THE ADVANCE.

Vol. I, No. 8. FAIRVIEW, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894. $2.00 per Year.

W. T. SHATFORD & CO.

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

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

ALL AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

W.T.SHATFORD & CO.

Fairview and Vernon,

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.

Manufacturers of

Sashes, Doors, Mouldings, Turnings, etc., etc.

All kinds of Factory Work kept in stock and made to order.
The best of material used.
Coast cedar worked into furnishings a specialty.
Write for prices and discounts.
All kinds of lumber, laths and shingles kept in stock.
Sawmill on Okanagan Lake, handy to shipment.
Sash and door factory on C. P. Railway at Vernon.

J. E. MATHESON

MERCHANT TAILOR

Stock complete. Extra good quality and value in all the latest patterns for

Suits and Handsome Stripe Trouserings.

Excellent Trimmings, Good Fit and Good Workmanship.
I can give Satisfaction. A Trial Will Convince.

BARNARD AVENUE. VERNON, B. C.

BOUNDARY CITY SAW MILL

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Constantly on hand at Reasonable Prices.

Lequime & Powers, Proprietors.

W. T. THOMPSON

General Merchant

DEALER IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps
Ready and Custom Made Clothing
Boots and Shoes Drugs and Stationery
Hardware Stores, Tinware,
Agricultural Implements, Miners' Supplies of All Kinds.

A Specialty Made of Direct Importations of Scotch Goods.

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A. MACDONALD,
BARRISTER,
OFFICE, BARNARD AVENUE.
VERNON, B. C.

COCHRANE & BILLINGS,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.
Office: Gilmore's Block, Barnard Avenue,
VERNON, B. B.
W. M. COCHRANE. FRED. BILLINGS.

B. F. BOYCE,
Physician and Surgeon.
KELOWNA. B. C.

W. F. CAMERON,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
VERNON, B. C.
Plans & specifications furnished on application.
Sashes, Doo and Shingles kept in stock.

T. E. CROWELL,
TRONSON ST., VERNON,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Office and Store Fittings a Specialty.

H. W. RAYMER,
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER,
KELOWNA, B. C.
Plans and Specifications prepared and estimates furnished on all kinds of buildings.

F. H. LATIMER,
VERNON, B. C,
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL
Land Surveyor.
Mem. Amer. Soc. Irrig. Engs.

J. A. CORYELL, C.E., P.L.S.
J. P. BURNYEAT, C.E., P.L.S.
CORYELL & BURNYEAT,
Civil -:- Engineers.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
All kinds of Engineering and Survey Work, with Plans and Estimates in any part of the Province, promptly attended to
Agents:
Real Estate and Mines
VERNON, FAIRVIEW AND BOUNDARY CREEK.

W. W. GIBBS.
ASSAYER,
BOUNDARY FALLS.
Samples by Mail will receive prompt attention

C. DE B. GREEN,
Assoc. Mem. Can. Soc. C. E.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
Surveys of Every Description in the Lower Country Immediately Attended to.
Address: BOUNDARY CITY, B. C.

Hyndford Hotel,
SITUATED Twelve Miles South of the Fairview Mines, on the bank of
—: OSOYOOS LAKE :—
Noted for its Scenery and Hunting.
MRS. E. J. DOWDING,

R. N. TAYLOR,
THE DRUGGIST
(By Exam.)
Vernon
A Full Line of English, Canadian and American
PATENT MEDICINES,
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
FANCY AND MEDICINAL SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES,
And all Requisites for the Toilet and Sick Room
Orders by Mail receive careful Attention and Quick Dispatch.
AGENT FOR
B. LAURENCE'S
Spectacles and Eyeglasses

FAIRVIEW HOTEL
(Next to Mr. Elliot's store.)
JOHN MOFFAT, PROP.
EXCELLENT BOARD
GOOD STABLING
Horses and Buggies for Hire.

W. C. POUND,
TAXIDERMIST.
BIRDS, ANIMALS AND FISH MOUNTED IN APPROPRIATE STYLES.
Native Birds and Heads Kept for Sale.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
Mounting Heads a Specialty.
VERNON, B. C.

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Spectacles and Silverware.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
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W. DALRYMPLE,
General Blacksmith.
FAIRVIEW, B. C.
All Kinds of Repairing. Horseshoeing a Specialty.

H. SCHULTZ,
General Blacksmith,
VERNON, B. C.

MR. VERNON'S ADDRESS.

The Policy of the Government Fully Explained.

(Continued from last week.)

Continuing, Mr. Vernon said, it would then be asked, "what was the policy of the present Provincial Government, as the Opposition party had none at all? This could easily be explained in one sentence, viz., "the opening up and development of the country by money borrowed at a low rate of interest." It would be much easier for the Government to have no policy, but simply to lie dormant, as the Opposition party advised, and draw their salaries, while the departmental work was carried on by the permanent officials. There were numberless railway, irrigation, dyking, reclamation and other propositions throughout the Province which could not be carried through by private enterprise, but the completion of which was most necessary to the vital interests of the country at large, and to these the Government proposed to render financial assistance by borrowing money to loan to such enterprises. They had been called an extravagant government and the Opposition party tried to make capital out of this cry, and advised "going slow." It was, however, a noteworthy fact that those who raised this cry were the first to demand local public work and improvements of every kind. In fact, in most districts people were calling out for more than the Government could possibly grant them. If they were an extravagant government, as was claimed, how was it that the provincial credit stood higher in the London market than six months ago? The Government proposed to continue to borrow money to help in the development of the enormous resources of the Province, and were not backward in stating so publicly. Every member of the Government had all he possessed invested in the Province, and he asked his hearers to consider was it likely that they would in any way wish to injure their own interests? It might be asked, "what was the result of their policy, what good did it do?" In answer to this he would simply say that settlement followed railway construction, and the result had been that in the past four years over 3,300 pre-emptions had been taken up. These people had become taxpayers and were contributing to the wealth of the Province. Naturally, people go to where they had easy access to the outside world, and the construction of the S. & O. railway had brought 850 settlers into the Okanagan country. Even taking into consideration that a number would have settled in the district irrespective of the line being built, still it could be calculated (on the basis that each settler was worth $1,000 to the Province) that half a million in wealth had been added to the district by such immigration. The wealth contributed to the Province by the construction of railways, roads, bridges, etc., more than paid the interest on the money borrowed to carry such enterprises through.

Mr. Vernon then entered into the financial state of the Province and showed that the debt of British Columbia was a bagatelle compared with those of the cities of Vancouver and Victoria. In 1890 (at the time of the last general election) the revenue of the province was $835,463, and up to the end of the present financial year (1893) $1,020,002, and the estimated revenue for 1894, $1,058,000. There had been, during this term, a total expenditure on public works of $2,000,000, all of which was paid for. The roads alone were worth more than $1,000,000. The gross debt in 1890 was $1,797,820, and in 1893, $3,187,456. It was stated that the revenue had fallen off since the sale of lands, but he could answer by stating that it would have been very largely increased if that system had continued. There had certainly been a million added to the provincial debt, but the improvements worth double the money were there to show for it. Amongst other assets of the Province was over $1,000,000 due from pre-emptors. The Government never pressed the settler for his money, but allowed him to pay when he was in a position to take out his crown grant. In addition, there was the sum of $150,000 due on deferred payments for lots on government townsites. These bore interest at the rate of six per cent. The Government also held the first mortgage on many leaseholds of timber claims at the coast belonging to lumber mills. In many cases the full claim of the Government had not been pressed, owing to the depression in the lumber trade with Australia and Chili. If the sums due were pressed for, several mills would probably have to be shut down and a number of men would be thrown out of employment. The debt of Vancouver City was $2,000,000, and the rate of assessment 2 percent, that of Victoria 1,000,000, with assessment at 1½ per cent. The debt of British Columbia was infinitesimal compared with these sums. The Province must either go ahead or go behind.

