THE ADVANCE.

Vol. III, No. 14. MIDWAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1895. $2.00 per Year.

AUG 10 1895 VICTORIA, B. C.

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GROCERIES: We have just received a CARLOAD, and we are selling the same at surprisingly LOW PRICES. ✻ ✻ ✻ If you are requiring any, call, and be convinced that you can save money by dealing with us.

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing, Hardware, Etc., Etc.

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PRICES REASONABLE.

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SMITH & CLERIN, Props.

SASHES, DOORS, MOULDINGS, TURNINGS, Etc.

All kinds of Factory work kept in Stock and made to order.

Coast cedar worked into furnishings a specialty.

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The Best of Material Always Used.

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Sawmill on Okanagan Lake, handy to shipment, Sash and Door Factory on C. P. R., Vernon.

MIDWAY SAW MILL

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Constantly on hand at Reasonable Prices.

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Irrigation Projects, Engineering and Survey Work, with Plans and Estimates in any Portion of the Province Immediately Attended to.

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Samples for Assay From a Distance Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Analytical Chemist and Assayer.

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Honor Graduate in Chemistry and Mineralogy, Queen's University, Kingston.

All Kinds of Assays and Analyses Carefully and Accurately Performed.

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Care of Strathyre Mining Co., Fairview, B. C.

TERMS—Gold, Silver or Lead, each $1.50; Gold and Silver, $2; Nickel, $5; Copper, $2; Copper, Gold and Silver, $3. Other prices on application.

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Spectacles and Silverware.

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A Full Stock of

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At Lowest Cash Prices

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A Large Stock of

QUASSIA CHIPS AND WHALE OIL SOAP on Hand.

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Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Chas. Cluthe's Columbia Wire Truss,

The Lighest and Most Perfect Truss in the Market.

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do you need a Straw Hat? All our Straw Hats go at exactly HALF-PRICE. It is below cost, but they must go to make room for NEW GOODS.

HAVE × YOU × ANY

idea how cheap you can buy from us? Come and see: $1.25 hat, now 60 cents; 45 cent hat, now 20 cents; 20 cent hat, now 10 cents; 15 cent hat, now 5 cents; A few left trimmed with

—FLOWERS—

all at less than manufacturers' cost.

Reservation Trading Co.,

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BUTCHERS,

MIDWAY and BOUNDARY FALLS

Meat delivered at Rock Creek and all the Mining Camps.

J. W. REED,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER

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Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

All Work Warranted, 06-2m

FOR SALE

IN THE BEST LOCALITY ON THE VERNON Townsite, a few acre and half-acre lots, either for building or gardening. Apply at this office or to

F. ADRIAN MEYER, VERNON, B.C

STEM WINDER IN MOTION.

Development Work Started on Monday Last.

The acquisition of the Stemwinder, Greenwood Camp, by the present owners, Messrs. Farrel & Midgeon, may mean more to the country than all the development work that has been carried on in the past. The purchasers are in a position, and have already shown their willingness to thoroughly test what properties they may acquire. Thus, the proving to any extent the depth and uniform richness of any ore body such as is to be found on the Stemwinder, must not only enhance the value of neighboring claims,—and in the Greenwood Camp there are many properties with showings not inferior to the Stemwinder's—but also by proving conclusively that mineral exists in the country of sufficient quantity and value to warrant the expenditure of money by railway companies to provide the means of transportation. When this latter desideratum is supplied, there be little doubt but that the impetus to the mining industry of the district will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine. The country therefore is to be congratulated that the shaft on this claim, which is at present down to a depth of thirty-five feet, is to be sunk some two or three hundred feet more.

Under the supervision of Mr. Smith, three shifts of men were set to work Monday last, and the work will be vigorously prosecuted. Mining camps, and mineral claims have in nearly all cases a history or romance attached to them, and the history of the Stemwinder would shew that her first locators disposed of their claim, not because they could not see enough ore in sight, but because on the surface it was low grade ($8 a ton), and they considered it worthless and sold out for $300. The purchasers at a depth of thirty feet obtained assays of over $50 per ton in gold, and sold out for four times the amount in thousands. What the future value of the property may be, time alone can determine. Meanwhile it will be interesting to watch the progress of development.

PARSIMONY AND POLICY.

Comparison, it has, we believe, been sagely remarked, is odious. We cannot, however, help noticing the very wide difference between the course generally pursued by American legislative bodies, in matters concerning the public weal, and the attitude which is on most occasions assumed by our own Government.

The National Policy, outside of the tariff question, is remarkable, to use an Irishism, for its lack of policy. Were it otherwise, one would naturally imagine that a government anxious to convince the electorate that in the study of what would best promote the public welfare lay its claim to public esteem and gratitude, that some attention should be paid to the most important of local wants.

We have ere this pointed out the inadequacy and the inconviences of the postal arrangements which are in force in this district; and not only in this, but in other districts the annoying delay experienced in the transfer of registered mail to the United States. With points in Kootenai and Slocan this nuisance has been remedied. Arrangements have been made by which the Spokane post-office has become an international exchange, transferring all registered mail to points in British Columbia now reached by the Spokane Falls & Northern and Great Northern companies, thereby saving at least a week's delay.

But this is where we feel aggrieved. Owing to the parsimony of the Government in refusing to provide for the carriage of the mail beyond Grand Forks, we are unable to make official connection—letters addressed to the States being conveyed by a direct route through the courtesy merely of private individuals—with the railroad at Marcus, and thus are debarred from the privilege enjoyed by the more favored people of Kootenai.

The only deduction that can be drawn from the very apparent neglect that has been shown us by the member for Yale-Cariboo is, that in his opinion the votes of this district are not as numerous as to affect one way or another his return at the next general election. It is possible that such an assumption is correct, and it will be fortunate for Mr. Mara if it prove so.

The Irrational Policy.

Nothing can show better the absurdity of the National Policy. It shows how utterly impossible it is to stimulate one industry, without injury to another:—The importation of iron ore into the United States has followed the reduction of the duty from 75 cts. to 40 cts. a ton. This is viewed with some alarm by the owners of mining lands in the Gogebic, Mesabi, and other rich iron deposits near Lake Superior. The imported ore comes from mines in Cuba, the property of an iron and steel company in the east. The reduction of duty was made in the interest of eastern furnaces and mills.

FOREIGN MINING NOTES.

FATALITIES IN MONTANA.

During the year 1894, twenty-four men were killed in Montana. Eighteen others were also injured, but not fatally. Considering the number of men employed in mining in the state, the percentage of fatalities is after all only moderately high. Though mining is deemed the most dangerous of all occupations, there are yet many trades where the mortality, notably in the manufacture of paint, is as heavy.

MINERS' UNION AT TRAIL.

A miners' union has been successfully formed in Trail Creek, the membership being already over two hundred. It is to be hoped that the amicable relationship which now exists at Trail between the employers and employees may long continue, and the rights of the working miner to be so well recognised. Were this ever the case labor union would not be necessary.

MACHINERY FOR THE LE ROI.

