VICTORIA, B. C.

THE ADVANCE.

Vol. III, No. 15. MIDWAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1895. $2.00 per Year.

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

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PRICES REASONABLE.

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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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Samples for Assay From a Distance Will Receive Prompt Attention.

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SAMPLES by mail given prompt attention. Stage from Grand Forks met each trip, and results sent on returning Stage.

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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

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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;

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A few left trimmed with

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all at less than manufacturers' cost,

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Meat delivered at Rock Creek and all the Mining Camps.

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WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER

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Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

All Work Warranted, 6&3m

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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.

BOUNDARY FALLS.

ENORMOUS LEDGES OF ORE.

Seeing is Believing—Magnificent Patience—Owners Have Perfect Trust in the Future of Their Camp.

The special correspondent of the Nelson Miner, who, by-the-way, has gained a literary reputation outside the somewhat limited sphere of Provincial journalism, contributes the following excellent article in the issue of the Miner of the 27th ult., which we take the liberty to reproduce verbatim:

Rossland has such attractions of its own, is so thoroughly alive and well advertised that it must be a strong camp indeed that can attract men from the city of Trail Creek. And yet anyone who walks from Trail to Boundary will not find that he has the road to himself. Men are pouring into the Boundary Creek country in a steady stream, although it is still far from railways and there are three high rivers and a bad trail between it and Trail Creek. Men have heard of the huge bodies of ore at Boundary, and though they cannot be expected to believe all they have heard, they have heard enough to make them anxious to go in and see for themselves. Among the men who have done their best to advertise the country to the outside world is Mr. Suydam, a man known in many camps outside of British Columbia, and amongst those who have been in to see for themselves are representatives of the Parrett Smelting Company of Butte: Mr. Largee, banker of Butte; men from Minneapolis, Chicago, and elsewhere. Of these who went in doubt a large number have not only returned in faith but have bought largely as a proof of that faith. To get down at once to details. The camp itself is divided into half-a-dozen camps or more, lying within a radius of (say) 10 miles from Boundary Falls, and consists of large deposits of red-oxide of copper, copper glance, and native copper in what is known as Copper Camp; high-grade galena carrying gold, at Skylark Camp; copper sulphides carrying gold at Deadwood; sulphides carrying gold, copper and iron at Greenwood; and refractory ores, carrying gold, silver and copper, at White's, Atwood's, and Douglas Camps, and free milling ore at the Long Lake Camp.

A great deal of the ore of the district so closely resembles Trail Creek ore that even experts cannot tell them apart, and like the Trail Creek mines the character of the deposits found at Boundary is that they improve with depth. But the feature of Boundary Creek ledges is their enormous size. Even the local boomers, if there are such people, have to be content with the bulk, nay more, they diminish instead of increasing the width of their veins. They dare not tell strangers what they have; they would rather that strangers went in and looked for themselves. We were persuaded to visit the Snowshoe claim, the property of a Mr. Denzler and others, and to take a tape with us. It must be clearly understood that the information collected in this article, though collected with the greatest care from the most reliable sources available, had to be obtained in many instances at second hand. Our authorities were Mr. W. Gibbs, the gold assayer; Mr. Suydam, Mr. Rendell, Mr. Denzler, and one of the owners of the Copper Camp. These men all agreed in the main, and we have taken the lowest estimate given by any of them as the basis of our report, and in addition to that made a personal inspection of Greenwood Camp. As no one knew which camp we meant to visit, and as the report concerning this camp was proved to be accurate, and as assays shown us further bore out statements made to us, it seems fair to conclude that the other subdivisions of the camp not actually seen by us were fairly and honestly reported by our informants.

The Greenwood Camp lies in a deposit of refractory concentrating ore, easily treated and concentrating 7 to 1. It is stated that Prof. Courtis gets from concentrates in this camp $620 per ton. The capping in the camp is iron, the mineral resembles that found at Rossland, containing iron, silica, sulphur, copper, silver and gold, though there is so little silver in most of the claims that no assays are made for it, the ore is generally oxidized on the surface, and in some places to a depth of seven feet; the gangue is principally quartz and the assays of fair average rock run from $3 to $32 per ton in gold, and from 2 to 12 per cent. in copper on the top, but here as elsewhere in the belt it is an almost invariable rule that the ore improves as you go down. The Greenwood claims lie in a narrow, timbered valley, to the west of which lie the Knob Hill, Ironsides, Brooklyn, Phœnix, and Stemwinder; on the east, the Monarch, Rawhide, and Snowshoe. There are, of course, a lot of others, but these are the principal claims at present. The Stemwinder, which was the first we visited, has been bought together with its neighbor, the Phœnix, by the Parrett Smelting and Mining Company of Butte, Montana. In the shaft, at a depth of 28 feet, the ore assays from $5 to $50 in gold (assays have been obtained showing as much as $130, but no one pretends that this was fair sample rock) and from 2 to 23 per cent. copper. On the Snowshoe, we were told that ditches or crosscuts had been cut 70 to 80 feet long all in solid ore. The writer himself measured one over 110 feet in which ore or croppings of ore could be traced for the entire length, honest measurement. There are on this claim, which I take as a type of the field, three ledges certain, and one suspected, all running S. S. W., as do the ledges generally in this country. The assays, according to the owner, Mr. Denzler, run from $3 to $32 in gold, and 6 per cent. in copper on the top, and I should like to say for Mr. Denzler that I never saw a man more anxious to give a conservative estimate of everything connected with his own claim to which he has stuck, and upon which he has worked through good and bad times alike since 1891. It seems to me that if British Columbia ever becomes a prosperous country, with a small debt and light taxes, she will owe it to men like Mr. Denzler at Greenwood, and McEachren and Mangott at Fairview, and a score of men of their kind, who first find their prize in earth's wildest corners, and then stick to it, and put the best years of their life, and bone and muscle into a hole in the ground—waiting year after year with magnificent patience for the reward of their labours.

Of the other camps I have not time to speak in detail. In Summit camp the ore does not run so high as in Greenwood, but is of the same general character. The Parrett Mining Company of Butte owns five claims here, and is developing them. In one of them a shaft has been sunk 80 feet with a crosscut of 30 feet, showing ore all the way.

White's Camp has a lot of work done upon it. In the City of Paris there is a 16 foot body of ore showing, and a [illegible] that the lower they go the better the ore becomes. Eighteen dollars in gold, 7 or 8 per cent in copper, and 20 ounces of silver is the record of this camp.