The next subject Mr. Vernon tackled was that of appropriations to this riding, and enumerated all the expenses of this district. Taking as near an abstract as could be obtained, he stated that the revenue derived from Similkameen and Osoyoos (including Kettle River) was approximately $9,700, and from the Upper Okanagan $11,500. This season the sum of $60,000 was appropriated for public works in the district, of which the lower Okanagan received about one half. If the Opposition was sustained in the coming election, the people of this section would soon find out the difference. He then pointed out that as far as unsatisfactory expenditure of local appropriations was concerned, he personally was not responsible for mistakes made by surveyors and local officials. He had the whole of the Province to attend to in respect to such matters, and all he could do was to place them in the hands of what he considered to be the best men, and trust to their ability. As soon as mistakes had been found out, they had been rectified, as in the case of the Camp McKinney road. The Government's intentions were good, and such matters did not affect their general policy. Ridiculous mistakes were often made by municipal governments. The public should make some allowance, and their displeasure at mistakes made by employees should not of necessity be visited on the Government.

The Canada Western was the next subject touched upon. In regard to this undertaking the speaker stated that the Opposition party appeared to have misgivings that some great scheme was in hand, to which the Government had pledged their support, and that the credit of the Province would thereby be imperilled. A company had been formed, whose object was to build a rival road to the C.P.R., the terminus of which would be in Victoria, and the Legislature, approving the scheme, had guaranteed a land grant of 20,000 acres a mile in alternate blocks. Since the time that measure had been passed the promoters had endeavored unsuccessfully to float the scheme, the public beginning now to understand the nature of land grants in the northern portion of the Province, and that that country could not support a large population. The question of guaranteeing the bonds of the railway had not even been proposed. It was extremely unlikely that the Legislature would in any way imperil the credit of the Province by so doing. At the present time railway building in Western America had been over done. The C.P.R. was reducing its expenses, although that line was heavily subsidized (its steamship service also) by the Canadian and Imperial governments.

The parliament buildings, that thorn in the flesh to an upper country constituency, was next fully entered into by Mr. Vernon, who began by asserting that without doubt no subject had created more controversy or caused more irritation during the past four years. The Government, when they proposed the erection of the new buildings, were well aware what the feeling of the country would be, but trusted to the sense of the people, who would approve of the course adopted when the circumstances of the case were fully brought to light. Right minded people throughout the Province had recognized the necessity of the expenditure. It had settled the question of the location of the capital once and for all. The old Government buildings were erected in 1858, and were built of wood and brick veneer at a time when the Province had not one-quarter of its present population. During the past four years the buildings had been gradually rotting, and had had to be fixed and patched up continually. The ceiling had come down in his own office; his departmental officials had had to work elsewhere, and the same had been the case in other departments. Daylight could be seen through them. The Legislature had at one time to be adjourned for two weeks, as the building could not be properly heated. Something had to be done. It was thought at one time that by building a land and registry office that the difficulty could be overcome, but when the matter came to be looked into it would be found that the building would have to be entirely fire-proof. It was also evident that other departmental buildings would be required within a year or two. The plan of having a number of scattered buildings was also not satisfactory. Valuable documents and plans of all kinds had to be taken from one department to another in the snow and rain, and the Government had, therefore, come to the conclusion that to build a number of incongruous buildings would not prove satisfactory. The Legislature had, therefore, been consulted, and the conclusion had been arrived at that it would be preferable

(Concluded on last page.)

THE ADVANCE.

STUART & NORRIS..... PROPRIETORS.

Published weekly at Fairview, Okanagan, 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.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

As to keep deadheads on the mailing list is equivalent to a loss of money, this paper will not, after the end of June, be sent to any other than paid up subscribers.

The letter received and signed John Bennett is not published. We do not wish to re-open the controversy, as the same might lead to unpleasant consequences. Your plan is to write to the authorities at Victoria, who would take the matter up.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOME DISCRIMINATION NEEDED.

To the editor of THE ADVANCE:

SIR—Many letters have recently appeared in your paper touching on the matter of freight rates, and, in your last week's issue, one from Mr. Scadding, C.P.R. agent at Penticton, in defence of the same. With respect to this matter I would wish to point out that the rates on merchandise from eastern and western points to Penticton are only one cause of complaint, and not the one most felt by residents of the Okanagan. The matter is more purely local (at least I should consider so), viz., the charges made on the Aberdeen. I have heard (whether rightly informed or not) that $5 per ton has been charged for carrying potatoes a distance of 25 miles; that $6 is the regular charge for the conveyance of a horse from Okakagan Landing to Penticton, although recently one man is reported to have shipped horses from Penticton to Kelowna at the rate of one dollar per head. These are some of the incidents that ruffle the feelings of the patrons of this great corporation. Ten dollars per ton on merchandise is one thing; ten dollars per ton on vegetables quite another. Adjustment of freight rates is what is most desired, and when carried into effect all will be well. ARCHER.

Fairview, June 11, 1894.

It is reported that as many as twenty dead bodies have already been picked up out of the Frazer River, and every scrap of news received tends to augment the report of the enormous damage to property throughout the Province by the flood. The people on the Frazer River and its vicinity are the greatest sufferers. The dykes have given away, thereby flooding large tracts of land, causing fearful loss to the settlers. Crops are all under water, and will be totally destroyed; miles of roads have been torn up; bridges washed away, and the houses picked up bodily and carried away. After the abatement of the waters nothing will remain to many of the settlers, after years of toil and labor, but the barg land. Every vestage of improvement will have been swept away.

NOTICE.

To the Electors of the East Riding of Yale District.

As the nominee of the recent convention held at Vernon, I will be a candidate in the interests of the Opposition Party, for the suffrages of the electors in the East Riding of Yale District at the approaching general election.

Meetings will be held throughout the District, of which due notice will be given.

DONALD GRAHAM.

Armstrong, B. C., 21st May, 1894.

NOTICE.

To the Electors of the East Riding of Yale District.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to inform you that I am a candidate to represent this riding in the Local Legislature at the approaching general election, and beg respectfully to solicit your vote and support.

F. G. VERNON,
C.C.L.&W.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between Lloyd-Jones Bros., of Trout Creek, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of the late firm will be paid and accounts collected by

D. LLOYD-JONES.

TROUT CREEK, MAY 30.

For Sale or Rent.

Two Story blacksmith's Shop and complete set of tools (new) also stock of coal and iron. On half-acre lot at Berryulin.