New machinery is being put in position for the Le Roi mine at Trail, which, it is satisfactory to learn, was all manufactured in Canada.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

The Rossland Miner reports the following:—On Monday last Tom Burke was overcome by the effects of foul air while ascending the manway of the War Eagle shaft at Trail Creek, and fell down 70 feet into the shaft. The men who saw him fall went down to pick up his remains, but found him still living though unconscious. The doctor was sent for, and he found no bones broken and no symptons of serious internal injury. In three days Burke was walking in the streets of Rossland apparently none the worse for his fall except for a few scratches and bruises. The shaft is an incline, which helps to explain this extraordinary escape.

"CROOKED" SMELTERS.

Speaking of returns from different smelters, a well-known mine owner of the Slocan district said that last spring he shipped two small lots of ore from the same stope in one of his mines. The two lots should have run about the same, as they were made up of alternate sacks. But when the returns were received, one lot had apparently 300 ounces more silver in it per ton than the other. The smelter that gave the small return got the best of that mine owner about $750. Not a bad profit in itself.—Tribune.

THE WAR EAGLE.

The War Eagle Mining Campany recently ordered a twenty-drill compressor plant for the Trail Creek properties. The plant consists of a compound corliss condensing engine, with air cylinders 18x20. Two seventy-five horse power boilers will be required to operate it. As soon as the compressor arrives, the company will commence to drive the longest and largest tunnel ever driven in Kootenai. It will be begun on Center Star Creek, and will traverse nearly the whole length of the Iron Mask ground. Thirteen hundred feet will have to be driven before the War Eagle chute will be struck. This will be the main working tunnel of the War Eagle mine. It will give a depth of 450 feet, and from that down the mine will have to be worked by sinking.

The New Colonial Secretary.

Our great interest in everything pertaining to the Colonies, as is witnessed amongst other things by the substantial prize we have offered for the best scheme of Imperial Federation, excuses us for breaking through our rule not to intervene in purely party questions, We take leave then to notice with pleasure the appointment of Mr, Chamberlain as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He is not only a man of great ability, but he occupies a peculiar position in the country. When he is definitely severing his connection with his old party, and is entering a Conservative Administration, it cannot be without purpose that he selects the Colonial Office. We cannot doubt that it means an intention on his part to further the great work of drawing closer the relations between the mother country and the Colonies. No greater service can be rendered to the Empire than by doing so; and if Mr. Chamberlain can succeed in framing some working arrangement which will bind the Colonies more closely to us, and give them a voice in the general management of the affairs of the Empire, he will deserve well both of the mother country and of the Colonies.—The Statist.

THE ADVANCE.

NORRIS & LAMB.....PROPRIETORS.

Published weekly at Midway, B. C.

Subscription Price, $2.00 per annum, payable in advance, either yearly or half-yearly at the option of the subscriber.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Though the columns of THE ADVANCE are always open for the discussion of matters of public interest and importance, we do not necessarily endorse any of the opinions expressed. Correspondence of a personal nature will not be published.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1895.

A cross in this space indicates that your subscription to this paper has expired.

THE BI-WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE.

Some time ago our hopes were very much raised by an advertisement, printed in the ADVANCE, calling for tenders for a proposed bi-weekly carriage of the mail between Penticton and Grand Forks. We hinted at the time that to place too sure a confidence in what appeared to be the fair-weather intentions of the post-office authorities were unwise; and unhappily our gloomy forebodings seem to have been not without foundation.

A month or so ago Mr. MILLER, the mail-contractor, was informed by Inspector FLETCHER that after a certain date his services for the weekly journey would not be required. A priori, this notification promised well, and almost signified that the post-office recognised the need of the district, and intended to provide a more satisfactory system. Later, Mr. MILLER was informed that he was to continue his duty. He very properly replied—having found out to his cost that his former tender was altogether too low—that he was prepared to do so, providing the department would pay him a weekly sum of $40 for his services. In reply, a second letter was received from Mr. FLETCHER stating that the mail-contractor was in no wise released from his engagement with the Government, and that he must continue to carry the mail as heretofore.

Now either the Inspector has the authority to release a contractor from his agreement, or he has not. If he has the authority, Mr. MILLER holds official documentary evidence of his discharge; if he has not the authority, then as an official he is deserving of severe censure for having exceeded his right. If Mr. MILLER is satisfied that his discharge was sent from the proper quarter, he can if he wishes—and there is no reason why he should not—place the entire district in a very unpleasant position. Should he refuse to carry the mail according to his former agreement, who is to take his place? Certainly no one will do so from a love of the work, or from motives of philanthropy. Are we to be put to the great inconvenience, and perhaps monetary loss, which a non-arrival of the mail even for a short time would occasion, on account of the pitiable parsimony of the postal authorities? Yet, unless for the consideration of Mr. MILLER, it would appear so.

We cannot believe that if the full circumstances of the necessity of a bi-weekly mail service were brought before the department, the request would longer be refused, when the granting of which would not only materially benefit the district, but increase the postal revenue. We therefore would suggest that immediate steps be taken to circulate a petition throughout the district, and copies containing every obtainable signature, sent both to the department at Ottawa, and to Mr. FLETCHER, who, by-the-way, shares in common with many others who reside in the Coast cities, a profound ignorance of either the progress or needs of the Interior.

THE SMELTING BONUS.

In our issue of the 15th ult., we criticised at some length the remarks of the Colonist on Mr. Foster's Smelting Bill. The Columbian did us the honor to copy the article, and to agree in the main with our conclusions. The matter, however, did not rest here, for the Vancouver News-Advertiser has condescended, albeit losing none of its usual pomposity, to point out certain errors into which it states we have fallen.

It is, of course, natural that the News-Advertiser should be so ready to champion Mr. Foster's Bill, first because Mr. Foster belongs to the Conservative party, and is a fellow-worshiper at the shrine of McKinley; and secondly, our contemporary is particularly anxious to see a smelter established in Vancouver, and no doubt imagines that the Bill will assist in attaining this object—which although from a local standpoint is a laudable enough desire, when the interests of the mining communities are considered, the proposal which originated with Mr. Pellew Harvey, does not appear in so favorable a light. But the interests and prospects of the mining industry apparently are matters of secondary importance with the News-Advertiser.

That the mining journals of the Interior are doing a great deal towards advertising the rich mineral wealth of the Province, cannot, we think be denied. Yet the News-Advertiser is at pains to know how to be sufficiently severe on the "ephemeral sheets" "the majority of which cannot survive for any length of time." Did we choose to be guilty of equal rudeness, we could with a greater regard to the truth point out that the ignorance of the coast papers, and more particularly the ignorance of the News-Advertiser on matters pertaining to the Interior is astounding. Nor should our contemporary 'living in a glass house' throw stones, and accuse the mining journals of inaccuracy. An amusing story is told that a gentleman seeing a piece of coal which had been dropped from a delivery wagon, picked it up and shewed it to a representative of our Vancouver contemporary, with the explanation that it came from the outcropping of a mine newly discovered in one of the principal thoroughfares. In the next morning's issue the public were earnestly requested to believe that a valuable coal-mine had been found in the very centre of the city! If the News-Advertiser can point out in any of the mining papers a statement on a par with the obvious absurdity of this discovery of coal report, we shall be very happy to acknowledge that the charge against the mining papers was well-founded.

