travelled on in the whole camp.

We are told it is going to be constructed to connect with the bridge below Discovery, but think it likely that it may go via the Stevendyke flats, a much better and more useful way, as by that route the climb up the benches will be unnecessary. This route would, however, necessitate the construction of another bridge, but, on the other hand, would cost less for road construction, besides going through what will soon be a very active mining center.

E. M. N. WOODS,
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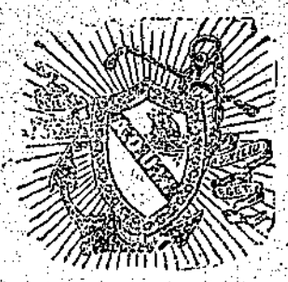

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ATLIN, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904

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A Miner's Experience.

I've panned from Peru to Point Barrow,
But I never located a claim
Till I'd fully persuaded my conscience
That pay-dirt pervaded the same;
And this is the source of my sorrow,
As you will be forced to agree
When you learn how relentless Misfortune
Has dumped all her tailings on me.

I have worked with my partner all summer,
Cross-cutting a cussed cold creek,
Which we never once thought of locating
Unless we located the streak;
And when at the close of the season
We discovered the creek was a fake,
We also discovered the reason
Had nothing left in it to stake.

A hundred long leagues to the northward,
O'er the untrodden, sun-burnished snow,
We struggled, half blind and half famished,
To the sea where the staunch whalers go.
We found there broad beaches of ruby
And mountains with placers and leads,
But all save the sky was pre-empted
By salt water sailors and Swedes.

Then we climbed the cold creeks near a mission
That is run by the agents of God,
Who trade bibles and prayer books to heathen
For ivory, sealskins and cod.
At last we were sure we had struck it,
But alas! for our hope of reward,—
The landscape from sea beach to sky-line
Was staked in the name of the Lord!

We're too slow for the new breed of miners,
Embracing all classes of men,
Who locate by power of attorney
And prospect their claims with a pen,—
Who do all of their fine work through agents
And loaf around town with the sports,
On intimate terms with the lawyers,
On similar terms with the courts.

On Pine Creek.

The Pine Creek Power Co. have already done some very good work this season. A new bridge has been erected by them over Pine Creek and a road constructed to the Deeks' pit, lately acquired by the company. They are now operating in three pits, and have all and more water than necessary. Their clean-up of last year was very satisfactory and showed a profit for those interested; this year the total clean-up will be much larger, as all the ground being worked is exceptionally rich.

New Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on the "Scotia" on Saturday June 25th:—

P. Falconer, J. Sutton, Mrs. L. Edwards, C. Wilcox, A. Spear, Mrs. C. Wallace, J. Wallace, G. Hackett, C. Hearnden, H. Brook, W. L. Chrisman, J. Featherstone, G. Shaw, J. Hilderbrand, H. Whitfield, M. Lena, C. P. Eagen, C. A. Carman, H. H. Whelch, E. Baman, A. Morford, J. H. Howard, D. Wilson, Jim Johnson, B. Johnson, J. McKay, A. J. Cambie, J. H. Brownlee, G. H. Sproal, J. P. Rogers, Mrs. L. M. West, L. M. West, H. B. Dunn, Mrs. Dunn, Miss Dunn, W. B. King, M. Phelpo, Clute, Wm. Hanke, Miss Haddon, Mrs. E. J. Bennett, P. F. Scharschnudt, T. Calliee.

The "Gleaner" made no connection on her last trip, which accounts for the "Scotia" bringing only one passenger, Mr. E. Parker, on Wednesday.

"Companies Act, 1897."

NOTICE is hereby given that Clarence M. Hamshaw, of Atlin, B. C., has been appointed the attorney for the "Nimrod Syndicate, Limited," in place of Richard D. Fetherstonhaugh.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1904.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

"Companies Act, 1897."

NOTICE is hereby given that Clarence M. Hamshaw, of Atlin, B. C., has been appointed the attorney for the "Atlin Mining Company, Limited," in place of Richard D. Fetherstonhaugh.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1904.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, John Kirkland shall apply to the Board of Licence Commissioners for the Atlin District, B. C., for a transfer of the hotel liquor licence now held by me for the Kirkland House, situated on Lot 10, Block 8, Atlin, B. C., to Walter George Till.

JOHN KIRKLAND.

Dated 25th June, 1904.

The Atlin Studio,

ATLIN CLAIM BLOCK.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ATLIN AND ALASKA.

Films and Plates Developed and Printed at reasonable rates at "The Atlin Studio." Enlarging and Copying also done.

C. P. R. Co.

—ALASKA ROUTE SAILINGS—

The following Sailings are announced for the months of June and July, leaving Skagway at 8 p. m.:

"Amur"—June 18th and 28th, July 8th, 18th, and 28th.

"Princess May"—June 23rd, July 2nd, 13th, 23rd and August 2nd.

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

LOTS HOUSES CABINS For Sale or Rent.

Apply at "CLAIM" OFFICE.

THE GRAND HOTEL

FINEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE NORTH.

EVERYTHING CONDUCTED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER.

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CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND DISCOVERY STREET, ATLIN.

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THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE.

Through Line from Skaguay to Atlin, White Horse, Big Salmon, Dawson and all intermediate points.

Finely appointed trains daily, except Sunday, between Skaguay, Caribou and Whitehorse. Carry Passengers, Baggage, Mail and Express.

TIME SCHEDULE OF FIRST CLASS TRAINS:

No. 1—North Bound		No. 2—South Bound.
9.30 a.m. Lv.	SKAGUAY	Ar. 4.30 p.m.
2.10 p.m. Lv.	CARIBOU	Lv. 11.50 a.m.
4.30 p.m. Ar.	WHITE HORSE	Lv. 9.30 a.m.

TIME SCHEDULE LAKE STEAMBOATS:

Leave CARIBOU 5 p. m. Tuesdays, Arrive ATLIN 9 a. m. Wednesdays.
" " 5 p. m. Fridays, " " 9 a. m. Saturdays.
Leave ATLIN 5 p. m. Mondays, Arrive CARIBOU 7 a. m. Tuesdays.
" " 5 p. m. Thursdays. " " 7 a. m. Fridays.

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

Passengers must be at depots in time to have Baggage inspected and checked.

Time Schedules are subject to change without notice.

Baggage Bonded Through.