On the Skylark they claim 70 foot of ore going 200 ounces in silver and 1 ounce in gold. Seventy tons have been shipped from here to Tacoma,,

The Copper Camp is a huge deposit of red oxide of copper, in which they have a body 70 feet wide showing in one place. This ore assays 5 to 53 per cent. copper and 14 ounces in silver, and reliable witnesses assert that there are hundreds of tons lying on the dump which will go 30 per cent. in copper. And so the story goes, but the trouble is that though the ore is rich, and in those enormous bodies which most tempt the big capitalists, nothing can be done with it by the present owners until a railway comes along. Marcus is the nearest railway point, and that is 65 miles away; there are no mills or concentrators or capital to build any. The ore is there, and magnificent water-power, and just enough big mining men are buying in the country to give the plucky prospectors hope, but prospects are still cheap at Boundary Falls, cheaper probably at 50 per cent. than at Rossland.

There is only one favour which Boundary Falls asks of the monied men, and that is to come in themselves with the best experts they can find and decide for themselves whether any part of the world offers better opportunities for the profitable investment of capital than their own camp.

The principal free milling propositions near Boundary Falls are either in White's Camp, in which several runs of rich, free milling ore occur, or in the Long Lake Camp.

In White's Camp, the free ore veins average about one foot in width, and run all the way from $5 to $100 a ton in gold. In Long Lake the ore ranges from $20 to $80 per ton, but comparatively little is yet known of this camp, in which fresh strikes are being made daily.

One word in conclusion. Boundary and Boundary Falls are not the same thing; they are four miles apart. One is a townsite, the other a camp, Boundary, or Midway, is the townsite.

[Knowing that the facts contained in this article are absolutely true, we have much pleasure in indorsing them, with the exception of the statement as regards the Skylark claim. This is somewhat misleading. Instead of saying 70 feet of ore, the writer should have said, the vein has been proved to a depth of 70 feet. The Skylark vein is two feet wide, and from it has been obtained some of the richest silver and gold ore mined in any of our camps up to the present time.—Ed.]

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 12, 1895.

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

THE MINING BUREAU AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

It is at least a matter for congratulation that the Provincial Government are beginning to recognize the importance of the mining industry in this country, and are endeavouring in some measure to stimulate its growth. The steps that are being taken by Col. BAKER, towards the establishment of a mining bureau in Victoria, can but have a most desirable effect; and we trust mine-owners will do their utmost to facilitate in every way the efforts that are being made to secure accurate information and fair samples of rock from the mines and prospects of the different districts.

The only point that suggests itself as questionable in the scheme, is the advisability of Victoria as the locality of the bureau. Naturally, the Capital, one would suppose, is the rightful headquarters of all government offices; but the circumstances in this case are such that a deviation from the usual rule would here seem preferable.

A mining bureau is probably, above all else, instituted with the object of supplying accurate and perfectly trustworthy information to capitalists and would-be investors in mining property. The locality, therefore, best suited to meet the convenience of this class should certainly be given the choice; and, we believe, Vancouver, as the business centre of the province, would consequently have been a more suitable situation. This, however, is a secondary matter. Of more importance is a suggestion mooted last week by a Victorian journal, in which the Government is asked to appoint in connection with the mining bureau, an expert of noted talent, not only as head of the office, but to inspect, and to be able to vouch for the value of respective mines.

Hitherto, our neighbors across the border justly boast that American capital and enterprise alone is developing the country. In itself, we are very grateful that this state of affairs is as possible, as its truth is apparent, but it carries with it a stigma of reproach that is by no means agreeable to the national pride. Why should we be indebted solely to foreign capital to develop our country? The answer is simple; the scepticism of the British investor in the rumoured value of the mines of British Columbia. Once he is assured that the rumours are not gross exaggerations, there will be no lack of British capital. The appointment of a mining specialist, of such reputation that his testimony could not be gainsaid, would undoubtedly effect this purpose to a considerable degree. Again, the Minister of Mines has, we learn, issued circulars to the Mining Recorders asking them to collect the necessary information; this for the time being may answer, but it must be remembered, particularly in a busy district, the Recorder's time is very fully occupied, and he is thus rarely able to visit the mines themselves, nor even could he do so, would his report carry the weight of expert testimony. We, therefore, unhesitatingly join with our contemporary in trusting that the Government will not underestimate the wisdom of creating so necessary a post in connection with the mining bureau.

A NECESSARY APPOINTMENT.

A good many people hold to the opinion that a mining town or camp does not amount to anything until a certain element is very much in evidence. With these we beg to differ, and to denounce in unmistable terms anything approaching the disgraceful exhibition of western rowdyism as is reported to have occurred at Grand Forks.

We should pass the matter over were it not for the opportunity it gives us to again call the attention of the authorities to the fact that since our constable, who is also mining recorder, has so much to occupy his time in the office, it is quite imperative that someone should be appointed to relieve him of his outside duties. A large stretch of country, from Camp McKinney to Grand Prairie, is settled with a population, who have a right to expect adequate police protection from the rough element that is more or less generally to be found in the vicinity of a rapidly developing mining camp. We trust, therefore, that the matter may receive due consideration at the hands of the proper authorities, and that without any unnecessary delay.

A writer to the Mining Journal of Ashcroft offers the following strong plea for a bi-weekly mail delivery on the Cariboo route. The arguments are as truly applicable to all isolated mining camps: "Take the correspondence of two communities, in an old country and most of it is simply gossip that has no business importance whatever, and yet each letter pays its three cents. That makes up the bulk of what one might call paying mail. But in our Cariboo country it is far different. For instance a mining man comes in here and he wishes to consult his associates in Vancouver, or Montreal, or Chicago on some very important matter. He mails his letter at a cost of three cents and then must wait a month or six weeks while the answer is being recived. If he could get an answer at once, he could afford to pay $10 or $20 as quickly as three cents. The government should consult the commercial importance of the letters of a mining country. The additional cost of carrying another mail would be very small, but the advantage to the whole Cariboo would be very great. It would be so great that the advantage would far outway the cost. It is not always that a great commercial region pays the most postage. It is seldom that it does, but the government should measure the commercial advantage of a country and not in its power to pay postage."