The criticism of the News-Advertiser of our article of the 15th ult., resolves itself into two charges, (1) of inaccuracy, and (2) inconsistency. Two undoubtedly, sufficiently serious faults. In the charge of inaccuracy we must unfortunately admit there is some truth. Thus we spoke of the bonus granted to the iron smelting "industry of Ontario." We should have said "Eastern Canada;" for two firms in Nova Scotia, and two in Quebec share between them the sum of $100,000 which is devoted to this purpose. The News-Advertiser considerately, however, remarks that this is not a very serious blunder. The second inaccuracy occurs in a comparison we drew between the bonus which is given to the iron, and the sum voted to aid the silver industry. We are told the $2 is paid as a bonus on every ton of pig iron produced, not on the crude ore consumed, as is the case with silver. And that therefore our comparison is not permissable. Again the News-Advertiser does little else than "quibble." Crude iron ore must, in order to pay for smelting, be very high grade, and the difference between the pig iron, which is only 90 per cent. pure iron, and the crude ore, which contains rarely less and often more than 60 per cent., does not to an appreciable degree affect our argument that proportionately the aid granted to the iron is far greater than the aid granted to the silver-lead industry. Thus the bonus on crude ore varies between $1.25 and $1.50, which still makes the proportion as 3 to 1 in favor of iron. For not only is it easier to mine iron than silver-lead, but granting that the $2 bonus per ton and a half (the quantity required to make a ton of pig iron, at the ratio of 60 to 90) is paid on crude iron ore, and 50 cents on crude silver-lead ore, the sophistry of the News-Advertisers arguments becomes apparent.

Another point which the News-Advertiser has little evidently considered, is the probability, in the near future, of other smelters, besides those already established being constructed, when the bonus of $30,000 a year is several times divided the moiety to each smelter will hardly be very considerable.

Had we the space at our disposal to notice more fully the adverse criticism which our article of the 15th ult., has excited, it would be no difficult matter to refute the most of the News-Advertiser's illogical assertions. For our own satisfaction, however, one misconception requires correction. In our article we can find nothing that could be construed into an advocacy of the bonus policy, either on a liberal scale or otherwise. The article was simply intended to ridicule the idea of "substantial aid" advanced by the Colonist, and only in the concluding paragraph do we express our views. We maintained, and still maintain, that the future development of the country depends not on the artificial fostering of her industries, but in the adoption of a wise and liberal policy of free trade. In principle and in practice the policy of bonus is alike impolitic and dangerous.

The Canadian Engineer is probably one of the best-informed and most reputable publications of its kind. However, it has with the utmost solemnity at least half-a-dozen times informed its readers of the novel fact that a "ten-stamp mill has been put in position for the Cariboo mine, Camp McKinney.' This announcement was once more gravely made last week. As an instance of "dry-humour" it leaves little to be desired.

The specifications for the school-building arrived by the last mail. The appropriation is $500. For this sum it is expected that some one will be found to undertake a work that under ordinary circumstances would not be undertaken for twice this sum. If the Government would but seemingly they won't—take into consideration that the price of material, owing to the cost of freightage, and for other reasons, is excessively high in Midway, surely they could be brought to view the matter from a more reasonable standpoint. The right course would be to call for tenders, in which the applicants for the work should state what they were willing and able to do for a specified sum.

T. ELLIOT,

General Merchant,

FAIRVIEW, B. C.

Keeps the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, &c.

any place south of Vernon, and sells on terms to suit the times

Cheapest Place to buy for Cash in the Okanagan Country.

FULL WEIGHT AND MEASURE ASSURED.

A. J. SPROLE'S EXPRESS STAGE LINE

GOING SOUTH

will leave Penticton 7 a. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Fairview 1 p. m., and Oro, Washington, the same evening

GOING NORTH

will leave Oro, Washington, 7 a. m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, reaching Fairview at 11 a. m., connecting with SS. Aberdeen and S. & O. and C. P. Railways.

A. J. Sprole, Prop.

THE CANADIAN RAND DRILL CO.,

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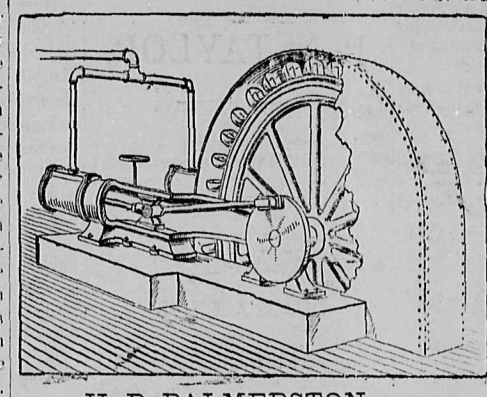
Manufacturers of

ROCK DRILLS AND AIR COMPRESSORS.

In All Particulars the Best.



Special Compressors driven by PELTON WATER WHEEL mounted direct upon crank-shaft, especially adapted for utilizing the power of mountain streams as shown in illustration.

H. P. PALMERSTON,

Agent for Midway and District.

VERNON SODA WATER WORKS

O'NEAL & DOWNEY, PROPRIETORS.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of Carbonated Drinks, Including Ginger Ale, Sarsparilla, Club Soda, Lemon Soda, and Cream Soda.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

A Specialty Made of

Raspberry, Strawberry, Orange, Pineapple, Vanilla, Lemon, and Gum Syrups.

All in Pint and Quart Bottles. Write for Prices.

No. 151.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT PART IV.," AND AMENDING ACTS.

The Boundary Creek Mining Company (Foreign),

Registered the 28th day of June, 1895.

I HEREBY certify that I have this day registered "The Boundary Creek Mining Company (Foreign)," under the "Companies Act, Part IV., Registration of foreign Companies' and Amending Acts.

The head office of the said company is situated at the City of Spokane, State of Washington, U.S.A.

The object for which the Company is established are to acquire, hold, plat into city and town lots, sell, lease, mortgage lands and real estate, in the United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia, Canada; to carry on the business of purchasing, selling, milling, smelting, matting, stamping and reducing ores and minerals of every kind and description in the United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, and to acquire, lease and operate water rights and flumes, for the purpose of mining and treating ores and running and operating electrical machinery, and for any and all purposes in the United States, and in the Province of British Columbia, Canada; to purchase, acquire, hold, erect, and operate light and power plants for purpose of mining and treating ores and for the purpose of furnishing lights and creating power for all purposes in the United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia, Canada; to borrow money for the purposes of the Company, and to execute notes therefor, and to execute mortgages upon the property of the Company to secure the payment thereof, to such amount and upon such terms as the Board of Trustees may think proper within the limitations provided by the by-laws; to set apart and sell for the purpose of raising, upgrating and founding capital for the purposes of the corporation not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of the capital stock of the Company, upon such terms and at such prices as the Board of Trustees may direct; to purchase from the subscribers to the capital such mining and other property as the Board of Trust may deem proper, and to receive such mining claims and other property in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock to such amounts as the Board of Trustees may think proper, and to issue fully paid up stock therefor.

The capital stock of the said Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of the par value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 28th day of June, 1895.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTON,

jy15-5 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

County Court Notice.