For information relative to Passenger, Freight, Express and Telegraph Rates, apply to any agent of the Company or to

M. J. B. WHITE, G. F. & P. A., Vancouver, B. C. J. LIPSCOMB, Agent, Atlin. R. D. PINNEO, Asst. G. F. & P. A., Skaguay, Alaska.

J. G. CONNELL.

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FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION.

Headquarters for Dixon's stage.

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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.

GENERAL BLACKSMITH AND MACHINE SHOP,

Metropole Hotel Bldg., Discovery Street, Atlin.

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 & CO., Proprietors.

A DYING PROMISE

OR, THE MISSING WILL

CHAPTER XV.

"We are going to Lucknow, Mr. Randal," Ada said; "where does it lie?"

He did not know; Beelampore was not in the plan she had given him. His guide then told him that she was not sure of the locality herself, but was certain that it was considerably north of Beelampore.

This information was most depressing, especially when a sudden twinge reminded Philip of his recent wound. He looked with dismay at his companion's slender form, conspicuous in the white boy's dress, and tried to calculate the distance from Lucknow by the time it had taken the bearers to convey him in his palanquin to Beelampore. Alas! these bearers besides being swift and practiced runners, knew the way and were not obliged to hide themselves. The adventure was a desperate one.

"We must make the best of the darkness," Ada said, tranquilly at this juncture. "It will be well to lie quiet during the day. You have been very good and given me no trouble with questions and hesitations."

"I am at your service," he replied, simply; "I know that you would not have left your refuge but for good reason."

"Good reason indeed," she said. "You have heard Gossamjee Bhose speak of the tyrannical moulvie who caused the Hindoo temple to be defiled. This man has sworn that there shall be no more English, and for that reason Gossamjee was so anxious to pass us both off as Hindoos. With me he succeeded fairly well. I was in India until eleven years old. Hindostanee is my second language. I know much of native ways, besides, women do not attract much attention, their lives are passed in such seclusion. But you arrived in English uniform, and wounded, and this somehow got wind. Gossamjee suspects that one of the servants turned traitor. These people are always intriguing, and some friendly traitor warned Gossamjee of the moulvie's plan, which was to search his house—probably this very night. He told Ruksbhai also that he would defend us to the death. Poor Ruksbhai herself proposed our flight; she had the locks oiled, and gave me a master key and a suit of Chunia's clothes, and furnished me with food and a little money. Dear Ruksbhai, she is a good actor, and I hope that she will be able to persuade Gossamjee that she knows nothing of our disappearance. She had to take old Toru into her confidence. Toru dare not betray her mistress. Gossamjee would certainly beat her for her part in it. And for such a breach of hospitality he would beat Ruksbhai severely. Dear Gossamjee, I wish I might have bid him good-by and thanked him. He is such a noble-minded man. Even Ruksbhai loves him, though he is her husband. How I shall miss them all! You did not see Rajmahli, of course? But you may have heard a girl's voice singing hymns. It was Rajmahli. She is sixteen, and a widow. I taught her many things, and we studied Sanscrit together. And little Sata, a child of six. Poor baby! It is bad enough to be a woman in any case, but to be a Hindoo woman; there is nothing more terrible, except to be a Mohammedan woman."

"They are used to it," he replied, his mind busy with more personal matters.

"And I am used to being a woman," she returned, with a scornful smile, "but I find the more I am used to it the less I like it."

"You surely would not wish to be a man?" Philip remonstrated. "Perhaps salmon, mackerel, and such lucky fish as are not skinned alive, consider that discipline excellent for eels, who, like Mohammedan women, are used to it."

"At all events," she returned, "I must look as much like a boy as I can till this little excursion is at an end. My name is Carendra Lal, you are Bassenjee Lal, my brother, and we are returning from some pilgrimage to Lucknow, where our parents live. An impediment in your speech obliges me to be spokesman on all occasions."

The moon set and clouds arose, gradually blotting out the stars. They travelled along in the darkness, listening to the cries of wild beasts from the jungle they were approaching, and talking but little; Philip regretting that he had left Gossamjee's hospital roof without a word of thanks or farewell, and speculating on the trouble that might befall the honest merchant on their account. It was well that Ada had explained nothing beforehand, as in that case he would have felt himself bound to tell his good host of his intended flitting.

"Gossamjee will surely think me ungrateful," he said.

"No," his companion replied; "he will think that we found a favorable opportunity for flight and will be glad that we did it before getting him into trouble. It was agreed between us that I was to seize any chance that offered without telling him, so that he might be unable to furnish any clue in case of pursuit. There are some very fierce fanatics at Beelampore who think English blood the most dainty offering for their gods. Oh, Mr. Randal, how beautiful it is to be free. Yours is the first English voice I have heard since—for three months," she said, her breath catching at the memory of the last English voice she had heard; "and I have not had so much as an English Bible to read, and have only spoken English when teaching Rajmahli, and sometimes her father and her brother."

"Poor child!" Philip replied, touched at the thought of her desolation, "I wish I were ten men for your sake."

The dawn was breaking now, not the sudden splendor of the tropics, but a much less gradual dawn than we know in these latitudes. The air grew sharp, the darkness seemed deeper, and then the clouds cleared off, the east glimmered grayly and turned to white and gold, the great sun leapt up from the horizon into a sky of deep glowing orange; the warm autumn day was near.

Ada's spirits had been rising with the sense of freedom, and the stimulus of action, the terrible sorrow and suspense of the last few months was succeeded by a natural reaction She could have sung in the lightness of her heart.

"How beautiful the world is!" she exclaimed, as she watched the glory of the sunrise with tears in her eyes, "and how beautiful it is only just to be alive. I am sure that we shall get through the lines, Mr. Randal. I think that God means to deal more gently now—I have suffered so much, and you have suffered, too. And how shall I ever be able to thank you?"

"If I can help you I shall need no other thanks," he replied; "but it strikes me that if I get into Lucknow alive I shall owe it to you."

They went into a grove of mangoes for concealment rather than shade, to rest awhile, and eat some of the food Ada had brought with her; and a more paradisaic breakfast perhaps had never been taken. The world lying before them in the beauty of the morning was so fresh, so young, and so bright; the experience was so new and so romantic.

Philip scarcely knew Ada in her fresh disguise; the merry Hindoo lad with the sparkling eyes differed as much from the dignified, deep-voiced Indian lady telling him her sad story, as the latter contrasted with the light-hearted girl in the ballroom. His spirits rose with the glory of the fresh morning, and the infection of Ada's, but he could not forget the extreme peril of their position and his own heavy responsibility, and ate the chupatties and fruit he found in his bundle with an undercurrent of serious thought.

