THE ATLIN CLAIM.

VOL. 10 ATLIN, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1904. NO 251

WAR NEWS.

St. Petersburg, April 30th:—Japanese troops are still concentrating in the neighborhood of Yalu River. Nothing of particular moment has occurred yet.

Japanese have not attempted to bombard Vladivostock though the fleet is hovering in the vicinity.

Kuapang, Manchuria, April 30th:—The first battle of the war is persistently reported to have occurred at Yalu River. Sixteen thousand Japanese crossed the stream and attacked thirty thousand Russians strongly fortified. Japanese were reinforced next day and battle continues. Japanese sharp-shooters killed many Russian officers.

Washington, April 30th:—Reports have reached the state department to the effect that a great battle has been fought on Yalu River, resulting in complete Japanese victory. Details unobtainable.

London, April 30th:—The Japanese legation is unable to confirm the reported battle on Yalu River, but thinks it possible.

Shan Hai Kwan:—The report of a big battle on Yalu River is given considerable substantiation by missionaries arriving. They state that Russians are strongly fortified around An Tung.

Washington, April 30th:—State department advices place the scene of Japanese crossing Yalu at Chin Tien Cheng, a town on Manchurian side of river, which is believed to have been finally captured by Japanese. Date of battle stated to have been Tuesday.

London, May 2nd:—Special from Seoul says the Japanese charge resulted in the occupation of Russian lines at Chin Tien Cheng yesterday; the Russians fell back in confusion. The Russians lost over eight hundred men and Japanese seven hundred. Japanese captured twenty-eight guns, twenty Russian officers and a large number of men. Japanese have now secured a firm foothold on Manchurian side of Yalu River.

St. Petersburg, May 2nd:—Beyond the fact of retreat of Russians from banks of Yalu, where Russians retreated before the overwhelming superiority of Japanese, no details have been received of yesterday's engagements.

The Admiralty at Tokio report engagement between Japanese gunboats and some torpedo boats and Russian batteries on Yalu River, which silenced Russian batteries. Russians are said to have fired Antung and fled.

Port Arthur, May 3rd:—Admiral Togo made another attempt to block Port Arthur last night with eight fireships but all were sunk by Russian torpedo boats. Two Japanese torpedo boats were also sunk.

Silence of authorities regarding later details of fighting on Yalu River is interpreted ominously and gives rise to all sorts of irresponsible rumors regarding magnitude of Russian losses.

Seoul, May 3rd:—It is learned that after fighting Sunday, on Yalu River, Japanese pursued enemy through mountains. The Russians, who numbered ten thousand, sustained heavy losses.

Rome, May 3rd.—It is stated here that General Kuropatkin is on march to Feng Wang Cheng with twenty thousand troops.

Port Arthur, May 3rd:—Japanese squadron appeared off Port Arthur after daybreak today and engaged forts and warships. Fight is still proceeding. Thirty Japanese prisoners were captured.

Port Said, May 4th:—A Russian warship stopped a British steamer and searched her for Japanese mails. The latter were hidden and remained untouched.

St. Petersburg, May 4th.—The Chinese minister reports that China will remain neutral at all hazards.

The gloom prevailing yesterday in St. Petersburg was almost completely dispelled today by the story of the glorious fight Russians made at Yalu and the defeat of the attempt to seal the entrance to Port Arthur. Losses on both sides expected to reach 1,200 Russians and twice that number of Japanese. At the river crossing the Japanese dead were piled in heaps.

New York, May 4th:—The story from London that the Japanese had taken New Chwang is denied.

Port Arthur, May 4th:—No new developments since the attack on Port Arthur on May 3rd. It is learned that a party of influence is carrying on an active anti-Russian campaign, spreading false reports of the strength of the Japanese, with the object of inciting the masses against Russia.

Japanese cavalry were seen south of Feng Wang Cheng. Japanese are evidently preparing for a further advance.

Tokio, May 4th:—No details have been received of the attempt Monday night to block Port Arthur harbor, but it is stated the attempt was successful.

St. Petersburg, May 4th:—Russian forces are resting at Feng Wang Cheng. It is believed Japanese are also resting on river and that a really decisive engagement will soon be fought near Feng Wang Cheng.

London, May 5th:—A despatch from St. Petersburg says there are rumors current there that a second battle has been fought at Kiu Lien Cheng in which Russian loss was 7,000 and Japanese 10,000, and resulted in Japanese being driven back in disorder. Confirmation not obtainable.

St. Petersburg, May 5th:—There are rumors here that Russians in north-eastern Corea have swooped down upon Japanese below Yalu River, winning a big victory. The story is not credited.

London, May 5th:—A Tokio despatch says that after steamers had been sunk at entrance to Port Arthur harbor Japanese fleet bombarded forts and town May 3rd and continued the bombardment the following morning.

St. Petersburg, May 5th:—There are persistent rumors here of a naval engagement between the Vladivostock fleet, and Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron.

Chefoo, May 5th:—A fleet of forty Japanese warships and transports was reported off Wei-Hei-Wei on Tuesday, steaming northwest.

Tokio, May 6th:—Two distinct landing operations by Japanese in the vicinity of Port Arthur were reported today. Japanese effected a landing in force unopposed at Pitsewo, on the east coast of the peninsula, seventy-five miles above Port Arthur, and at Port Adams, directly opposite. The railroad connecting Port Arthur with Mukden passes close to Port Adams, so it is evident the railroad is now in the possession of Japanese. Port Arthur is therefore isolated. Russian military authorities think it is impregnable. Thirty thousand Japanese have been landed at these two points.

The Russian rear-admiral at Port Arthur has strict orders not to take out his warships.

It is practically admitted now at St. Petersburg that Japanese have successfully blocked the channel to Port Arthur as far as battleships and cruisers are concerned.

Rosselli Entertained.

Last Friday evening the employees of the Royal Hotel served a banquet to their employer, Mr. E. Rosselli, as a mark of the high esteem and respect they had for him.

Mr. S. H. Plumbe took the chair and Mr. J. S. Fenn acted as croupier.

After a sumptuous repast, prepared and served entirely by the employees, for which the ladies, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Mitchell, especially deserve great credit, the toast of the evening, our guest, was proposed by the chair and drank with musical honors.

Every one present spoke in flattering terms of Mr. Rosselli, and one and all expressed their regret at losing so popular a hotel man and so prominent a citizen, and wished him all manner of success in the future.

Mr. Rosselli replied by saying that he always treated an employee more like a partner than otherwise and that he had always had implicit faith in those who helped him in his business; he thanked those present for their kind wishes.

Songs, recitations and stories helped out what proved to be a most enjoyable evening.

The employees of the hotel giving the banquet were J. S. Fenn, B. G. Nicoll, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Anderson, and the invited guests were as follows:—

A. C. Hirschfeld, E. M. N. Woods, S. M.; D. Ross, H. Young, S. H. Plumbe, V. Trotman, D. Sullivan, J. McDonald, J. B. Kershaw, T. Mitchell and C. E. Wynn Johnson.

Fire! Fire!

CITIZENS' MEETING.

A Public Meeting is called for Tuesday, May 10th, at 8 p. m., in the Court House, Atlin.

Business:—Election of Fire Chief and other important matters.

The citizens should appreciate the necessity of attending the meeting, as it is a matter of vital moment that a thoroughly capable man should be appointed to the onerous position.

Variety of Nationalities Employed in the Mines.

In many of our western mines, as well as in the iron mines of the Northwest, a variety of nationalities is found, but it seems probable that the mines on Douglas Island in Alaska—including the Alaska Treadwell and the Alaska Mexican—can show a greater variety than almost any others in this country. The table given elsewhere shows that the lists include Americans, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Scotch, Austrians, Slavonians, Irish, German, French, English, Italians, Finns, Russians, Japanese, Indians, while one solitary Turk brings up the rear of the list. The largest proportion shown in the table is that of Americans 26.5 per cent. Norwegians and Danes, taken together, were 25 per cent., while the Austrians and Slavonians, also given together, were 24.5 per cent. The total number of men on the list is 824, and the division of these among 17 nationalities is quite a sufficient variety, one would think, to show the cosmopolitan nature of our population. The only mystery is how the Turk should have found his way to the coast of Alaska, and what special work he is doing in the mines there.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

RAILROAD MAN HAD HIS TRIAL

ENGINEER RAFFERTY FOUND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Was Run Down and Laid Up, and the Great Kidney Remedy made Him Strong and Vigorous Again.

Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 28—(Special)—One of the best known and most popular locomotive engineers running out of Winnipeg on the C.P.R. is Mr. Ben Rafferty, who lives at 175 Maple Street. And Mr. Rafferty gives some advice to railway men that in these days of blockades and strain and worry, none can afford to overlook. That advice is "use Dodd's Kidney Pills." Mr. Rafferty says:

"Years of long runs on the railway had broken down my constitution. My back gave out entirely. Terrible sharp cutting pains would follow one another, till I felt as if I were being sliced away piecemeal.

"I would come in from a run tired to death. My sole desire would be to get rest and sleep, and they were the very things I could not get. Finally I got so bad I had to lay off work.

"After being laid up ten days I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first night after using them I slept soundly. In three days I threw away the belt I had worn for years, and now I have not the slightest pain in the back. I sleep soundly and wake up joyous and refreshed, and Dodd's Kidney Pills did it."

HELPED BY AN ELEPHANT.

The King of Siam, the fiftieth anniversary of whose accession to the throne was recently celebrated at Bangkok, is only sixty-five years of age, for he ascended the throne at fifteen. Miss Leonowen, an Anglish governess, whose pupil he was for six years, described him as an apt scholar, handsome, affectionate, and generous, with lofty ideals. Chulalongkorn, which happens to be the monarch's name, has verified that character by progressive rule. He has given Siam an enlightened government, and yet zealously guarded native customs and institutions. Hence, while building canals, railways, lighthouses and hospitals, he still serves as a priest in the Buddhist temple. He has organized his army on the German model, but his bodyguard is still composed of amazons—400 daughters of his nobles. He has also abolished the second king, who exercised one-third of the Royal power, and has established instead a legislative council of nobles. At these cabinet councils one of the sacred white elephants is always present.

PROFIT FROM RACING.

The 5 per cent. of the gross receipts at the eight licensed racecourses accepted by New York State has yielded upwards of £40,000. The proceeds will be distributed as prizes at various agricultural shows.

"Then you have no sympathy for the deserving poor?" said the charity worker. "Me?" retorted the self-made man; "why, sir, I have nothing but sympathy."

DOCTOR DID IT.

Put on 36 lbs. by Food.

Feed a physician back to health and he gains an experience that he can use to benefit others. For this reason Grape-Nuts food is daily recommended to patients by hundreds of physicians who have cured themselves of stomach trouble. One doctor says:

"Although a physician and trying to aid and assist my fellow beings to enjoy good health it must be admitted I formerly did not enjoy the best of health myself. In January, 1899 I only weighed 119 pounds. At this time I was living in the Ohio valley and began to think I had about seen my best days. One day about 3 years ago I had an opportunity to try Grape-Nuts food for my breakfast. I liked it so well that I ate three teaspoonfuls three times a day and have regularly used it up to the present time, and I now weigh 155, a gain of 36 pounds and enjoy the best of health.

