VICTORIA, B. C.

29

THE ADVANCE.

Vol. II, No. 24. MIDWAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1895. $2.00 per Year.

W.T.SHATFORD & CO.

Fairview and Vernon,

General Merchants.

We always have on hand a well selected stock of the following goods:

Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Etc.

ALL AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

New Spring Goods Constantly Arriving. An Inspection of Our Stock Solicited.

PENTICTON HOTEL

J. THURBER, Prop

Pleasantly Situated at the Foot of Okanagan Lake.

Stage Connection with SS. Aberdeen to Fairview, Osoyoos and all points in Washington.

All arrangements made for providing Guides and Outfits for Hunting Parties.

Good Boating and Fishing. Row Boats and Sail Yachts for Hire.

LEQUIME BROS. & CO.

KELOWNA.

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

Orders from the Lower Okanagan will receive prompt attention.

PRICES REASONABLE.

VERNON SAWMILL

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.

All kinds of lumber, laths and shingles kept in stock.

The Best of Material Always Used.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND DISCOUNTS.

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.

LEQUIME & POWERS, Proprietors.

E. C. CARGILL AND CO.

ARMSTRONG, B. C.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Clothing, and Supplies of all kinds. A specialty made of Home Cured

HAMS AND BACONS.

Write for prices.

A LARGE LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE.

E. C. CARGILL & CO., - - ARMSTRONG.

A. MACDONALD,

BARRISTER,

OFFICE, BARNARD AVENUE.

VERNON, B. C.

FRANK McGOWAN,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.

Office, Pound Block, Barnard Avenue, Vernon, B. C.

COCHRANE & BILLINGS,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Office: Gilmore's Block, Barnard Avenue, VERNON, - B. C.

W. M. COCHRANE, - FRED. BILLINGS

T. E. CROWELL,

THOMSON ST., VERNON,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Office and Store Fittings a Specialty.

F. H. LATIMER,

VERNON, B. C,

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL

Land Surveyor.

Mem. Amer. Soc. Irrig. Engs.

C. DE B. GREEN,

Assoc. Mem. Can. Soc. C. E.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

Surveys of Every Description in the Lower Country from the Similkameen to Grand Prairie Immediately Attended to.

Payment will be received either in Cash, Stock, Produce or Labor.

J. C. HAAS, B.S., E. M.,

MINING ENGINEER AND ASSAYER,

MIDWAY, B. C.

Samples for Assay From a Distance Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Analytical Chemist and Assayer.

GEO. A. GUESS, M. A.,

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

All Kinds of Assays and Analyses Carefully and Accurately Performed.

ADDRESS

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.

C. F. COSTERTON

VERNON, B. C.

—Agent For—

The Anglo-Columbian Co., L'td., Wholsale Importers of Wines and Spirits.

Nicholles & Renouf, Agricultural Machinery.

—Agent For—

The Okanagan-Spallumcheen Dists.

FOR

The Royal Insurance,
The London & Lancashire,
The Insurance Co. of North America,
The London & Canadian Fire Ins. Co.
The Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada.
The Canadian Permanent Loan & Investment Co.
The Dominion Building & Loan Association.

General Real Estate & Financial Agt.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

CANN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

And Dealers In

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SEWING MACHINES,
WALLPAPER,
TOBACCOS, ETC., ETC.

Needles for All Makes of Sewing Machines Kept in Stock.

Mail orders from the Lower Country will receive prompt attention.

CANN & CO.,

VERNON, B. C.

THE

CYANIDE PROCESS

HAS BEEN A

GREAT SUCCESS

In Africa, Australia, America, and also in Canada, including the Province of British Columbia.

It Will Not Cost You more than $4 per ton to extract from 90 to 96 per cent of the assay value of your ores. Send samples to us and we will report thereon free of cost, provided freight is prepaid. Call and see us or write to

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld.,

W. PELLEW HARVEY, F.C.S.,

SUPT. EXPERIMENTAL WORKS,

sr19 VANCOUVER, B. C.

J. McNICOL

General Merchandise.

A Full Stock of

PLOWS

HARROWS

RAKES

At Lowest Cash Prices

McNICOL

MIDWAY, B. C.

R. N. TAYLOR

Dispensing and Family Chemist

VERNON, B. C.

A Large Stock of

QUASSIA CHIPS AND WHALE OIL SOAP

on Hand.

B. LAURENCE'S

Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Chas. Cluthe's Columbia Wire Truss,

The Lighest and Most Perfect Truss in the Market.

If you have a

Wife

you should procure one of Anthony Wayne's washing machines complete with all the latest improvements. It is a machine that is

Wanted

by all who wish to save their wives drudgery and hard work, and who also want to do away with doctors' and drug bills. Write for prices

At Once.

P. B. NELSON,

(MANAGER)

Reservation Trading Co.

J. KERR. R. D. KERR.

KERR BROS.,

BUTCHERS,

MIDWAY and BOUNDARY FALLS

Meat delivered at Rock Creek and all the Mining Camps.

Painton's Music Store

—OLD POST OFFICE—

409 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

Pianos and Organs—Easy Terms

Sheet Music, &c. Special attention given to Mail Orders.

J. W. REED,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER

MIDWAY, B. C.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

All Work Warranted. o3-2m

MINING NOTES.

Eastern manufacturers are fast, so it is reported, becoming bi-metallists, finding the remunerative regulation of their factories difficult, if not impossible, under the present coinage standard.

It is stated that ore in South Africa rarely exceeds the very average valuation of $9 per ton. Millions of tons of such ore exist on this continent, and will some day claim the same amount of atttention as is being paid at present to African ores.

The Mining Institute of Ontario held its quarterly meeting about a week ago. The meeting was also the occasion for the formal opening of the first and only Mining Laboratory in Canada, and which, we learn, is most handsomely equipped.

Mine owners at Three Forks have reason to congratulate themselves upon the recent delay of railway transportation from that place. For meantime the price of silver has risen, hence an additional gain to them of at least $5 per ton on their ore.

The Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, is the title of a company with head offices in England, and a capital of £100,000, that has just been formed to carry into effect the agreement made on the 21st of November last between the Whittier Gold Concessions, Ltd., and Mr. William Wigzell Ellwood.

A large party of gold miners will, next May, leave Buffalo for British Columbia, where they will engage in mining on the Fraser river on an extensive scale. Each man in the party contributes $750 to a general fund devoted to the purchase of machinery, which will be obtained in Toronto.