SITTINGS of the County Court of Yale will be holden as follows:

At Osoyoos on Friday, 4th August, 1895;

At Midway on Monday, 12th August, 1895, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

By Command

C. A. R. LAMBLY,

R. C. C.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE, OSOYOOS,

14th May, 1895.

GRAND PRAIRIE SAW MILL.

Rough Lumber From $10 to $12.

Dressed Lumber From $16 to $18

Per Thousand.

W. DALRYMPLE

General Blacksmith

FAIRVIEW, B. C.

All Kinds of Repairing. Horseshoeing a Specialty.

J. S. DONALDSON

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

VERNON, B. C.

A Full Line of

Drugs

Patent Medicines

Toilet Articles

Trusses, &c.

Mail Orders From the Lower Country Will Receive Prompt Attention.

MINERAL ACT, 1891.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

THE CITY OF PARIS MINERAL CLAIM,

Situate at Central Camp, Kettle River Mining Division, Yale District, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Stevens, free miner's certificate No. 55260, for myself, and as agent for the estate of Matthias Hotter, and Henry White, free miner's certificate No. 57.60, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issurance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this third day of June, 1895.

BOUNDARY FALLS DIRECTORY.

R. W. JAKES, M. D., C. M.

BY APPOINTMENT

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN TO KETTLE RIVER DISTRICT.

OFFICE : : : BOUNDARY FALLS.

BOUNDARY FALLS HOTEL

Boundary Falls, B. C,

THOS. HARDY, PROP.

Centrally Located Stopping Place for Three Different Stage Lines. No Trouble or Expense Spared to Make Guests Comfortable. Strictly First-Class and Charges Moderate.

Best Brands Liquors and Cigars - - - Good Stabling,

G. ARTHUR RENDELL

BOUNDARY FALLS, B. C.

Headquarters for Miners' Supplies.

A GOOD STOCK OF

Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Powder, Etc.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Men's and Women's Shoes,

Dress Goods, Hats, Ribbons,

Orders Taken for All Kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

G. ARTHUR RENDELL.

CONKLE & DONALD

General Teamsters and Freighters,

ROCK CREEK, B. G,

Rates from Penticton to Camp McKinney, Rock Creek, Midway and Boundary Falls, two cents per pound for two tons or under. Marcus to Midway, the same rate. Marcus to Grand Prairie one cent per pound.

Special Rates for Large Orders and Ore Contracts.

GENOWAYS & McAVINEY

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Growers of

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK.

All Stock Grown Without Irrigation.

All Trees Inspected Before Leaving the Nursery

SPOKANE FALLS,

P. O. Box 582. Washington

A. D. WORGAN.

Portrait & Landscape Photographer

VERNON, B. C.

VIEWS OF THE DISTRICT FOR SALE.

TAX NOTICE.

Rock Creek Division of Yale District.

NOTICE is hereby given that assessed and Provincial revenue taxes for 1895 are now due and payable at my office, Osoyoos, at the following rates:—

If paid on or before the 30th June—

One-half of one per cent on the assessed value of real estate:

One-third of one per cent on the assessed value of personal property;

One-half of one per cent on the income of every person of fifteen hundred dollars and over;

Two per cent on the assessed value of Wild Land.

If paid on or after the 1st July—

Two-thirds of one per cent on the assessed value of real estate;

One-half of one per cent on the assessed value of personal property;

Three-quarters of one per cent on the income of every person of fifteen hundred dollars and over;

Two and one-half per cent on the assessed value of Wild Land.

All persons whose taxes are in arrears up to the 31st December, 1894, are requested to pay the same forthwith, or costs will be incurred at an early date.

C. A. R. LAMBLY

Assessor and Collector for the Rock Creek Division of Yale District.

Government Office,

Osoyoos, 5th January, 1895. td

EAST RIDING —OF— YALE DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Qualification and Registration of Voters, Act, I shall, on Monday, the 5th day of August next, at 11 a.m., hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining any objections to the retaining of any names on the Register of Votes.

L. NORRIS,

Collector of Votes.

Vernon, July 12th, 1895.

SPOKANE FALLS and NORTHERN RAILWAY

Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C,

Only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

Daily (except Sunday) between Spokane and Northport.

Tri-weekly between Northport and Nelson.

GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH
11:30 a. m.	MARCUS	2.20 p. m.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, trains will run through to Nelson, arriving at 5:25 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning, passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane same day.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage on Mondays, Wdnesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

For TRAIL CREEK MINES connect at Northport with stage line daily.

For Nakusp and Revelstoke connect at Northport with boat Wednesdays and Saturdays.

aug15tf

COURTS OF ASSIZE.

Table Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the Year 1895.

SPRING ASSIZES

Nanaimo	Tuesday, 7th May
New Westminster	Tuesday, 14th May
Vancouver	Tuesday, 21st May
Clinton	Monday, 27th May
Victoria	Tuesday, 28th May
Kamloops	Monday, 3rd June
Vernon	Monday 10th June
*Donald	Friday, 14th June
*Nelson	Wednesday, 19th June

FALL ASSIZES.

Clinton	Thursday, 26th September
Richfield	Monday, 30th September
Kamloops	Monday, 7th October
Vernon	Monday, 14th October
Lytton	Friday, 11th October
New Westminster	Wednesday, 6th November
Vancouver	Monday, 11th November
Victoria	Tuesday, 19th November
Nanaimo	Tuesday, 26th November

*Special Assize a129-td

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Lat.....49 Long.....118·50
Altitude, 1,800 feet above sea level.
Rainfall for week, .00 of an inch.

TEMPERATURE FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 4.

	Max.	Min
July 29	83	51
" 30	80	40.5
" 31	87	44
Aug. 1	93.5	46
" 2	98	50
" 3	88	48
" 4	91	45

LOCAL AND DISTRCT.

Mr. E. Driscoll and Mr. S. C. Smales of Vernon, passed through Midway on Monday last, on their way to Rossland. On their return they will visit some of our principal camps.

Mr. R. Smith of Smith Bros., Vernon, paid Midway a visit on Thursday last, coming from Penticton by bicycle. He is on a business trip for the firm.

MINING NOTES.

Mr. Largey of Butte, Montana, who recently bonded the Monarch, is visiting Greenwood Camp.

Mr. Coryell is very busy now-a-days. The survey of the Knob Hill was completed last week, and the lines of the No. 7, White's Camp, are now being run.

Col. Russell is again in the camps. It is probable that his visit will result in the sale of several properties.

Mr. George Beardsley has made a strike which he considers to be a "way up." The location is some distance from any existing camp, but the locator believes his claim will form the nuclus of a greater than Greenwood.

Several parties of prospectors arrived from Northport and Trail last week, among which was one led by a Mr. Cobaugh. Mr. Cobaugh is a well-known assayer of Northport, who having heard of the riches in our hills, has determined to try his luck,

Another shift was added to the working force on the Enterprise claim in Copper Camp, by Mr. Boss who has charge of the work there for the Parrott Smelting Co., last week.

The largest number of claims recorded in one day was on Wednesday last, seventeen being the number.

A car of ore was shipped last week to Penticton bound for the Tacoma smelter. The consignors being Mr. T. Elliot and Messrs. Guess & White of Fairview.