Apropos of the mail question, why is no provision made for the issuance of money orders at the Midway postoffice? There surely can be no earthly reason why the department should refuse us this convenience. Not only is the Postal Order a convenient form of sending money through the mail but it is safer even than the registered letter. As we reminded our readers last week, in the words of the Irish poet, mollia tempora fandi, and the only way to obtain what we want is to follow the wise example of the persistent dame of Biblical fame—agitate and petition, petition and agitate, till for peace sake, and for the sake of the departmental office-boy, whose duty it is to empty the departmental waste-paper basket, our rights will be recognised.

The proposed visit of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to this district may be regarded as a favorable sign. The Chief Commissioner has already evinced a desire to do his utmost towards developing the country—a remarkable characteristic in a Chief Commissioner. We, therefore—though one, of course, must be cautious and careful not to overdo the thing—may reasonably hope that the desirability of opening good roads into the different camps will strike Mr. MARTIN as forcibly as it now does the unfortunate men, who are obliged to perform complicated and hazardous acrobatic feats of log-jumping while conveying the flour and sugar, the beans and bacon, and the impediments essential to the miner's outfit, to the place of work.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

We are indebted to the mining correspondent of The Province for the following excellent suggestion.

"Men in Fairview complain that they do not see their political representatives often enough, but for all that their memories are fairly retentive where political events concern their private interests. They of course cannot know yet how energetically men like Col. Baker and Mr. Eberts have been interesting themselves in the mining developments of British Columbia, and will be the first to admit that even a Minister of Mines cannot be expected to walk over the whole of B. C. in a month at the comparatively early age of (say) sixty! But they would like to remind him that there is or should be a big stamp mill, bought years ago by the Government, which has lain rusting with disuse at Yale. This may be a mere local tradition but it is very generally accepted, and if it is true, it would be a wise thing to send it down to Fairview where it would earn a dividend on its cost, help the miners and help B. C. by bringing some of her richest quartz into use."

A New Paper.

A new paper has been started in Vancouver, with the somewhat quaint name of "The Idea?" The editor, Mr. Seneca G. Ketchum, is well known to the journalistic fraternity as an eccentric genius. He has been associated with several of the coast newspapers. The editorial "overture" is worth quoting:—"The publishers of this paper desire it generally understood by the public at large—and those who would like to be that way—that it is proposed to run this sheet largely in the interests of the promoters. The style, the policy and the politics of this paper will be found on the ninth page near a restaurant advertisement. Our remarks upon political, theological, municipal, social and other questions will be written by a mild-mannered but muscular man who does his own thinking and is not afraid to be seen at it. The editor is also a professional beauty, and offers his photograph as a premium to anyone subscribing for the paper for a month."

In spite of warnings, and the threat of prosecution, some unthinking persons have recently set fires in different parts of the neighbourhood which have spread to an alarming degree. It is feared that Messrs. Clarke and Rickard's new house has been thus destroyed.

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.

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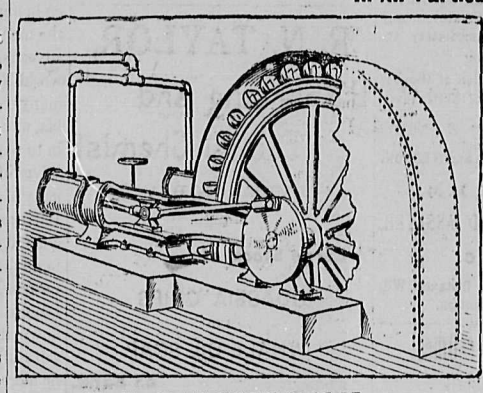

Special Compressors driven by PELTON WATER WHEEL mounted direct upon crank-shaft, especially adapted for utilizing the power of mountain steams as shown in illustration.

H. P. PALMERSTON,
Agent for Midway and District.

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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, mutting 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, operating 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, 9th 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.

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A Full Line of
Drugs
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Toilet Articles
Trusses, &c.

Mail Orders From the Lower Country Will Receive Prompt Attention.

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.

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.

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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,

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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. 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.

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

MINERAL ACT, 1891.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMWINDER MINERAL CLAIM

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, William T. Smith, free miner's certificate No. 54458, 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 5th day of August, 1895.

D. McDUFF,
General Blacksmith,
MIDWAY, B. C.
All Kinds of Work Executed to the Satisfaction of Customers.

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, Wednesdays, 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. 11.

	Max.	Min
Aug. 5	95	48
" 6	95	52
" 7	70	41
" 8	74	36
" 9	81	35
" 10	85	38
" 11	90	48

LOCAL AND DISTRCT.

Mr. J. C. Haney of Rossland, passed through Midway on Saturday on his way home from a trip to Fairview, McKinney, and other of our camps.

Mr. and Miss Castleman arrived in Midway on Sunday week last. They had brought with them all the way from Chilliwack, a number of milch cows and a young Jersey bull.

Miss Lewes, the successful applicant for the post of teacher of the Midway public-school, arrived from Penticton yesterday, and commenced her duties to-day.

On the morning of the 8th inst., the stables, store-house, and implement-shed, the property of Mr. W. R. Megaw of Vernon, and the barber-shop of Mr. Watson were totally destroyed by fire. The flames started in the stables.

Mr. Powers returned on Friday from a trip to Rossland, and, reports times rather quieter then they might be in the great mining camp, owing to the fact that a number of miners are laid off, awaiting the placing of heavy machinery for the Le Roi and War Eagle mines. When active operations are again resumed, the result will be a large pay roll, and consequently better times.

R. E. Ballard, M.E. and assayer of Ruby, Wash. passed through town on Saturday, on his way to Trout Creek. He reports mining matters as very quiet in and around Ruby; and like many another he is attracted to our B. C. mining camps, owing to the more evident activity. Should Trail Creek not satisfy his expections, he will return and endeavour to locate in some of our Boundary Creek camps.

Mr. W. H. Bullock-Webster's appointment as Chief of Police of the New Westminster district was a matter of pleasurable surprise to his many friends in the Lower Okanagan, where for some years past he successfully and faithfully carried out the duties of constable. Only recently he had been appointed Mining Recorder for the Osoyoos division of Yale, and now his new promotion would tend to show that his star is in the ascendent; and though the lovers of order are sorry to part with so efficient an officer, yet are they pleased that he has been removed to a larger sphere of usefulness, and few will doubt his ability to fill his new position with credit to himself and to the Province.