"Brother Bassamjee," Ada said hurriedly, after a time, "I wonder in which direction Lucknow lies."

Then it struck Philip that, having walked for so many hours, they ought by this time to be within hearing of the siege guns. He looked over the prospect before him, a rich plain dotted with villages among corn-fields, groves, and paddy fields, with the eternal palm springing here and there; he could see no sign of a large city, or large river. Beelampore was left far behind out of sight. He had no idea where he was.

"We shall soon find the road," he said in a reassuring voice. "Only keep up your heart, Miss Maynard."

Their frugal meal finished, and their feet washed in a stream, the travellers went refreshed upon their way toward a village, where Ada's inquiries procured the disquieting information that they had been diligently walking away from Lucknow all night, and must now retrace their steps, though they were not obliged to pass Beelampore again.

The sun waxed warmer as they walked, and both began to flag, Philip even limping, as the effort told upon his wounded leg.

"It would have been nothing without an adventure," Ada commented joyously; "you didn't suppose we were going to walk across to Lucknow as one walks across the fields to church at home, Mr. Randal?" And he certainly did not.

They had now reached a ravine formed by a cascade dashing from a height; the steep sides were partly clothed with wood, and as it was evident that both were tired out, they rested in this cool and pleasant retreat till the sun's worst force should be expended. Here Philip prepared a couch with leaves and undergrowth, but before he had made much way with it Ada, who had thrown herself at the foot of a tree and began to discuss their plans, suddenly became silent, her head drooping on her breast. She had fallen asleep, dead beat. She scarcely stirred when he lifted her gently from the earth and placed her on the greenwood couch, himself sitting near and fanning the insects off with a green bough. He sat thus for many hours, battling with the drowsiness that threatened to overcome him, and pondering their situation and plans, a perfect passion of pity and tenderness sweeping over him whenever his eyes rested upon the sleeping girl, and he thought of her courage and patience, her utter desolation and dependence upon him.

They had decided to sleep by turns in the day, and travel again at night; but Ada, who had taken no exercise for many months, was so exhausted that the day wore on and nearly away while she slept, and Philip could only keep himself awake by pacing to and fro, to the discomfort of his wounded leg. But at last the sleep faded from her face, she sighed, stirred, and woke, springing to her feet when her eyes opened upon Philip's haggard face, and reproaching him for letting her sleep on—for they did not think it safe to sleep without a watch, a temple above the cascade giving evidence of human habitation near.

Then Philip took her place for an hour, and she watched and fanned in turn, her heart in turn melted with pity when she looked upon the bronzed tired face and the strong limbs relaxed in the helplessness of sleep.

If wild beasts cease to harm each other, and unite to face a common danger, how much more binding is the tie of endurance and peril when shared by human beings? And these had for each other the subtle charms of youth and sex, together with diversity of character and beauty; they were alone together in the wide world, surrounded by cruel and treacherous enemies, at the mercy of elemental forces, hot noons, chill nights, beasts of prey and venomous reptiles, malaria, hunger, and the pestilence that slays and wastes at that season in those climates. Each felt something of the tremendous forces drawing them together, but their youth and the exigencies of the moment hindered them from seeing how deep and subtle those forces were.

Another night's walking, they hoped, would bring them to the rebel lines; but it was not so. What with sickness and other mischances, it was days later when two young English-speaking Hindoos were suffered to pass the English outposts in the evening, and brought guarded into the entrenchments.

Foot-sore and weary, thin and haggard, their white clothing stained and torn, they were led before Europeans almost as tattered, soiled and wasted as themselves; when the younger lad, who was half supported by the elder, suddenly uttered a cry and ran toward a tall man clad in a ragged, dirty flannel shirt, shabby trousers and slippers, but accoutred as a private soldier, and wearing an officer's sword.

"Arthur, don't you know me?" sobbed the boy, throwing himself upon the astonished officer.

"She escaped from Jellypore in disguise," the other fugitive explained. "You may be sure of your sister by this token, Captain Maynard," he added, producing a large ruby from his clothing. "Miss Maynard dropped this while dancing with me, Philip Randal, of the 190th, last winter, and I took it in charge for her until now."

Then ensued a scene in which recognition, doubt, fear and hope, sorrow and joy, were tumultuously mingled, one of many similar scenes enacted in Lucknow that year, when the supposed dead suddenly reappeared after long wanderings, and those reputed living were as suddenly discovered to have been long dead; when reunited friends met with terror, framing questions their lips almost refused to utter, and their ears dreaded to hear answered.

"Is father alive? And mother?—Where is your wife? Algernon was killed and Ethel and all the children—None were saved, civilians or soldiers—My children are gone—My wife still lives—Her baby is a month old—There is still food in the garrison—We have lost all we possessed—We left cantonments in the clothes we stood in—You are ill—I am starved—Ah, poor child, and worn out—And Havelock is ill—Sir Colin is coming—A little patience—Thank God how sad—How sweet—" and such like mingled questions and answers amid tears and smiles, and ejaculations of sorrow and wonder, to the crashing of the grim siege-symphony over-head.

The fugitives separated without farewell; Ada was taken to her brother's wife, and Philip, with a keen pang at a parting he felt to be final, at least as far as the close and pleasant companionship in the last days of suffering and danger was concerned, went to the quarters assigned to his regiment, where another equally ghastly but less emotional scene of recognition, inquiry, sad response, and half sorrowful welcome occurred, in the midst of which the diabolical war music rose in a deafening fortissimo; the wall of the temporary mess room crashed in, admitting a heavy exploding body, men fell in various directions like so many ninepins, the sound of smashing crockery and shattering furniture was mingled with groans, and followed by silence and darkness.

Philip, stunned by the noise, and blinded by the thick dust-cloud, wondered that he was still alive, and supposed himself the only survivor of the explosion; when the cloud began to dissipate itself, a light was struck and a voice quietly remarked:

"Their practice is improving. The last only ploughed the compound a bit."

"What I hate is their confounded stink-pots," said another voice, and the whole assembly, the officers being then at dinner, was soon on its feet, and making use of such furniture as was not smashed, adapting broken things and continuing the repast, as far as circumstances permitted, which was not very far. The body of a poor native servant, the only victim of the exploding shell, was quietly removed without comment a few minutes later.