Mr. Ledford's process of precipitating copper from the water from the Anaconda mines, is proving a grand success as well as a profitable one. He uses on an average of three carloads of old iron, cans and scraps every month. The copper produced is almost pure and his system a simple and ingenious one.

The Montreal Hydraulic Gold Mining Company, of Cariboo, Ltd., is the name adopted by a new mining corporation, with a capital of $250,000, that has been formed to take over the mineral properties, claims, and business of the Montreal and British Columbia Prospecting and Promoting Company, Ltd, Cariboo being the chief scene of operations. The head offices of the new company are to be at Vancouver.

The Finch Mining and Dredging Co., at Lytton, is paying to shareholders a very fair dividend. The published report of last week states the amount of gold obtained as 50½ ounces, valued at $909, while the expenses amounted in all to $125, thus leaving a profit of over $700. The company are using a 6-inch centrifugal pump and only one sluice box, consequently the working day consists only of seven to eight hours.

A muchly ornamented document was received a short time ago by Mr. Recorder Sproat, being a deed of conveyance of a quarter interest in the Alpha and Black Bear mineral claims at Four Mile. On the document are the seals and signatures of the United States Secretary of State, and also of the Attorney-General, besides those of many notaries public; while, says the Ledge, hanging therefrom are sufficient variegated ribbons to stock a milliner's shop.

The Northwest Mining Review, in an article, "Where to Prospect," after citing the many thousands of square miles of unprospected territory in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington, has this to say about some portions of British Columbia that have not yet received the attention that they deserve at the hands of the prospector: "All that portion of British Columbia which lies directly north of the boundary line from the Rocky mountains on the east to the Columbia river on the west, and north to near Fort Steele and Nelson may be said to be mineral bearing, though except in isolated sections—in the vicinity of Fort Steele, Toad mountain and Salmon river—has not been carefully prospected. This section contains an area of something like 5,000 square miles of new territory. To the westward of Trail creek, as far as the Boundary Creek district, there and northward to the C. P. R., is another belt of favorable prospecting ground containing an area of 3,000 square miles. Again from Camp Fairview on the Okanagan river to the summit of the Cascades on the west, and northward to the Fraser river, is a district, at least half of which may be said to be a mineral country yet practically unexplored. This district and that portion of the province west of the Cascade summit of a mineral character and remaining to be prospected, has a total area of not less than 7,500 or 8,000 square miles.

Claim Jumping.

We are pleased to relate the fact that so far this district is free from that class of individual knows as the professional claim jumper, and we trust the advent of his coming may be in the dim and distant future. This pernicious practice has been carried on for some time past in the Kootenays, and more recently at Trail creek, and has occasioned and is occasioning a great deal of unpleasant feeling, besides putting the original owners to a vast amount of unnecessary expense and trouble. Perhaps the most feasable prevention to the practice is the proper staking out of mineral claims, and afterwards a minute compliance with the law relating to the management of the same by those holding them. With a view to assist parties not thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the law relating to the taking up of a mineral claim, we give the following rules, taken from the Rossland Miner:

1. Find the mineral in place.
2. Place a discovery post where mineral has been found and write "—— mineral claim, Discovery post."
3. Determine as nearly as possible the direction of the vein.
4. Place a post on the line of the vein where you wish your claim to start from and see that the following information is on it:
   (a) "Initial Post;" "No. 1 Post."
   (b) Approximate compass bearing of No. 2 Post.
   (c) Number of feet claimed to right and to left of line from No. 1 to No. 2 post.
   (d) Name of the claim.
   (e) Name of the locator.
   (f) Date of the location.
5. Blaze a line for 1,500 feet as nearly as possible on line of the vein. If the country is open set posts along the line.
6. At the end af this line set a post and write on it:
   (a) "No. 2 Post,"
   (b) Name of claim.
   (c) Name of locator.
   (d) Date of location.
7. Never move your own, or anyone else's posts, no matter when, where or why set.
8. Make your posts at least four inches square, and square them for at least two feet from the top.
9. When recording furnish the Recorder with all the particulars to be put on the No. 1. Post, and in addition the number of the locator's mining certificate, or, if more than one, of each of the locators.

[N.B.—All writings should be inscribed on posts with a common lead pencil.]

"New Papers in the Northwest."

The Montana Mining and Market Reporter, in the issue of the 30th ult., contains the following complimentary notice anent the latest additions to journalistic enterprise in the southern interior of British Columbia. The kindly recognition may be received as an indication that the outside world can justly estimate the many difficulties under which those who are responsible for the following publications labor.

"During the past two years some excellent newspapers have been started in the northwest country. Most of them are in camps over the British line, where they have full news swing from their respective mining localities and are taking advantage of it. They all show the necessary enterprise in advertising the natural resources of that now prosperous and growing country.

"The Midway ADVANCE is published not far from the line, and in close proximity to the new district known as Boundary creek. In spite of the inaccessibility of the country and no railroad to travel over, the ADVANCE is not slow in getting all the mining news in its district. The paper is published by Stuart & Norris.

"The Rossland Miner, published at Rossland, in the centre of Trail creek district, is another new exchange that is welcomed to the Reporter office. It is a newsy mining paper and does not overlook an opportunity to say many good and truthful things about this new and rich mining locality in British Columbia.

"The Slocan Prospector, published at Three Forks, B. C., comes to us this week with an eight-page supplement, giving a full and complete description of the mines of that locality. This paper states that 600 tons of ore valued at $800,000 has been shipped from that camp in four and one-half months. The Prospector is published by D. W. Pratt."

An International Postage Stamp.

Negotiations have been opened by the German Government with the other members of the International Postal Union relative to the issue of an international postage stamp. According to a consular report received by the State Department from Ghent it appears that almost all the countries concerned except the United States, have, at least in principle, agreed to the project. An official conference of the powers interested will soon be called to discuss the details of the scheme. Among the advantages expected from such a postage stamp are the facility with which small bills and accounts in foreign countries could be settled, and that postage for reply could always be inclosed when information from abroad was sought.

THE ADVANCE.

STUART & NORRIS..... 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, APRIL 15, 1895.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLERS' GRIEVANCES.

Col. Warren, a settler of two years' standing residing in the Salmon river district, writes to the Vancouver News-Advertiser a letter on the subject of the present condition and the future prospects of the agricultural settlers in British Columbia.