Apply D. NICHOLSON.

FOR SALE

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

Apply to this office or to

F. ADRIAN MEYER,
VERNON, B.C.

AH KEE

GENERAL STORE

ROCK CREEK.

Miners Supplies and Chinese Goods.

VERNON BAKERY

For GOOD BREAD
And CONFECTIONERY

J. A. MOHR : : Proprietor.

H. C. COOPER

MANUFACTURER OF

Harness and Saddlery

VERNON, B. C.

FOR SALE.

FEED, OATS, HAY AND POTATOES.

Will be delivered at Okanagan Falls as soon as new steamer runs on Dog Lake,

J. HUTCHESON, VERNON.

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.

FOR SALE.

Good Waterhous Champion Shingle Machine

Capacity, 20,000 per day.

Self-Feeder, with Jointer and Packer complete. Terms reasonable.

Apply ADVANCE OFFICE or

MARK HILL,
OKANAGAN P. O.

County Court Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sitting of the County Court of Yale will be held at Osoyoos on Wednesday, 13th June, 1894, at the hour of 11 o,clock in the forenoon.

By command.

C. A. R. LAMBLY,
R. C. C.

Government Office, Osoyoos,
14th April, 1894.

Notice of Licensing Court.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Licensing Court for the Southern portion of the Osoyoos Division of Yale District will be held at the Government Office, Osoyoos, on the 15th June next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

C. A. R. LAMBLY.

Government Office, Osoyoos,
14th April, 1894.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are called for the construction of a Truss Bridge across the Okanagan River at Okanagan Falls up to 16th June, 1894.

Plans and specifications may be seen in Penticton Hotel, Government Office, Osoyoos, and ADVANCE Office, Fairview.

J. A. SCHUBERT,
SUPERINTENDENT ROADS.

MINERAL ACT, 1893.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

SMUGGLER MINERAL CLAIM.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thomas Elliot, free miner's certificate No. 52,435, 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 Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
Osoyoos.

THE CLYDE STALLION,

Knight of Tolleross

SIRE, Knight of Tolleross (694 (1711). Dam, Jess of Whitby (993). Sire of dam, Clansman (imp.) (265) (185) Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada.

TERMS:—$10 for season; $15 insurance. Pasture free.

J. T. DAVIES,
Or, Mission.

C. F. COSTERTON

VERNON, B. C.

—Agent For—

Estates of G. G. Mackay & Co.
Anglo-Columbian Co., L'td.
Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation.
Nicholles & Renouf, L'td.
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
The Royal Insurance Co. of North America.
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
London Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.

General Real Estate & Financial Agt.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

KNIGHT & CO.

Purveyors of Meats

POULTRY
PORK SAUSAGES, HEAD CHEESE
PICKLED PORK
PRIME CORNED BEEF
FRESH MUTTON.
PORK AND BEEF
HOME MADE HAMS, BACON, LARD AND BOLOGNAS.

Always on hand. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Wholesale and Retail.

KNIGHT & CO. - - Vernon, B. C.

Alexander Muir,

ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL AGENT

Barnard Ave.,
P. O. Box 91, Vernon, B. C.

Books Posted, Audited and Squared Up.
Proper attention given to smaller firms.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.

Provincial Building & Loan Assoc.,

(Incorporated)

Of Toronto, Ont.

Is open to loan money for the purpose of building in and around Vernon. No delay where security is good. Apply

ALEXANDER MUIR,
SECY.-TREAS. AND AGENT.

Columbia Flouring Mills Co.,

ENDERBY, B. C.

Pioneer Roller Mill of the Province

Famous PREMIER THREE STAR STRONG BAKER'S SUPERFINE Brands

Mill Feed Always on Hand.

Write for Quotations.

A. D. WORGAN.

Portrait & Landscape Photographer

VERNON, B. C.

VIEWS OF THE DISTRICT FOR SALE.

MARTIN BROS.

LEADING HOUSE FOR

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

Vernon, B. C.

C. W. HOLLIDAY

Portrait and Landscape Photographer

VERNON, B. C.

CANN & CO.

Stationers &c.

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PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, ETC.

VERNON, B. C.

JOE GEE

Wash House

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

FAIRVIEW

C. MAIR,

KELOWNA, B. C.

General Dealer in

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Clothing and Provisions.

Particular attention paid to orders from the MINING CAMPS of the Lower Country. Prices Reasonable.

VICTORIA HOTEL

VERNON, B. C.

McAuley & Grant,

PROPRIETORS.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

CHARGES MODERATE

PENTICTON

Livery, Feed & Sale

:-: STABLES. :-:

Good Bouble and Single Rigs always on Hire.

Also Ladies' and Gents' Saddle Horses.

Hunting Parties Supplied With Pack Outfits.

We shall shortly open a branch at Okanagan Fails to connect with the new steamer when running.

J. R. BROWN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

GRAND PRAIRIE HOTEL.

GRAND PRAIRIE, KETTLE RIVER.

Good Stock of

Liquors and Cigars . . . . Good Stabling.

PRICES REASONABLE.

McLAREN BROS., PROPRIETORS.

BLACKSMITH SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Stages Leave every Monday and Wednesday for Marcus, Wash.

ROCK CREEK HOTEL . . .

MOUTH OF ROCK CREEK.

H. Pittendrigh, Mgr.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR GUESTS.

GOOD STABLING

Excellent Fishing on Kettle River.

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.

GILBERT'S RESORT.

OKANAGAN LANDING.

HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING.

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE.

—First-class—

LIQUORS and CIGARS.

VERNON HOTEL

VERNON, B. C.

A First-Class House in Every Respect.

Free Bus to all Trains

Sealed Liquors a Specialty

ONLY WHITE HELP EMPLOYED.

HARRY McINTOSH, PROPRIETOR.

BOUNDARY FALLS HOTEL.

Centrally Located in the Boundary Creek Mining Camps.

BEST OF LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Mining Men Personally Conducted to Any of the Camps, or Horses Furnished.

THOMAS. J. HARDY, PROP.

Kelowna Livery Stable,

LEFEVRE & LOUGHEED, Props.

GOOD HORSES

—AND—

First-Class Rigs

Always on Hand.

GOOD - SADDLE - HORSES

TOURISTS DRIVEN ROUND THE COUNTRY.

LUM KEE

GENERAL STORE

ROCK CREEK.

Miners' Supplies. Also Chinese Goods.

THOMAS ELLIOT

General Merchant

FAIRVIEW, B. C.

The Pioneer Store of the Camp.

Always on hand a full supply of Groceries, Dry Goods and Staples of every description, and at prices to suit the times,

Low as the Lowest.

BANK OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL (all paid up).....$12,000,000.
REST..... 6,000,000.

SIR DONALD A. SMITH, Pres. HON. GEO. E. DRUMMOND, Vice-Pres
E. S. CLOUSTON, GENERAL MANAGER

SAVINGS BRANCH.

RATE OF INTEREST AT PRESENT 3½ PER CENT.

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Vernon Branch, G. A. HENDERSON, Acting Manager.