Some time between the 22nd and 28th of this month, Midway will be honored by a visit from the Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in North-western Canada, Dr. J. Robertson, accompanied by the Rev. C. W. Gordon of Winnipeg. These gentlemen after delivering lectures, and looking over the field here, will proceed to Vernon to attend a meeting of the Kamloops Presbytery, which is to be held there on the 3rd of September. If the inhabitants of Midway and district desire a resident pastor, they should not fail to make their wishes known to Dr. Robertson, who has it in his power to grant such a request, should he consider it reasonable.

MINING NOTES.

Mr. Christie, we are glad to hear, has once more struck it rich on the Nightingale.

Messrs. Shonquest and McArthur are working on the Robert Emmet claim, Long Lake Camp. This claim is on the same ledge as the Jewel, and the work so far done, discloses a good strong vein of ore, about 4 feet in width and well mineralized.

Six men are at work on the development of the Roderick Dhu, Long Lake Camp, for Mr. Jones of Spokane, who recently purchased a half interest in the property from Messrs. Stuart and Patterson.

Dr. Shaw and Mr. King of Spokane, are paying a visit to Long Lake Camp, the one on a pleasure trip, and the guest of Mr. Jones, the other on business connected with some of the free milling propositions in the camp.

Colonel Russel, who has been in our camps for some time past examining properties, is now paying attention to Long Lake Camp, and expresses himself as very much pleased with the appearance of the ledges.

The ore, or rather capping, of the Iron Mask claim, recently located on the west side of Long Lake Camp by Messrs. Benerman and J. Frank, is in appearance very much like that found upon some of the properties in Greenwood, and indicates the existence of other than free milling propositions to be found there.

A Distinguished Arrival.

Sunday's stage from Marcus brought to this country a distinguished mining man, in the person of Prof. R. A. F. Penrose, Ph. D. Prof. Penrose visits this country at the solicitation of Capt. Adams, and whilst here will make a more or less thorough examination of the different mining camps. Prof. Penrose has the chair of Economic Geology at the Chicago University, and was formerly Doctor of Philosophy at Harvey College, and also Assistant State Geologist for East Texas, he has recently been employed by the United States Government to report on the great Cripple Creek mining district. He was also employed by the government to report upon the manganese and phosphate deposits of the United States, and his work in connection with these investigations received the very highest commendation. An opinion, therefore, from such a source will be worth having.

Great News.

Incredible as it may appear, on good authority we are able to state that the Townsite Company are actually taking steps, (save the mark!) for the building of the promised residential mansions. Word has been received from Montreal authorizing the trustee, Capt. Adams, to immediately engage the necessary army of workmen. And we understand the Captain is negotiating with the Armour Beef Packing Co. of Chicago, for a large supply of concentrated essence of "conservation of energy," with the free use of which a mansion will be "evolved,"--dimensions, 14 x 18 and lean-to, or too lean. This is "matter" for jubilation indeed. The house will be built on anarchical principles; and plastered inside with agnosticism.

A Disgraceful Affair.

A correspondent writing from Grand Forks says that on the 6th inst. the place was visited in the evening by a number of drunken men from the Boundary Mountain, who after holding high carnival and causing a disturbance, retired to the bush to slumber, leaving upon the scene of the carousal two men, Dick Harrington and Daniel Courtney, fighting over a dispute about a mineral claim, with clubs and Winchesters in true western fashion, resulting in the wounding of Harrington in the leg with a ball from the Winchester, and also a bad bruise on the arm inflicted with the butt end of the same weapon. The altercation between the two men grew out of the jumping of a claim by Keightley and Humphry, the claim having been originally located by D. Courtney, Jack Shannon, and J. A. Manley. At the time of writing the battle-field had been cleared of the wounded, who are being cared for, and are doing well.

VERNON NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

On Tuesday night, the 30th ult., Lord Aberdeen's stables and implement shed were burned to the ground. Two horses were killed, and all the hay and farming machinery was destroyed. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lantern. The buildings were insured.

Messrs. Wm. Martin, Jas. McLean, and several others left on Wednesday's train for Rossland.

A crowded house greeted the Misses Webling, of London, Eng. who performed here on Monday evening under the auspices of the City Band. The character of the programme was of a very high order, and was rendered in a manner which would be hard to excel. The skirt dancing by the Misses Rosalind and Lucy was loudly applauded, as was also the Irish jig, and the Highland sword dance in national costume. In "An April Jest" Miss Peggy sustained the part of the masculine character very creditably. A special feature of the evening were the piano solos by Miss Kenrick. The Band are to be congratulated upon the success of the entertainment.

Mr. Mansen, who has been in Rossland for the past few months, returned home on Tuesday's train.

We have much pleasure in offering our felicitations to Mr. H. E. C. Harris, one of the most prominent farmers in the Spallumcheen, who was recently married to Miss Sybil Senclair, daughter of the late Col. Senclair, of the British army. Mr. Harris owns some 500 acres of land in one of the most charming spots in the Salmon river valley. The property at one time belonged to Mrs. Bright, widow of the great statesman, who purchased it on account of the beauty of the surroundings.

Mr. "Billy" Holliday has, we learn, forsaken photography, and blossommed out as a landed-proprietor, having recently purchased from Messrs. Wood & Rabbitt of Armstrong, a small plot containing twelve acres, upon which he expects to grow prodigious crops of vegetables and small fruits. We trust that Mr. Holliday will soon have a good 'proof' that the statement of the 'negative' value of the cabbage-head in the Armstrong market is unfounded.

The strike which occurred among the farm-laborers in this viginity recently, is a matter which has caused a good deal of comment, and it is generally conceded that the men acted rightly under the circumstances, in demanding an increase in wages; the crops are heavy, and ripening rapidly, and labour for once is very scarce, the men therefore remember that until within the past two years, $2.00 per day was readily paid here at harvest time. On the other hand farmers cannot be too careful in keeping down expenses, as they have no idea as yet what prices the crops are likely to bring.

HIS SECOND WIFE.

"Three hundred dollars! And you expect me to pay for it?"

"Yes; I knew you could afford it. If you had been poor I should never have thought of it. There is any amount of music in it. Just hear it." And without giving him time for another word she sat down an commenced playing and singing some of the beautiful church hymns, which she knew he was particularly fond of.

As I said before it was beneath Hiram Armstrong's dignity to scold and rave, and not knowing what to do he stood silently by and listened. The instrument was a good one, Mrs. Armstrong had a sweet voice, and somehow the music seemed to soothe the angry feelings that this unwarrantable act of his wife had aroused. Before she had finished, he thought to himself that it was not so bad a thing to have a piano in the house, after all; for now, when the church members met there as they sometimes did, they could have music and singing, as well as prayers. He did not admit this to his wife, though. The only remark he made as she turned from the piano was:—

"I am surprised that you should have taken such a liberty; don't ever let it happen again."