Then Philip heard of the terrific loss on September 25th, and during the following week, when amputated limbs lay in heaps in the hospital, of the continued fury of the siege apparently undiminished numbers of the enemy, who had rolled back for a short distance round the original entrenched position as the sea would roll back from cliffs rising out of the water, but who invested the reinforced garrison as closely as ever. Outram had not yet heard of Sir Colin Campbell's approach, and thanks to Lawrence's providence there were still provisions for a month. An English paper, smuggled in by a servant, proclaimed the interest and sympathy of England, and the starting of large bodies of troops overland.

Two or three days in hospital, where a round shot killed a man sitting on his bed, and several of duty of most active description, followed, and Philip saw and heard nothing of the comrade of his late adventures. He contrived to send out a note for Jessie, concealed in a quill, saying that he was alive and well, and then one evening when he had an hour to spare, he made his way to the Maynards' quarters, telling himself that, little as conventionalities could be observed by people whose scanty leisure was spent in dodging round shots and musket balls, it was absolutely incumbent on him to ask how Miss Maynard fared after her adventurous journey.

He found a quiet circle of ladies in shabby clothes, sitting in a veranda to breathe a little air in the comparative lull of the iron tempest, which usually occurred after sunset. Faded, haggard, and languid these ladies were; one wore a bit of crape at her neck, the nearest approach to widow's weeds that she could procure; one was hushing a young fretful baby. This lady received him very cordially, and thanked him for his care of her sister-in-law, while Captain Maynard took the young child and looked at it with a wistful tenderness.

"This little chap began life boldly," he observed, petting the tiniest of arms.

"He ought to grow into a distinguished soldier," Philip replied glancing with a sort of awed pity at the frail creature, who had chosen such a perilous time for his first entrance upon the world's stage, and doubting if he would grow into anything.

Then he heard the low clear voice which had of late become so familiar, though not less thrilling to him, and almost feared to look up to the face he had seen in such varied aspects when Ada came on to the veranda.

"I am so glad to see you," she said. "I was afraid you would not have time to come. You were in hospital; I was so sorry. I hear you have been on duty, I hope not too soon."

The young widow's eyes clouded when she saw Philip rise from the block of wood he was sitting on to shake his former comrade's hand; she had heard the story of their wandering with a sort of tender envy and the expression Ada's appearance brought to Philip's face gave him a momentary resemblance to her own soldier slain during the siege. It happened that Philip was clad in a shabby, stained uniform that she recognized too well; she had refused to sell it, but placed it at the disposal of any officer who might need it.

Ada had now recovered her natural hue, and though unsuitably clad in a rich colored silk gown given her by a lady who lived in the Residency, and therefore had all her wardrobe with her when the flight thither took place, she made a graceful and feminine figure in the dim light. Her dark hair was coiled about her head like that of a Greek statue, her eyes were bright with pleasant welcome; she carried a sleeping child in her arms, a wasted, ailing creature, yet no light burden, being at least three years old.

"Ada," her sister-in-law said, "can't you put Willie to bed now? He has been in your arms the whole long day. He will wear you out."

"The moment I lay him down he cries," she replied, gathering him closer in her arms; "he is so good, he lets me work and wash the china and do all sorts of things!"

Philip wondered what "all sorts of things" might mean; without asking he took the child from her, and quickly hushed the feeble moan it made on being moved; then he learnt that its mother was too weak to tend it, and trusted it entirely to Ada.

Just then a slight sibilant noise, followed by a crack, was heard, and a small object bounded from the chair on which Miss Maynard was sitting and struck her on the side.

"Spent, fortunately," she said, with a slight start, while a small leaden ball rolled harmlessly to the ground, whence Philip took it as a souvenir.

"The chair is none the worse," Captain Maynard said, tranquilly examining it; "it was evidently a chance shot."

Philip, whose low seat was one of those wooden blocks fired from mortars at a high elevation into the garrison, keenly realized the brief and precarious tenure on which they all held their lives; was it worth while to think of the future in the near face of death? Why not snatch a little joy from these fleeting moments of peril? Therefore he looked into Ada's deep eyes, and listened to the music of her voice, while the young widow watched them with a sorrowful sympathy, and enjoyed a brief hour of Paradise.

When he returned to his post he felt very low, and fell to regretting that he had no tidings of Jessie; he would give the world for a home letter. And tired as he was by the long day's duty, and weakened by poor food and hardships, he did not sleep that night, but lay looking through the darkness at a face which seemed to reproach him, the face that of all faces had looked most kindly upon him all his life, the lined, worn face of Matthew Meade, and remembered that good man's constant and surprising love and kindness, and the perfect trust he had seen in his dying eyes.

In the meantime the guns boomed on; a ball might at any moment crash into his room, ending all responsibility.

His visit was repeated once or twice before the position was evacuated a few weeks later, in November, when Ada was one of the crowd of ladies who took shelter in his regiment's quarters, while a passage was being cleared for their carriages on their way to the Dilkoosha Palace. The child was still in her arms; she begged a little milk for it, and Philip was happy and proud to be able to furnish some.

A few days later, when the sick and wounded and women and children were conveyed to Allahabad, he was one of their escort, and thus saw her frequently during the fortnight's slow and difficult march, which was necessarily one of great hardship. A great crowd of sick and feeble people and their necessary baggage in bullock wagons and palanquins, with camels, elephants, pedestrians, and vehicles all mixed up together in the hot sun and stifling dust, involved much suffering and unspeakable confusion. With scanty and hastily organized commissariat, the Maynards were frequently without food or tents for the night; and, like others, were dependent upon the sometimes lawless proceedings of male friends.

"Brother Bassamjee," Ada said one night, when after long and weary waiting at their encampment he brought them some loaves filched from a commissariat wagon, "if you were in merry England I strongly suspect you would see more of the inside of a prison than you liked."

"Well, I begged this milk for Willie," he replied, producing some.

"After all," Ada said, when she had thanked him, "it is only a long picnic, but Mrs. Maynard won't see it in that light."

"It would be more amusing," poor Mrs. Maynard observed, "if we could be quite sure the enemy would not attack us."

Philip was more than sorry when this novel picnic came to an end, and the Lucknow people were safely packed in trains to Allahabad. Both Ada and Mrs. Maynard said a tearful farewell, but Ada smiled through her tears.

"What can it matter?" he said to himself in the march back to the Alumbagh, "I shall never see her again whether I go through the campaign or not."

And when he reached the camp and found several home letters, he almost trembled at the prospect of opening them.

The time moved heavily on that winter in spite of the constant peril and excitement culminating in the final capture of Lucknow in March; Jessie's strange discontent and constant desire to leave the neighborhood of Cleeve and obtain some employment, expressed in the letters which reached him fitfully, seemed to him, in face of the grim realities of his own life, but as the murmurs of a spoilt child, wanting something and knowing not what.