Wulffsohn & Bewicke,

(LIMITED)

BANKERS

Financial, Real Estate, Insurance & General Agts.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

FOR

Bank of British Columbia

Agents for Sale of Lots on the Aberdeen AND Lyons Estates

WULFFSOHN & BEWICKE, Ltd.,

DOCK HOUSE, BILLITER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND,
VANCOUVER, B. C. AND VERNON, B. C.

JOHANN WULFFSOHN, Managing Director,
Vernon Branch, G. A. Hankey, Manager.

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

W. GARDNER, PROPRIETOR.

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.

Golden Gate Hotel.

FAIRVIEW, B. C.

F. R. KLINE, Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION - - GOOD STABLING

Stopping Place for Stages to Penticton and Oro, Wash.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, L'td

Victoria, B. C.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Brantford Binders and Mowers

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

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

WAREHOUSE AT VERNON.

C. F. Costerton, Agent.

The Cozy Shaving Parlor
VERNON, B. C.
The Gilmore Block,
Opposite the Post Office.
☞Ladies' and Children's hair-cutting and and shampooing a specialty.
E. GOODMURPHY, Prop.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. Ed. Johnson, of Oro, is busy at work on his mine here, and the showing of rock is very encouraging.

Mr. F. Billings, of Vernon, came in on the stage Tuesday and proceeded to Osoyoos to attend the County and Licensing courts, held on the 13th and 15th.

Judge Spinks, accompanied by Mr. Wade and Mr. Stevenson, of Penticton, passed through the camp on Wednesday, on their way to Osoyoos to attend court.

Mr. Torrence, who recently inspected the camp in the interests of the Strathyre Mining Co., and left for Montreal, is again on his way back; and will arrive as soon as traffic is restored on the main line.

Constable Webster passed through camp on Tuesday on his way to Osoyoos, having in charge Miwhimlikin and his son Paul, two Indians charged with bringing into the country a stolen race horse.

Messrs. Barber and Linton paid the camp a visit last week. We are always glad to see these gentlemen, as they generally leave behind them something to refresh the inner man in the shape of fruits, vegetables and dairy produce.

Last week Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Barcelo, of Keremeos, paid the camp a visit, and much hand-shaking was the result thereof. Many people visiting Keremeos remember the kind hospitality accorded to them by these friends.

Lambs born in January are selling here at $5 per head. These dress about 40 lbs weight, which means 12½ cents per pound. Surely this should represent a profit to the producer, and it seems strange that more attention is not paid to this industry.

The sporting editor of the ADVANCE, Mr. A. K. Stuart, is at present sojourning in the Kettle River district. The last heard of him, he was giving lessons to the natives, teaching them a few aquatic exercises, showing how easy it was to stem the currrent of the times by turning double somersaults in Myer's Creek.

An Indian very narrowly escaped being burned to death here on Monday night. Having, with some companions, procured a supply of firewater, they proceeded to "mamock a skookum tumtum." To more thoroughly enjoy their carousal, the night being cold, they built a large camp fire, into which one of them, named Andrew, drunk and incapable, managed to find his way. The result was a very severe burning on the arms, breast and face, which should be conducive to a sick tumtum for some time to come.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Inkameep trail, which was covered in places by fallen timber, has been cleared out.

Messrs. Copeland and Yonkin are still starving on the south fork of Rock Creek. Boiled nuggets are not nutritious.

There is fine fishing in a lake 6 miles from Camp McKinney. It is 3 miles long by one-half mile wide, and full of speckled trout. A good trail leads to it.

Things are booming in Camp McKinney, the dropping of the stamps may be heard night and day, and the result may be seen in pure shining metal.

Wild strawberries are very plentiful in the woods around Camp McKinney. The fruit being naturally small, the old residents have hit upon a plan of cultivating by leaving only a few berries on the vine. This makes them all berry vine and large.

Canyon Creek, where the road camp is now located, is a very pretty spot. The creek, only a few feet wide, has cut a bed 40 feet deep in the solid rock. The country around is a great place for hunting and trapping.

The right of way of the Camp McKinney road is now cleared as far as Canyon Creek. The road camp has been shifted to that point. A good deal of the road from there on to Camp McKinney is partially made.

An enormous sized cougar was seen a few days ago near Mr. Richters, and although expert hunters were soon on his trail, he managed to get away.

Hon. Mr. Vernon's meeting at the Mouth of Rock Creek, on Friday night, though not pre-arranged, was a complete success from a Government point of view. Strong representations were made to the Chief Commissioner that the recorder's office should not be moved from where it is at present until something more definite occurs in the Boundary Mountain section to justify a change.

The portion of the road which runs along Dog Lake and by the sand bluffs near Penticton, is now impassible, causing a great amount of annoyance to the travelling public. This piece of road should be re-located. It is generally understood that a good route might be had by following a ravine at the south end of the Indian reserve and gradually ascending the mountain side (doing away with all heavy grades) until such an elevation is reached as would carry the road above the sand bluffs. If this improvement is carried out, the most expensive part of the road to keep in repair between Penticton and Fairview would be done away with.

Camp McKinney.

(From our own correspondent.)

CAMP MCKINNEY, June 11.—Now that Camp McKinney will soon have communication with other portions of the district by means of the trunk road being built, another and still more pressing requirement exists in the matter of mail service. The camp possessed a monthly mail service, together with the rest of the lower country, until 1892, when the post office was moved to Fairview by Mr. Elliot. Considering that about seventy people are now resident in the camp, employed directly by, or making a living indirectly from, the work done by the Cariboo Mining Company, and that in all probability work on other claims will double this number within a short time, no doubt can exist that a post-office is again required. A petition bearing fifty-six signatures was recently sent to the authorities and to Mr. Mara, M.P.P., praying that one be established. What is required is for the mail to be made up at Penticton and taken direct to Camp McKinney, or put on the Kettle River mail route; the bag could be taken up from the mouth of Rock Creek.

Mr. Green, C.E., was in McKinney last week surveying a ditch from the south fork of Rock Creek for the Cariboo Mining Company. It was formerly surveyed for Mr. Douglas.

There are over 500 feet of tunneling and 150 feet of shafting on the Cariboo mine. The former is mostly at a level of 65 feet. The ore appears to be equally rich from the grass roots to the lowest depth reached. The mill site is on the claim, and is all that could be desired. The water is diverted from Rice Creek, a small feeder of the south fork, which is fed by springs the year round.

The mill building is not yet completed, and the noise of the stamps can be heard for a long distance.

A blacksmith's shop is being erected between the opening of the tunnel and the mill.

Some eight to ten men are cutting wood, making charcoal, etc.

Mr. J. F. Torrence, who visited the camp a few weeks ago, made application in the recorder's office at Rock Creek for the right to divert 300 inches of water from Rock Creek at a point some 300 yards from the Snowdon mineral claim, for the purpose of developing power for mining and milling purposes. He also applied for five acres of land near Rock Creek falls, two and a half miles below the camp, for the mill site.

The first claim for which a crown grant was obtained was one of the first located, the Victoria, in which the Haynes estate owns a third interest. It is situated near the falls. An 80-foot shaft has been sunk on it..

Midway Notes.

(From our own correspondent.)

MIDWAY, June 5.—

Messrs. McAulev & Martin gave an informal hop on Saturday evening, which was a very pleasant affair. A number of Grand Prairie people were over, and after the dance all of the guests showed their appreciation of Mrs, Martin's skill in cookery.