"No," replied she, demurely: "I don't think I shall ever want another."

For the first time in his life Hiram Armstrong had found a will as strong as his own, and a purpose that was so quietly and persistently carried into execution, that there was really no chance for him to oppose it.

A few days after the arrival of the piano, Mrs. Armstrong found the old domestic laying the table for dinner in the kitchen, within a few feet of the glowing stove.

"Why have you not set the table in the dining room, as usual?" she inquired.

"Because," replied Mrs. Grump, "it makes so much more work; and Mr. Armstrong is willing to eat in the kitchen."

"But I shall not eat in the kitchen; and I don't think it would save labor to set two tables."

"The first Mrs. Armstrong always used to eat in the kitchen when there was no company here."

"You seem to forget one thing, Mrs. Grump!"

"What is it?"

"That I am not the first Mrs. Armstrong, and I am in no way bound to carry out her plans. When I came here, I came as mistress, and as such I intend to remain. You will oblige me by removing the dinner to the dining-room; and never again set the table for me in the kitchen, unless I desire you to."

Mrs. Grump set about moving the dishes, but with a sullen, spiteful manner that was perfectly exasperating. When the last article had been removed, she came and stood before her mistress.

"Mrs. Armstrong," said she, "I have lived in this house more than twenty years, and have never had a hard word with anybody; but I don't think you and I will get on well together. I am too old to put up with your new-fangled notions, and I had better leave, though goodness knows where I shall go to, at my time of life."

"Very well, Mrs. Grump; I should never think of discharging an old, and faithful domestic like yourself, and I should be sorr to have you go out into the world at your time of life; still, if you are sure that you cannot put up with my ways, you had better leave. I will speak to Mr. Armstrong about your wages. Or stop a moment; she will not be home until evening, and if you wish to leave this afternoon, I will pay you out of my own purse."

Mrs. Grump burst into tears. She had not really went to go; and Mrs. Armstrong surmised as much. Still she pitied the old woman, and said kindly:

"Remember, it was your own proposal, Mrs. Grump. As I said, before, I should be sorry to have you leave; but you are at liberty to do so if you like. I shall have no trouble in finding some one to fill your place; but whoever comes into this house as a servant, will understand distinctly that I am mistress, though I do not mean to be a hard one. You know that both Mr. Armstrong and myself have often urged you to have an assistant in the kitchen, for neither of us wish you to labor hard: and it is your own choice to do the work alone. Think the matter over a while; I should be glad to have you stay, but if you wish to leave you can do so at your earliest convenience."

That was the last that Mrs. Armstrong heard about it. Mrs. Grump prepared tea as usual, and the only change noticeable in her demeanor was an added touch of humility.

That evening a few of Mrs. Armstrong's old friends called, and a very social time they had. The hostess, with ready tact, drew her husband into the conversation, and managed it in such a way that he could not fail to become interested. After awhile music was introduced, and the sound of merry song and chorus stirred the echoes in the grand old house, and roused Mrs. Grump from her doze in the old arm chair in the kitchen, causing her to wonder if Hiram Armstrong would allow his new wife to turn the house topsy-turvy.

After her visitors had left, Mrs. Armstrong turned to her husband, and said, with apparent ignorance of giving offence:

"Didn't you like those songs, Hiram?"

"No, I didn't! I think such sentimental trash too abominable to be sung in a Christian family!"

"Why, I think them splendid. You wouldn't want to sing doleful psalms all the week round!"

"Doleful psalms, as you call them, are much more appropriate in a sinful world like this than such frivolous nonsense as you surprised me by singing this evening!"

"What a mistake God made then when he created the canary and bobolink, instead of making all birds owls and ravens! But there is one song which I saved on purpose to sing to you alone, so you must hear it. I know you will like it."

Before he could utter a word of objection she sat down to the piano, and began to play and sing the sweet, sad song of "Christie Deane." For a moment after the last note ceased, there was silence in the room; then Mrs. Armstrong said:—

"Now, Hiram, you must sing one song with me! I know you can sing for I have heard you at the prayer-meetings; so come let us have "Auld Lang Syne!" And she commenced the familiar air, motioning her husband to follow.

After a few lines had been sung, he ventured to join his voice with hers, but feeling all the while as bashful and ashamed as a schoolboy who is caught in the act of composing his first sonnet. But the ice was broken, that was all that the wily diplomatist expected, and without another word of reproof, Hiram Armstrong retired feeling strangely like the old woman who did not know whether she were herself or some body else.

Meanwhile the tea-party had not been forgotten, and as August was in its prime, Mrs. Armstrong felt that it was time to give the subject serious thought. She was wise enough to know that if she announced her intention of making a party of her own particular friends, her husband, though he might not object to it in words, would do it in his power to show her guests their presence was unwelcome to him so, like a skillful general, she employed a little strategy in order to accomplish her purpose.

"Don't you think," she asked the next morning at breakfast, "that we ought to invite the minister and his wife here to tea?"

"I don't know; perhaps it would be the right thing, but I never thought of it."

"Were they ever invited here?"

"No."

"That seems to be rather unsocial, as you have been a member of his church so many years. If I were you I would invite them, with a few of your friends and fellow worshippers, to spend the afternoon with us."

"You will have to entertain them; and that will mean a great deal of extra work."

"I don't mind that; I can help Mrs. Grump get ready for them, and then I will do my best to be agreeable. Perhaps I can preside at the table in a way that you will not be ashamed of me."

"Of course you can! Who will you have, and how many?"

"Invite whom you please. Come to think of it we can have twelve as well as less, and I know there are as many as that whose company you would enjoy. Now make your selections at once and I will take down the names." So the list was made out, and Mrs. Armstrong smiled as she looked it over.

There were the names of minister Barnes and his wife, and five other couples of the strictest and stiffest sectarians that the church contained.

"There," said she, "we will have a pleasant time, I am sure! We will send out the invitations to-day, and have them here to-morrow. Will that suit you?"

"Yes; but I thought you did not like these people?"

"Oh, I have nothing against them except their coldness, and I suppose they cannot help that. I believe we ought to treat decent people with courtesy, even if we do not fancy every trait of their character."