"Dear little Jessie! I will do all I can to make her happy when the campaign is over," he used to say on reading her letters.

(To be Continued.)

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

A certain fellow who answered advertisements in papers has had some interesting experience. He learned that by sending a dollar to a Yankee he could get a cure for drunkenness, and he did. It was to "Take the pledge and keep it." Then he sent fifty stamps to find out how to raise turnips successfully. He found out: "Take hold of the top and pull." Being young he wished to marry, and sent thirty stamps to a firm for information as to how to make an impression. When the answer came it read, "Sit down in a pan of dough." It was a little rough, but he was a patient man, and thought he would yet succeed. Next advertisement he answered read: "How to double your money in six months." He was told to convert his money into notes, fold them, and he would see his money doubled. Next he sent for twelve articles, and he got a packet of needles. He was slow to learn, so he sent a dollar to find out "How to get rich." The next post carried, "Work like the deuce and never spend a cent," and that stopped him. But his brother wrote to find out "How to write without pen or ink." He was told to use a lead-pencil. He paid a dollar to learn "How to live without work," and was told on a post-card, "Fish for fools as we do."

Scolding Female (to Husband No. 2):—"Oh, if you only knew the difference between you, wretch, and my first husband!" Husband:—"I do know the difference. He is happy now that he has left you, and I was happy before I got you."

FARM · FIELD AND GARDEN

RATION FOR CALVES.

Calves do well on separator skim-milk, with the addition of oatmeal, cornmeal and a little oil meal. They should be fed warm, full milk for two weeks, then gradually change, increasing the proportion of skim milk daily, and at five or six weeks old they should be on skim milk entirely. When you begin to change to skim milk, scald a tablespoonful of oil meal into jelly and stir it in the milk. Increase the oil meal as you increase the skim milk. At six weeks old they should have about one-half pound per day. In the meantime teach them to eat oatmeal and cornmeal. Put some in their mouths; they will soon get to like it. Then put it in troughs where they can lick at it as they please. Clean out the troughs well every day and put in fresh meal. Teach them to eat clover hay the same way. When grass comes give them a lot to themselves. The first week, 10 pounds of full milk per day is enough; the second week, 12 pounds. The third week, 15 pounds of the full and skim milk, etc., until at the end of six weeks they should have 20 to 25 pounds per day, according to size and capacity of the calf. It is important not to overfeed, and to have the feeding vessels clean and sweet. When a calf weighs 150 pounds, it should have a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 4.38, if growing for dairy purposes. Separator skim milk has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 1.9. To widen this up to 1 to 4.38, use 1 pound of cornmeal to about 6½ pounds of skim milk; or 1 pound oatmeal to 2 or 2½ pounds skim milk. If you use all three—oatmeal, cornmeal and oil meal—mix them about as follows: Eleven lbs. oatmeal, 10 pounds cornmeal and 1 pound of oil meal, with 285 pounds skim milk. These are proportions simply. Feed 20 to 25 pounds of the mixture per day.

EFFECTS OF DRAINAGE.

In many sections of the country, says Prof. H. W. Stevenson of the Iowa Agricultural college, serious losses frequently occur owing to the heaving of grass and cereal crops. Proper drainage of the soil is perhaps the most effective remedy for this difficulty. When water freezes it expands about one-eighth in volume. Therefore when a saturated soil freezes, the surface is raised and the roots of the plants are torn from their places of growth. Shallow rooted plants are thus left on top of the ground after the surface has thawed and settled into position.

It is not an uncommon occurrence after a series of freezes and thaws in the latter part of the winter or early spring to find the roots of clover, wheat and some other crops partially or wholly exposed. The percentage of plants thus destroyed in many fields in a single winter is so great that the farmer is compelled to reseed the land.

Soil which has been drained and is free from surplus water is well supplied with interspaces filled with air. Therefore, when the soil moisture freezes abundant room is afforded for expansion and thus the roots are protected in largest measure from the injurious results which it has been shown follow the expansion and contraction of the surface of the soil.

Comparatively few owners of rolling farms appreciate how great are the actual losses in many years on rolling land which is not adequately drained. Many owners believe that land of this class would not be benefited by under drainage owing to the fact that they are rolling and therefore adequately drained by the means which nature provided. The number of those who hold this view regarding the draining of rolling land is so large that the subject is one of far-reaching economic importance that is well worth careful attention.

On many hillsides there are soft, spongy places which are frequently too wet for cultivation, and which render the lower land partially or wholly unproductive, by means of water which seeps from those spongy places and finds its way, usually underground, toward the drains. During the past few seasons thousands and thousands of acres of undrained hillside land have been a source of untold loss to their owners. Adequate drainage is the remedy for these heavy losses.

On hillsides, having a clay subsoil, the water which falls upon the surface will sink into the soil and be carried off underground, instead of over the surface, if an underdrain has been located in the subsoil at the depth of three or four feet.

When these hillsides are drained this surplus water will be readily carried off, with the result that the soil will not become so thoroughly saturated, and surface washing will, in a large measure, be prevented.

In a few years this well-drained land will be greatly improved by the accumulation of humus within the surface soil; by the circulation of air among the soil particles and by the action of the soil bacteria, which now for the first time find within its depths a suitable and congenial home. On hillsides not fully drained the surface soil, permeable by water is very thin, and frequently underlaid by a stiff and almost impervious clay. The result is that when beating rains fall they carry more or less of this surface soil into the valleys below.

This action annually removes a considerable portion of the most fertile soil, and is one of the most potent factors in keeping these rolling lands less productive than they would be under more rational management.

SHEEP NOTES.

Docking sheep adds to their cleanliness.

Breeding too much for wool tends to weaken the constitution.

The quality of mutton is not altogether in the breed, but to considerable extent in the feed.

To secure the best returns for feeding, make the lots of fat sheep as uniformly good as possible.

The more sheep you can keep and keep right, the less per sheep, will the cost of keeping be.

The principal of imitation is one that should be cultivated, provided, of course, we imitate that which is best.

Regular feeding, good hay and warm shelter, will save grain in feeding sheep in a good condition.

Under average conditions the manure from sheep will pay for the labor of caring for them.

There are three essentials for a successful foot-rot medicine; it must be slightly caustic, in liquid form, and cheap enough to use freely.

In determining what wool costs, the market price of what the sheep consume should be taken into account.