"Not only has Grape-Nuts made this wonderful change in me, but through it I have helped my friends, relatives and patients. The sustaining power of this food is simply wonderful.

"I have one patient who is a section hand on the C. & O. R. R. who eats nothing in the morning but four tablespoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and yet does his very hard work up to lunch time and enjoys the best of health and strength.

"I could name a great many cases like this and I still prescribe Grape-Nuts in my practice every day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician about the scientific principles on which Grape-Nuts food is made. He'll tell you the principles are perfect.

Then a 10 days' trial proves that the principles are carried out in the food ("all the good of the grains so treated that anyone can digest it all"). Shown in renewed physical strength and brain energy.

"There's a reason."

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

AUTOMATIC FIRE ARMS

WILL SOON REPLACE THE MAGAZINE GUNS.

Great Improvements Will Soon be Made in Small Arms.

All armies are now at work trying constantly to perfect the infantry arm, and it is probable that sooner or later the automatic rifle will replace the magazine arm.

The adoption of protective armor shields by the field artillery has led to experiments for the purpose of giving to the projectiles of the infantry arm a greater power of penetration. To accomplish this it has been proposed to use in the infantry bullet a central steel core, or to make the ogive (pointed end) of steel, or finally to make the entire ball of steel. Efforts are also being made to obtain a more powerful powder, which will give a higher muzzle velocity. None of these projected improvements, however, will interfere in any way with the early adoption of an automatic gun.

In view of these probable improvements in the infantry rifle, the question arises, will the machine gun any longer be needed when every man is provided with an automatic gun capable of a very high rate of fire for at least some seconds.

A small number of men armed with automatic rifles can produce in a given time as great a hail of projectiles as a machine gun. But it is not for this reason that the military world is inclining to an automatic infantry gun. In choosing a new arm for the infantry it is a mistake, according to the best authorities, to lay too much stress on

RAPIDITY OF FIRE.

The manufacturers of infantry rifles, like those of automobiles, have fallen into the error of supposing that an increase of rapidity alone is the basis of all progress and improvement.

The adoption of an automatic gun is not engaging the world's attention because of the possibility of thereby attaining a prolonged rapid rate of fire, but because it will furnish the means of delivering rapidly a comparatively small number of shots without taking the gun from the shoulder. This will increase the chances of hitting a comparatively small or a fleeting target at some distance, because the soldier can fire a series of shots without lowering his piece or changing his sight.

It is evident, therefore, that along with the automatic infantry arm, armies can still utilize machine guns for obtaining a continued rapid fire of long duration.

But there is another difference between the two arms, in that the automatic firearm of the infantry will always be a light affair, while the machine gun, because of its mechanism, accessories, tripod, etc., is necessarily more or less heavy.

In the construction of the infantry gun the first condition to be fulfilled is that of accuracy, and the ranges to be considered are primarily those at which comparatively small targets (skirmishers kneeling or lying down, for example) may be still so clearly visible as to be fired on with effect. This arm is therefore intended, above all, for comapratively short ranges.

THE MACHINE GUNS,

on the other hand, are so constructed as to give a prolonged rapid fire, and their cone of projectiles is sufficiently dense to admit of their effective use at comparatively long distances. Accuracy is therefore not so important, and hence this arm is better for long range fire than the infantry rifle, and another advantage lies in the fact that it may be fired over our own infantry advancing to the attack, even on level ground. This does not exclude the use of the machine gun at short distances, if the circumstances require it, although in general the well aimed fire of infantry armed with an automatic gun is then more effective.

This distinction between long range and short range fire is not new. Indeed, history proves it to be very old. Even in the time of Frederick the Great light guns for firing at longer ranges were attached to the infantry, and in several armies since that day specially trained marksmen have been utilized the longer ranges.

At present it is held that the machine gun will in future actions be charged with the fire at long range, which recent campaigns have shown to be so effective. The circumstances in which it will come into play are easy to determine. For example, a body of troops on the defensive should force the adversary to give up his close order formations (which facilitate his advance) as early as possible, and should break down the morale of the enemy. In both cases the machine gun will prove effective. Moreover, if the defender forces the enemy to open fire prematurely he again gains an

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE.

Here again machine guns would be of use. In the attack, on the other hand, firing at long range may attract the fire from our own troops advancing in front, which will be an advantage for the attacker, since the advancing troops can thus more readily reach their position for decisive action without too great loss. The cooperation of several firing lines, made possible by the use of machine guns for fire at long range, will also contribute to success in the final assault.

The machine gun detachments are to be attached to the infantry in future. The fire of machine guns is intended to contribute only indirectly to the result, the fire at short range by infantry being still the only direct decisive element in battle. The main use of the machine guns will be to permit the infantry of the attack to advance more rapidly to the principal firing position, and from there to attempt to gain the superiority of fire. This appears to be the latest conclusion of the authorities on the subject.

There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean. 1B

THE SNIFFER.

Grant.—"Do you know anything that's good for a cold?"

Grimes.—"Do I know anything? Why, I know thousands of things that are good for a cold, but I haven't found anything that is good for the fellow who has the cold."

DISTANT WITH PLATO.

"Are you at all familiar with Plato?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.

"No, that's one thing Josiah always blames me for. He says I never make real close friends with anybody."

YOUTHFUL COOK.

There is at present living in Chicago a girl, five years of age, who is said to be one of the best cooks in that city. She can make bread, pies and cakes, and cook a steak as well as any paid expert. Her mother and grandmother have won prizes for their culinary skill.

TRADE OF NATAL.

The exports from Natal for 1903 show a decrease of 27.5 per cent. The imports amounted to £15,065,454, an increase of 13.1 per cent. The increase in British imports, however, was only 3.7 per cent., while German imports increased 44.8 and American 42.7 per cent.

GALLOWS TREE SOLD.

The historic "dule," which has stood on Leslie Green, Fifeshire, Scotland, for hundreds of years, and which was used in the time of James VI. for hanging malefactors, has been cut down and the branches sold after keen bidding for $25.

When a dumb man doesn't want to be interviewed all he has to do is to put his hands in his pockets.

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

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

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

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

SEAL

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. t-f

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Love is always far sighted.

Faith is the secret of firmness.

Pleasure is but a weed, joy a fruit.

Talents are tools and not merchandise.

Meekness is simply the silence of might.

The gain of love is lost by the love of gain.

Secrecy is the best soil for the worst sins.

The thousands of people who write to me, saying that

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it.

Try a bottle for that cough of yours.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 310

15—04

Have you tried Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea yet?

LOWER PRICES — USE — BETTER QUALITY

FIBRE WARE

CAN BE HAD IN

Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c

Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.

INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

Kidness is born of our sense of kinship to all.

The trifling man never attends to the great trifles.

The hypersensitive are apt to be wholly selfish.

There is no merit in sacrifice devoid of service.

Your criticism of another is your verdict on yourself.

The heart's protest against death is the promise of life.

The great lives have all loved something greater than life.

Sin is always a greater wrong to the sinner than to any other.

Righteousness is the only recommendation that goes in heaven.

Disappointment is not a sufficient reason for discouragement.

There is more in being worthy of great place than there is winning it.

Holiness is the reaching after rather than the arriving at perfection.

The man who is afraid of burning up his wick need not hope to brighten the world.

When a man sets popularity before his eyes he is likely to let principle out of his heart.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents.—65

SMALL ORCHARDS DON'T PAY.

There are locations where it is more profitable to grow general farm crops than to engage in fruit growing under such circumstances the size of the orchard may well be limited to the supply of fruit used for family use. If, however, fruit is grown for commercial purposes, it is a mistake to have a small orchard.

Under modern methods of care the expense attending a small orchard is much greater in proportion to the number of trees than for a large orchard. Of course the intelligent man will investigate market conditions before setting large orchards, and will know pretty well what may be expected from his soil, but when these things are well understood and seem favorable, then the profitable orchard will be the large one. Once set, then the care must be all required or the large orchard will be the greater loss than the small one would have been.

BEST WASHINGTON EXCURSION.

Goes via Lackawanna, March 18th. Ten Dollars, ten days via Water Gap. Stop-over at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Sleeper to Philadelphia. Reserve accommodations now 289 Main Street, Buffalo.

"Have you asked papa?" "Yes, I telephoned him. He said he didn't know who I was, but it was all right."

Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 12—0

Jimpson—The horrors of war are certainly unspeakable. Simpson—And the names of the naval commanders are equally unpronounceable.

South American Rheumatic Cure Cures Rheumatism.—It is safe, harmless and acts quick—gives almost instant relief and an absolute cure in from one to three days—works wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before commencing its use—4 bottles cured me." —66

Three months after marriage a woman tries to swap her romantic novels for a cookbook.

WASHINGTON EXCURSION, MARCH 18.

Lackawanna $10.00, ten days, extra stop-over at Baltimore. Cheap side trips. Philadelphia sleeper. Full particulars 289 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Point of View.—Gingham—Do you consider Dr. Seton a skilled physician? Butcher—None better in town. Pays his bills regular.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Citizen—What have you done in that murder case? Detective—Well, we've jumped on to more wrong clues than any other set of detectives this season.

Help the Overworked Heart.—Is the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, overtaxed, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that it is the safest, surest, and most speedy remedy that medical science knows—67

APPROPRIATE.

"It doesn't seem right to call a man-of-war 'she.'"

"Unless you're speaking of the Russian men-of-war. They certainly seem to be the weaker vessels."

We Convince Sceptics.

Colds, Catarrh and Catarrhal Headache Relieved in 10 Minutes and cured by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Here's one of a thousand such testimonies. Rev. A. D. Buckley, of Buffalo, says: "I wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in a case of catarrh. I was troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy it gave most delightful relief. I now regard myself entirely cured." 123

Dr. Agnew's Pills are delightful. 40 doses 10 c. n33.

An admirable Food of the

EPPS'S COCOA

Finest quality and flavour.

Nutritious and Economical.

48—21

CLEANING LADIES'... WALKING OR OUTING SUITS

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

Billiard Tables

The Best at the Lowest Price

Write for Terms

REID BROS., M'f'g Co.'y

785 King St. W.

32-31

Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Honey, Apples, ALL KINDS OF FRUITS And Farm Produce generally, consign it to us and we will get you good prices.

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

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us. 201

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

A DYING PROMISE

OR, THE MISSING WILL

CHAPTER VII.

The next few weeks left upon Jessie's mind a lasting impression of Philip, hollow-eyed and desperate, sitting before piles of papers and books, and sometimes breaking off to lean back in his chair, push his hands wildly through his hair until it literally stood on end, and gaze distractedly before him.

"Let me help you. I believe that I could at least do those things as well as you," she said once; "you are not made for business."

"You poor dear kitten," he replied with a tender smile, "I wonder what you are made for, except to be taken care of."

Then he plunged into the papers again, troubled not so much by his supposed incapacity for business, as by the unpleasing revelations the papers yielded, and wondering what demon had tempted Mr. Meade to speculate so madly.