The writer evidently takes a most gloomy view of the situation; and he does not hesitate to express his opinion that the agricultural settler, as the representative of a class, is on the verge of absolute ruin.

It cannot be denied that the settler, particularly in the interior, has suffered, perhaps more than any class, during the period marked throughout the world as a time of commercial and financial depression. But—and this is the important point at issue—why is this the case? Why should a class of men, presumably hardy and energetic, whose mode of life precludes the idea of heavy living expenditure, be, above all others, affected adversely by outside commercial influences. Col. Warren answers the question by ascribing the unfortunate state of affairs to the (what he calls) prohibitory freight rates charged by the C.P.R. While allowing that the railway company's charges admit of radical reductions, we cannot agree with the colonel in his conclusion, that it is the exhorbitancy of the freight charges that the hard times among settlers is attributable.

We are rather more inclined to think that the settler himself is responsible, in great part, for his own impecuniosity. It will be time when the local market is repleted with local produce to demand a reduction in the price of carriage of such produce to a more distant market. It is an authenticated fact that much the greater proportion of such articles of consumtion as eggs, butter, cheese, lard, bacon, and even poultry are imported into the country from Ontario. Now, as long as this state of affairs is possible, the British Columbian farmer has neither right nor reason on his side to denounce either the policy of the C.P.R., or to bemoan the "terrible depression" as causes of his impoverishment.

It has been argued with some truth, upon the futility of producing agricultural commodities, with the exception of wheat and perhaps hay, for the reason that the local storekeeper invariably refused to make a cash payment, offering, however, to take the value out in "trade." And also that the storekeeper could obtain farm and dairy products, after having paid the freightage from eastern Canada, at a cheaper rate than at the price demanded by the local producer for his. In other words, the storekeeper does not find it to his advantage to purchase farm commodities from local producers as long as the local producer places his price above that demanded by the producer of Ontario, plus the additional expense of carriage from the east. The British Columbian agriculturist then, has thus two alternatives, either he must be prepared to sell at a cheaper rate, or he must organize with others, after the example afforded him by the farmers of the United States, and form a co-operative society, the functions of which are to buy at market values, leaving only a small margin for working expenses, all the agricultural products of the neighborhood.

Again, among the causes, the result of which Col. Warren so deplores, may be opined the seeming inability of settlers to accommodate themselves to changed circumstances.

A very few years since cattle raising and wheat growing was a most lucrative business, and as a consequence many of the other branches of agriculture were not only not practiced, but were looked upon by the majority of farmers as hardly worthy of consideration. Now, however, this is no longer the case, and the farmer may rest assured that the load of poverty which he at present bears will not be lifted from his shoulders until such time as he becomes once again in touch with his environment, and is prepared to supply the local market—content with modest but sure profits—with those commodities which at present are brought in from the outside.

WE ARE given to understand parties are at present communicating with the postal authorities anent the retetting of the mail contract between Penticton and Grand Forks. The proposed service would be a bi-weekly mail and Fairview would be included in the route. The present service between Penticton and Oro costs the Dominion Government some $600 per year. Should Fairview, therefore, be included in the new service a greater part of this sum could be saved, and rendered available for covering the expense on the new contract.

Although we are not in possession of exact information as regards figures, the intimation has been given us that they are such that very little excuse will be left the Government for withholding for any length of time this much needed reform in our postal arrangements. The people of this section would not be averse to accepting this service, as they no doubt hold the opinion that half a loaf is better than no bread, yet, at the same time, as we have before pointed out, what is needed, and very badly needed at that, is a through route of travel between Penticton and Marcus, Wash., and we are quite confident that the time is not far distant when the authorities will be sufficiently enlightened and alive to their own business interests to grant the same. The rapid development of the country demands it, and if the people, before the advent of the next general election, press the matter upon our representative with a sufficiently firm hand, very little doubt exists but that it would be extended to us. And if extended, then this burning grievance of the people would be of the past, and as such soon forgotton.

THE many friends of Mr. A. K. Stuart will be sorry to learn that for some time to come, if at all, they will not have the opportunity of meeting him in this country. About a month ago he had occasion to make a trip to Spokane on business of a personal nature to himself, and thence on to Chicago and Montreal. Now we are in receipt of information to the effect that he has found it necessary to proceed to England, which he did, leaving Montreal on the 1st inst., and proceeding via Halifax, N. S. In his absence his business interests in this country will be looked after by his brother, Mr. Randolph Stuart. Mr. Stuart's absence will not affect the publication of the ADVANCE, as the editorial and business management will, in the future, as in the past, be looked after by his co-partner, Mr. W. H. Norris.

The C. P. R. Co.'s steamships earned an increased profit last year of $80,000.

The damage to C. P. R. traffic and the road by last year's floods is computed at $550,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have the enormous amount of 17,273,000 acres of land yet unsold, not including townsites. Figure this at a dollar an acre, and then if you are a taxpayer how do you like it?

At a meeting of C. P. R. shareholders, held in Montreal on the 3rd inst., it was proposed by Mr. Joseph Morrison that the president, vice-president and other officials who hold stock in the company, should receive no remuneration for their services, other than that accruing to them from their interest as shareholders. The interest they have in the prosperity of the company, he considered should be sufficient to impel them to work without further remuneration. The resolution also suggested the advisability of reducing working expenses to 50 per cent of the gross earnings. The resolution was not entertained.

The summary of the C. P. R.'s business for the year 1894 shows the following: Gross earnings, $1,752,167; working expenses, $12,328,858; net earnings, $6,423,309. Add interest earned on deposit and loans, $206,012, and interest due from the Duluth company on its bonds held by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. against its debenture stock issued, $584,000. Less advanced by C. P. Company, $556,187. Deduct fixed charges, including interest on land bonds and debenture stock issued against the bonds due the Duluth company, $6,589,378. Deduct contingent liabilities interest paid for Minneapolis company, $694,487. Deficiency in revenue, $526,731. The surplus earnings account at the end of 1893 was $7,261,213. From this has been charged off the deficiency as above, $526,731. Dividends and preference stock for 1894, paid October, 1894, $128,487. Dividend ordinary stock, paid August, 1894, $1,625,000. Interest land bonds advanced previous to 1894, $2,112,729. Total, $4,521,420. Leaving surplus earnings at the end of 1894, $2,739,795.