"Quite right. I am sure you are very kind to think of entertaining my friends for me. What can I do to help you?"

"Nothing until to-morrow; then be prepared to wear your brightest smiles, and make the day pass so pleasantly that your guests will love to think of it."

Everything was in readiness for the visitors long before they arrived; and when they came they were welcomed by Mrs. Armstrong with such kind cordiality that their hearts warmed toward her, in spite of themselves. The tea-table was a marvel of taste and skill, and the hostess presided with such ease and grace, that her saintly husband was worldly minded enough to feel proud of her.

In the evening the piano was opened, and Mrs. Armstrong's sweet voice mingled with the cracked and discordant ones of her guests, and sent up hymn after hymn with which they had for years been familiar. At last Mr. Armstrong surprised his wife by asking her to sing "Christie Deane." Then followed "Auld Lang Syne," in which every one present joined, after that came the hand-shaking and "good nights"; and as the door closed upon the last one, both host and hostess felt that each of their guests had passed a pleasant day.

That was the way in which Mrs. Armstrong brought about her own tea party. Of course after all the kindness and consideration shown by his wife toward guests of his own choosing, Mr. Armstrong could do no less than show the same spirit toward his wife's friends; and so the second party was as much of a success as the first had been. There were present the very croakers who had predicted for her such a gloomy life, and they were surprised by your measure at the ease and freedom with which she ruled the household, as well as by the gentlemanly and almost cordial manner of her husband.

There were songs and games in the evening, and though he declined to take part in them, he appeared to look and listen with interest and pleasure; and when at a late hour they took leave he stood with his wife at the gate and cordially invited them to repeat the visit.

"I declare for it!" said one of the visitors afterward, "I never was so surprised in my life!! Helen Holmes always said she had a talent for managing people, and she has proved it! If Hiram Armstrong's first wife had shown half as much gumption she might have been alive now."

But a greater surprise than this was in store for the village people. It was well known that Hiram Armstrong took no interest at all in children; in fact that his own child had been considered by him a cross rather than a blessing; so that when it became noised abroad one cold Wintry day in January, that only the night before some heartless wretch had left upon the stately man's threshold a poor little waif of humanity, over whose head a few days at the most had rolled, it was decided by all, that, Hiram Armstrong would carry it at once to the almshouse. Mrs. Armstrong did not think so, however. She was passionately fond of children, and since God had given her none of her own, she determined to adopt this one. She knew better than to say so at once, though; and when her husband proposed to send it away, she only said:

"We will keep the poor thing a few days until it is a little stronger. It seems almost dead from neglect now; and it would be like murder to leave it in careless hands. Who knows but what the Lord sent it to us for a purpose?"

So the baby was kept day after day upon one pretense or another, and when, three weeks later, Mrs. Armstrong laid it in her husband's arms, a rosy, healthy infant, and told him smilingly that she had decided to call it Hiram Armstrong, Jr., a thrill of almost fatherly tenderness ran through his veins.

After that, nothing could induce him to have the child sent away. He was getting old, he said, and needed some one to help him in his old age, and he might as well bring a boy up for that purpose, as to depend upon hired servants, who would feel no interest in him, only to see that he had their wages ready.

The advent of this little one made a great change in the grand old house. Playthings were scattered about in every direction; childish laughter and pattering footsteps were heard in all the rooms; and as the months passed by, and the boy showed signs of more than common beauty and intelligence, no father could be prouder of his babe than was Hiram Armstrong of his adopted son.

Mrs. Armstrong's old friends, who had grown to be extremely social, and though tardily, often caught the proud man at his game of romp with the mischievous boy, and as they looked smilingly on they said to themselves. "Who would have thought it?"

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

Sirius, the fixed star, now in the ascendant, is computed to be 190,000,000,000 miles distant from the sun.

The Sierra Nevada range of mountains in California is nearly 500 miles long, 70 wide, and from 7,000 to nearly 15,000 feet high.

Lieut. Bersier of the French navy has invented a compass which does away with a steersman, as the compass steers the vessel itself.

The hair has a growth of its own apart from that which animates the human body. This accounts for the growth of the hair in the dead long after interment.

Seasoned timber is but little liable to decay under the influence of a dry atmosphere, and will resist decomposition for an indefinite period when kept totally submerged in water.

The aerial space within the limit of our vision is calculated to have a diameter of 420,000,000 miles and in circumference of 1,329,742,000,000 miles. And this is only a fragment of the immensity of space.

Dr. Schaff, of Vienna, has applied photography to the study of the human skin. A bright light is projected on the part of the skin to be examined, and by direct exposure many small details of the skin, including markings not usually discernible are photographed.

THEIR START IN LIFE.

Martin Van Buren began life as an office boy for a lawyer, rising slowly to the position of a clerk, copyist and finally becoming a pleader in the courts of justices of the peace.

Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's marshals, who afterwards became king of Sweden, was educated in the office of a country notary, and spent his time in copying legal papers.

Southey, the poet, spent most of his boyhood in his father's linen shop. He wrote verses in the intervals of business and kept his papers hidden among the goods on the shelves.

West, the painter, showed his talent at a very early age. He made sketches in charcoal before he was ten, and some of his early work displays great ease in the use of the crayon.

John Howard showed in boyhood the philanthropic traits that afterwards made his name famous. He was continually on the on look for some case of distress that he might relieve.

Wolsey's early life is said to have been passed mainly in the slaughter house of his father, who was a butcher. He was sometimes called by his enemies "The Butcher's Dog."

PERSONS AND THINGS.

There are fifty-seven thousand women, engaged in farming in the United States.

The first known instance of the use of coal was in England, the year 850. It was then called "fossil fuel."

A Philadelphia colored man lived for three days on nothing but sponges which he stole from watering troughs and dried.

It is stated that out of the forty thousand men employed by the railroads of Canada and United States only about one thousand attend church regularly.

The evangelistic work conducted by Rev. John McNeill in Africa has been eminently successful. He addressed the natives through interpreters.

An anti-cigarette crusade has been begun in Jersey city, where about fourteen hundred pupils of the schools are now wearing the badge of the Anti-Cigarette league.

The Church Missionary society has opened a medical mission station at Bunnu, on the borders of Afganistan, a country which has been as firmly closed to missions as Tibet.

The Christian Herald has headed a subscription for the relief of the Coreans, with one tho sand barrels of flour. The Corean minister at Washington has expressed his gratitude to the paper.