By the time he rejoined his regiment his labors were so far rewarded that he knew how Mr. Meade's affairs stood, and found that when all was arranged and the mill sold, they might still hope to rescue a small residuum for Jessie, as they eventually did.

But those things were not so quickly effected, and when he bid Jessie good-by it was with the assurance that he should constantly be running down to Cleeve to consult with Mr. Cheeseman and transact business.

As he left Cleeve farther and farther behind a great weight rolled from Philip's breast. The few weeks that had passed since that night of music and mirth when he had been so rudely awakened to the homely tragedy of life, had been too full of sorrow and care; his youth rebelled against them. When he drove toward the barracks and the familiar cheerful notes of a bugle rang out upon the clear air, all the suffering and care and death of the last weeks faded away like a bad dream. How cheery the smart step of a firing-party returning to barracks sounded. How pleasant it was to see the sentries pacing up and down, how gay were the red coated soldiers strolling to and from the barracks in thicker clusters near the gates, thinner farther off, like bees about the entrance of a hive.

A few days later he was searching for something he mislaid, rummaging among clothes and making confusion worse confounded, after the petulant fashion of male creatures under small discomforts, when he took the uniform worn at the ball and dashed it angrily on the floor. As it fell a small hard substance dropped from a pocket and rolled into a patch of sunlight, with a ruddy scintillation from the sparkling facets of a jewel. He looked blankly at the glowing stone for a second, its rosy hue reflected in his face, and then picked it up remembering how it had flashed at the white throat of his pretty partner Miss Maynard. It was then set in a locket; it had fallen from its setting during the dance, and at her request he had searched for and found it and put in his pocket for safety. He did not know much about jewels, but this one struck him as being large for a ruby, and Miss Maynard had expressed some concern about it. The thing was vexatious; the Maynards had sailed for India, he had no means of finding their address. By this time they were probably rounding the Cape, and by this time the intimate social relations on shipboard had no doubt done their work and Miss Ada had doubtless promised her butterfly affections to some fellow-passenger—some long-legged idiot with a sabre clanking at his heels, Philip reflected. He could do nothing but place the stone in safety and seize the first opportunity of restoring it to its owner. It lay in the palm of his hand, the brilliance flashing from its deep crimson heart, like a live thing. Dark rose red like joy and love, sparkling with the sparkle of wine and mirth, the shining gem seemed to disclose a new world to him. His hand thrilled so with vague desire that the jewel, lightly and imperceptibly quivering, shook back the sun rays in a thousand sharp, bright flashes. Some dim recollections of magic in jewels, of fascination exercised upon men and women by those fiery-hearted things came to him; was there not enchantment in this? Though he did not know it, blood had been shed for that stone's sake, it had flashed from the dim shrine of an Indian Temple upon dusky worshippers and strange heathen rites, had glowed in the turban of an Indian prince, had been stolen, swallowed, bought and sold, set and reset, given in love, given in tribute before it came to deck the throat of a thoughtless girl, who lost it.

He held it long in his open palm, absorbed in a kind of dream, then he closed his fingers over the red radiance and shut it away in a dark safe place.

"Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong,
And the most ancient heavens through thee are fresh and strong."

he said to himself, and his face was sad until he went out into the bright spring sunshine and thought of other things.

Jessie remained at the mill, clinging to the old empty nest, poor forlorn bird that she was. Bills announcing the sale of the furniture were pasted on the garden wall and the mill-front, but while the chairs and tables still remained, Jessie begged not to be moved.

It was now early April, the almond tree by the gate spread a mass of pink blossoms against the pale blue sky, violets and hyacinths were sweet in the borders, the flowering currant made a pungent fragrance in the sunshine and attracted the bees from the hives at the top of the garden—even the bees were to be sold. Jessie strolled over the little domain of which she had all her life been queen with an overflowing heart bidding a mute farewell to her life-long friends, animate and inanimate. The garden, the arbor, in which her father had smoked on summer evenings, the strawberry-beds, the garden-plots, she and Philip had called their own, the little house he had built in the wood-yard, the swing in the orchard, the flowers her mother had cultivated and loved, the pigeons and poultry, the row of bee-hives, all were beloved, all twined with life-long associations, they were part of herself, without them she would not longer be Jessie. She looked in at the grated dairy window and pictured her mother busy among the pans of thick creamed milk, or turning and working great golden masses of butter with a quick, deft hand; she would never see her any more; a stranger would stand there and desecrate the place with an alien touch. Jessie's throat swelled chokingly and she turned away, passing the mill, over the half-door of which she would never more see her father leaning, as she half expected to see him lean now. Past the mill, whence the soothing homelike throb, throb, still issued, though he was not there to set the familiar pulse going, she strolled into the meadow, full now of young innocent-faced daisies, where the stately willow dropped leafless above the clear water and the white swan glided over it, her pure plumage dazzling in the spring sunbeams. How often she had played or dreamed there, careless and happy in the willow's shade, watching the water striving with perpetual baffling to climb the wheel's always turning stair, wasting and scattering itself in crystal spray in its fruitless endeavor. She used to be sorry for the baffled water till Philip laughed at her and showed her how the endeavor was not indeed fruitless, but set all the wheels and cogs going to grind the corn into meal for men's food. Others would watch the turning wheel, and pity the water's weary baffling, and she would be away and lonely among strangers; but Philip dear Philip, was left—she was not all desolate. Then the singing of birds fell pleasantly on her ears, and she went back to the house, thinking that perhaps it was well she was to leave the old home, after all. She went in through the kitchen, where she sat awhile to talk to Sarah and to be comforted and companioned a little.

"I can't give up this yer dresser, Miss Jessie," Sarah said, "the years and years I've a scoured en kep en white I be gwine to bid for he. You go on in and hev tea now, I've a made ye some scones, and there's a letter from Master Philip."

Jessie went into the parlor with something more of a dance in her step than it had had for a long time, and eagerly opened Philip's letter.

Poor Jessie! the letter was dropped on the table, the golden head was upon it, and she was crying bitterly. Philip was ordered to India!

He had kept it from her as long as he could, but he was coming down on the morrow and could not bear the telling by word of mouth, so broke it in the letter. He would remain in England as long as possible, not sailing in the troopship, but starting later, taking the short overland route and joining his regiment on its arrival at Calcutta.

He arrived in Cleeve on the day the mill was given over to the auctioneer, and saw Jessie in Miss Blushford's drawing room, feeling half guilty at leaving her.

"How well you are looking, child," he said with forced gayety; "why, I do believe you are grown."

He held her at arm's length, as if to get a better view of her, but his glance travelled no higher than her shoulders and she saw that there was a faint quiver on his lip.

"I am grown," she replied, "I have grown very fast this spring." Jessie's lip quivered too; neither of them knew what to say, the subject of the parting was too painful, they sat side by side on Miss Blushford's ample old-fashioned sofa which was covered with needle-work from past and present pupils, and looked sorrowfully at the well-saved carpet for some minutes.

"Jessie," said Philip at last, "it breaks my heart to think of leaving you just now, but—I will not go if you tell me to stay."

"But how can you help it?" she asked, surprised.

"I can sell out," he replied.

"But if you sold out, Philip, what could you do?" Jessie asked simply.

"Heaven knows. I might learn farming or some trade," he answered; "anything would be better than to leave you if you felt it would be too lonely."

"You must not sell out," she said gently. "You forget that you are going to be a great soldier. Why, you always hoped for India, Phil."

"Yes," he replied, still looking at the neat carpet, so seldom profaned by the steps of men, "if only I could be sure you were happy here, that no harm would come to you." He paused and sighed, his heart was riven asunder by the two duties, one calling him abroad, one bidding him stay with Jessie. While away from her it had seemed comparatively easy to leave her, but now, in her presence and touched by the added sorrow he felt rather than saw in the child's thin face, it seemed impossible. "If you could say that you didn't much care—that you could make yourself happy for this year until you could come out to me—whatever we may wish—they will refuse their consent to your marriage till you are eighteen."

"I should think so," she interrupted, a faint rose tinging her transparent face. "It is no use to fret. You have to go to India, I have to stay here. After all, you may as well be in India as at Plymouth or Aldershot. You can't very well live at Miss Blushford's, you see. And I can't very well live in barracks. Miss Blushford says it will improve my style to write to you by every mail. And you will be able to describe your tiger hunts and—oh! all the wonderful things you will do and see——"

Jessie's eyes were full of tears, though she was laughing, her voice broke into a little sob; but Philip's heart grew light as he listened, grateful to her for taking it so easily and sparing him the lamentations that would have made things so much worse. Yet he wondered that she was so slightly constituted and could take things so lightly.

"I am glad at least to be able to see you settled at Miss Blushford's," he said; "she is a kind old woman and must of course be prim in her position, and that will be all the better, it would be impossible to place you in safer hands. Shall you like it, Jessie?"

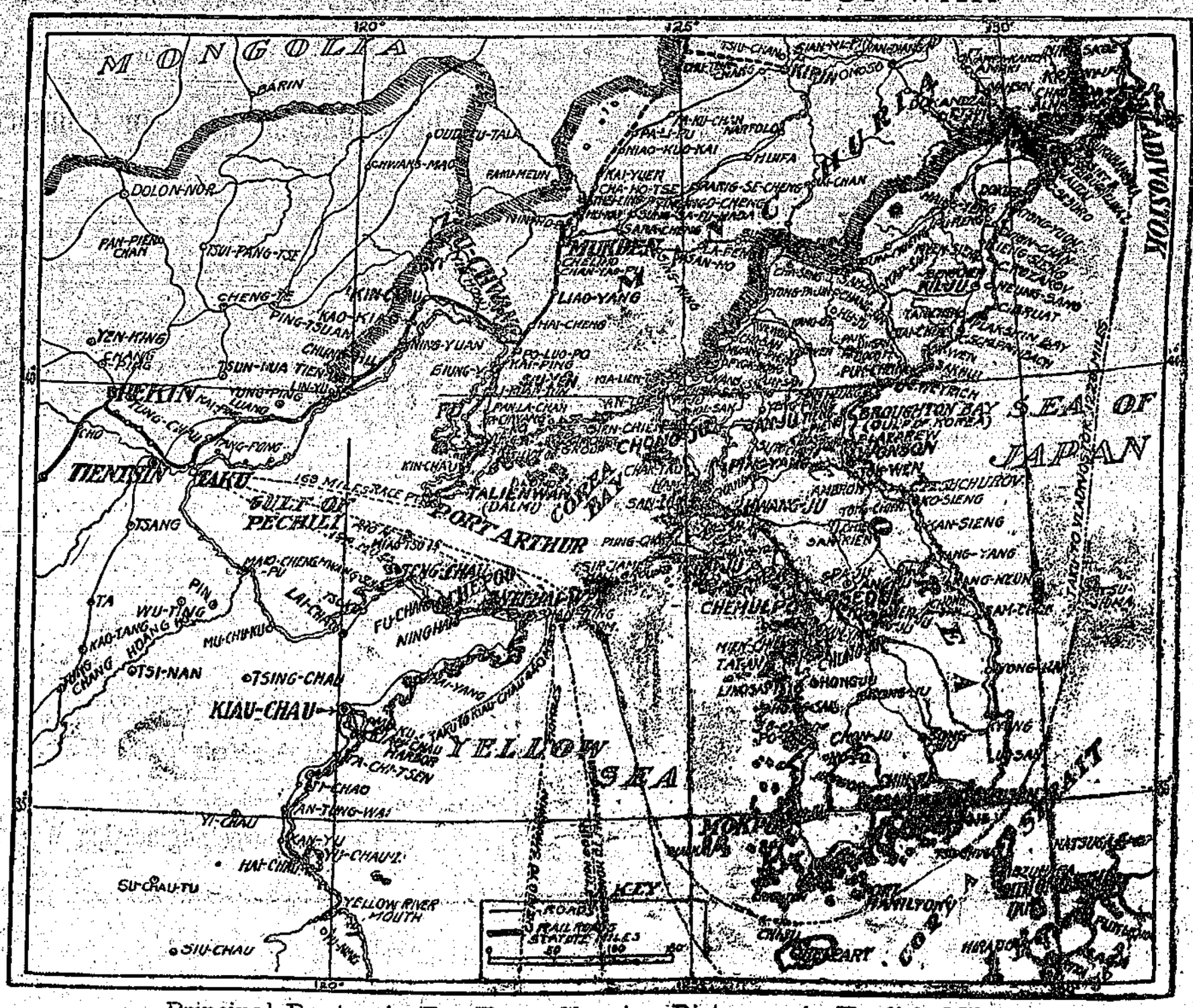
It was a crime even to look out of the window in that house, while to say one hated anything was shocking and unladylike; she wondered if prisons could be more cramping, but it was better than living altogether with Cousin Jane, her only alternative.