Mr. R.C. Adams, of Montreal, arrived Sunday, and will spend the summer looking after his mining and townsite interests.

Thomas Wake discovered a body of ore similar to the "Skylark" and was offered one thousand dollars for it at once.

The new trail from Midway to the camps will be completed this week, and will be a great convenience to the general public.

The heavy rain of Sunday night raised Kettle River nearly to high water mark, but it is falling rapidly again, and will probably be fordable about the last of this month.

Mr. Thos. McDonald has purchased the Thanet ranche at the mouth of Pryor creek.

Mr. John Douglass is expected in on the next stage from Marcus, and all Kettle River will be glad to welcome him.

The races at Midway are the topic of general interest and a great time is expected. PROSPECTOR.

Vernon Notes.

(From our own correspondent.)

VERNON, June 11.—News from the coast tends to confirm our worst fears. The calamity that has overtaken the people on and near the Frazer River beggars description.

The assizes at Kamloops had to be put off, as it was impossible for the Attorney-General and others to attend, traffic being at a standstill. All over the western division of the C. P. R. everything is in a state of tatal collapse, as far as the running of trains is concerned.

The storm of Sunday, 3rd, was the worst ever experienced here. Fortunately, except to fences and the telegraph line, no great amount of damage was done.

What mail had accumulated at Kamloops and Sicamous we received on Sunday last, the same having been brought to Enderby by steamboat, thence on to Vernon by waggon. This brings us back to pre-railway days, and revives old associations.

A public meeting was held in Lumby the 7th inst, in the interest of Mr. D. Graham, the Opposition candidate. Notwithstanding the weather was very unfavorable, a large number assembled, the room being packed with people, thus showing the great amount of interest taken by the farmers in the forthcoming election. Mr. D. Campbell acted as chairman, and Mr. S. McIlvane undertook the duties of secretary. Mr. Campbell, in a neat speech, introduced the Opposition candidate. Mr. Graham, in a clear and concise manner, gave his reasons for being in the field in the interests of the Opposition party. He took exception to the building of the parliament buildings during such hard times as at present. Neither could he agree with the policy of the Government in granting large subsidies to what were virtually paper railway corporations, and denounced the guaranteeing the principal and interest of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway. The Royal Commission he looked upon as a huge farce.

After touching on all the questions of importance, and answering questions put to him by Mr. Pratt, to the entire of satisfaction of all present, the speaker resumed his seat, receiving a hearty expression of approval from those present.

Mr. McDonald, of Vernon, pointed out the fact that the Government granted 20,000 acres of land per mile to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, at the same time refusing a charter to Mr. Corbin, of Spokane, who, without seeking any assistance, desired to build a railway from Marcus to Penticton.

Mr. D. Rabbitt, of Armstrong, next addressed the meeting, and gave his reasons for being opposed to the Government, among which he referred to a pledge given by the Hon, F. G. Vernon, in Kamloops, in which the honorable gentleman pledged himself to guarantee the bonds of the S. & O. railway to the amount of the actual cost of construction, instead of which he gave his support to the guaranteeing of the bonds up to the full amount of $25,000 per mile.

Mr. J. M. Martin, of Vernon, made a short, pointed speech, showing where the Government were more solicituous for their friends than for the people, and predicted the overthrow of the present administration.

A vote of thanks having been tendered the chairman, and Mr. L. Morand for the use of his building, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. D. Graham, accompanied by Mr. D. Rabbitt, of Armstrong, left here on Saturday last to hold meetings and to canvass the Mission Valley, after which they proceed to the lower country.

Mr. D. Graham is meeting with very flattering success everywhere, more especially is this so in the City of Vernon itself. E.

Kelowna Notes.

(From our own correspondent.)

KELOWNA, June 11.—Mr. Wm. Duncan has returned from his trip to the States, having had a prolonged tour through California, Oregon and Washington. His statement of the depression prevailing in those parts of the United States is about the same as one reads of in the press, and needs no further reference. Since his return he has disposed of his twelve-acre block in Kelowna to Messrs. Rose Bros., for a good figure.

A scow load of lumber for the Okanagan Falls Hotel was taken down on Friday last, and two large rafts of lumber for the same building will go down to-morrow. Tenders have been called for, and the work will go on at once.

Some of the ranchers from Oregon who came in lately have located on the east side of Long Lake, having secured good pre-emptions there. They had intended locating on the west side of Okanagan Lake, but found the other far preferable, although there are still some good ranches open on the west side. Mr. Duncan has located one there, and intends moving onto it at once.

The water is playing sad havoc with some of the ranches in the low lying lands of the valley. A number of them have lost their crops altogether, and many have suffered in a smaller degree. The lake has not risen much the past few days, but the part of the town near the lake shore is almost impassable. A canoe was taken a short distance up the main avenue by some of the boys, "just for a lark, you know."

Large game seems to be very plentiful this season. The McDougall boys came in last week with five large bear, and on Monday they brought in four more—three silver tips and one good black one.

The old steamboat Okanagan is being thoroughly overhauled, preparatory to having her machinery again placed in her, and will soon be ready for traffic on the lake. She was purchased some time ago by Mr. W. B. Couson, who is getting her ready for sea, but what he intends to do with her has not yet transpired.

The energetic road master, Mr. D. Nicolson, is working hard to repair the damage done by the water, and as fast as the flood subsides he is there with his gang to try and make the roads in good travelling condition. It looks as if he will be kept pretty busy the balance of the summer, for in some places the damage has been considerable.

HOW ROOTS WORK.

Some Interesting Facts About the Nourishing of Plants.