For scours in sheep, take of common mullien one handful of the leaves, steep strongly and give one pint of the tea. Repeat if not cured.

The growth of the unborn lamb is intimately interwoven with the condition of the mother.

Never allow a piece of land to lie idle because it is rough. Stock it with sheep and make it pay interest and taxes.

If you value the wool produced, even condition must be kept up. Sheep starved in winter will have weak spots in the wool.

Good wool is not produced by sheep that are starved and fed alternately. Evenness of wool depends upon eveness of conditions in the sheep.

Overfeeding or sudden changes from poor to very rich food combined with wants of exercise, if not actual causes, will contribute to the development of the loss of wool.

You Can Overcome The Tired Feeling.

Instil New Vigor and Energy Into the System and Add New Flesh and Tissue by Using

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Why not join with nature and rejoice at the coming of spring? There is means at hand whereby you can overcome the feelings of languor and fatigue and make spring the time for renewing health and vigor, instead of giving way to weakness and despondency.

Everybody needs a spring restorative to enrich the blood and build up the system after the debilitating effects of artificial winter life.

Experience has proven that there is no preparation extant so well suited to these needs as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is only reasonable that this great food cure, which has been endorsed by tens of thousands of people on this continent, should be superior to the prescription of an ordinary doctor, hastily written and hastily filled at the drug store.

Headache, sleeplessness, irritability, stomach troubles, loss of energy, ambition and the ability to apply one's self to the task in hand are among the indications of an exhausted condition of the system.

A month's treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will do wonders for you.

Besides the benefit you feel, you can prove that new flesh and tissue is being added by noting your increase in weight.

Mrs. I. Edwards, 14 Winnett street, Woodstock, Ont., and whose husband is employed with the Canada Furniture Co., states:— "My daughter was very much run down in health, felt tired and languid, and was very nervous. She began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and now I can say that she is very much better. She has gained in weight, her color has improved, and she seems real strong and well. We have also used Dr. Chase's Ointment in our family and I cannot speak too highly of its curative properties."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, 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.

About the ....House

FOR THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Plan your work systematically. Don't arrange to do all of your hard jobs in one day, but on the days when you wash, iron and churn plan that the rest of the housework may be as light as possible. If you value the health of your family, serve as little fried food as possible, and don't waste your time and strength making rich pies, cakes and doughnuts. Cook a different vegetable each day to serve with the potatoes and meat. Have whole wheat biscuits or rolls at least once a day, and cereals well cooked and served with milk or cream and sugar may well take the place of more complicated food. Use plenty of fruits in their season and dried or canned fruits out of season. Make out a bill of fare for each day in the week You may have to make variations sometimes, but it will prove a help.

Have regular hours for work, rest and recreation. Don't say you have no time to rest. Unless you are stronger than the average woman you must find time to rest or you will suffer the consequences sooner or later. In the economy of life, health is of a thousand times more value than wealth. Take a bath every morning upon rising. If you have no bathroom and it is not always convenient to take a sponge bath, use a good flesh brush. Remove your garments and brush back and forth until the entire surface of the body glows red. Try this and see how much better you will feel. Twice a week at least take a warm bath with plenty of fine soap. Always have your sleeping room window up two or three inches at least. If you fear a draft, have a piece of oilcloth or heavy cloth the width of your window frame and reaching from the bottom half-way up the sash. Sew a small brass ring in each corner and have corresponding nails in the side of the window frame to slip the rings over.

Clothe yourself comfortably and neatly when about your work. Try a union suit, light weight in summer and heavy in winter, stockings drawn up over the knee and fastened with a safety pin, broad low heeled shoes, the corset discarded if possible, and the next garment a comfortable waist of white cotton made in the simplest fashion. It should come just to the waist line, where a row of eyes permits the attachment of the skirt, which should be of washable cotton goods and have a corresponding row of hooks on the under side of the band. A neat wrapper, such as can be purchased ready-made quite cheaply, excellent values being in dark pretty percale, should be the next garment and with an apron of bright percale, made to hang in straight folds from bands at the shoulders, and a pretty tie of wash silk at the throat one is neatly and comfortably dressed without a constricting band anywhere.

Now remember that housework is the best possible exercise if one goes about it as one should. Maintain a correct standing position always, even when at the sink washing dishes. You do this when you have your shoulders and hips back, chest up and chin in. Remember that while this adds more than elegant clothes to your personal appearance, it also adds to your health, for it is a well-established fact that improper standing and sitting crowds the internal organs, thereby causing disease.

If your sink and cooking table are too low, try placing a dry goods box under the cake board and dishpan when in use, to bring them high enough so that you can stand correctly. When you sit do not slouch down in your chair, but sit upright. If too tired to do this, lie down flat on your back without a pillow and rest, relaxing every muscle and thinking of nothing at all—just rest.

If possible, take a rest of this kind every forenoon if not for longer than five minutes. Have a longer nap in the afternoon. It will keep you bright and fresh.

When making dresses, aprons, etc., for the little ones, use a good quality of percale, it costs almost twice as much as print, but lasts twice as long and washes better than gingham. Lastly remember that the happiness and comfort of your family depend in a large measure upon yourself and the better care you take of yourself the better you can do your duty by your husband and children.

USEFUL HINTS.

A pretty way to trim a shirt waist with embroidered dots scattered over it is to take an occasional dot as the center for a daisy, and work the petals out from it. The daisies may be so embroidered as to form a band down the front and for cuffs, or employed at intervals all over the waist.

When making the loops so much used in place of steel eyes, draw the silk over a match. This makes the loop just right size and holds it firm while the buttonhole stitches are being worked.

It is not everyone who can have a closet lined with tar paper as a discourager to moths. But almost anyone can get a large packing box, have a lid with hinges and hasp put on it, and then line it with tar paper.

China silk waists, says some one who has experimented, should be starched in a thin starch and then ironed while damp. In this way they look as they did when new.

We heard the other day of a woman who cut up a tablecloth to make herself a shirt waist. Her feat is rivalled by the woman who was challenged to make herself a shirt waist out of a pair of her husband's trousers. This she actually did, using velvet for collar and cuffs, yoke and straps to hide the necessary piecing. Those not in the secret complimented her and inquired where she found her "beautiful suiting."

There is no better protection for the hands when sweeping than mittens made of extra heavy canton flannel, fleeced side in. The material is impervious to dust; the mittens are easily slipped on and off; the long wrists protect the dress sleeves and they are cheap and easily washed.