"I shall do very well here," she replied, "but you don't know what it is to be a girl and be taken care of. If I were but a boy and could knock about as I liked!"

"You little rebel!" he exclaimed. "A precious pickle you would be as a boy; you would want a thrashing a day at least."

(To be Continued.)

GENERAL VIEW OF THEATRE OF WAR



Principal Routes in Far East—Showing Distances in English Miles.

FIRE WALKERS IN FIJI.

Step Along on Red Hot Stone Without Any Injury.

Those who witnessed the coronation procession will doubtless recollect a small group of copper-colored soldiers, with bare legs and out standing hair innocent of covering. These strange people—Fijians—and their ancient ceremony of the Vilavilairevo, of fire walking, were the subject of a paper read by W. I. Allardyce, C.M.G., at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute recently. Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith presided.

The ceremony of fire walking, Mr. Allardyce explained, is performed by a certain tribe at the island of Bega and originated in a legend that in reward for having spared the life of a man he had dug out of the ground one Tuiqualita was invested with the power of being able to walk over redhot stones without being burned. An earth oven is made and filled with layers of wood and stone. In this a fire is kindled about twelve hours before the fire walking takes place, and, when the hot stones have been exposed by brushing away the char-coal, the natives, under the direction of a master of ceremonies, walk over them barefooted.

The temperature at the edge of the oven is about 120 degrees Fahrenheit, while on one occasion, when a thermometer was suspended over the stones, it registered 282 degrees and the solder was melted. Yet stated Mr. Allardyce, after the ceremony the natives show no signs of the terrific ordeal through which they have gone. By means of a number of views the lecturer gave a realistic idea of the ceremony as performed nowadays.

Vice-Admiral Lewis Beaumont described a fire walking ceremony, as witnessed by himself. Although those who took part in it showed no signs of discomfort, he remarked that apparently they did not like it overmuch.

Replying to questions, Mr. Allardyce said the only explanation he could give of the apparent immunity from harm following on the process was that the soles of the feet of the natives were hardened to an unusual degree through constant walking on a sandy soil, covering coral which became exceedingly hot under the sun. There was also the element of absolute belief by the natives in the legend that they were proof against fire.

HIS GREAT HEAD.

Farmer Honk.—I s'pose your nephew has been a great help to you since he graduated from the academy?

Farmer Bentover.—Well, no—not so's you could notice it. You see he's been so busy figgerin' on a plan for interestin' capital in a scheme to build a railroad from Hudson Bay to Paragua, and make the everlasting fortunes of everybody connected with it, by shippin' broken icebergs to Paragua, where they don't have ice, and carryin' back pampas' plumes to Hudson Bay—it's kept him so steadily engaged, in fact, that he hain't had time to do anything else but eat.

THE RETORT DISCOURTEOUS.

Scene—A public meeting of a none too successful mining company.

Shareholder addressing chairman.—"You, sir, deserve to be pelted with rotten eggs." (Cheers).

Complacent chairman—"I am indeed sorry, sir, if you cannot find a better use for your brains than throwing them at me!" (Uproar).

The Atlin Claim.

Published every Saturday morning by THE ATLIN CLAIM PUBLISHING CO. A. C. HINSCHFELD, EDITOR, PROPRIETOR. Office of publication Pearl St., Atlin, B. C. Advertising Rates: $1.00 per inch each insertion. Reading notices, 25 cents a line. Special Contract Rates on application. The subscription price is $5 a year payable in advance. No paper will be delivered unless this condition is complied with.

SATURDAY, MAY 7TH, 1904.

The White Horse paper evidently takes exception to the remarks made in our issue of the 23rd ult., (the truth is sometimes hard to swallow), and the feeble attempt to "get back at us" by remarking that "Any man who could content himself at Atlin for any length of time could never afterwards feel at home in a real live mining camp," shows that the writer is weak on the subject and most certainly was never in Atlin. He adds that we are nice people over here, haven't any railroad, and still sing "Old Hundred" at church; we would like to inform the White Horse folk that we feel here that we may still sing that same old song when they sing "Driven from home."

Considerable excitement was caused this week by the receipt of a wire from Mr. John Kirkland stating that a gang of Japs were on their way here from Caribou; when it was learned that only one Jap was on the trail the miners up the creeks made no attempt to intercept him. Had it not been for the information given by men who arrived on the last boat to the effect that only one Jap "cook" had arrived, we might have had a repetition of what occurred in 1902. We are pleased to note that the miners did not quit their work and lose their time as might have been the case had serious attention been paid to the wire. As it is, the newcomer may or may not desire to remain where he is not wanted. At any rate, it will not take an army to send him out.

The "Beavis" Mine.

Work is being actively carried on on this property and drifting has commenced at the 60-foot level. Mr. C. E. Wynn Johnson, the principal owner, left on Thursday for Skagway after having let another contract for further development work. He expressed himself as highly satisfied with the results so far.

Mr. Beavis, the original discoverer, showed us two returns from the Tacoma smelter, from ore (picked samples) taken from the "Sydney Fraction." They are as follows:

No. 1.—Net weight, 18 lbs., gave an assay value per ton of $4 163.69 or 228.20 oz. gold and 106.80 oz. silver. He received from the smelter company $27.47 clear on the 18 lbs. of ore.

No. 2.—Net weight, 235 lbs., gave an assay value of $635.52 per ton or 34.90 oz. gold and 14.40 oz. silver, and netted $71.67 clear profit.

CONCERT

Given by the Girls' Aid.

Last Friday evening the concert given in the Presbyterian Church by the Girls' Aid proved a complete success, in every sense of the word. All the performers acquitted themselves so well, that it would only be invidious to single out any one for particular mention; the choruses and military drill were especially worthy of praise, and great credit is due to those who supervised the rehearsals.

Refreshments were served at the close of the concert by the girls, who had the tables set out in dainty fashion.

Considerably over forty dollars was netted to the funds, as the result of the evening's entertainment.

Rev. E. Turkington was chairman.

The following was the programme submitted:—

FIRST PART.

Chairman's remarks.

1. Chorus—"Marching Through Atlin," ..... Children.
2. Recitation—"Sam's Conclusion," ..... Douglas Taylor.
3. Duet—"The Golden Boat," ..... Hazel Hartshorn and Bertha Doelker.
4. Recitation—"Little Dot," ..... Maude Haslett.
5. Quartette—"Sweet and Low," ..... Nellie Stables, M. McDonald, B. Doelker, H. Hartshorn.
6. Recitation—"The Bashful Young Man," ..... Norman Taylor.
7. Recitation—"There's a Boy in the House," ..... Nellie Stables.
8. Solo—"Won't You Buy My Pretty Flowers," ..... Maggie McDonald.
9. Recitation—"Our Baby," ..... Dorothy Taylor.
10. Song and chorus—"My Old Kentucky Home," ..... Nellie Stables.
11. Recitation—"A Reverie in Church," ..... Josie Doelker.

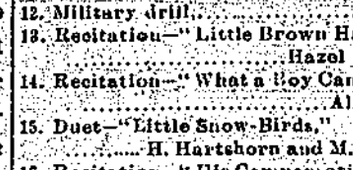
SECOND PART.

12. Military drill ..... Children
13. Recitation—"Little Brown Hands," ..... Hazel Hartshorn.
14. Recitation—"What a Boy Can Do," ..... Allan Fraser.
15. Duet—"Little Snow-Birds," ..... H. Hartshorn and M. McDonald.
16. Recitation—"His Compensation," ..... Leonara Haslett.
17. Recitation—"Little Mud Pies," ..... Bertha Doelker.
18. Chorus—"Where the Maple Sugar Grows," ..... Children.

B. A. D. Co.

The power house electric plant for supplying power to the dredge on Gold Run is now ready for active service. The company expects to start dredging operations next week. A full report of the progress made will appear in our next issue.

ALL
STEVENS RIFLES AND PISTOLS
ARE GUARANTEED TO BE
SAFE, DURABLE AND ACCURATE.
THE FAVORITE RIFLE



is an accurate rifle and puts every shot where you hold it. Weight 4½ pounds. Made in three calibers—.22, .25 and 32 Rim Fire.

PRICE:

No. 17, Plain Sights,	$8.25
No. 18, Target Sights,	11.25

Where these rifles are not carried in stock by dealers we will send, express prepaid on receipt of price. Send stamp for catalog describing complete line and containing valuable information to shooters.

THE J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
P. O. Box CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

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

THE KOOTENAY HOTEL.
A. R. McDonald, Proprietor.
COR. FIRST AND TRAINOR STREETS.
This First Class Hotel has been remodeled and refurnished throughout and offers the best accommodation to Transient or Permanent Guests.—American and European plan.
Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Billiards and Pool.

RESTAURANT UNSURPASSED. GOLD HOUSE. ELECTRIC BELLS THROUGHOUT.
DISCOVERY, B. C.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
JOHN WOLTERS, Proprietor.
STAGE & LIVERY IN CONNECTION.

Russell Hotel,
DIXON BROTHERS, Proprietors
Pool & Billiards, Free.
Freighting and Teaming Horses and Sleighs for Hire.