THE WOMEN.

Lady Brooke has about twenty small Japanese spaniels, worth $300 each.

Mrs. George W. Childs, widow of the Philadelphia ed tor, has arranged for the building of a palatial mansion in Washington.

Mrs. S. E. Taylor, a Georgia preacher, is said to surpass Sam Jones in the plainness and persuasiveness of her pulpit eloquence.

The widow of Senator Hearst, of California, is said to be the most heavily insured woman in America. She has policies amounting to $300,000 on her life.

TRY.

In the water for purple and blue calicoes, soda added.

Purifying jars from grease, by soaking in strong soda water.

For washing ceilings blackened by a kerosene lamp, soda water.

In the rinsing water for pink or green calicoes, vinegar added.

Washing an oilcloth with a flannel and warm water, wiping dry, and rubbing a little skim milk over.—Good Housekeeping.

NAMED BY THE PUBLIC.

The Duke of Wellington was called the Achilles of England, from the victory at Waterloo.

James Fenimore Cooper has been called the Scott of the Seas, from his stories of marine life.

Charles I. was called the Man of Blood by the Puritans and the Royal Martyr by the Royalists.

Sir Philip Sydney was the Poet of Kissing because of the amatory character of much of his verse.

Henry Fielding was called the Prince of Novelists, from his skill in depicting character in fiction.

Haydn was called the Father of Symphony, from the prominence he gave that form of composition.

Charles James Fox was called the Man of the People, from his generally taking the opposition in politics.

GRAND PRAIRIE
HOTEL
GRAND PRAIRIE, KETTLE RIVER.
Good Stock of
L'quors 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.
H. Pittendrigh, Mgr.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR GUESTS.
GOOD STABLING
Excellent Fishing on Kettle River.

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Good Accommodation,
Best Liquors and Cigars.
First-Class Stabling.
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GRAND FORKS HOTEL
KETTLE RIVER, B. C.
Stages to Marcus, Wash., and Midway, B. C.
Every Attention Given to Guests.
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FOR SALE
BENVOULIN HOTEL
OKANAGAN MISSION, B. C.

This is a splendidly finished house inside and out, almost new, with good stables 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.

LOUIS,
Laundry.
--All orders promptly attended to:--
Grand Forks, B.C.

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.

Capt. Adams' Sunday evening talk was upon the subject of Canada's political destiny. He spoke of four possible conditions:

(1) The present Colonialism. (2) Imperial Federation. (3) Independence. (4) Annexation. In favour of Colonialism were the protection of Great Britain, and the sentiments of patriotism, pride and affection; against it were inability to negotiate treaties, having to refer vexed questions for final solution to a nation 3,000 miles across the sea, and a lack of stimulus due to a dependent condition. This condition he did not believe could be permanent.

For Imperial Federation there were many reasons based upon sentiment, but people would insist upon trading for profit, and would not be content, in the present facilities for world-wide transportation, to restrict their intercourse to one flag.

Independence, he said, was desirable as a promoter of national prosperity, and the development of the best characteristics of true patriotism. But while hostile tariffs were maintained, it would be impracticable to avoid dictation from the powerful nation to the south of us.

Annexation, he believed to be the natural condition, and ultimate destiny of Canada. It was a question of geography. Nature has made us Americans, and the maintaining of a European connection is a violation of natural indications. The development of Canada must devolve largely from the enterprise and capital of the United States. The removal of commercial and political barriers would greatly accelerate this movement. But, he admitted the people of Canada were not ready for political alliance, and some changes were necessary in the laws and institutions of the United States before such a change were wholly desirable. He considered that the immediate movement should be towards reciprocity of commerce with the United States, though free trade with the world would be still better; and he thought that after some years of free intercourse there would naturally come about a union of all the countries of the North American continent into one nation.

KETTLE RIVER MINING DIVISION.

RECORDS OF MINERAL LOCATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7.

5th. Sailor Boy, N. F. Kettle River, W. H. Hickerson, S. C. Meyers.
" Western Star, ditto, ditto.
" Iron Dollar, Summit Camp, J. W. Cheer,
" Red Girl, ditto, ditto.
" Cairngorm, Long Lake Camp, D. Stewart.
" Monarch, ditto, ditto.
" Unknown, Wellington Camp, E. C. Brown.
6th. Stella, N. F. Kettle River, L. Wagner.
" Nellie, ditto, ditto.
" Standard, N. F. Kettle River, E. Evans.
" Wellington, ditto, ditto,
" Mammoth, ditto, ditto.
" Grubstake, N. F. Kettle River, J. F. Burr and J. H. Rolfe.
" Criterion, ditto, ditto.
" Ledger, ditto, ditto.
" Tiger, N. F. Kettle River, C. O. Washburn.
" Diamond Hitch, ditto, ditto.
7th. Peacock, Greenwood Camp, G. D. Leyson.

TRANSFERS.

5th. Yellow Jacket, ¼ interest, C. C. Sands to L. Merson and P. W. McGregor.

FOREIGN MINING NOTES.

ROCK-DRILLING CONTEST.

At Cripple Creek, Colorado, recently, in the miners' rock drilling contests, the principal event was a double match for which nearly twenty teams were entered. The first prize, $500, was won in ten minutes by a team who drilled 33 7-8, the next successful drilling 32½ inches in the same time.

STRIKE OF PACKERS.

The packers engaged in carrying freight into the Cariboo country have gone on strike, and as a consequence work on the Cariboo has been delayed. These mines are located nearly 200 miles north of Ashcroft. Old timers will call to mind the difficulties encountered in reaching the diggings nearly 30 years ago, and seemingly the facilities are not much greater now.

GOLD PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

In 1894 the United States produced the most gold of any country in the world, and California produced more than any state in the Union. The gold yield of the United States last year aggregated $30,730,062; that of Australia, $30,540,084, and Australasia, $38,478,874. It is said that this year the order will be reversed, and Africa will be the greatest gold producer, Australasia next, and the States next. The total output of the year will probably be greater than formerly by $20,000,000.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINING BUREAU.

The Hon. the Minister of Mines has caused to be sent out to the various mining recorders throughout the province, circulars requesting them to gather all possible information concerning the mines and mining operations will be forwarded through the gold-commissioners of the districts to Victoria, with samples of ores from the mines, and also samples of the rock from the hanging and footwalls. This is the first move towards the establishment of a mining bureau in the province. For the present, specimens of ore thus obtained will be placed in the provincial museum. Information as nearly as possible, of every important mine will be recorded, to which reference can be made by intending investors or others.