A sample car of ore will be sent to Tacoma shortly, which is now being mined at the Buckhorn, Fairview, by the lessee Mr. J. McDougall.

The Strathyre Company, Fairview, have decided to sink a shaft on the south vein on the Brown Bear claim, work to commence immediately. Upon this vein some very good ore was discovered just prior to the closing of the works last summer.

A Rich Strike.

Another rich strike has been made on the Smuggler, Fairview. For some time past a tunnel had been run on the vein from which ore was being taken for shipment. About a week ago however it was decided to sink the shaft somewhat deeper, and as a result of a few days work, the vein widened out to 4 feet, the quartz changed somewhat its character, and what was formerly a good shipping ore assaying $100 to the ton when sorted, is now so much richer that free gold is often visable in the rock, and if it continues as good as it is at present Mr. T. Elliot the owner will be lucky indeed.

A Unique Stump.

There are few people in the neighborhood who have remarked the peculiar appearance of a stump which is to be seen on the bench lands to the south of the town. Recently this curiosity was photographed by a gentleman, whose ability as an amateur photographer is considerable, and its strange characteristics were particularly well shown. The stump is the blackened remains of what was once evidently a noble bull-pine, and the fire has traced with the utmost fidelity in a bold, but clear and unmistakable manner, a statuesque Indian chief, feather-crowned, eagle-featured, and commanding-prescenced. The discovery of so unique a natural curiosity, should prove of incalculable value to the town in attracting the tourists and sightseers; and we propose, as the first to bring the matter to the public notice, to demand a "consideration" from the Townsite Company.

A Long Ride.

On Tuesday Mr. Castleman left for the Similkameen, to meet his son and daughter who are driving a band of cattle into that country from Chilliwack. Miss Castleman's pluck is much to be admired; there are indeed few young ladies who would undertake to ride over two hundred miles following cattle on a rough trail. The party arrived in Midway on Friday night.

Road Work on the North Fork.

Having completed the work on the Boundary mountain road, Mr. McInnis has moved his men over to the North Fork of the Kettle River, where he will improve the present road and extend it some miles up the river, so as to give an inlet and outlet to the ranchers and miners who are located there.

Land yet Vacant.

On the North Fork of Kettle River a number of good ranches might yet be pre-empted. C. De B. Green, C.E. in his report of an exploratory survey made up the river last year, estimated that there were 25,000 acres of land available for settlement. The fact that a wagon-road is being built up the river, as also that a large number of mineral locations are being made in that vicinity, should attract settlers.

Important Visitors.

Mr. G. B. McAuley arrived here on Thursday last from Spokane, and with him a party of gentlemen, members of the Butte & Boston Company, the probable purchasers of the Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney. The party consisted of Mr. Corum and son, Capt C. H. Palmer, Mr. H. L. Hopkins sr., and Mr. H. E. Hopkins jr. On Friday they proceeded to Camp McKinney, where they will remain for a few days, or at least long enough to make a thorough examination of the property.

The Result of Careful Tillage.

Fifteen acres of as fine wheat as grew in any country is being harvested at Mr. Spraggett's ranch, Grand Prairie, Kettle River. This is the result of sowing Saskatchewan Fife in the fall, which was seeded 60 pounds to the acre. As an object lesson, we should say the sesult shows what can be done by light seeding and thorough cultivation,

Trail to Long Lake.

A good trail has been cut out during the past weeks leading to the west side of Long Lake, which branches off from the main trail into Long Lake Camp, at R. Stuart's ranch. Those who wish to pay a visit to the new camp, will have no great difficulty in getting in and out, thanks to the miners and prospectors, and not to the government.

The Last Chance.

The Boundary Creek Mining Company commenced work on the Last Chance last week. Twelve men are employed on three shifts of eight hours. Development, therefore, should be rapid, The Company has certainly, since its incorporation, not lost much tmie; and on this point is to be congratulated.

Season's Work on the Knob Hill.

This season's work on the Knob Hill, Greenwood Camp, was completed last Saturday, and the showing at the bottom of the shaft is most promising. Assays were made by Mr. Gibbs of Boundary Falls, whose returns we have not as yet obtained. We are assured, however, that in gold and copper the ore runs high.

A Praiseworthy Intention,

Mr. McIntosh, the fortunate owner of the Winnipeg, Wellington Camp, has already sunk a shaft twenty-five feet deep on the property. He sturdily maintains his intention of making the Winnipeg into a mine himself, unless he can obtain the price he asks, which is high seemingly, but moderate in fact, when the extraordinary rich promise of the claim is considered.

KETTLE RIVER MINING DIVISION.

RECORDS OF MINERAL LOCATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3.

July
27th Hard Cash, Greenwood Camp, G. D. Leyson and F. A. Shonquest.
" Liquidator, Greenwood Camp, C. J. McArthur, F. A. Shonquest.
29th May Queen, N. F. Kettle River, John Byrne.
" Lay Over, N. F. Kettle River, W. J. Hughes.
30th Cumberland, Long Lake Camp, H. A. Ross.
" Mountain View, Long Lake Camp, C. Matheson.
" Big Horn, Copper Camp, W. J. Dunn.
" Golden Star, Wellington Camp, W. J. Dunn.
" Golden Axe, Wellington Camp, J. Holm and M. F. Folger.
" Black Bear, Wellington Camp, M. F. Folger.
" American Eagle, Wellington Camp, J. Holm,
" Jack Knife, N. F. Kettle River, H. P. Toronto.
" Prince of Wales, N. F. Kettle River, H. P. Toronto.
" Thursday, N. F. Kettle River, H. P. Toronto.
" Iron Chief, Wellington Camp, C. K. Simpson.
" Heckla, Wellington Camp, E. A. Bielenberg and J. Anderson.
" Sabbath Day, Long Lake Camp, Dan Stewart.
31st Red Cloud, Greenwood Camp, J. S. Reed.
" Wyoming, Greenwood Camp, J. S. Reed.
" American Eagle, Greenwood Camp, J. S. Reed.
" Jumbo, Greenwood Camp, A. Schrette.
" Joker, Greenwood Camp, P. J. Dermody.
" Keystone, Greenwood Camp, M. Sullivan.
" Pay Rock, Greenwood Camp, R. T. Daniel and W. Nelson.
" Milton, Greenwood Camp, E. W. Welch and A. Spence.
" Lillie B. Greenwood Camp, E. W. Welch and A. Spence.
" Oregon, Greenwood Camp, E. W. Welch, A. Spence, and J. B. Jones.
" Walla Walla, Greenwood Camp, E. W. Welch, A. Spence, J. B. Jones.
" Baby Mine, Greenwood Camp, W. Nelson.
" Maid of Erin, Providence Camp, N. Jerry.
" Unicorn, Wellington Camp, A. B. Railton.
" No 7., Wellington Camp, G. H. Sutherland.
" Lone Star, Copper Camp, O. D. Sanford.
" Lewellan, Greenwood Camp, A. R. McDonald and J. F. Cunningham.
August.
1st. Ethel, Christina Lake, A. Hall.
" Blue & Grey, N. F. Kettle River, E. C. Stuart, J. J. Flournoy.
" Sue, Smith's Camp, J. Lucy and G. Beardsley.
2nd. Cimeron, Greenwood Camp, G. W. Rumberger.
" Colorado, Wellington Camp, J. Meyer.
" Alice, Wellington Camp, D. McLaren.
" Lone Star, Wellington Camy, T. J. Kirk.
" California, Wellington Camp, J. M. Taylor, T. J. Kirk, and M. Oppenheimer.
" Osage, ditto, ditto.
" Bonnie Bell, Deadwood Camp, T. Atkinson,
" Wilmington, Greenwood Camp, J. Fitzgerald.
3rd. Sissie, Greenwood Camp, J. Mack.
" Davenport, Wellington Camp, J. Anderson, B. C. Kingsberry.