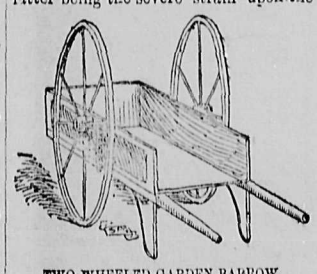
The root has two offices—first, to fix the plant in the soil; and, secondly, to absorb nourishment. To this might be added that some plants also use the roots for store-houses of food on which they draw in later stages of their growth, as, for example, beets, mangels, carrots, and, indeed, most plants which live but two years. During the first year they accumulate nourishment in the root, most of which is expended in the production of seed in the second year; but this feature is not of general application. That the roots secure the plant in the soil is a self-evident truth which does not need demonstration. Nor is it necessary to prove that the roots are the medium through which the plants are nourished. The point is to know just how the food is absorbed by the roots—whether the entire root mass is engaged in this process or it is confined to some special portions of the root, and in what condition the plant food must be, in order to be available for assimilation by the roots. It is comparatively easy to prove that plants live by drinking, rather than by eating, or, in other words, that they are fed by absorbing water which contains the necessary elements of nutrition in solution. In early times, before the science of botany was understood, some theorists believed that plants fed on small particles of soil, and that this was the reason for the good results caused by thorough culture, since frequent stirring of the soil divided it into small particles which were thus more readily swallowed and digested by the plant. This notion could, of course, not stand the light of investigation, since the roots had no mouths or openings anywhere through which even the smallest particles could pass. It was, on the other hand, evident that plants fed by some process of absorption, since a withered plant might be revived by merely putting its roots into clear water. This is further proved by immersing the young, active roots of a plant in water in which some coloring material has been dissolved. The roots absorb the color, which shows itself throughout the tissue. Now, does this absorption take place through the ends of the roots or through the whole length of the root? Investigation has proved that it does neither the one or the other. The tips of the roots, as has already been stated, consist of a compact mass of small hardened cells, which are designed to pierce the soil when the root is elongated by growth. These cells are not situated for absorption. Nor does the older portions of the root, on which the outer covering has become thickened and leathery, take a prominent part in feeding the plant. This is proved by that a plant having the older portions of the roots immersed in water, while the young growth is kept in the air, will wither almost as fast as if the plant was wholy exposed to the air. The absorption of plant food must, therefore, take place wholly, or at least chiefly, through the young and tender portions of the root. A close examination further reveals the fact that the young growth of the roots is more or less covered with very fine fibrous appendages which have been called root-hairs. These hairs are slender tubes with very thin walls, and they constitute the real absorbing surface of the roots. Many of these root hairs are so small that they cannot be seen without the aid of a microscope. They are simple projections of the outer cells of the root, just as the fingers project from a glove—that is, they do not have a partition at the base, but open directly into the cells. As the root grows older, this outer layer of cells becomes thickened and the root-hairs disappear and the cells lose absorbing power in proportion. This explains why the older portions of the roots, covered with a thickened epidermis or sort of bark, have but slight absorbing powers. At the close of the season of growth, when plant food is no longer in demand for the development of new tissue above ground, absorption ceases and the root-hairs die. Even the newer portions of the root become covered with epidermis and the plant becomes dormant until warm weather the following spring renews its vitality.

That the roots feed on the soil, as the common expression goes, is really not correct. They feed on water contained in the soil which holds certain substances in solution.

The root growth depends largely upon the fertility of the soil. It has been observed that when roots reach a fertile spot they develop an enormous amount of feeders, that is, small tender rootlets, which can absorb this nourishment. It has even been noted that when there are successive layers of fertility in the soil, the roots will develop in these layers in the manner stated. Call it instinct, or what we may, they seem to have the power to search for food, and when found they make the most of it by producing an abundance of absorbing surface.—Prof. C. C. Georgeson, in Kansas Farmer.

A Balanced Wheelbarrow.

The wheelbarrow plays no small part in the making and the after care of the ordinary garden, but it has its limitations and its disadvantages, one of the latter being the severe strain upon the



TWO-WHEELED GARDEN BARROW.

muscles when wheeling a full load, since the person between the handles must lift from a quarter to a third of the whole load in addition to propelling the whole. A barrow having two wheels is shown in the illustration, engraved after a sketch by Webb Donnell, on which the load may be almost perfectly balanced, leaving the one using it little more to do than to move it forward. It has removable end boards at either end, and can be dumped from the rear. The drop axle here figured may be used, or small wheels with the ends of the axle bent in exactly the opposite direction. The wheels may be of a width to run on each side of a garden row.

Improvement of the Foreign Market.

American consuls in Europe have been instructed by the government to ascertain how the foreign markets for American wheat can be improved.

LIVE STOCK

GEESE BREEDING.

A Valuable Pointer About Brown China Geese.

We want to see more geese upon farms generally. There is a wide lack of knowledge among people in regard to the nature and characteristics of these water fowl. "Silly as a goose" is an expression now proved without force or sense, as the goose shows much wisdom. To illustrate, the writer was at one time feeding the flock upon hard bread, purchased from a restaurant. There were pieces so solid that they were with difficulty cut with a hatchet. The geese were a match for the occasion, however, and promptly carried the tough portions to the water dish to soak; and the process of reduction was frequently aided by taking a piece in the bill and "swashing" it about in the water. Was this not an evident adapting of means to an end?

Geese are strictly grazing stock, and will provide their own sustenance where plenty of pasture land is available. They do not absolutely require a pond or lake of water, as they will grow just as well with merely drinking water. Since the advent of the improved breeds of Toulouse and Embden, the raising of young geese for market has become much more profitable, as these breeds are noted for the rapidity with which they develop and lay on the tenderest and juiciest of meat. When it is considered that with the exception of a little food at the very youngest age, and a moderate quantity of corn for "finishing off" the mature product, the young goose has gleaned its entire living from field and wheat stubble, it will be readily seen that there is a good, liberal margin of profit.

Be sure to procure the very best of stock, even if you do not care anything concerning so-called "fancy points." A few dollars extra in buying birds for breeding is money well spent, when thereby the increased size and weight of parents is to be stamped upon the hundreds of young stock to be raised.

The goslings when first hatched are quite tender for a while, and must be kept away from dampness, and be well nourished. Stale bread moistened in warm milk is as good a food as can be found to start growth and hasten development. Confine the old hen (geese eggs are best hatched by hens) until the dew is well off the grass. This is a point many lose sight of. It is naturally thought that because geese are water fowl, the young cannot be harmed by immediate access to water. This is not so, however, and goslings must be kept out of water until the first feathers replace the original down. Then they become perfectly hardy and are unharmed by rains or scarcely anything else.

In conclusion, it may be noted that geese are not only very practical stock, furnishing meat and feathers that yield good profits, but to the lover of aquatic birds they present a most pleasing and beautiful appearance. The sight of a handsome flock of geese floating upon a clear lake is to be remembered.—M. Sumner Perkins, in Ohio Farmer.

Brown China Geese.

For constitution and vigor the China goose is placed at the head of the races of geese which have been bred in European and American yards. They do not appear to be as large as the Toulouse, but this is accounted for by their plumage being very close. On the water they move more gracefully than any other variety. By some they have been called swanlike, and they really approach the swan in appearance nearer than any other goose. In the aged Brown China a dewlap develops under the throat, and these have been shown as African geese, and have had a special class as such at shows. However, I have never met any breeder of them who could point to any distinction between them to convince

BROWN CHINA GANDER.

one that they were different races. Old breeders who have had both have stated that there were no differing race characteristics, and that they believed them of the same stock. From the close feathering and their activity, we should expect the flesh of the China to be the most gamy and firm. The illustration gives a good idea of their plumage, grayish brown, lighter underneath, and with a dark brown stripe running from the knob of the beak down the back of the neck. Their carriage is very upright. Their note is more harsh than other domesticated geese, being more like the wild Canadian geese. They require about the same care as other geese, but especially access to a clear, running stream after the young have developed feathers, to produce the best and most showy specimens. They are prolific layers, though the eggs are rather undersized. They breed twice and, not rarely, even three times in one season.—F. L. Sewell, in American Agriculturist.

Table Fowls.

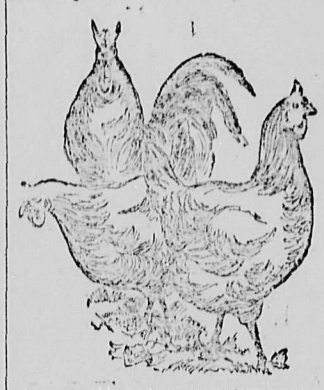
By table fowls are meant not the birds intended for market, but those you wish for your own use. One reason why there are so few choice table fowls is that the best breeds for the table are not high up on the list as egg producers, and as most farmers try to produce choice table fowls and at the same time secure a flock of excellent laying hens, they find the consummation of their wishes an impossibility. Some crosses, however, give better results, and these can best be determined by experiment.