J. H. RICHARDSON,
ATLIN & DISCOVERY.
Full Line of Clothing Just From the East
THE LATEST STYLES.
Complete Stock of Dry Goods
THE LATEST IN HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
GOLD SEAL GUM BOOTS
Our Goods are the Best and Our Prices the Lowest.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
CAPITAL PAID UP $8,700,000.
RESERVE, $3,000,000.
Branches of the Bank at Seattle, San Francisco, Portland, Skagway, etc.
Exchange sold on all Points.
GOLD DUST PURCHASED—ASSAY OFFICE IN CONNECTION.
D. ROSS, Manager.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,
V. TROTMAN, Manager.
Corner Pearl and First Streets, Atlin, B. C.
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION.
CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS—CASE GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Hydraulic Mining Machinery.
HYDRAULIC GIANTS, WATER GATES,
ANGLE STEEL RIFFLES &
HYDRAULIC RIVETED PIPE
Pumping & Hoisting Machinery.
Estimates furnished on application
The Vancouver Engineering Works,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE ATLIN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Big Clearance Sale of Winter Dry Goods

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

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

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

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

NO TRACE.

Bronsneff fails to Find Polar Expedition.

St. Petersburg, April 29th — Engineer Bronsneff, who was sent in the spring of 1901 by the Academy of Sciences to New Siberia, to search for the polar expedition, headed by Baron Tolt, has returned. He found no trace of the expedition.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF LIQUOR LICENCE.

I, FRANCIS THOMAS TROUGHTON, of the Town of Atlin, British Columbia, hereby apply to the Board of Licence Commissioners for a transfer of the hotel licence now held by E. E. Rosselli, to sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf, in the premises known and described as the Royal Hotel, Atlin, situate on Lot 7, Block 15, of the Townsite of Atlin, to commence on the thirtieth day of June, 1904.

My post office address is :—Atlin, B. C.

The name and address of the owner of the premises proposed to be licensed are :—Francis Thomas Troughton, Atlin, B. C.

F. T. TROUGHTON.

Signature of the holder of the licence:—

E. ROSSELLI.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF LIQUOR LICENCE.

I, ALEXANDER R. McDONALD, of the Town of Atlin, British Columbia, hereby give notice that I shall apply to the Board of Licence Commissioners for a transfer of the hotel licence at present held by George E. Hayes, to sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf, in the premises known and described as the Kootenay Hotel, situate on First and Trainor Streets, Atlin, British Columbia, to commence on the first day of July, 1904.

My post office address is :—Atlin, B. C.

The name and address of the owner of the premises proposed to be licensed are :—Mrs. Sarah McDonald, Atlin, B. C.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1904.

A. R. McDONALD.

Signature of the present holder of the license:—

GEO. E. HAYES,
by his attorney in fact, J. G. CONNELL.

GENERAL BLACKSMITH & MACHINE SHOP.

Metropole Hotel Building, 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.

NOTICE.

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

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

F. T. Troughton.

NOTICE.

Sixty days from date we will apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described Lands, in the Atlin District. Commencing at a Post marked B. A. D. Co's South West Corner, about [500] five hundred feet Northeasterly from the South West corner of the Flora hydraulic bench lease on North side of Pine Creek, thence East [30] twenty chains. Thence North [10] ten chains thence West (20) twenty chains, thence South [10] chains more or less to point of commencement. Containing (20) twenty acres more or less.

British-American Dredging Company,
by O. T Switzer, Manager.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

J. A. Perkinson.

THE Atlin Studio.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF Atlin and Alaska,

Atlin Claim Block.

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 month of March leaving Skagway at 6 p.m., or on arrival of the train :

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

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

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

WILKINSON & BROWN

Provincial Land Surveyors & Civil Engineers.

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

FOR

Office Stationery

Call and get prices at —

"Claim" Office.

THE GRAND HOTEL

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

French Restaurant in Connection.

DAVID HASTIE, PROPRIETOR.

Corner of First and Discovery Streets.

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE.

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

TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT JANUARY 7 1904.
Daily except Sunday.

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

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

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

J. G. CONNELL.

Nugget Hotel

Discovery.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION.

Headquarters for Dixon's stage.

Pine Tree Hotel.

DISCOVERY, B. C.

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

Finest of liquors. Good stabling.

ED. SANDS, Proprietor.

O. K. BATHS BARBER SHOP

F. SHIELDS & EDDY DURHAM.

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

Northern Lumber Co, Limited.

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

Rough, up to 8 inches,			$40.
do	do	10 "	45.
do	do	12 "	50.

Matched, $50.00

S. D. $5.00 & D. D. $10. extra.

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

The Royal Victoria

Life Insurance Co.

OF CANADA

Capital $1,000,000.

A. G. Hivenfield, Agent.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

METHODS OF DRAINAGE.

While open ditches for land drainage may be necessary and under certain conditions "the only way;" they must be considered as decidedly objectionable where tiles can be used. The open ditch obstructs the various forms of tillage and all farm operations. Its first cost is expensive as compared with the tile because much more labor must be expended in the digging of an open ditch. It is liable to be partially filled in by the tramping of stock, if the land is pastured, by the action of frost and the growth of weeds, so that its usefulness will be impaired. An obstructed channel for the free passage of water is a first essential in farm drainage and this can only be secured as a permanent improvement in the covered tile drain.

So while other materials may serve a temporary purpose in drainage, tiles are so much superior in point of cost when durability and results are measured; as to hardly admit of devoting any space to the discussion of other methods.

The problem of farm drainage is to lower the water table (by which we mean the body of stagnant water found in all soils at a greater or less distance from the surface), so that it will not interfere with the growth of crops. Proper drainage leaves the particles of soil full of moisture but the spaces between the particles are free and open for the admission of air.

The earlier advocates of tile drainage favored drains four or five feet deep. It is a well established fact that the deeper the drain the farther it will drain the water, so at first sight it would seem economical to

DRAIN DEEP.

When, however, we stop to consider the extra cost of digging the deep ditch we shall see that it is the most costly. It often costs as much to dig the last foot in a ditch four feet deep as it did to dig the first three. Of course in any system of drainage there will be likely to be places where the ditch must be deep in order to get the proper fall; but we think the best authorities do not advocate placing the average tile drain more than two and a half to three feet deep. Muck lands that would be likely to settle a good deal after draining would be an exception.

The size of tiles so that they may have sufficient capacity to carry off the water quickly should be carefully considered. The rule is that the capacity of tiles is to each other as the squares of their diameters. That is a tile two inches in diameter will carry four times as much water as a one-inch pipe; one three inches nine times as much. In the earlier days of tile drainage many small tiles were used which worked very well with the average rainfall, but were not able to carry off an extraordinary rainfall quick enough to prevent injury to the growing crops. The thing to provide for is the extraordinary amount of water that must be removed if crops are not to suffer. Larger tile is now the rule. I think most of the tiles laid now are not less than three inches.

In locating a system of drains the outlet demands most careful attention. It should be ample for the discharge of a full volume of water from the drains and well protected so that it will not be obstructed in any way. If conditions permit a substantial wall of stone through which the discharging tile passes, with the opening covered with wire to prevent the ingress of small animals, will be found satisfactory.

The fall required to secure effective drainage will depend largely on the skill employed in surveying the line and laying the tiles. A very moderate fall will answer when the details are attended to

IN THE BEST WAY.

Waring says one foot to the hundred feet is desirable, while one half that amount of fall, or six inches in one hundred feet, is quite sufficient if the execution of the work is carefully attended to.

The distance apart of the tile drains will depend on the kind of soil and the depth of the drains. On heavy clays the distance must be less to secure good drainage than on soils of loamy or gravelly character. No fixed rules can be given as to distance, that will always be safe to follow, as soils vary greatly in texture and capacity to retain moisture.

As a rule, it is wise to employ a skilled man to lay out and level the drains. This work must be done well or the drains will prove a failure. The grading well done, the tiles can be laid by anyone careful and painstaking.

If mistakes are made, grades wrong, a poor tile or carelessly laid, we must remember that if it is buried out of sight the mistake will be apparent in the condition of the land about the obstructed tile. Our outlay will be without benefit. Unless good tile are well laid in a properly graded ditch, it is a waste of money and labor. It is very difficult to locate an abstructed tile, and expensive to repair a poorly laid drain.

Tiles should be hard and well burned. Some if exposed to the frost are soft and crumble and are not worth laying. The water does not enter the tile through the pores to any great extent, as many suppose, but through the spaces between the tiles. Laid as carefully and closely as may be the water will find its way through the joints or ends.

If one is thinking of expending money and labor in drainage it will pay to look into and master all details as far as practicable. Too often such work is begun in haste, carried on in a haphazard way, and the results are not satisfactory.

HOW TO MIX CEMENT.

Cement is coming generally into use as a substitute for lumber in the building of floors and the erection of silos and other farm buildings. The value of the cement structure will depend to a large extent upon the proportions in which to mix cement, sand and gravel. The amount of cement to use will depend upon the character of the gravel and sand, and therefore, it is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rule that will exactly serve in all cases. The following is a test or method recommended by the United States Government for ascertaining the right proportions to use and may be found helpful to those erecting cement structures:

Take of gravel a certain measure and shake it down to compact it; strike off the top with a straight edge; then measure water and pour into gravel until all voids are filled. The water used will show the amount of the mixture of cement and sand that will be required to make a proper concrete.

Repeat the operation, using sand instead of gravel, and the amount of water absorbed by the sand will show the amount of cement to add to the sand. But it must be borne in mind that the cement and sand mixed with water will not fill the same amount of space as before putting together and adding the water. That is, one cubic foot of cement and two cubic feet of sand will not, when mixed with water, make three cubic feet of mortar.

WATERING ANIMALS.

There should be a prescribed system for the regular watering of all animals on the farm. The belief is more common than it should be that water at long intervals is not only sufficient, but that it is the best way of treating cattle. Of course, this is a mistake, and one that ought to be apparent to all who give the matter any thought. In the first place, a thirsty state is an uncomfortable state for the animal to be in, and from motives of humanity it should be relieved. It is a condition directly opposed to good digestion. When thirst is allayed only when it has arrived at a stage of acute suffering, an overdose of water is taken, and that causes as much injury to the digestive organs as the thirsty condition which it supercedes. Cattle should, when on dry feed, get water.

MEDICINE FOR MEN.

Something That Will Banish Worries and Brace up the System.

Has it ever occurred to you that you need a medicine as Men—not as old men or young men, but as men? Are you never conscious that the special wear and tear of life which men sustain need repair? Worry wears a man out quicker than work, but worry is not an accident, it is a symptom—a symptom of nervous exhaustion. Other symptoms are nervous headache; morning laziness, that makes it difficult to get out of bed; a weak feeling in the back; indigestion; breathlessness after slight exertion; irritable temper—perhaps some nerve pain as neuralgia, sciatica or incipient paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as a medicine for men, act directly upon the source of discomfort. They restore manly vigor and energy, improve the appetite and tone up the nerves and the whole system. Mr. Neil H. McDonald, Estmere, N.B., is one of the many men who has proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He says: "I am glad to be able to say that I have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all that is claimed for them. I was completely run down; my appetite was poor, and I suffered much from severe headaches. Doctors medicine did not give me the needed relief, so I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used only a few boxes when my former health returned, and now I feel like a new man."