CERTIFICATES OF WORK.

July.
29th Victoria; J. Stevens.
August.
2nd. Idaho; G. W. Rimberger, J. Meyer, and D. D. McLaren.
" Ætna; G. W. Rumberger.

TRANSFERS.

July.
29th Stemwinder, ½ interest, R. Denzler to Farrel & Midgeon.
" Montezuma, ¼ interest, R. Denzler to W. T. Smith.
31st Golden Crown, ½ interest, E. P. Suydam to N. Jerry,
August.
1st. Wyoming, ⅛ interest, J. S. Reed to M. D. McLeod.
" American Eagle, ⅛ interest, J. S. Reed to M. D. McLeod.
" Meadow Lark, ⅛ interest, H. C. Walkers to R L. Rutter.
" North Star, ⅛ interest, C. L. Thomet to R. Stuart.
" Lake View, ⅛ interest, C. L. Thomet to R. Stuart.
" Bruce, ½ interest, J. Wallace to A. M. Symons.
2nd. Rob Roy, ½ interest, A. Wallace to W. H. Harris.
" Free Coinage, ⅛ interest, J. Lafferty to T. A. Howard.
" Silver Star, ditto, ditto.
" Legal Tender, ¼ interest, ditto.
3rd. Last Chance, ½ interest, S. L. Burbridge to Boundary Creek Mining Company,

ODD AND CURIOUS.

The horn of the rhinoceros is not joined to the bone of the head, but grows on the skin like a wart or corn.

The Megalosaurus, fossil lizard, is estimated from the size of its bones to have been not less than fifty feet in length.

The young of several species of serpents retreat down the throat of the mother when pressed by sudden danger.

A microscopic examination of a hair will determine, with almost infallible certainty, to what kind of animal it belonged.

A fish, caught and thrown on the bank, will rarely fail, when endeavoring to escape, to jump in the direction of the water.

The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas—twenty-nine thousand feet, or five and three-fourths miles.

The gannet, or solan goose, is provided with an air cushion under his skin. His body contains about one hundred and sixty cubic inches of air.

The highest mountain in the western continent is Mount Sorato, in Bolivia—twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-four feet, or about four miles.

MINERAL ACT, 1891.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

THE NUMBER SEVEN MINERAL CLAIM,

Situate in Central Camp, Kettle River Mining Division of Yale District, British Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE that we, James Schofield, free miner's certificate No. 55,274 and Edward Lefevre, free miner's certificate No. 55,258, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE LINCOLN MINERAL CLAIM,

Situate at Central Camp, Kettle River Mining Division, Yale District, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Stevens, free miners certificate No. 55,260, for myself, and as agent for the estate of Matthias Hotter, and Henry White, free miners' certificate No. 57960, intend sixty days from the date hereof, apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this third day of June, 1895.

BALD AND TOOTHLESS,

NOT A FLATTERING PROSPECT FOR US, TO SAY THE LEAST.

Dr. Charles E. Page of Boston Writes in the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette of a Tendency of the Age—Hollow Cheeks Made Plump by Chewing Raw Grain.

Nature is in some respects a patient and long-suffering creditor; but she never fails, finally, to collect, with interest and costs, although it may in some matters be a question of generations, even centuries.

In spite of many generations of unnatural treatment of the head, whose best protection is found in a good body of hair, we still have something like a natural covering during a considerable portion of our lives; and we continue to have teeth, though finding small use for them in these days of soft food, hot and moist, on they give us endless trouble, pain and expense.

One hundred years ago New York, with 30,000 population, had but one dentist, and tradition says that he was not very busy. Now it has a dentist for every 1,000, and many of these are driven with work. Doubtless all of them would have their hands full if every sufferer could afford their services; while one-half of the present number would suffice for the rising generation if all parents would give their children enough chewing exercise during the growing period, themselves setting the example by giving the teeth fair play before it is too late.

Congestion of the scalp-skin makes us bald; the teeth die of anæmia. That the race is destined to become absolutely bald and toothless seems evident enough to many thoughtful minds.

Owing to heredity and continued wrong treatment, men are often entirely bald at the age of thirty; while women, having only heredity to contend with, since their hats and bonnets are not held in place by a tight encircling band, retain their hair as a rule till very late in life, often till the final close.

In the matter of the teeth, both sexes, having to contend with both heredity and recent personal abuses, are likely to have full sets of artificial teeth before middle age, sometimes long before. There are other things to consider besides the influences mentioned, but the writer is convinced that these are the most active and powerful. Among the causes of decay of the teeth we may mention the following: the practice of walkng hot and ice cold drinks, the effect being much worse than when these are alternated at short intervals, as is the practice with easy in the use of tea, coffee, and ice water at meals; tobacco has the effect to poison the gums, and cause them to recede by, and often before, middle life; the careless use of the toothpick constantly irritates and wounds the gums, and that there would cause a tendency to recession and consequent lack of the natural support of the teeth in position, which grow loose and have to be drawn.

The free use of artificial sugar, sweets, preserves, pastry, etc., has been condemned on the score of injury to the teeth. These substances are a nuisance to the organism as a whole, without doubt, destroying the tone of the stomach, leading the circulation with waste, in some cases perverting appetite for enough plain food to well nourish the body, or the gross quantity of food taken causing dyspepsia, and thus indirectly affecting the teeth. But it is still the opinion of the soundest men among dentists, as well as others who have made a study of the question, that our teeth decay chiefly for want of the natural exercise of chewing that alone can bring to them such blood-supply as is essential to keep them solid and sound, especially in view of the inherited tendency. This, together with poor general health, is doubtless the real cause of our failure to keep the teeth, as all other animals do, as a rule, till the end of life.

It is extra exercise that makes the blacksmith's right arm larger than the left, and if the latter were kept in a sling, instead of having a medium of exercise, it would either grow steadily smaller till in time little would be left but skin and bone, or, if not that, the muscles of the loafing arm would rapidly become degenerated with fat. This is what happens to certain ones who eat freely, indulge in improper foods, and take too little exercise, the ones who have a tendency to obesity. The unused muscles and the unused teeth alike must fail of nutrition, and decay.

Great stress has always been laid on the value of flourishing the tooth-brush, and doubtless it is important to take care to gently clean the teeth, in view of certain deficiencies, in the juices of the mouth under our civilized and unnatural dietetic habits; but the dog, whose teeth would in beauty and soundness shame those of the most elegant Pack Pay belle, though she were an extremist in the care of them, is, as we all know, not at all fussy in the care of his teeth. This, of course, has reference to dogs that have a fairly natural chance, not to the ever-petted ones kept indoors, and badly fed. The latter some times suffer from toothache and even lose their teeth.