LIVE STOCK

LA FLECHE FOWLS.

A Critical Estimate of the Value of These French Fowls.

A singular name for a singular fowl! Whether it means, as it has been usually interpreted, The Fleish, or whether it means The Arrow, from the supposed resemblance of its comb to an arrow-head, is a matter of small consequence. The former idea, referring the fowl to the class of poultry bred with special reference to their use upon the table, seems certainly more natural, for La Fleche is a choice table breed of fowls in France and other European countries. A good many years ago Mr. Philander Williams, of Taunton, Mass., imported some specimens of this breed, but they passed out of his hands and practically ran out. I remember some years ago of learning of a remnant of the descendants of this early importation, and of riding one bitterly stormy and ex-



TRIO OF HIGH BRED LA FLECHE FOWLS.

cedingly dark night to see them. After presenting proper credentials, and satisfying the owner that I had a legitimate purpose in view and was not a hen thief, he condescended to exhibit the fowls. They were very small, not much larger than Black Hamburgs, though even then they showed the distinctive shape of the breed. Their small size led me to wonder how they ever came to be regarded as among the leading table breeds, and this wonder did not disappear until January, 1899, I saw at the Buffalo, N. Y., Exhibition the fowls, recently imported by McPren Scotten, of Detroit, Mich. The sight of these fowls explained the mystery, for they were large, heavy, full-meated specimens, and clearly displayed the table properties which they were said to possess. Since that time, at our leading poultry exhibitions, some fine specimens of the breed have regularly appeared, whether they, too, are recent importations, or descendants from the Scotten birds I am unable to say. I have suspected the latter, as Mr. Scotten, who is a game fancier, early disposed of his La Fleche; though it is by no means improbable that other and more recent importations have been made in the past three years. I have an indistinct recollection that some have been made by a gentleman in New Jersey.

The fowl is a strange looking one. It has legs of fairly good length, something of the carriage of the Black Spanish, but is more stocky in build. Its comb, probably more than anything else, gives it the peculiar expression it possesses, for the comb consists of a lump of flesh between, or just back of, the nostrils, behind which rise two red spikes. The plumage is jet black, the shanks also showing in this line. With its "suit of inky black" and its two antlers, the fowl seems quite different from all others. Behind the comb there is often a small tuft of feathers, and an incipient or rudimentary crest. This ought not to be, for exhibition purposes, but nevertheless often is. The French breeders have not told us exactly how the fowl was produced, but its appearance indicates some, at least, of the elements of its composition. The tall, stately carriage and the plumage of black point to Black Spanish as one of its parents, and the fact that it was once known as the Black Spanish of France leaves little doubt of the fact. The rudimentary crest shows that some crested breed was used in its production. For a long time it was supposed that this breed was Polish, but it is difficult to reconcile this supposition with the size of La Fleche, feathery, and it seems with a very good show of reason, the Crevecœur has been suggested as the crested breed that was used. This fowl would give the black plumage and the desired size, and would indeed fit into the appearance of the breed under discussion. A cross of Spanish and Crevecœur would produce a fowl quite closely resembling La Fleche in size, color, shape, and other characteristics. Its table qualities have already been alluded to. The body and breast are plump, the flesh is delicate and the skin white. The color of skin and shanks handicap the breed in most American markets, as much as would a yellow skin and yellow shanks in the markets of France. I recently read an advertisement of a French poultry breeder who offered a number of varieties for sale and concluded his advertisement in words to this effect, "All these breeds are especially suitable for the table as they have dark shanks and a white skin." So do trifles make a fashion, even in the poultry markets of the world. As a layer the breed may be regarded excellent for summer months, but not a safe dependence for winter. The eggs are large, and the shells are white in color. It has been generally supposed that the La Fleche is a delicate breed. The inbred specimens were unquestionably thus affected, but I am informed by personal acquaintances, who have kept the more recent importations, that they found the fowls quite hardy, ranking about on a level with our American breeds. Still the reputation for a delicacy, derived from the degenerate descendants of the earlier importations, clings to the breed, and perhaps deters some from keeping it who would otherwise be inclined to do so.

While acknowledging the many excellent qualities of this fowl, and while further stating that I believe that it can be bred to a handsome profit whether for practical or fancy purposes, yet one would not be doing his full duty to the readers of this publication if he failed to state some reasons why it does not seem that it would attain so great popularity as some breeds enjoy. The black plumage, though very handsome to look at on the fowl, leaves black pin feathers upon the dressed poultry which are less pleasant to the sight. The white skin does not make the fowl look as fat as

MR. VERNON'S SPEECH.

(Concluded from first page.)

to borrow the entire sum at once, and put up one good building. The interest on the sum borrowed would only amount to $25,000 a year, which would cut no figure in preventing local appropriations. The Legislature had agreed to the proposal by a vote of twenty-two to ten. The building might certainly have been erected for a smaller figure, perhaps for $400,000. The site was, however, in the city fire limits, and solid stone or brick would have to be the material used, and a very plain building only could have been built for that sum. If a good looking edifice were not erected, it would have been decried throughout the entire Province.

The Chief Commissioner then discussed the redistribution bill. No question, he stated, has been found so difficult to settle since the Government had been in power, but the measure had given general satisfaction. The people of Vancouver Island had to part with a power they had long possessed. If the parliament buildings measure had done no other good it had certainly helped to pass the redistribution bill.

The Nakusp-Slocan Railway deal and the Royal Commission were then fully explained by the speaker. That railway was one of three chartered roads, the bonds of which the Government had been authorized by a unanimous vote of the Legislature to guarantee to the extent of $25,000 per mile—the Chilliwhack, Nicola, and Nakusp-Slocan. The Opposition press and the various provincial boards of trade had approved this measure. The Government had been asked to build a waggon road over this route, but he had declined, having the Eagle pass waggon road green in his memory. The press then took the matter up warmly, pointing out that if the line were not built the trade of the Slocan Mining region would be lost to the Province, and drift into the States. The C.P.R. Co. had also agreed that if the Government would construct the road, they would build from Revelstoke to the head of Arrow Lake. The Government wished the C. P. R. to build the road, but they stated that they were not prepared to do so. Financiers in London had then called the attention of the Government to the fact that by guaranteeing both the principal and interest of the cost of construction the bonds could be floated for a much better figure, as considerably less would be given for bonds on which the interest alone was guaranteed. The bonds of the S. & O., purchased at 80, were now down to 72. It had been found out from Mr. Van Horne that the line could be built for $17,500 a mile. Even allowing for a sinking fund, there would be less to pay than by the first arrangement. If the bonds alone had been guaranteed a whole year would have been lost in financing the scheme. A cry had been raised that second-class rails were being used on the line. They were the same kind as used on the S. & O.—rails which were being replaced by heavier ones on the Rocky Mountain section of the C.P.R. The object of the whole deal had solely been to make a better bargain. The Opposition had insinuated crookedness, prompted, in all probability, by rival railway people. The Royal Commission had clearly proven that no crookedness existed. The charges were made without any kind of proof, simply to make capital at election time.