H. C. COOPER

MANUFACTURER OF

Harness and Saddlery

VERNON, B. C.

F. B. JACQUES,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Spectacles and Silverware.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

VERNON, B. C

GRAND FORKS & MIDWAY STAGE LINE

The stage running between these points leaves Grand Forks Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m.

Leaves Midway for Grand Forks Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m.

Connections made with MARCUS STAGE on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at Grand Forks.

All Business Transacted at Reasonable Rates.

FREIGHTING TO ALL POINTS.

NOVEMBER GOTTFRIEDSEN - PROP. - GRAND FORKS, B. C.

FOR SALE

BENVOULIN HOTEL

OKANAGAN MISSION, B. C.

This is a splendidly finished house inside and out, almost new, with good stable and out buildings, is centrally located in the valley and commands a good trade. It stands on its own grounds of two and a half acres in extent, and is a good investment.

ALSO A FIRST-CLASS

BLACKSMITH SHOP

WITH

COMPLETE OUTFIT OF TOOLS.

This building is two storeys high and stands on its own ground of half an acre in extent, and is in a commanding business position.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

D. NICHOLSON,
OKANAGAN MISSION.

GOLD COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Osoyoos Division of Yale District.

All placer claims and lease holds in this district gally held may be laid over from the 1st of November, 1894, to the 1st of June, 1895.

C. A. R. LAMBLY,
Gold Commissioner.

OSOYOOS, B. C.,
27th October, 1894.

MARTIN BROS.

LEADING HOUSE FOR

Hardware, Stove, Tinware, Paints, Oils and Glass.

Vernon, B. C.

GRAND PRAIRIE SAW MILL.

Rough Lumber
From $10 to $12.

Dressed Lumber
From $16 to $18
Per Thousand.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. B. Donald and D. W. Sutherland, as Land and Insurance Agents, has been dissolved. All accounts must be paid to the undersigned.

D. W. SUTHERLAND.

Kelowna, April 10, 1895. 24-1m

Provincial Secretary's Office.

March, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st of April, all persons sending advertisements for publication in "The British Columbia Gazette," are required to observe the following rules:—

1.—Address "The British Columbia Gazette," or "The Queen's Printer," Victoria, B. C.

2.—Indicate the number of insertions.

3.—Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, according to the following scale of charges, otherwise they will not be inserted, viz.:

For 100 words and under	$ 5 00
Over 100 words and not exceeding 150 words	6 50
Over 150 words and not exceeding 200 words	8 00
Over 200 words and not exceeding 250 words	9 00
Over 250 words and not exceeding 300 words	10 00
And for every additional 50 words	75

Municipal by-laws, requiring only one insertion, to be at one-half the above rates.

Advertisements in tabular form will be charged double the above rates.

The above scale of charges will cover the cost of four insertions. Over four insertions, 50 cents extra for each insertion.

Notice is also hereby further given that all persons in arrears for advertising in the Gazette are peremptorily required to pay the amount of their indebtedness on or before the 30th of June 1895.

All cheques or money orders to be made payable to Richard Wolfenden, Queen's Printer, Victoria, B.C.

All parties applying for official documents are required to remit payment for the same, in advance, according to the following scale:—

Consolidated Acts, 1888	Per vol	$6 00
Unconsolidated Acts, 1888	do.	4 00
Yearly Statutes (sheep)	do.	2 50
Sessional Papers	do.	2 00
Journals of Legislative Assembly	do.	1 50
Departmental Reports	do.	50
Municipal Acts	each	50
Mineral or Placer Mining Acts	each	25
Land Acts	each	25
All other Acts	each	12½
Yearly subscription to Gazette		5 00
Single copies		12½

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

C. M. MELVILLE

MIDWAY, B. C.

Contractor and Builder

Plans and Specifications Furnished for All Kinds of Contract Work.

Best of Material.
Finest of Workmanship.
Prices Always Right.

GRAND FORKS HOTEL

KETTLE RIVER, B. C.

Stages to Marcus, Wash., and Midway, B. C.

Every Attention Given to Guests.

J. L. WISEMAN, Prop.

ROCK CREEK HOTEL . . .

MOUTH OF ROCK CREEK.

H. Pittendrigh, Mgr.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR GUESTS.

GOOD STABLING

Excellent Fishing on Kettle River.

GILBERT'S RESORT.

OKANAGAN LANDING.

HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING.

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE.

—First-class—

LIQUORS and CIGARS.

ARMSTRONG HOTEL

H. KEYES, Prop.

Good Accommodation,

Best Liquors and Cigars.

First-Class Stabling.

ARMSTRONG, B. C.

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.

GRAND PRAIRIE HOTEL

GRAND PRAIRIE, KETTLE RIVER.

Good Stock o

Liquors and Cigars . . . Good Stabling.

PRICES REASONABLE.

McLAREN BROS., PROPRIETORS.

BLACKSMITH SHOP IN CONNECTION

Stages Leave every Monday and Wednesday for Marcus, Wash.

FAIRVIEW HOTEL

GEORGE J. SHEEHAN, PROP.

EXCELLENT BOARD

GOOD STABLING

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

A. D. WORGAN.

Portrait & Landscape Photographer

VERNON, B. C.

VIEWS OF THE DISTRICT FOR SALE.

D. McDUFF,

General Blacksmith,

MIDWAY, B. C.

All Kinds of Work Executed to the Satisfaction of Customers.

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.

CONKLE & DONALD

General Teamsters and Freighters,

ROCK CREEK, B. C.

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.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Growers of

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK.

All Stock Grown Without Irrigation.
All Trees Inspected Before Leaving the Nursery.

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Kelowna, B. C.

A Large Stock of All Kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber, of Superior Quality, Thoroughly Seasoned, Constantly on Hand.

Bill Stuff a Specialty.
Orders Promptly Filled.

Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors.

Goods Delivered at Okanagan Falls at Reasonable Rates.

LEON LEQUIME, Proprietor. 1y

The Kettle River Stage Line

Running over the MAIL ROUTE
Between GRAND FORKS and PENTICTON.

Leaves Grand Forks, during the month of March, on Mondays at 6 a. m., arriving at Penticton on Wednesdays at 6 p. m.

Returning, leaves Penticton on Thursdays at 6 a. m., arriving at Grand Forks on Saturdays at 6 p. m.