A final word concerning the causes of baldness: The idea still prevails that it is due to lack of ventilation of our hats, and now-a-days most hat manufacturers seek to set things right by filling their hats with holes almost innumerable, not only in both sides and the top, but under the band, between the latter and the hat itself. The writer formerly held this opinion, but after the most thorough-going experiments in increasing the number and size of the holes in his tile, till finally these occupied the top, front and rear, and on both sides, a large proportion of the space, he was forced to give up the ventilation theory. It gave him no relief. His light straw hat gave him almost as much trouble as his silk hat or derby, and he wondered at this, while he held to the old theory, since the straw let in the air very freely. But on lifting his hat, either the tile, derby or the light straw, ease came to the oppressed head almost immediately. This finally led him to experiment with a cord brought about the head at the point encircled by the hat-band, when lo! the same discomfort was at once felt as in case of the hat. This served to settle the question, and the above suggestion generally convinces all who are well versed in the study of anatomy and physiology that it is rather a question of the circulation of the blood than of the air. When the blood, which is brought to the head by the arteries within, is distributed to the scalp skin there is at the points all about the head encircled by the band such impediment to free circulation that it piles up, so to say, about the top of the head, or at any rate a degree of congestion is produced causing an oppressed feeling, and in time destruction of the "roots" and gradual loss of the hair.

Hollow-cheeked persons may take the following hint as to the value of exercise in chewing: In the course of my dietetic experiments I at one time lived wholly on raw wheat (seed wheat, procured from the farmer or seed man) and apples, and after chewing a cupful of the grain, which is almost as hard as shot, every day for several weeks, my friends began to congratulate me on my improved appearance. They said I was getting plump; and, true enough, my cheeks, which had been bordering on hollowness, had filled out completely, and I appeared at least fifteen pounds heavier, though in fact my weight had not changed at all. Since that time I have taught the trick to a great many persons, who have found that by chewing a few mouthfuls of any kind of raw grain, cracked oats answering the purpose very well, every day, not only are the cheeks favorably affected (being "trained down" if too fat, and "up" if too thin), but the teeth also. The tendency to decay is thereby checked. Beginners are cautioned against overdoing it at the start, lest the weak and frail teeth be injured by their altogether unusual work.

WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

A Great Number of Facts Interesting to the Fair Sex.

What to wear about her neck is the all-important question to the girl of fashion. She appreciates the importance of dressing her neck becomingly and is, therefore, giving the subject much thought. The shops are helping her to solve the problem with the array of dainty neck adornments they are now displaying.

The flower boa is, perhaps, the latest novelty. It is made of flowers which seem almost fragrant in their naturalness. The boa of sweet peas is an exquisite fancy. The sweet pea blossoms are in varying shades of pinkish white and violet, They are fastened to a foundation of periwinkle satin ribbon, which is arranged at the side in dashing loops to give a stock effect.

Flower boas of buttercups mounted on black ribbon are effective worn with a black gown and a little toque of black velvet and buttercups to match. The boa of mignonette, with knots of baby blue velvet here and there and fastened in front with a big blue velvet bow, is another novelty. High plaitings of ribbon caught with clusters of tiny flowers make a fetching boa to wear with a spring gown.

A ruche of lace combined with flowers is another new fancy. Full-blown roses and poppies are the flowers most used for these boas. Many of the new boas have the stole effect which is generally produced by jeweled ribbon, or sometimes two fluffy scarfs of chiffon fall well over the gown.

With these pretty caprices a woman can make the plainest frock presentable, and enliven a morning costume so that it could never be told from one especially devised for the theatre or other occasions of ceremony.

Some Feminine Personals.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde continues to dress well enough to interest the women of two continents, but she does it in a fashionable, not an esthetic way.

The oldest woman in North Carolina is said to be Mrs. Katherine Beshcares. Her exact age is not known, but it is supposed to be between 115 and 120 years.

Ouida never shakes hands. She declares it to be the most vulgar form of salutation. As soon as she enters a room she makes for a seat. Once seated she will not budge until she takes her leave.

Dublin has a new paper called To-day's Woman. It is edited and written by a group of talented women, many of whom are university graduates.

A New York widow, in looking over her late husband's effects, found an old savings bank book having but a single deposit for $5, dated 1820. She laid claim to the money and, to her surprise, found that the principal and accumulated interest amounted to $218.

The Empress Eugenie is engaged on a volume of recollections. The proceeds of the sale will be given to the fund for the widows of the French soldiers killed in the Franco-German war. An English translation will be published at the same time as the French.

Mrs. Sarah Thomas of Burryport, Llanelly, who last year received a check of £5 6s. from the Princess of Wales or a shilling for each naval anniversary, celebrated on February 5th her 107th birthday. She is in possession of all her faculties and is a very amusing conversationist.

Some Tid-Bits.

English women are taller than their American sisters.

A fashionable dress designer in the west end of London is computed to make on an average between $25,000 and $30,000 a year.

Collarettes and movable berthas of the same variety of materials are in all shapes and sizes and as plenty and pretty as fancy can picture.

The indefatigable Mrs. Oliphant has written another novel, which is announced for publication this spring. She calls it "Two Strangers."

The chief exponents of music in Japan are women. Most men would consider that they were making themselves ridiculous by playing or singing in society.

"The Story of Bessie Costrell" is the title of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel. It is a tale of English village life. Serial publication will precede its appearance in book form.

No season at Bermuda is complete without the engagement of some British officer stationed there to an American girl, even though the engagement does not always result in a wedding.

Mrs. Eliza Lord, a member of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, who died on June last, left all her property to Mrs. Talmage, in return for her kindnesses shown during her last illness. The will shows the estate to be worth about $13,000.

Curious Accident.

One of the most curious accidents ever known recently happened at Dieppe, France. A Canadian bark loaded with flint stones pounded against the quay, the flint struck fire and the vessel was ignited. It had been used for carrying petroleum and was full of inflammable vapors. The bark was entirely destroyed.

Anti-Septic Telephones.

In a number of German offices anti-septic telephones have recently been introduced. The mouth of the transmitter is covered with discs of anti-septic paper, and after each conversion the paper is torn off, thus leaving a fresh one for the next customer.

No Messenger Boys.

The sending of a message and reply between [illegible] and Victoria, British Columbia, recently, occupied only ninety seconds. The land distance by wire, out and return, is 18,000 miles.

GRAND PRAIRIE HOTEL
GRAND PRAIRIE, KETTLE RIVER.
Good Stock of
Liquors and Cigars
. . . GoodS tabling.
PRICES REASONABLE.
McLAREN BROS., PROPRIETORS.
BLACKSMITH SHOP IN CONNECTION
Stage Leave every Monday and Wednesday for Marcus, Wash.

ENDERBY HOTEL
H. W. WRIGHT, PROP.
ENDERBY, B. C.
Livery in Connection.
First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers.
Hunting and Fishing in abundance through this district.
Pack Horses and Guides furnished to Sportsmen on shortest notice.