Continuing, the speaker stated that the provincial credit stood higher than before, after granting aid to five railways, and was now up to 93. These were straight facts, staring every voter in the face. The Government was also liberal in the matter of education—one-fifth of the revenue being devoted to that object. In the matter of provincial surveys, also, a great deal had been accomplished during the past four years, though it would take some twenty or thirty years to complete the system. He took some pride in having secured the services of Mr. Drury, who was introducing the photo-topographical system of survey in Kootenay. This gentleman had already discovered several mistakes in the survey of some of the principal mines in S. W. Kootenay.

After explaining the Intestate Estates Act, Mr. Vernon then touched upon the cry of a "local man," stating that it was impossible for him to reside in the riding and at the same time attend to his official duties at Victoria.

As far as the Dog Lake road was concerned, Mr. Vernon stated that its construction had been pressed on him on the plea that when completed a great saving in freight charges would be affected. He owned no interest in Okanagan Falls. He had certainly bought an interest in the townsite at one time, as it had been pointed out to him as a good speculation, but he had sold out again. He did not know who the present directors and owners were. He belived that next year a road could be built from the Mission to Penticton (applause). After a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Vernon the meeting adjourned.

Keremeos Notes.

(From our own correspondent.)

KEREMEOS, June 9.—There is still a little water to spare in the Similkameen valley, although, thanks to the cold weather of the last few days, the flood is gradually subsiding.

Some of the ranchers who have recently been occupying the upper story of the house are thinking seriously of moving to a less elevated position.

It is generally feared that all crops on the bottom lands will be completely destroyed, being under water so long.

'Twas truly an oath-inspiring sight for the rancher to stand by and watch his fences, carolls, barns, etc., dancing and spinning on the flood on their way to the broad Pacific.

The veteran leader of the Government party in the Yale District, the Hon. F. G. Vernon, paid us a visit this week, and held a political meeting at Mr. Daly's house, on the 6th inst. Most of the electors of the district were present. The meeting being called to order, Mr. T. Daily was elected chairman, and in few well chosen words introduced the speaker. The honorable gentleman, on rising, thanked those present for the sincere interest they manifested in the coming elections, and then went on to explain that the Government intended to borrow money at a low rate of interest, if necessary, to be expended on the opening up and development of the country. That they had every reason to be proud of the success of the redistribution bill, which seems to give such satisfaction to the whole Province. He would like to point out the fact that the Opposition had essentially no political platform, their one idea being to turn the present government out of office.

Notwithstanding all that might be said to the contrary, the finances of the Province are in a very flourishing condition, and would favorably compare with the finances of any other province. Large sums of money had been spent on public improvements, and municipalities had been formed, which had the effect of reducing the revenue, yet, at the same time, the rate of taxation had not increased.

Mr. Vernon then gave a long explanation, showing the necessity of the large expenditure in connection with the parliament buildings, and placed the matter before us in a new light, touching up our opaque ideas and rendering them perfectly transparent on this subject. He then showed the necessity of the action taken with regard to the Nakusp & Slocan railway.

After touching on other matters of interest, among which might be mentioned, that, if returned, the honorable gentleman would see that a road be built next year (if possible) from Okanagan Mission to Penticton. He resumed his seat amid much applause, after speaking for over two hours.

A vote of thanks having been tendered Mr. Daly for the use of his house and for the efficient manner in which he performed the duties of chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Boundary Falls Talk.

(From our own correspondent.)

BOUNDARY FALLS, June 5.—The Skylark mine is improving day by day, and promises soon to soar above all other claims in this district, eighteen inches of a solid pay streak is the present prospect.

The owners of the Denver, an extension of the famous Skylark, have been fortunate enough in prospecting to strike the main ledge.

Mr. Johnson has also unearthed the same vein, on new ground.

Prof. Snydan of Colorado is giving the camp a thorough overhauling in the interest of outside parties, and has already shipped out a good many sample sacks of ore. His experience has also enabled him to locate what he calls a mineral ranch, the size of which is one mile square.

On Sunday evening Boundary received its full share of the recent storm, the worst ever experienced in the mountains by any of the old timers. Several horses were killed, and had it happened in the night lives would have been lost.

Nearly everyone is busy at work clearing out and making the trails passable. There are places in the heavy timber where scarcely a tree is left standing, which makes it impossible to get in or out with a pack horse.

Mr. Wilber, while working on the Copper Creek trail, was unfortunate enough to inflict a severe wound to the instep of one foot with an axe.

Many people are under the impression that if the Ingram bridge had been properly looked after it might have been saved, the government should employ someone every spring, on the approach of high water, to keep a constant watch at each bridge to prevent the possibility of a log jam, then there might be a chance of these structures being saved.

Messrs. White & Stevens have gone to Greenwood camp to look after their several mineral claims.

Matters political are waxing warm in this quarter, and the opposing factions are both certain of success, only the Graham faction much more so.

The amount of assaying being done by our local assayer surely indicates the fact that our prospecters are finding something. INTERMITTENT.

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VERNON, B. C.

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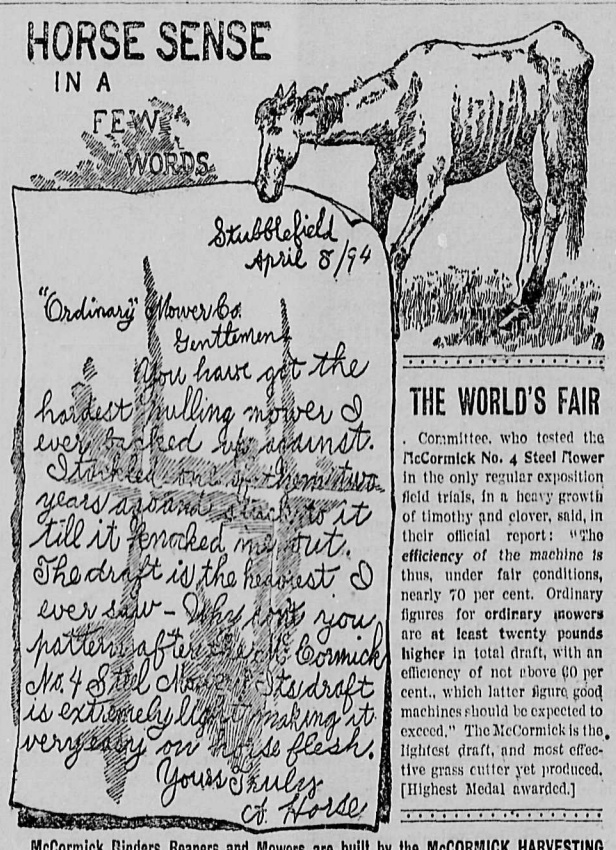

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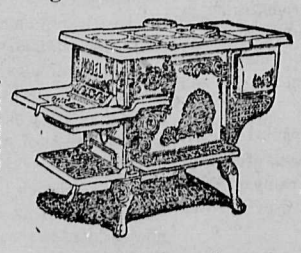

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