Half a dress shield fastened to the under side of the baby's bib prevents the moisture from wetting his dress and underclothing.

A new style of apron and one that is recommended as very convenient is made as follows: Get a yard and an eighth of percale or any wide goods. Tear off eleven inches across the goods for the ruffle. Then from the rest of the length take from each side a string three inches wide. Take off a strip nine and a half inches wide to form the pockets, and a narrow strip for the binding. The piece that is left is the body of the apron. Hem the ruffle; gather and sew to the apron with the seam on the right side. Hem the strip for the pockets across the top, stitch this at the lower edge to cover the seam of the ruffle and hem in with the sides of the apron. Stitch through the strip and the apron twice, forming three pockets.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Cinnamon Bread.—Take a cupful of bread-sponge; add one-half cup of brown sugar, one-third cup melted lard; level tablespoonful ground cinnamon, a pinch of soda, knead once and put in a loaf; let rise, grease over with butter, bake slow.

Oatmeal Cookies.—One and one-third cups sugar; one cup shortening (half lard, half butter); two eggs; one teaspoon soda in one-half cup sweet milk; three cups oatmeal; one teaspoon cinnamon; one cup chopped raisins, and flour enough to roll. I make them a drop cookie. Splendid.

Graham Pudding.—One egg; one cup molasses; one teaspoon soda in one-half nutmeg; two cups Graham flour; one cup chopped raisins floured and a pinch of salt. Steam one and one-half or two hours. To be eaten with pudding sauce. Splendid.

Pocketbooks.—Warm 1 qt. new milk, add 1 cup yeast, 2 well-beaten eggs, 4 tablespoons melted butter, 3 teaspoons sugar, and flour sufficient for a moderately stiff batter; let rise over night. In the morning stir in all the flour you need, as for bread, and let rise again. Then roll in a sheet half an inch thick, cut in squares, butter one side and fold over like a pocketbook. They will rise in a very short time, then bake, and they will be pronounced delicious.

Garnishing for Boiled Fish.—Mix with 2 cups dried bread crumbs a little salt and essence of anchovy to taste, also a few drops of cochineal sufficient to color crumbs. Rub all well together between hands until crumbs are evenly dyed. Place on a dish and dry in oven until crisp, then bottle. These sprinkled over any boiled fish, such as cod, look very pretty. Add green parsley also around the fish.

ROSY, HEARTY CHILDREN.

If you want to keep your little ones rosy, hearty and full of life give them Baby's Own Tablets the moment they show signs of being out of order in any way. This medicine cures all forms of stomach and bowel troubles, breaks up colds, prevents croup, destroys worms, allays teething irritation, and gives the little ones sound, natural sleep. No child objects to taking the Tablets and the mother has a guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. No other medicine for little ones gives this guarantee. Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Killarney, Man., who has had much experience says:—"I find Baby's Own Tablets a fine medicine for children. They are prompt in relieving little ills and gentle in their action." All medicine dealers sell these Tablets or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WANTED A DEMONSTRATION.

"John," said Mrs. Makepeace, coming out on the back porch, where her husband sat tilted back in his chair, his feet on the railing, "didn't I hear you tell the minister when he was here that you were deeply interested in temperance movements?"

"Yes," Mr. Makepeace replied, rather stiffly. "I said so, and you know that I am."

"Well," said Mrs. Makepeace, "suppose you go and make a few of them on the pump-handle. I want a pail of water."

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

DESPONDENT WOMEN.

Find New Health in the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A few years ago Mrs. James R. Stuart, of Thorold, Ont., who is well known to most of the residents of that town, found her health severely shattered as the result of an attack of anaemia. As told practically in her own words, Mrs. Stuart says: "My blood was turned almost to water; I suffered from nerve racking headaches, and the least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate so violently as to render me almost breathless. I wasted away in flesh and often was so weak that I could not walk about. I was under the care of a good doctor, but as I was not getting better, I grew melancholy and despondent, and felt I was becoming a hopeless invalid. At this stage I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them, thinking it would be a miracle if they ever helped me. To my great gratification when I had been using the pills less than a month I found my health improving. I used about a dozen boxes in all and found myself enjoying once more the blessing of good health. I had been reduced to almost a skelton in appearance, and while taking the pills gained over twenty pounds in weight. I gratefully recommend the pills to other ailing women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and nerve tonic known to medical science. Through their use pale cheeks are made rosy, dull eyes made bright, and thin wasted figures made plump. Every dose makes new, rich red blood that drives out disease and strengthens every organ in the body. You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail post-paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A SHARK OE BOARD.

Terrible Hand-to-Fin Struggle With a Monster.

Among the incidents of shark-fighting, narrated by J. F. Keane, is the following which occurred in a small bark on the home voyage from India. A shark was sighted astern, and the second mate immediately lowered a hook for the big fish. In less than a minute he had secured the shark, and with the aid of the man at the wheel, had landed it, "a gyrating, floundering, somersaulting, slapping and banging creature on the monkey poop."

Gratings, coils of rope, man at the wheel, second mate, and everything not built into the ship were slashed round in a mad jumble. The captain came on deck filled with wrath.

"I'll soon run him for'ard!" cried the mate, jumping down from his perch on the poop. His first haul on the rope produced an ominous snapping of the shark's jaws. The next pull brought a writhe of the body that so jammed the shark into the narrow passage that the second mate's only prospect of moving the fish was to take hold of it bodily and attempt to turn it round.

Then ensued a hand-to-fin combat. The man's first attempt to carry his antagonist bodily across the ropes turned out abortive. In less than ten seconds the shark had dashed him into a mass of red paint just laid on, rubbed him across the vermilion, knocked him among the blues, and then wiped him all over about ten square yards of the white side of the house and bulwarks, also newly painted.

A scientific attempt to collar the shark by the tail was met with a sounding smack across the second mate's face. Then followed a heels-over-head splashing, dashing struggle which was sustained on both sides with fury. At one time both combatants appeared to be hooked by the jaws to the same hook.

How the man kept his leg or arm out of the shark's mouth no one can explain. Foot by foot, straining, spring up and down, and tying knots in themselves, they came toward the end of the passage; and when at last they reached the open deck the one had become almost indistinguishable from the other, so similarly and completely were they besmirched and besmeared with combinations and shades of the various colors among which they had wallowed and fought.

ONE FOR HIM.

The other day an old woman bounced into an office with a notification that had been sent to her to the effect that a quarter's rates on some property belonging to her were due.