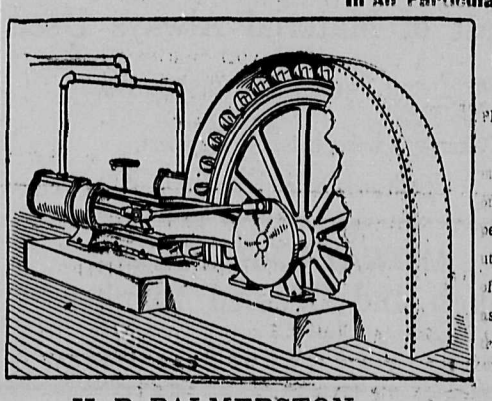
FARES AND EXPRESS CHARGES REASONABLE.

M. MILLER, - Prop., - Grand Forks, B. C.

THE CANADIAN RAND DRILL CO.,

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

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.

VICTORIA HOTEL

VERNON, B. C.

MURPHY & FAULKNER, Props.

No Trouble or Expense Spared to Make Guests Comfortable.
Strictly First-Class and Charges Moderate.

Best Brands Liquers and Cigars. - - Good Stabling.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Barnard Lequime is now acting as agent for the Kelowna townsite, instead of the former agents, Messrs. Donald & Sutherland.

Mr. Gallagher, of Grand Prairie, who celebrated St. Patrick's Day in a very fiery way, has contributed $25 towards the new smithy to be erected by Mr. Dan McLaren.

Mr. Boss has three tents out at Copper camp and six men at work. They have repaired the road, corduroying the bad places, and made a very passable connection between the camp and the outside world.

Mr. H. P. Palmerston has sold part of his interest in the townsite of Midway and has given up the agency. Mr. W. H. Norris, of Midway, will act as agent for the townsite for the present, under the direction of Capt. Robert C. Adams, of Montreal, trustee of the property.

In Midway men are dyeing and being dyed. At least so says one of the Grand Prairie boys (Charley). The dyeing was performed by our local tonsorial artist, and the dyed was none other than Charley himself—and it cost the boys $3 for the fun of watching the performance.

County Court, advertised to be held on Saturday last, was postponed, presumably, until to-day (Monday) owing to the unaccountable non-arrival of Judge Spinks. There is some report, however, that his worship failed to catch Monday last's boat from Okanagan Landing.

Messrs. Wolf and C. E. Stuart, the parties who were recently patients at the hospital, under Dr. Jakes' care, the one suffering from pleurisy and the other typho-pneumonia, are now sufficiently recovered to be able to take out-door exercise. This will be glad news to their many friends.

Mr. R. Cawston, of Keremeos, passed through Midway on Friday last on his way to Grand Prairie. It is understood he went to meet Mr. Wilson, one of the Kootenay butchers, with the object of disposing of beef stock. There is evidence that the cattle business may look up a bit this summer.

Seeding is well advanced. Messrs. Cartmell & Shuster, who have for some time past been putting in Mr. McDonnell's crop, completed their work a few days ago. They have the honor of being the first to get through with seeding on Kettle river this spring. Yet it may be considered none too early for this part of the country.

Our population is not so numerous that we can afford to lose any of its feminine members. It is, therefore, with regret we note the departure on Tuesday's stage of Miss McClung for Spokane, where she has gone on a visit to her relatives, with the probability that she may not return. This young lady whilst a resident of Midway made many friends, by whom her absence will be much felt.

Gunnysack Jones, an old pioneer, is clearing and cropping a large portion of his ranch on Fisherman creek, some six miles above Grand Forks. He has already commenced a barn 20x30 feet. This ranch is by some considered as a prospective townsite. At all events, when the 320 acres belonging to Mr. Jones is all cleared, as a ranch it is sure to hold its own. Fisherman creek flows right through its meadow.

Messrs. Lynch and Heldstab started on Thursday morning for the cedar swamp which is some 70 miles up the west fork of Kettle river. They intend cutting logs, which will be put into the river and run down to Midway, at which place they will be manufactured into shingles. The price of this article here is $5 to $6 per thousand, so that the business should be a lucrative one, although the getting of the timber will be expensive work.

Mr. J. McNicol, our enterprising local merchant, left on Tuesday's stage for Spokane. It is his intention to combine business with pleasure, and on his trip purchase a quantity of goods necessary for carrying on a successful summer trade. The conservative policy of our Victoria and Vancouver merchants, and the prohibitive freight rates charged by the C. P. R. may be held accountable for this gentleman's journeying to the south-east instead of to the north-west. And who gains by this and who loses?

Mr. Tedrow, of Anarchist mountain, paid a flying visit to Midway on Wednesday last, his object being to obtain lumber for the completing of his stables and outhouses. This was Mr. Tedrow's first visit to Midway and he was very agreeably surprised with its situation and the number of buildings on our townsite. The rancher in many countries could not well afford to haul lumber a distance of 40 miles to his home, and the fact that a fine belt of timber exists on Anarchist Mountain is also the more reason why this haul should be unnecessary. Can no one be found with capital and energy enough to start the lumber industry in that thriving settlement.

MINING NOTES.

Messrs. William Shaw and Alex. Sherrette left Midway on Friday last on a prospecting tour of Boundary mountain, expecting to be absent for two months.

Mr. J. McNicol recorded the Hecla, an eastern extension of the Great Hesper, on April 6. There is a four-foot vein, and the quartz is well mineralized. We hope it will not be long ere the Hecla is in eruption, and a golden lava flowing into its owner's pockets.

Mr. Wm. Lewis, of Vernon, starts shortly on a prospecting tour up Kettle river, some twenty miles above Rock creek.

A trail is being constructed under the direction of Mr. Smith between Summit and Greenwood camps. The new trail is being built around the base of the mountain on easy grades, and is meant to take the place of the old one over the summit.

A few days since Mr. W. T. Smith came down from Summit camp and brought a sample of ore that those conversant with the ores of the two districts claim was identical in appearance to that found at Trail creek. Whether it assays the same remains to be proven.

Capt. Adams is sending Robert Cordick and John Meckler, from Perth, Ontario, to West Kootenay, to superintend the development of the silver properties in which he is interested. They will work first at the Mount Adams group, on the "Four Mile Range," in the Slocan district.