Weak, nervous, broken down men—and women, too—will find new health and happiness in a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. But be sure that you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TROUBLESOME BABIES.

Babies are not naturally troublesome—they should be bright, active and happy and a joy to your home. When baby is troublesome you may depend upon it there is some of the many minor ailments bothering him. These can all be overcome by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. Proof of this is given by Mrs. C. L. Marshall, Falkland Ridge, N. S., who says:—"I am pleased to state that I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children with great success. I think the Tablets the very best medicine for all the ailments of small children and would recommend them to mothers who have troublesome babies."

Baby's Own Tablets cure constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea, prevent croup, allay irritation at teething time, break up colds and destroy worms. In fact there are none of the minor ailments of childhood which the Tablets will not cure. Sold by druggists or may be had at 25 cents a box by writing direct to Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

JAMAICA NEGROES.

Much Humor and Philosophy in Their Quaint Maxims.

The Jamaica negroes have a lingo of their own. They laconically express thoughts of wisdom which would do credit to King Solomon. It is possible that aptitude for making maxims has been inherited from the Spaniards, who occupied the island until the middle of the seventeenth century. Their sayings cannot be compared in literary merit with the beautiful proverbs of the Spaniards, but they are filled with as deep philosophy, and, added to this, there appears therein a keen sense of humor something quite absent in the lingo of the American darkies.

Out of the mixture of philosophy and humor have come many quaint sayings which are as familiar in Jamaica as our own. Some of them are differently worded versions of familiar proverbs; still others express most aptly that which we have often thought in many words, but which they have condensed. Have you not heard some one say, "Oh, I don't mind her paying me a visit, but I would not have her live with me for the world?" The Jamaica negro sums this up thus: "Come see me is one ting (thing), come live with me is quite another."

When you have put yourself out to do a kindness and that kindness has been entirely unappreciated, how well does this apply: "De good you do, de tankey (thanks) you get." When you hear a man call another all sorts of names behind his back, but in his presence change his manner and vocabulary, becoming polite and civil, the proverb applied by the negro is "Behind dog, it is dog; before dog, it is Mr. Dog."

When they desire very much to do something and seek a reason, however trivial, therefor, they say, "When Toto want to go to Rio Manus, little wind come blow him there." "Every John Crow tink (think) him pickanniny white" needs no explanation. "To-day for you, tomorrow for me" takes the place of our "Every dog has his day." How trite is the saying, "Ceitful (deceitful) like the star apple leaf," the said leaf being double-faced, silver on one side, a dull green on the other. "No call alligator long mout (mouth) till you pass him by" would teach us to beware of calling others harsh names until out of their power.

Other proverbs that need no explanation are as follows:

"When cockroach give dance him no invite fowl." Naturally, for fowl would eat him.

"Maugre (poor) plantain better none at all" is very like our "half a loaf is better than none."

"Quattie (3 cents) buy trouble hundred pounds can't pay for."

"Shoes alone know if stockings got hole."

"Before dog go widout him supper him eat cockroach."

"Parson christen him own pickinny first."

"Ebry day is fishing day, but ebry day no fer catch fish."

"Hog run for him life; dog run for him character."

"Ebery victual fer eat, but ebery story no fer talk."

"If snake bite you, you see lizard, you run."

"Follow fashion break monkey neck."

"Good friends better dan money wide pocket."

"Nanny goat neber scratch him back till him see wall."

"One tief no like see noder tief carry long bag."

"Cusseuss (curses) neber break hole in your head."

"Greedy, greedy choke puppy."

"Buckra (white man) work neber done."

"Little crab hole spoil big race horse."

Too much of the milk of human kindness savors of the pump.

The Mutual Life of Canada

34TH ANNUAL REPORT

Presented to the Annual Meeting of Policyholders Thursday, March 3, 1904.

Gentlemen: Your Directors respectfully submit for your consideration their report of the business for the year ended December 31st, 1903, with the Financial Statement duly audited.

We are pleased to inform you that, in all branches, the business was of a most gratifying character, and that the new business was largely in excess of that of any other year in the history of the Company. The Surplus earnings were such as enabled us to continue the same very liberal scale of distribution to the Policyholders, as in the past. The death rate was slightly in advance of that of 1902, but still much below the expectation. The Lapses and Surrenders have been gradually decreasing for some time, and for the past year were comparatively moderate.

NEW and OLD BUSINESS.—The applications received for new business were 3,518 for $5,173,112, of which 47 for $72,500 were declined. The Policies issued were 3,333 for $5,011,390, and the amount of insurance now in force is, $37,587,551.58, under 25,730 policies, being an increase in amount of $3,118,631.

INCOME.—The net premium income, less reinsurance, was $1,254,936.47; Interest and Rents, $306,007.48; Profit and Loss $76.08; Total Income $1,561,070.03.

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS.—The payments to Policyholders were: Death Claims $253,586.95; Endowments $122,587; Purchased Policies $31,972.18; Surplus $77,300.28; Annuities $8,274.90; Total $493,721.31. Expense Account $282,728.43; Total Disbursements $776,449.74. Excess of income over expenditure $784,620.29.

The Cash Assets amount to $6,882,053.83; the Total Assets are $7,298,552.12, an increase over 1902 of $838,772.04.

LIABILITIES.—The total Liabilities are $6,676,224.19, including the requisite reserve of $6,617,714.89 for the security of Policyholders, computed at 4 per cent., 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent.

SURPLUS.—The Surplus of the Company's standard of valuation is $616,633.46, and on Government standard $878,466.00. The increase in Surplus is $117,483.22.

During the year the demand for money was active, and the funds were fully invested at a somewhat better rate of interest, and in a class of securities entirely outside anything of a hazardous or speculative character. The payments on Principal and Interest were unusually well met there being only $5,998 overdue interest at the close of the year most of which has since been paid.

The Executive Committee examined all the securities, and compared them with the records, all of which were found correct, and in accordance with the statement herewith submitted.

The Manager, Officers and Staff continue to discharge their respective duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

You will be called upon to elect four Directors, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Britton, Francis C. Bruce, M.P., J. Kerr Fisken and Geo. A. Somerville, whose term of office has expired, but all of whom are eligible for re-election.

On Behalf of the Board, ROBERT MELVIN, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

LEDGER ASSETS—Dec. 31st, 1902		$6,098,333.54
INCOME.		
Premiums (net)	$1,254,936.47	
Interest and rents	306,007.48	
Profit and Loss	76.08	
		$1,561,070.03
		$7,659,403.57
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS.		
Death Claims	$253,586.95	
Matured Endowments	122,587.00	
Payments to Annuitants	8,274.90	
Purchased Policies	31,972.18	
Surplus paid to Policyholders	77,300.28	
	$ 493,721.31	
All other payments	282,728.43	
		$ 776,449.74
		$6,882,953.83
LEDGER ASSETS.		
Debentures and Bonds, Account Value	$2,643,334.07	
Mortgages	3,331,019.12	
Loans on Policies	792,883.03	
Loans on Loan Company stocks	10,000.00	
Liens on Policies	31,988.02	
Real Estate	46,504.85	
" Company's Head Office	21,032.61	
All other items, including Cash in Banks & at H.O.	6,242.08	
		$6,882,953.83
Additional Assets		409,903.82
TOTAL ASSETS		$7,292,857.65
LIABILITIES.		
Reserve on Policies in force 4p.c., 3½p.c. & 3p.c.	$6,617,714.89	
All other Liabilities	58,509.30	
		$6,676,224.19

Surplus Company's Standard 4%, 3½% and 3% - $616,633.46

Surplus Government Standard 4½% and 3½% - $878,465.67

Audited and found correct.

J. M. SCULLY, F.C.A. } Auditors.
J. SCULLY, }

GEO. WEGENAST, Manager.

The growth of the Company during the past year may be seen in the following table:

	1902	1903	Increase.
New Assurance	$ 4,627,878	$ 5,011,390	$ 483,512
Assurance in force	34,468,920	37,587,551	3,118,631
Income	1,391,098	1,561,070	169,971
Assets	6,459,780	7,298,553	838,772
Surplus (Company's Standard)	499,150	616,633	117,488

The record of progress during the past 30 years is shown in the following figures for each 5 year period:

Year	Income.	Payments to Policyh'd'rs	Assets.	Surplus	Assurance
1873	$ 16,485	$ 2,687	$ 23,144	$ 5,624	$ 701,000
1878	59,277	12,487	142,619	29,149	1,885,311
1883	109,182	58,883	583,705	43,761	6,572,719
1888	893,075	121,507	1,313,853	90,337	12,041,914
1893	626,208	212,272	2,593,424	226,120	17,751,107
1898	923,941	359,975	4,186,129	271,196	23,703,979
1903	1,561,070	493,721	7,298,553	616,633	37,587,551

The various reports having been adopted, the retiring directors were unanimously re-elected. After a number of able and thoughtful addresses had been made by members of the Board, prominent Policyholders, the agents and others, the meeting adjourned.

The Directors met subsequently and re-elected Mr. Robert Melvin, President; Mr. Alfred Hoskin, K.C., First Vice-President; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Britton, Second Vice-President of the Company for the ensuing year.

(Booklets containing full report, comprising lists of death and endowment claims paid, of securities held, and other interesting and instructive particulars are being issued and will in due course be distributed among policyholders and intending insurants.)

W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.

Free of Disease At Eighty Years

Old People Everywhere Are Being Cured of Chronic Kidney Disease by

Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills

As old age comes on it is usually the kidneys that first fail to do their duty as filters of the blood.

Uric acid poison gets into the system and the result is much suffering from backache, lumbago, rheumatism and pains in the sides and legs.

There is no medicine so well appreciated by the old people as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They remove the cause of suffering.

Mr. R. J. McBain, Niagara Falls, Ont., a man of eighty years and well known throughout the Niagara district, writes: "I believe if it had not been for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I would be in my grave before this. I was very bad with kidney disease and suffered with dreadful pains in my kidneys. Being disappointed in the use of many medicines, I had almost given up hopes of ever getting better.

"One morning, after a night of especially severe suffering, a friend called to see me, and asked why I did not try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I got a box at once, and took two pills, which was a rather heavy dose; one pill is plenty at a dose. I used them regularly for a month, and at the end of that time was a changed man.

It is now about five years since I began using this pill, and since that time I have felt as good as I did forty years ago. I am almost eighty years old, and am free from all disease, except rheumatism, and this is much better than it used to be before I used this medicine. I recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with all my heart to any person, man or woman. This is my opinion of these valuable pills, and you may use it for the benefit of others."

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

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

A GOOD-NATURED REBUKE

To the Prevalent Lack of Decorum Among Worshippers in Our Churches.

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

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: I. Timothy iii., 15, "That thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God."