She asserted she had paid them. A clerk got out the books to prove that she had not, and suggested that she had made a mistake. She still declared, however, that she had paid.

"Don't you ever make mistakes?" she inquired.

The clerk assured her that he did not, and jokingly added: "The only mistake I ever made was when I got married."

She looked at him for a moment, and then said: "No; your wife made that mistake."

"Why is it," asked the philosopher, "that misfortunes never come singly?" "Can't say," replied the other man, "unless it is that on account of the reception they get they are afraid to travel alone."

PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

Church of England:
St. Martin's Church, cor. Third and Trainor streets. Sunday services, Matins 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. B. Turkington, Minister. Free Reading Room, to which all are welcome.

A shipment of powder is being now brought to Atlin. This is good news to many.

Fly fishing is now on in earnest and some good catches are reported from the Atlintoo.

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

T. H. Taylor, P. L. S., has returned from Spruce Creek, having completed the surveys of the Atlin, Jessie, Surprise, O. B., Yavape, Maricopa, Phoenix and Eva hydraulic leases. He left on Tuesday for Pine Creek, where he will make a number of surveys for J. F. Ruffner and others.

Mr. Wolters, of the Gold House, Discovery, desires to inform the public that he has engaged an extra first-class chef for night work, and that the restaurant will now be open day and night. Vegetables, grown in the Gold House garden, served fresh daily.

Mr. Bordreau desires to express his thanks for the very kind treatment given him by the nurses and doctors whilst in the Atlin Hospital.

Dr. Gatewood, dentist, arrived here on the first boat. All persons requiring his services should lose no time, as he will only remain a short while. Office, next door to C. R. Bourne's.

Mr. W. J. Robinson left Philadelphia with wife and daughter on Monday last on his way for Atlin. Accompanying him are Mr. H. W. Knight, wife and daughter, and Mr. C. B. Merrit, wife and daughter.

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

The body of McLeod Gibson was shipped out to Skagway for interment this week.

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

A letter, too late for publication, asking what right cyclists have on the Atlin roads, will be published next week.

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

Quartz miners should send samples of their ores to this office for exhibition with particulars concerning same.

By every boat E. L. Pillman & Co. receive the finest assortment of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables to be obtained in Atlin.

Messrs. T. H. Allice of Turner, Beaton & Co.; M. Lenz, of Lenz & Leiser; C. A. Carman, of McKay, Smith & Co.; C. P. Egan, of J. W. Peck & Co.; and H. H. Welch, of the British-American Paint Co., spent a week in Atlin and Discovery this week. They are well satisfied with the camp and report having booked some good orders.

Bordreau's Bakery, Discovery,—Fine Large Loaves, full weight, 10 for $1.00.

New Flies and Fishing Tackle at C. R. Bourne's.

Single Bedrooms, for bachelors, with use of cook-stove, etc., can be had at reasonable rates at The Metropole, Atlin.—W. J. SMITH, proprietor.

Go to J. D. Durie's for Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Supported Woven-Wire Springs and Wool-Top Mattresses, and anything in the Hardware line.

FOR SALE — The Shepeard Bench, adjoining the Custar claim, 2½ miles above Discovery, $100; also Creek Claim, known as "Last Chance," 4 miles below Discovery, on Pine Creek, $60. — ELIZA SHEPEARD.

FOUND—A damaged Boat, with red star on bow, adrift in ice on Taku Arm. Same has been picked up, repaired and brought to Atlin by the undersigned, who will return the same on payment of $17.00 expenses and for this notice.—GEO. FINDLAY.

FOR SALE—Two good Stores at Discovery, at reasonable price.—Apply to J. E. MACDONALD, Discovery, or "THE CLAIM" OFFICE.

NOTICE—For Sale, Two Hotels,—The Ireland, Atlin, and The Royal, Discovery.—Apply E. P. QUEEN.

NOTICE—Just arrived, and have with me one ton of Honey from Los Angeles, Cal. Honey in 5 gal. cans. 25c. a lb. Orders taken at Stewart's Store, Discovery.—WM. LAWSON.

Whitfield's Shoe Shop,

FIRST STREET, ATLIN.

Boots and Shoes Repaired—Gum Boots a Specialty. Harness also Repaired.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that within ninety days I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase eighty (80) acres more or less:

Commencing at a post marked E. D. Rorke's S. E. corner post, about 250 feet from the shore of Atlin Lake, thence northerly forty (40) chains, thence westerly to the shore of Atlin Lake, thence southerly and easterly, following the shore of Atlin Lake to the south-west corner of R. L. McLeod's lease, thence northerly to the N. W. corner of said lease, thence easterly along the northern boundary of said lease to the point of commencement.

E. D. ROURKE.

Dated, Atlin, B. C., June 7th, 1904.

NOTICE.

Sixty days from date I 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 A. C. H., N. W. corner, adjoining C. R. Meyers' S. W. corner post and planted at a point on the Eastern boundary of Atlin Townsite, thence Easterly 40 chains, thence South 27 chains, to the Northern boundary of the Anaconda mineral claim, thence Westerly 40 chains, thence Northerly 27 chains to point of commencement, containing 108 acres, more or less.

A. C. HIRSCHFELD.

Dated, Atlin, B. C., May 10th, 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 in the Atlin District, viz.:—Commencing at a post marked D. R., N. W. corner, planted about one mile North-East of Atlin Townsite, thence Easterly 40 chains, thence Southerly 40 chains, thence Westerly 40 chains, thence Northerly 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

D. ROSS.

Dated, Atlin, B. C., May 11th, 1904.

Stocktaking Sale

AT THE **Iron Store.**

In order to keep our Stock clean and up-to-date we will clear the following articles at greatly reduced prices:

Fancy Cambric Shirts, Cowboy and Fedora Hats,
Men's Heavy Shoes, Girls' and Boys' Shoes.

We have just placed in stock a full line of Men's Furnishings of good quality. Prices right.

Our Groceries are always Fresh and Clean.

STABLES & LUMSDEN

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.

CHOICEST WINES LIQUORS & CIGARS.

ALEXANDER BLAIN, Proprietor.

NOW OPEN

Northern Brewing Company, Ltd.

ATLIN, B. C.

BREWERS OF LAGER BEER.

SMALL AND LARGE ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

THE MEAT MARKET

CHRIS DOELKER,

FIRST STREET, Atlin.

I KEEP NONE BUT PRIME STOCK—LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Pioneer Bakery and Restaurant.

HAS REOPENED

Fresh Bread, Pies and Cakes.

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