A TUNNELING MACHINE.

L. Recard, of Calaveras, has patented and is now having built at Altaville a machine which is intended to revolutionize present methods of tunneling, says the Mining and Scientific Press. He claims that it will "saw out a tunnel" at the rate of twenty-three feet per day, which, if practicable, will materially reduce the cost of drift work. The subject is of interest to every miner, and if Mr. Ricard can give practicable and satisfactory shewing of his machine he has as good a thing for himself and the mining world as has been evolved for some time. The machine is described as being twelve feet long, four feet wide, and six feet high, and with the fourteen horse power engine that runs it, weighs 6,300 pounds. The principle is that of a circular saw. Sixty drill points attached to each of two wheels, four feet high and eight inches in diameter make 600 revolutions per minute; each point one half of an inch apart, every revolution feeding one eight of an inch. The inventor says it will cut twenty feet of a 6x8 tunnel in a day in the hardest rock at a cost of $1 per foot. The machine cost $1,000 and requires three men to run it. The rock is crushed as fine as wheat grains carried to the rear and dumped in a car. the drill points weigh one quarter of a pound each, last four days, and are kept cool by a steady stream of water. While all things are possible, and it would be unfair and premature to attempt discussion of a project yet in embryo, it is to be said that some of the inventor's calculations seem difficult of practical fulfilment.

TWO TALES OF THE BAR.

The Saving Question.

Some lawyers seem to have no sense of honor in the means by which they try to discredit the testimony of those opposed to them; in illustration of which we need only adduce the following specimen of cross-questioning. Counsel: "Mr. Jenkins, will you have the goodness of answering me directly and categorically, a few plain questions?" Witness: "Certainly, sir." "Well, Mr. Jenkins, is there a female living with you who is known in the neighborhood as Mrs. Jenkins?" "There is." "Is she under your protection?" "Yes." "Do you support her?" "I do." "Have you ever been married to her?" "I have not." (Here several jurors scowled gloomily on Mr. Jenkins.) "That is all Mr. Jenkins." Opposing Counsel: "Stop, one moment, Mr. Jenkins, is the female in question your mother?" "She is."

The Value of an Architect.

There is a story on record of an architect repudiating any connection with the building fraternity in the case of the late eminent and talented Mr. Alexander, the architect of Rochester bridge and several other fine buildings in the county of Kent. He was under cross-examination in a special jury case at Maidstone, by Sergeant--afterwards Baron—Garrow, who wished to detract from the weight of his testimony, and who, after asking him what was his name, proceeded thus: "You are a builder, I believe?" "No, sir, I am not a builder, I am an architect." "Ah! well; architect or builder, builder or architect, they are much the same, I suppose?" "I beg your pardon, sir, I cannot admit that; I consider them to be totally different." "Oh, indeed, perhaps you will explain where in this great difference consists?" "An architect, sir, prepares the plans, conceives the design, draws out the specification—in short, supplies the mind; the builder is merely the bricklayer or the carpenter—the builder, in fact, is the machine; the architect the power that puts the machine together and sets it going." "Oh, very well, Mr. Architect, that will do; and now after your very ingenious distinction without a difference, perhaps you can inform the court who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?" "The Tower of Babel, sir!" replied the witness. "There was no architect—and hence the confusion."

Nothing of the Sort.

He (approvingly)—You're a girl after my own heart.

She (indignantly)—Sir! I'm after nothing of the sort!—New York World.

Vernon Private College.

VERNON, B. C.

F. ADRIEN MEYER, PRINCIPAL.

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DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

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The Only Store in the City that Has a Complete Line of Ladies' Goods.

In DRESS GOODS we have an immense assortment, with all the Latest Trimmings to match.

In MILLINERY we are sure we can please you, as we have a first-class milliner, and can give you the latest in those goods at prices never before heard of.

Our DRESSMAKER has had large experience at the business, and a perfect fit is guaranteed providing you send the correct measure.

Remember we carry everything that a lady requires, and can save you money if you send your orders to us. Send one to-day and be convinced.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.

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Importers and Manufacturers of All Kinds of

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ALL KINDS OF

DOORS, SASHES, MOULDINGS,

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Manufactured on the Premises and Kept in Stock.

Write for Prices to

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Railway, Mining and Agricultural Centre of the Kettle River Country.

Lots on Easy Terms to Actual Residents.

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The Vernon Livery Feed and Sale Stables.

Having taken over the stables of Gallagher & Stevenson, and thoroughly overhauled and refitted the premises, I am prepared to meet the demands of the public. I have on hand a complete stock of new rigs, (double and single) for public use, and also a good lot of well broken carriage and saddle horses.

Tourists desiring to see the country would do well to call.

Good Single Drivers, Good Double Drivers, Good Saddle Horses.

Ladies' gentle double and single drivers and saddle horses.

Horses boarded by the week or month (box stalls if desired).
Horses broken to harness, and horses and cattle sold on commission.
Dealer in hay and grain, wholesale and retail.

Corner Of Mission and Tronson Streets

Opposite W. R. Megaw's Store. Post Office Box 137

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NOTE.—This stable will be run strictly first-class in every particular. My drivers are all free and gentle disposition, and the most durable stock the market can produce. Special attention to transient trade and to boarders.

☞ All kinds of heavy teaming promptly attended to.

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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.

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HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL REPAIRING.

Feed Stable Run in Connection With Hotel.

Opposite Golden Gate Hotel, FAIRVIEW, B. C.

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G. O. SHURSON, Prop.

FAIRVIEW, B. C.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION - - GOOD STABLING

Stopping Place for Stages to Penticton and Ore. Wash.

A 3-INCH PUMP

For Sale

Will Work at 50 Feet or 300 Feet.

Complete with Pipe and Brass Working Barrel.

All New

Will Sell the Same Cheap For Cash.

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Hardware and Stoves

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

Better than the Best!

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HARDWARE, TIN AND STOVEMAN,

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A Full Line of Waggons, Trucks, Ploughs, Harrows &c., &c.

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Rolled Oats, Oatmeat, and Cornmeal.
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All kinds of Summer Drinks.

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McAULEY & LUNDY, Proprietors.

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Between GRAND FORKS and PENTICTON.

Leaves Penticton on Thursdays at 6 a. m., arriving at Grand Forks on Fridays, at 6 p. m.

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