Briar creek is the name given to the new camp, situated between the Providence and Summit camps, by the discoverers of the Big Windy mineral claim, Messrs. Thomet, Benneriman and Peterson, who recorded the Big Windy on April 5. There is a 3½ foot vein, which shows quite an amount of native copper. There was an opportunity for the discoverers to name the new camp after one or other of their names, but modesty, not necessity, was the mother of an invention in this case, and the creek has been well named.

Capt. R. C. Adams, of Montreal, is sending out his son, Walter C. Adams, B. A. Sc., to Midway, to attend to his mining interests at Boundary and Osoyoos. He desires to let a contract to sink a shaft on the Cordick claim in Summit camp, and he proposes to have the claim surveyed and patented. Mr. Walter Adams is a graduate of McGill college, Montreal, in both the departments of chemistry and mining engineering, and may be available during the summer to make reports on mining properties.

FAIRVIEW NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

FAIRVIEW, April 8.—The claim near the Victoria, and formerly known as the Jumbo, has been re-located by Messrs. James White and G. A. Guess. Since locating the same Mr. Guess has made a thorough test of the ore, and the result is so satisfactory that these gentlemen have signified their intention of taking the Strathyre Company's mill on lease (on the expiration of the present one) and working the mine. They have also located another claim, which they call the Enterprise, from which ore will also be milled.

A peculiarity of the ore from the Jumbo is that in the rock that looks barren, and in which no mineral can be seen, the same runs over seven dollars in free gold. Other portions of the ore contain silver enough to pay all milling expenses, which will be extracted at time of crushing by the sodium process.

Mr. C. A. R. Lambly a few days since went up to Vasseaux lake, taking with him Mr. Cuppage, the late manager of the Haynes estate, who, it is understood, will be put in charge of the proposed work of gravelling and raising that portion of the road around the rock bluff, which for some time past has caused some inconvenience to teams having to pass over it.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Some 70,000 tons of coal were shipped from Nanaimo last month.

A Mr. Huff is to dispute the Cowichan-Alberni seat in the Provincial Legislature with Mr. Woods.

Roome and Bonner, the two clerks of the Bank of British Columbia sentenced in 1892 to three years' penal servitude for embezeling the funds of the bank have just been released from jail.

The sum of $5,000 set aside by the Vancouver city council to be devoted to provide work for the unemployed, has been exhausted. Still relief work is necessary, and $1,000 additional has been placed to the fund.

In the region of the Naas river a tribal war is in progress among the Indians. The local tribe claim the sole territorial rights in the region of the Naas, and its tributary streams. This claim was not allowed by the Indians of the outlying country. Mr. Todd hastened to the scene of war, but he was no exception to the general rule in regard to peacemakers. For the warlike tribesmen, making common cause, and waiving for the nonce their differences, promptly "sat upon" the unfortunate agent, who, when he was able, left with a greater show of speed than was compatible with the dignity of office. No serious damage has as yet been sustained by either side.

Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., who a few weeks ago had a ship-builder named John Clark imprisoned for a debt due to them which he could not pay, yesterday continued the civil action against Clark and his partner Hannigan for $8,000 odd. The defence raised the unique point that by seizing the person of the debtor plaintiffs had taken the last recourse of law, and all liabilities on defendant's part had thereby been discharged. The Court held the point well taken and ordered Clark's release purged of all responsibility for the debt. The case is without precedent in Canadian Courts and excites an unusual amount of attention.

At the Last Chance mineral claim the proprietors are carrying out extensive improvements by building dwelling houses and a cook house for the men, and making other necessary arrangements preparatory to taking out ore. They have at present six men at work, and as soon as accommodation is provided more are likely to be put on. Any company manifesting a solicitude for the comfort of their employees, deserves to be commended, as in this country, at least, this is about the last thing that is considered.

Canada's Forest Wealth.

The report on the forest wealth of the Dominion just issued makes the statement that in Canada, in the various industries depending for their existence upon the supply of wood, there is invested capital amounting to nearly $100,000,000, the annual wage list being over $30,000,000, with an output valued at close upon $110,000,000. From the mass of cited data the conclusion is drawn that Canada is now within a measurable distance of the time when, with the exception of spruce as to wood, and of British Columbia as to provinces, it shall cease to be a wood exporting country.

Further, the immense forests of Norway, from whence the old world has drawn so large a supply of pine and fir timber, are beginning to show the signs of reckless felling; so much so that it will shortly be imperative that exportation from thence shall cease for a time. Meanwhile the market will be supplied with the unequalled lumber of British Columbia and Washington.

Free Silver in England.

LONDON, April 5.—The Bimetallic league has decided to raise a guaranty fund of £100,000 to be devoted to the propagation of the bi-metallic movement. Fifty thousand pounds has already been subscribed.

GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Electors of Yale-Cariboo:

GENTLEMEN:—

In response to the widely expressed desire of representative men in various parts of your District I have decided to come forward as a candidate at the forthcoming elections, in opposition to the present Government.

As this is such an enormous district I am, of course, personally unknown to a large number of you; but I may state that I have large interests at and around Ducks and Kamloops, and am very desirous, for your welfare and mine, to see this Province progress more than it has done for the last few years.

I am opposed to the policy of protection which has been pursued for the last sixteen years, as being unfitted to the requirements of the country, and benefitting the few at the expense of the many.

I join in the condemnation of the corrupt manner in which the administration of the affairs of this country has been carried on during the time that the present party has been in office.

I consider:—

1. That a customs tariff, if imposed at all, should only be for the purpose of raising a revenue, not for the purpose of protection;

2. That freer trade relations with Great Britain and the United States would immediately benefit this country:

3. That under existing circumstances and the peculiar nature of the country mining machinery should be allowed to come in free of duty:

4. That the natural resources of the country should be the first to be developed:

5. That in order to accomplish this end the country should be opened up, the rivers made navigable, and increased facilities for communication and transportation afforded:

6. That the mail and other contracts let by the Government should be put up to public tender:

7. That the strictest economy should be observed in the administration of the public service, and all unnecessary expenditure should be stopped:

8. That all complaints in regard to the disposal of government lands and issuing of titles should be inquired into and any grievances redressed, and the surveys in the railway belt completed as quickly as possible.

As this district comprises so large an extent of country it will be impossible for me to visit every polling division and become acquainted with the the electors, but I shall make a point of visiting as many as possible and holding meetings for the purpose of placing my views on public matters before you, and learning from you the local requirements of each district.