If refined social manners are essential in the home, they are equally important in the house of God. So essential are they to a consecrated Christian life that Paul wrote a long epistle to his young lieutenant, Timothy, concerning them. In this letter, wherein are found the words of the text, the great apostle tells how bishops and their wives should act, and also how deacons and deacons' wives. But to-day, instead of my showing how our ministers and church officers should behave in the house of God, I would preach a sermon on church manners directly to the pew. I would try to inculcate the reverential spirit with which our congregations should assemble for worship. I would try to teach this reverence because more and more in this irreverent age there is a tendency to look upon church buildings as places fitted for secular enjoyments rather than as sanctuaries consecrated to the presence of Jesus Christ. "The Lord loved the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob." No man ought to place foot in God's sanctuary unless he can do it with the solemn feeling of Habakkuk, who declared, "The Lord is in his holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before him."

First the church building is the trysting place where God promises to meet his children at certain times. That means it is a place of rendezvous, where you have an appointment to commune with Christ at least twice every Sunday and perhaps once or twice during the week. One inference from that fact is that when a congregation assembles on the Sabbath day the worshippers should always be on time and be ready to lift their voices in praise at the first word of the first line of the doxology, as well as with bending head listen to the last word of the last line of the benediction.

CHURCH NO PLACE FOR LEVITY.

The Episcopalian rector begins his service in this wise: "Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house and the place where thine honor dwelleth." When we enter the house of God, do we one and all feel that we are coming into the presence of the Lord? If we do, would we come laughing and talking and nodding to each other, like a lot of schoolgirls entering their class rooms? If we do, would there be so much whispering among the members, both in the pews and in the back of the church? If we do, would there be so much turning around to watch others who happen to come in late, and a disposition to laugh when anything goes wrong? People who have visited European courts write that there the King is first and last in the thoughts of all the waiting courtiers. As soon as the king enters the room all the waiting nobles arise and bow. When the king speaks, the waiting nobles listen. When a messenger enters, he not only kneels, but when he leaves the throne room he never turns his back upon the seated king. When we enter the sanctuary of God, which is filled with the presence of God, do we bow as before a king? Do we try to keep our face always toward the divine face? Do we earnestly try to make the prayers of the psalmist our prayer? "Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be always acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer." The church of God ought to be something more sacred than a concert hall or a theatre. It ought to be a place where a joke and a cachination and a chitchat should be just as much out of place as a minstrel show would be at a funeral, by the casket of the dead.

IN THE HOUSE OF GOD.

Behaving oneself aright in church implies not only due respect to the four walls of the edifice or to the habitation of the divine presence, but also due respect to God's ministers who preach in the sacred pulpit and due respect to God's musicians who sing in the church choirs. When the members of a church choir arise to sing the praises of God they become part of that mighty host who in every Christian land on earth and in the heavenly mansions are occupied with the same theme. When the minister rises to preach he comes as a messenger from God to utter the words that the Holy Spirit has commissioned him to speak. The truly consecrated Christian minister is a representative of the Most High and is entitled to the deference that was paid to the representatives of the European kings when they entered the United States senate and were given the foremost seats. They were not welcomed as men. They were honored in their official capacities as personal representatives of the British, the German, the Italian, the Russian and the Austrian thrones. Never forget when you criticize the preacher's message that you may be criticizing the very words that God has given him to deliver to you.

AVOID FLIPPANT CRITICISM.

Honor God's representatives in the Christian pulpit and in the Christian choir loft if you would honor Christ in the church. The ministering hands of the church service, scattering the good seed which may be sown in our sinful hearts, may not be perfect hands, but, for the time being at least, such hands should be considered as representing the hand of God.

"Not criticise the church music or the minister's preaching! Why," some one says, "that is almost an impossibility. Some church choirs smash every law of musical harmony. Some ministers are absolutely stupid. They are impracticable men—men of no force, without any two logical, consecutive thoughts." That is true, my brother. Some choirs are noted more for their discords than their musical perfections. Some ministers' mental depth it does not take a very long line to fathom. But I can give you this as my own personal experience—I never entered any church with the spirit of God in my heart, to try to consider the leaders of that service, God's representatives, without receiving great spiritual good out of that service. In contrast to this statement I never entered a church building with the spirit of criticism in my heart but I found something to criticise about the minister and the service before I got through with it, and, furthermore, when I did enter a service in the spirit of criticism I always found that I received more harm from that service than good. If William E. Gladstone, with the greatest brain in all England, could sit Sunday after Sunday in the little church of Hawarden and get spiritual food from young, inexperienced rectors who came there to break for him the "bread of life," surely you can afford to honor the ministers of Jesus Christ as God's representatives.

RESPECT GOD'S PRESENCE.

But behaving yourself aright in church implies not only due respect to God's presence, in whose sanctuary you assemble, and to his representatives there, but also due respect to the strangers who come in to worship with you at your church altars. It not only means that we should bow before God's altars and in reverential tones say, "Our Father;" but it also means that we should give a warm, loving Christian welcome to God's children who would sit by our side. I means that no church is a consecrated Christian church unless all the men and women alike, whether clothed in silk or in homespun, whether rich or poor, whether master or servant, shall be cordially greeted with an open church door and an open church pew.

Christian etiquette should run exactly along parallel lines with social etiquette. Suppose I am invited to your home to visit for a week. Supposing at this country house party you should have ten or fifteen guests including some of your own children. Supposing at this house party I should be rude to one of your guests or make fun of your old mother because she murdered the king's English or because she once did her own washing. What would you do? Would you consider me one of your friends? Would you say "Well, if you don't like my mother or my children I will turn them out of doors in order that you may feel a little happier?" Oh, no; you would rather say: "What is good enough for my mother and my children is good enough for you when you are in my house. When you are rude to my kith and kin and loved ones, then you dishonor me." So the members of a congregation cannot honor God unless at the same time they are ready to welcome and honor all of God's children, no matter to what social caste they may belong.

HONOR THE CHURCH.

But, though Christian etiquette in the house of God should mean much, how many churches are sinfully trying to become the churches of class instead of the churches of a great Christian democracy? Can we not, one and all, be large hearted enough to know that there is only one true gospel aristocracy, and that belongs to the noble serving class which Jesus described when he said, "Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant?" As you would never be rude to my child because you love me, so may we in our church etiquette never cast a slur upon God's children. May we never jostle or push any one away from us! We should all belong to the gospel clan. We should feel that we are all brothers and sisters in Christ and that, therefore by the gospel fireside there shall be plenty of room for all the members of the gospel family.

Lastly, refined and consecrated church behavior is demonstrated as much in the way of a congregation disperses as in the way it assembles. If I make a social call upon you and you are polite and respect me, you do not try to show your impatience even though I do stay a little longer time than I ought. You do not gape and yawn and take out your watch again and again to look what time it may be. You do not get up and go out into the hall and put on your overcoat and then hold your hat in your hand as though you were ready to run away at the first opportunity. If you acted thus I would certainly take the hint and leave as soon as possible. Neither should you be rude in church etiquette.

As we began with the words, "That thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God," let us close with the psalmist's words which he wrote for the temple when David sang, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord," he meant it. Let us prove by our actions and our observance of church etiquette that public worship is not a drudgery and a repulsive slavery, but a joy, a happiness and an opportunity for continuous gospel pleasure. Let us worship "the Lord in the beauty of holiness" with refined and consecrated church manners.

DEADLIEST POISON.

Three Grains Are Said to be Sufficient to Kill Thousands.

Prussic acid has long been supposed to be the most deadly poison, but now Mr. Lascelles Scott, of Little Ilford, England, makes a startling statement. He asserts that the substance known to scientists as dimethyl arsine cyanide, or more shortly, cyanide of cacodyl, is hundreds, even thousands, of times more poisonous than pure prussic acid.

As he puts it: "A mere whiff of this deadly poison would kill a large roomful of people and the vapor of three grains diffused into the air of the Drury theatre would suffice to insure that not one of the audience or artists of the vast theatre would leave it alive."

"Fortunately for mankind, this poison is so deadly that it is exceedingly dangerous to handle and the criminal who attempts to use it would in all probabilty kill himself. It is a white powder, which melts at 33 degrees. When exposed to the air it gives off a slight vapor, to inhale which is death.

"I knowing its properties, took every precaution, and made it in the open air," says Mr. Lascelles Scott. "Yet, in spite of my care—and I have been accustomed to dealing with such things all my life—some fumes must have escaped, for I was ill for a week after that experiment."

A well known analytical chemist when questioned on the subject was inclined to throw doubts on Mr. Lascelles Scott's statements.

"We know this substance. We know it is a powerful poison," he said, "but I do not think there is any known substance of which three grains would kill three thousand people."

But Mr. Lascelles Scott, when told of this, only laughed.

"I speak from experience," he said. "When I was helping the late Sir B. W. Richardson to complete his work on the causes of coagulation of the blood I tried its effects upon animals.

"One millionth part of cyanide of cacodyl in the atmosphere of an air-tight cage killed a dog almost instantly. Having killed one dog, its power was in nowise diminished. The second, third and fourth dog introduced into the same cage each died directly from the effect of that almost infinitestimal quantity of poison."

Although so little of the properties of this poison are known, it was first made many years ago. Cadet, a famous French chemist, by combining acetate of potassium with white arsenic produced a fuming liquid which, although he did not konw it, was oxide of cacodyl. The German chemist, Bunsen, combined this with cyanogen, a radical of prussic acid, and made cyanide of cacodyl.

BUTTER FROM SIBERIA.

Siberia so long stretched before the imagination of the world as a land of snow and desolation that even now, when the trans-Siberian railway has been built, and when the productiveness of that vast country is beginning to be understood, one is rather surprised to hear that more than $10,000,000 worth of butter is annually exported from Siberia. Its great plains afford good grazing and within three years after the railway was opened 1,000 butter manufactories were erected. The government has now undertaken to furnish free instruction on a large scale in dairying and butter-making.

PUT WIVES IN PAWN.

Wives and daughters are utilized in a curious way in some parts of India. If a man wants money he puts these members of his establishment in pawn, and his creditor detains them until the debt is discharged. The custom varies in different localities. In Mellore the Yercalls pledge their daughters to creditors, who may either marry them or give them away, and a man who has to go to jail deposits his wife with another family of her tribe until his return. In North Arcot unmarried daughters are frequently mortgaged and become the absolute property of the holder until liquidation.

FOR FARMERS

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

BUILDING UP A HERD.

There is a great diversity of opinion regarding dairy types and form among cows writes Mr. R. S. Shaw. We are constantly discovering variations in the performances of individuals of similar types. But even though this may be the case, it is necessary for the breeder to follow some standard in breeding and selection. In breeding pedigreed animals the standards established by the various breed associations must be followed. In the process of upgrading, however, which consists in the improvement of the common stocks and which must be employed by the great majority of dairymen and farmers, the detail of breed standards is unnecessary. In this work of upgrading the breeder requires a practical and, at the same time, simple standard. Hence we submit the following points as being the more important essentials of a good dairy cow—viz.:

1. Much length or depth in the barrel or coupling indicating a large consumption and utilization of food.

2. Refinement of form as indicated more particularly in the head, neck, and withers, incurving thighs and fine, well-formed limbs.