FAIRVIEW HOTEL
GEORGE J. SHEEHAN, PROP,
EXCELLENT BOARD
GOOD STABLING
Camp Fairview, B. C.

GILBERT'S RESORT.
OKANAGAN LANDING,
McAULEY & GRANT, Props.
HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING.
THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE.
--First-class--
LIQUORS and CIGARS.

ROCK CREEK HOTEL . . .
MOUTH OF ROCK CREEK.
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MODERN THOUGHT.

A lecture was given by Capt. Adams upon this topic on Sunday evening in Palmerston Hall. After describing the changes that have taken place in this century, he said:—

"The most important changes of thought have been those which relate to the operations of nature, and these have affected every department of life; for according to the view that men take of the cunstitution and order of the universe, so will be their opinions as to the conduct of life. There are three great principles that finally have been settled in this century. They are, first:

The molecular constitution of matter. That is, the theory that matter is composed of indestructible atoms, of which about seventy different kinds have been proved. These atoms combine always in regular proportions to form the various structures with which we are familiar, and when these structures are destroyed the atoms are merely dispersed and again form new combinations. Matter is eternal. The second principle is:

The conservation of energy. That is, that there is a constant amount of force in the universe which is never destroyed. It merely changes its forms, now appearing as motion, heat, light, sound, electricity, etc. This energy, like matter, it eternal. The third principle is:

The theory of evolution. That is, all the manifestations of force and matter occur in orderly successions of cause and effect in harmony with what we call natural law.

The whole structure of the universe is now accounted for by the working of force in matter in this orderly operation of successive causes. The whirling star dust in the heavens consolidates into worlds, and these worlds receive their varied forms and life through continued operation of this eternal energy upon the eternal matter.

But the acceptance of these theories is wider in its effect than is at first imagined. A little reflection will show that they destroy all possibility of miracle, revelation or any interferance with the natural order of cause and effect. They destroy all the theories of special creation, divine providence, ordained rulers, or privileged monopolists."

After referring at some length to the effect of these ideas as to religion and government, he said:

"As to Labor: Observation of nature's evolution teaches that the results of effort properly belong to the producer. No outside power can step in and rightfully say to the worker, 'You shall not enjoy what you have made by your toil of body or mind.'

Modern thought denies the right of the master to command the unwilling obedience of the slave, or the right of the employer to take the largest share of the products of the worker, or the right of the capitalist to monopolize for his own profit the natural resources of the earth or the inventions and discoveries of past generations. It asserts the right of every man to the product of his honest labor and the right of access to all available natural opportunities for securing the means of living.

Modern thought believes that the remedy for the evils of society is freedom for men to work co-operatively, having free access to natural resources. Instead of each trying to be independent and grab all he can, regardless of his neighbor's needs, by the union of forces and consideration of mutual claims, working each for all and all for each, men will learn the economy and profit arising from co-operation, there will be no more poverty, no more war, and men will 'brothers be the world over.'"

B. C. RAILWAY BELT.

A bill is now before parliament at Ottawa, which, in all probability, will shortly be passed, providing for an amicable settlement of the long standing, and vexed question between the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to the lands comprising what is known as the twenty-mile belt. These lands were granted to the Dominion Government by the province to aid in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The difficulty has arisen upon the question of the delimitation of the belt, as owing to the sinuosity of the road it was found almost impossible to take the twenty miles following its course. It has therefore been agreed that the lands following the course of the road should be cut off into square blocks or townships, yet at the same time the exact delimitation will not be confined to strictly within the twenty miles on either side of the railway. For instance, in some cases the blocks may not extend back more than fifteen miles from the line, and in others twenty-five miles, may form the limit.

The bill also provides for the acceptance by the Dominion of payment for lands sold by the Province after the location of the line, on a basis of value at the time of sale, rather than on their worth at the present time. The question of mineral found within the grant is also dealt with; and it has been decided that the precious metals remain provincial property, whilst coal and the baser metals are vested in the Federal Government.

A Past-master in Obtuseness.

Jim Webster was being tried for trying to bribe a colored witness, Sam Johnsing, to testify falsely. "You say this defendant offered you a bribe of ten dollars to testify in his behalf," said Lawyer Gouge to Johnsing. "Yas, [sar." "Now repeat precisely what he said, using his own words." "He said he would give me ten dollars if I——" "He can't have used those words. He didn't speak as a third person." "No, sir; he tuk good keer dad dar was no third pusson present. Dar was only two—us two. De defendant am too smart ter hab anybody list'nin' when he am talkin' about his own reskelity." "I know that well enough, but he spoke to you in the first person, didn't he?" "I was the de fust pusson myself." "You don't understand me. When he was talking to you, did he use the words, 'I will pay you ten dollars?'" "No, boss; he didn't say nuffin about you payin' me ten dollars. Yore name wasn't mentioned, 'cepting dat he tole me ef eber I got enter a scrape dat you de best lawyer in San Antone to fool de judge an' jury—in fac', you was the best lawyer in de town for coverin' up any kind of reskelity." "You can step down."

A Remarkable Bridge.

A mining expert sent to investigate some Arizona properties for Denver capitalists, has recently returned, and reports the finding of a most remarkable natural bridge, formed by a tree of agatised wood spanning a canon forty-five feet in width. The tree has at some remote time fallen, when it became embedded in the slit of some great inland sea or mighty water overflow. The slit be came in time sandstone, and the wood gradually passed through the stages of mineralization, until it is now a wonderful tree of solid agate. In after years water washed and ate away the sandstone until the canon, forty-five feet in width, has been formed, the flinty-like substance of the agatised wood having resisted the erosion of the water-flow. Fully fifty feet of the tree rests on one side and can be traced, but how far its other end lies buried in the sandstone cannot be determined without blasting away the rock. The trunk visible above the canon varies in size from four to three feet in diameter. Where the bark has been broken and torn away, the characteristic colours of jasper and agate are seen. To the naked eye the wood is beautiful. Under a microscope or miner's glass the brilliancy of the colorings is clearly brought out in all their wondrous beauty.

Mining in China.

According to an account published in a German newspaper mining operations in China present to the Western mind a curious jumble of harassing and tedious imperial regulations, philosophic persistence on the part of the contractor and dull contentment on the part of his men.

Money plentifully scattered amongst the entourage of the court seems to be the only way to secure the supreme privilege of a concession, after which the applicant, if successful, has to enter into a number of engagements as to the mode of working and the division of the profits. Miners in China are completely under the influence of a belief in the supernatural, and often look for guidance to the vacillations of the compass needle and the positions of gravestones, in their eyes an awful and sacred portent. The Chinaman's mode of working corrsponds with the deliberation of his temperament. He is content with processes that have stood the test of years, and never goes gadding for anything new. Under existing conditions there is little chance of the introduction of English capital into the country to any extent. Jealousy of innovation and the "outsider" who would introduce it is the prevailing passion of emperor and people alike.

The "Globe" on McKinleyism.

The petty, vote-catching type of politicians such as have been guiding their own destinies at the country's expense at Ottawa, are nothing worse than an irritation while there are no important questions demanding Governmental action. But when public sentiment is aroused their incompetence becomes a positive menace. Nothing tends more to perpetuate antagonism than frightened rulers favoring first one party, then another.

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