I have no objects of my own to serve by asking you to support me, but I have time that I can give to promote the interests of this District, the Province, and the Dominion, and I shall devote it to that purpose.

For these reasons I ask your support at the approaching Dominion Elections, and trust you will see fit to give it to me.

Yours faithfully,

HEWITT BOSTOCK.

KAMLOOPS, 28th February, 1895.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

Adopted by the National Liberal Convention.

OTTAWA, JUNE, 1893.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:

1.—Freer Trade—Reduced Taxation.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the Government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused a great loss of population;

I has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these and in many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people;

That to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government;

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more especially with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief to the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2.—Enlarged Markets—Reciprocity.

That having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the Government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present Government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view, is is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's Government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3.—Purity of Administration—Condemn Corruption.

That the Convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The Government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys, of which the people of Canada have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the Government for retaining in office a Minister of the Crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the Government, with one hand, was receiving Government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the Minister and the approval of his colleagues after the truth became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

4.—Demand Strictest Economy—Decreased Expenditure.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the Governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

5.—Responsible Government—Independence of Parliament.

That the Convention regrets that by the action of Ministers and their supporters in Parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a Minister of the Crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the Ministry, contrary to the well settled practice of Parliament; and this Convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the House of Commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all charges of misconduct in office against Ministers of the Crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of Ministers of the House of Commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the House over the Executive Government, and this Convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

6.—The Land for the Settler—Not for the Speculator.

That in the opinion of this Convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7.—Oppose the Dominion Franchise Act—Favor the Provincial Franchise.

That the Franchise Act since its introduction has cost the Dominion Treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million:

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intendeded, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partizan revising barristers appointed by the Government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those already existing in many Provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this Covention the Act should be repealed and we should revert to the Provincial Franchise.

8.—Against the Gerrymander—County Boundaries Should be Preserved.

That by the Gerrymander Acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the House of Commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the House of Commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions, county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

9.—The Senate Defective—Amend the Constitution.

The present constitution of the Senate is inconsistent with the Federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the Senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

10.—Question of Prohibition—A Dominion Plebiscite.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of Prohibition by means of a Dominion Plebiscite.

BOUNDARY FALLS DIRECTORY.

R. W. JAKES, M. D., C. M.
BY APPOINTMENT
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN TO KETTLE RIVER DISTRICT.
OFFICE : : : BOUNDARY FALLS.

JOHN A. CORYELL,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

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

Maps and Plans of Any Portion of Osoyoos District and Mining Camps of Kettle River Mining Division.

Office Address, BOUNDARY FALLS, B. C., and F. M. KERBY, C. E. VERNON, B. C.

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.

Boundary Falls Livery, Feed and Sale Stables
Stage Line in Connection between BOUNDARY FALLS and MARCUS, WASH, Twice a Week. Freighting Done From Marcus, Penticton and Intermediate Points.
Saddle Horses Always on Hand.
CENTRAL POINT FOR BOUNDARY CREEK MINES.
MARTIN & McDOWELL, PROPS.

G. ARTHUR RENDELL
BOUNDARY FALLS, B. C.
Headquarters for Miners' Supplies.
A GOOD STOCK OF
Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Powder, Etc.,
ALWAYS ON HAND
JUST RECEIVED A GOOD LINE OF
Men's Underclothing and Socks
Orders Taken for All Kinds of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
G. ARTHUR RENDELL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
The World's Highway from Atlantic to Pacific
STEAMER ABERDEEN
LEAVES PENTICTON
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS
at 8 a.m., Connecting at
OKANAGAN LANDING
With Trains for the East and West
Through First-Class Sleeping Cars Daily Between Vancouver and Montreal and St. Paul.
Through Tickets on Sale to Eastern and Pacific Coast Points.
Rates Lower Than Any Other Line
For Rates, Time &c., Apply to
H. S. SCADDING,
AGENT, PENTICTON
OR TO
G. M'L. BROWN,
DIST. PASS. AGENT,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

County Court Notice.

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

At Osoyoos on Wednesday, 10th April, 1895
At Midway on Saturday, 13th April, 1895,
at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

By Command
C. A. R. LAMBLY,
R. C. C.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE, OSOYOOS,
23rd April 1894.

W. DALRYMPLE
General Blacksmith
FAIRVIEW, B. C.
All Kinds of Repairing. Horseshoeing a Specialty.

FOR SALE
160 Acres of Land. All Meadow.
BETWEEN Sixty and Seventy Acres Cleared and Drained. Six miles from Camp McKinney. One Mile from waggon road.
Apply ADVANCE OFFICE.

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.
Through Trains Semi-Weekly.
Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7:00 a.m. Lv.....SPOKANE.....Ar. 5:30 p.m.
On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through to Nelson, arriving at 5:40 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 Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane same day.
Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
aug15tf

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.

TESTING GOLD ORE.

Insufficient Testing the Cause of Much Loss.

The following paper will be read before the Ontario Mining Institute by Mr. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, F.G.S., associate Royal School of Mines, etc. Our readers will remember that this gentleman was last summer in charge of the mining operations carried on at Camp Fairview by the Strathyre Mining Co. Many of the following observations and theories would apply equally to the ores found in that camp, as to those of Ontario:

It may be said in a general way that gold-bearing quartz is found in many places from the extreme east to the extreme west of the immense Province of Ontario. It is being milled in three places; in one mill in the Marmora district, in another in the Sault Ste. Marie district, and in a third mill in the Lake of the Woods district. Whether enough ground had previously been opened up and tested before erecting the mills I am not in a position to state. "Dame Rumor" hath it, however, that in all these cases the mills are hampered by not having an adequate supply of ore on account of the mines not having been previously opened up. We may hope that this is not correct. There have been, I much regret to say, only too many cases in our Province where mills have been put up previous to solving the important preliminary problems as to the real character and the available extent of pay ore. One difficulty which met the Ontario developer was that there was no testing plant in existence in Canada where he could have a quantity of ore treated, and he was compelled to erect a plant himself to find out what he really had or send his ore to New York or still further. That difficulty now no longer exists, for there is a small stamp mill and concentrating plant at the Kingston School of Mining where anyone can have a ton or more put through and the yield in free gold and concentrates determined.