3. Good development of udder and milk veins.

4. Constitution as indicated by a capacious chest, much width through the heart, a broad loin, a full, clear eye, and an active carriage.

5. Downward and yet outward sprung and open spaced ribs, covered with a soft, pliable, elastic skin.

It is necessary that the cow should have a large digestive apparatus. In order to be a large producer, she must be developed for the consumption, digestion and assimilation of large quantities of food. Look for depth through the center, from the middle of the back to the naval, with large, deep, wide spread ribs indicating

WIDTH OF BODY,

even bordering on paunchiness. In general, females are small, cylindrical couplings are not large milk producers. Moderate length of coupling is desired, and though a straight back in the dairy cow is preferable, these are the exception in the heavy producers.

Having examined the cow as regards her ability to consume a large quantity of food, we next want to know what use is to be made of the food, whether converted into meat or milk, we proceed to search for the indications of refinement of form shown in the clean cut head, devoid of fleshiness, with broad, dished forehead, large mouth, muzzle and nostrils, and a large, prominent, active, intelligent, but not nervous eye. The neck should not be heavy but long and slim, the withers sharp, and the thighs incurving rather than straight or full.

Having estimated the ability of the cow to consume food and utilize the same for maintenance and milk production, the next essential feature to know about is the udder. This should be large and well formed, of good quality, and well placed. The milk veins are most desirable when large and tortuous, passing through the abdominal wall through large openings.

Too much attention cannot be given to the question of strength of constitution in the dairy cow, as shown in the deep chest with increasing width downward, providing ample room for vigorous heart and lung action, and in the indications that these functions are properly performed, as shown in the condition of skin and hair.

The selection of females from among dairy heifers is a difficult task, particularly among calves and yearling heifers, and, in fact, there is danger of misjudging the young cow during the first period of lactation. In this kind of selection much stress must be attached to

GOOD ANCESTRY,

even though the off-spring of good cows are not all invariably good. This last statement may be questioned by those who have observed that record-making cows do not always produce record-makers. It must not be forgotten, however, that the record is produced through forced feeding, which may tend to impair the reproductive powers of the cow and even sacrifice her entirely. The most rigid selection must take teats of convenient size and well place, not among the calves and heifers alone, but among the producers also. In order to select wisely, something more than casual observance is necessary, and a record of each individual must be kept.

The matter of size in dairy types has been a matter of much discussion among dairymen, and the prevailing practice of breeders has been to breed heifers at an early age, in many instances bringing them into motherhood as early as 10 or 20 months of age. This method has a marked tendency toward the reduction of size. And is it not correct to assume that constitutional vigor will also be sacrificed in time? According to a late report from the Wisconsin experiment station, the results from a number of years testing cows of various types indicate that the large dairy type will be found the most satisfactory to the farmer.

SHEEP NOTES.

Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh and fat.

With sheep, rather more than with any other class of stock, care must be taken not to overfeed.

Overstocking is usually injurious to the sheep and ruinous to the farmer.

Dryness is one of the requirements in the production of the finest grades of wool.

No sheep should be allowed to die of old age, but all should be fattened and sent to market before their vitality has been impaired.

Sheep are naturally gregarious. When one is seen by itself, something is evidently wrong.

In commencing to fatten sheep, the feeding should not be crowded at first, but gradually increase the amount of the ration.

A small, fat sheep will always bring better prices than a large poor one.

Sheep are almost essential in maintaining the fertility and cleanliness of the land.

Keep the quarters clean. Sheep do not need the accumulation of manure to keep them warm.

To have good-sized sheep, they must be grown rapidly while young, and it is important to give them a good start.

When sheep lose patches of wool from their heads or bellies, it indicates a feverish condition, and is usually the result of improper feeding.

Sheep thin in flesh have a weak digestion, but even the strongest are easily injured by feeding grain too heavily.

It makes considerable difference in the quality and strength of the wool whether or not the sheep have even regular conditions.

When early lambs are expected, especial care must be taken to provide warm, dry quarters, in order to avoid losses. Keep the ewes in a good, thrifty condition.

Old sheep, or sheep that from any cause have bad teeth, should be fed ground feed. Such sheep are rarely profitable.

KILLING SMUT SPORES.

My first experience in making seed wheat kill smut spores dates back more than 35 years, when the smut was very bad in all this part of the country, some crops developing 50 p. c. of smutted heads writes Mr. W. W. Stevens. Seed treated with blue vitriol produced crops free from smut and for several years farmers did not think of sowing wheat without treating it for smut.

The plan followed then and which I have used once in later years, was to dissolve a handful of blue vitriol in a pan or crock of water. Five or six bushels of wheat were poured out on the barn floor and on this the vitriol was poured in sufficient quantity to slightly dampen the whole pile. The wheat was then thoroughly stirred for a few minutes when it seemed perfectly dry again, ready for resacking and sowing. I have had but little occasion to treat any sort of small grain for smut and have never used anything but the vitriol, and it has in my case proved satisfactory.

MOISTURE IN SOILS.

At the Cornell experiment station examination of soil at the close of a drouth showed the following percentage of moisture in the first 6 inches: Bare ground, 6.48 p.c.; ground covered with hairy vetch, 12.15 p. c.; ground covered with cowpeas, 9.30 p.c. At the Iowa station an examination was made during the winter and it was found that bare cultivated ground contained 3½ p.c. of moisture; ground covered with hairy vetch, 31½ p.c.; ground covered with soy beans, 28 2-3 p.c., ground covered with crimson clover 21½ p.c.; bluegrass sod, 21½ p.c. It was interesting to note that in the Iowa experiment the bare ground froze to a depth of 21 inches, while under the bluegrass sod the freezing extended only 1 foot deep. Under the other cover crops the depth of freezing ranged from 15 to 16 inches. Soy beans, however, afforded no protection whatever, as the ground froze to the same depth as the cultivated plat.

NEW METHOD OF WELDING.

In Birmingham, England, an invention has been exhibited for seamless welding of iron, steel and other metals, by means of a flame directed by a blowpipe and formed by burning acetylene with oxygen. With this apparatus it is averred that the hardest metals can be welded as easily as a plumber deals with lead. Notwithstanding the great heat of the flame, the operations can be performed without dark glasses to protect the eyes, because the mixture of oxygen with the acetylene removes the intense glare and leaves a small flame of a greenish-blue color, in which quartz melts and can be blown like glass.

A mother recently brought her little boy to school for his first time, and she said to the teacher:— "This little boy is very delicate, as he is afther a fit of harmonya on the loongs; but if he does anything bould—and I know he will—bate the wan next to him an' 'twil frighten him."

"Oh, would you mind doing me a favor?" "With pleasure. What is it?" "Kindly remove that costly mantle out of your window." "Why, pray?" "I shall be passing your shop with my wife in a few minutes."

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. E. Turkington, Minister. Free Reading Room, to which all are welcome.

Don't forget the "Nigger Show" on Monday, Kootenay Hall, 8 p. m.

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

In our last issue we erroneously stated that the team that was drowned last week was owned by Messrs. Craig and McDonald; we find now that Mr. Craig was the sole owner.

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

M. R. Jamieson, late of Discovery, has taken up his residence in Atlin; he has started business as a mining broker and commission agent.

Amongst arrivals last week: W. H. Powell, late of the Treadwell mine, Douglas Island.

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

Captain W. T. Bragg, who will be in command of the "Scotia" this season, arrived here Wednesday from Victoria, where he has been spending the winter. The captain has had considerable experience in steamboating in the north, having been engaged since 1898 in navigating the Eagle and Yukon Rivers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Christy-Minstrel entertainment will be given, under the auspices of the Atlin Dramatic and Musical Society, on Monday evening in the Kootenay Hall. Rehearsals have been carried on for some considerable time, and a good night's fun is promised Some new artistes, including representatives from the other side of the Lake, will make their first bow before an Atlin audience, so the occasion ought to be a "Happy" one. Mr. McDonald has made considerable improvements, including a new entrance, on the hall, in view of its use for concerts and theatrical entertainments. Tickets for the concert, 50 cents. A dance will follow, for which a separate charge will be made.

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

Atlin Claim Office.

The ladies of the Dramatic Society will introduce several new features at Monday's entertainment.

WILL YOU COME?

TO SELL OR RENT.—Residence of five rooms in desirable locality fully furnished, Kitchen Range, Heaters, etc.

Mrs. W. J. Smith.

Among the arrivals this week were: Mr. and Mrs. Blunck, Ed. Banon, J. M. Ruffner and H. Maluin.

C. E. Wynn Johnston left for Skagway Thursday evening.

Closing out Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, etc., at the Atlin Cheap Cash Store:

Gold Seal Hip Rubber Boots, $9.00 per pair.
Gold Seal Packs, $3.50 " "
$1.00 Hats, your choice, $2.00.
$2.00 Shirts, " " $1.00.
And all other goods at slaughter prices.

M. FOLEY.

BEDS AND ROOMS—Clean, Quiet and Reserved.—At THE METROPOLE, Atlin.

W. J. SMITH, Prop.

Changed Hands

The Royal Hotel changed hands on the 1st of this month and is now under the management of Mr. V. Trotman, whose qualifications need no recommendation on our part.

The Rise and Fall.

The lowest and highest temperatures recorded for the week ending 29th. inst, are as follows:

April	30	19 above	41 above
May	1	21	39
	2	23	47
	3	27	43
	4	29	44
	5	25	49
	6	24	50

LOTS HOUSES CABINS For Sale or Rent.

Apply at "CLAIM" OFFICE.

BROWNLEE & TAYLOR.
PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.
Consulting, Civil and Hydraulic Engineers.
Atlin, British Columbia

HOTEL VANCOUVER.
THIS HOTEL IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST OF GOODS
RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.
Sam. Johnstone, Prop.

STABLES & LUMSDEN

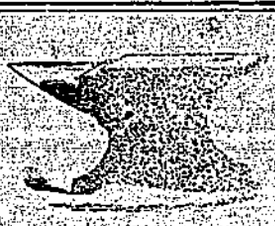
We are still doing business at the Old Stand
THE IRON STORE.
And are to the front with Fresh Eggs and the best brands of Butter, backed up by a full line of Groceries, best brands on the Market.
OUR MOTTO: Fair treatment to all
OUR AIM: Once a Customer, always a Customer.

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

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

ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES:—Installation, $3:50 per light.
16 Candle Power Incandescent $0:50 per week per light.
8 " " " $0:25 "
The Company will furnish all lamps free of charge and replace old lamps with new ones when burned out.
CHEAPER, BETTER, SAFER, CLEANLIER, & HEALTHIER THAN OIL.
MODERN STEAM LAUNDRY IN CONNECTION—WASH BUNDLES COLLECTED & DELIVERED.

J. D. DURIE.



ATLIN & DISCOVERY.
Shelf and Heavy Hardware.
Tin and Granite Ware---Miner's & Blacksmith's Supplies.---Doors and Windows.
FURNITURE AND MATTRESS FACTORY.

LOUIS SCHULZ,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher
FIRST STREET, ATLIN, B. C.

ROYAL HOTEL.
DISCOVERY, B. C.
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.