Now for a few words about the determination of the value of a gold ore. I allude to the value of the contents of the ore itself outside of the considerations of size of vein, its situation, cost of mining, supplies, labor, etc., all of which have such an important bearing upon the ultimate value of the ore. The ultimate value of the ore also largely depends upon the cost of treating it, and this should be had in view from the start, especially in the case of our Ontario gold ores. As a rule most people take a piece of ore to an assayer and get a result to the ton of ore. Let us say it is a gold ore, and suppose a return of $8 to the ton is given. They then calculate very easily that mining will cost $3, milling $1.50, management, etc., $1; total cost $5.50, which gives a profit of $2.50 per ton. Then so many thousand tons treated give so many thousands of dollars' profit, as easily as one and one make two.

But through the abominable perversity of things in general, after working away for some time, the result does not seem to come out as it should, and disheartened shareholders say there is no gold and shut down the mine and mill.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

There are many explanations why it has been a failure. Some of them may be:

(1) The dead work of opening the mine, putting up a mill and management may have used up all the money and they are unable to cope with the first difficulty which presents itself.

(2) The vein may have narrowed or pay-shoots be few and far between, therefore mining has come much higher than the price estimated.

(3) No milling test had previously been made, and the run of the ore comes far short of the hand samples assayed, a very common cause of disaster.

(4) The free milling portion of the vein is only superficial, and it becomes refractory a very short distance below the surface, therefore the pulp will require to be concentrated and the gold extracted by smelting or chlorination, which will considerably increase the cost of production. This would have been discovered by first doing development work, and having some test runs made of the ore from different places.

(5) Among a number of other causes of failure to get expected results, such as overbuilding, extravagance, ignorance, dishonesty, etc., I shall merely add that the manner of crushing may not be suitable to the ore, and that, on one hand the gold may be slimed and not caught, or the size of the screen and height of discharge may allow the ore to be delivered before the values have been liberated. Both of these latter contingencies are carefully checked by the procedure adopted at the stamp mill at the School of Mining at Kingston, and valuable suggestions can be given in this connection when a test run is made of the ore in the laboratory.

Although it is universally conceded that there is no test like a milling test for a gold ore, yet sometimes it is either impossible or not necessary. An assay of a mere hand specimen is, if not actually useless for practical purposes, to be accepted only with the greatest caution, and should merely serve as a basis for further investigation. A large quantity of gold ore should always be taken, not less than half a ton; then it should carefully be sampled down to get a fair average for determination.

HOW IT IS DONE.

At the School of Mining at Kingston special arrangements exist for sampling large lots. The ore is first put through the crusher, quartered down on the sheet iron floor, then further reduced by being run two or three times through adjustable rolls and quartered after each reduction. Finally it is reduced to a powder by means of the sample grinder, quartering on oil cloth being again resorted to between each reduction by the grinder. The resulting sample taken is generally about seven pounds. From this about half a pound is quartered out for fire assay, and the remainder is kept for panning and amalgamation assays, if these are needed. In the case of a new ore, whose qualities are unknown, the amalgamation and panning assays are of great importance when a mill test is not made of the ore. Coupled with these a fire assay of the concentrates will, of course, be necessary. Where the character of the ore is known a fire assay of it is all that is necessary. In making a run of the ore it should be carefully sampled by being collected every hour from the feeder, so that a check is kept on the result of the mill. The tailings, however, give even a more valuable check, and in tests of ore at the Mining Laboratory at Kingston they are caught every half hour. As the slimes from the tailings are evaporated nothing is allowed to escape examination. With reference to sampling a vein or ledge for testing, I shall merely make one suggestion. Where the sampling is not on a large scale, say such as testing the face of a drift being driven on the vein, it is sometimes thought that the drillings give the best average. My experience would lead me to doubt this, for the jar of the drill tends to make any particles of gold settle to the bottom, and, therefore, escape the scraper. The fairest average of a vein is undoubtedly obtained by picking or wedging across the whole face in several places and mixing the resulting ore. In getting ore from any mineral vein or deposit as a sample what we are after is not mineralogical specimens, but an attempt to find out how many dollars can be obtained from a certain quantity of material which has been opened to view. How much more ground may be expected to yield similar results is a problem which geological knowledge and experience sometimes help the mining engineer to solve, but oftentimes he can see no further into rock than any other man.

Silver Prospects.

Many and various reasons are given for the recent appreciation in the value of silver by the different writers upon the subject, among which may be mentioned the assumed decrease in the production of the metal, the benefit expected to accrue from the holding of an international conference, silver speculation in India, and the effect a termination of the war between China and Japan would exert, owing to the possibility of a large indemnity having to be paid by the former to the latter power, which indemnity would, in all probability, be paid in silver. Whatever effect the three former considerations may have, we believe the last to be the most potent cause in the advance in the price of the white metal, and, therefore, would point out that the said advance has quite a speculative air about it, which all interested would do well not to underestimate, as just at the present time it is impossible to foretell what the result of the negotiations that are being carried on between those two powers may be.

The Statist has this to say on the foregoing subject: "If the Chinese Government is at last convinced that it is hopeless to resist any longer, and is willing to submit to whatever terms Japan may impose, then there will probably be a sharp rise in silver, for everyone expects that the main Japanese condition will be a large indemnity from China. China has not the means of paying a large indemnity except by borrowing. And it is to be presumed that if China is able to give the requisite security, so as to obtain the amount required, a very considerable proportion of the proceeds will be taken in silver. If that turns out to be the case silver must advance. But our readers should recollect that a rise in silver brought about by a temporary demand must, in the very nature of the case, be only temporary. If, indeed, it be another condition of peace that China shall be opened up, and if the Chinese honestly carry out what they undertake, it is possible that there may be a steadying of the price of silver, and that gradually there may be even a further advance. Even if the population of China is only about 300 millions, that population is so immense, and the resources of the country are so vast, that if once there is industrial enterprise of the European kind, there will inevitably be a great inflow of silver to China, and that cannot fail to have a great influence upon the price of silver. But our readers will do well to remember that all this is pure speculation. Nobody knows whether China is yet convinced that she has to yield. Nobody knows what the conditions of peace will be; nobody knows, in short, what will follow. All that can safely be said is that a large demand for silver by China would send up the price of the metal, and that there would be a fall afterwards if the Chinese demand came to an end. On the other hand, if China is opened up, and if there is a steady demand for silver, the price of the metal must improve."

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