THE ADVANCE.

Vol. II, No. 9. MIDWAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1894. $2.00 per Year.

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MIDWAY SAW MILL
Rough and Dressed Lumber

Constantly on hand at Reasonable Prices.

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ARMSTRONG, B. C.
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

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

TERMS—Gold, Silver or Lead, each $1,50; Gold and Silver, $2; Nickel, $5; Copper, $2; Copper, Gold and Silver, $3. Other prices on application.

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BUTCHERS,
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Meat delivered at Rock Creek and all the Mining Camps.

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REPAIRING A SPECIALTY,
VERNON, B. C.

A WELSH GOLD MINE.

(Pall Mall Gazette, London.)

There are many reasons why any new development in the metallurgy of gold should attract an increased interest at the present time. The great fall of prices in every country where the climate favors the activity of the Anglo-Saxon races; the great exchange trouble in Asia and in South America; these and kindred causes have combined to narrow the opportunities, both of employment and of investment beyond seas, to a degree without precedent in the history of our times. On the other hand, the world is very evidently on the threshold of a great "boom" in gold mining. As was the case in 1849, so also to-day, the world's demand for and supply of that metal again appear to be almost providentially related. There is that single camp in the Transvaal, unheard of eight years since, but which is to-day producing more gold than either the United States or Australia. And from further north in Zambesia, each mail is bringing the tidings of fresh discoveries. From West Australia two new fields, the one on the Murchison, the other at Coolgardie are reported, both of extraordinary richness. And now from Colorado comes the official report that the yield of gold in that State has been doubled during the past twelve months.

We must not forget what science has done and is doing. Take for example the Rand yield of gold, which is now over 170,000 ounces per month; a full third of this yield is obtained by cyanide. Now the discovery that cyanide can be successfully applied to the treatment of tailings is not yet ten years old, and it is hardly too much to say that, but for the discovery of the solvent power of cyanide, not one-quarter of these African mines would to-day be working. Let me put it in another way: the present extraction of gold by cyanide at Johannesburg is not less than two millions sterling per annum, a sum greater than all the dividends which will be paid by those mines for the current year. It is not necessary to consider in any detail the operations at the Rand mines. Enough to say that 300,000 tons of ore are being treated monthly. The ore is first crushed in stamp batteries, where on an average 65 per cent of the gold contents are secured by amalgamation; and of the 35 per cent remaining in the tailings three quarters is recovered by the cyanide treatment, bringing up the total recovered to about 90 per cent. The cost of stamping may be reckoned, wear and tear included, at 4s. per ton, and the cost of the cyanide treatment at 8s., or a total cost, after mining is paid for, of three pennyweights of gold, to secure eight pennyweights. If, however, it were possible to secure by a single mechanical operation, and at a cost not exceeding that of stamps, as high a percentage of gold as is secured by both stamps and cyanide, it is evident that the cost of producing gold would be reduced by more than one-half, and large bodies of low-grade ore at present unworkable could be profitably treated.

A NEW MILL.

During the past few days I have seen a new mill running upon a very hard and refractory gold quartz in Wales—a mill which is likely in future to find much favor with miners. The mill is the invention of Mr. Crawford, a Canadian. Its history is the history of nine new inventions out of ten. Pitched upon the world with serious structural deficiencies some three years since, it was sent to South Africa, and, the wear and tear being enormous, was withdrawn. Later the mill found its way into a mining camp in Utah, for no other reason than because it requires very little water. In this camp it was remodelled and completed, and the engineer in charge of it in Utah, Mr. Henry Bell, has now erected one at Cefn Coch, five miles from Dolgelly, on a property belonging to Professor Crookes. By the courtesy of Professor Crookes I have been permitted to spend a day at the mine and in the mill-house. In the first place I was confronted with these returns, which will strike readers as remarkable. A single mill, weighing a little over four tons, has been running sixty days; as it crushes less than twice its own weight in quartz in twenty-four hours, the mill is about equivalent in capacity to a three-stamp mill. Did ever such a stamp-mill, running on ore that assays only some 10 dwts., pay the wages of thirty men engaged on dead work, on sinking shafts and driving tunnels, and pay also all the expenses incidental to mining and milling, with some small surplus of profit? And yet this is what the little quartz mill now at Cefn Coch is doing. Up to last week, it had run seventy-four days, and had secured about 238 ounces of gold; in other words, it is extracting more than £10 per day.

Turning to the ore treated: it is a hard, flinty, white quartz, heavily charged with zinc blende and galena, carrying its gold in a minutely divided state; the large proportion of base metals in this ore renders the process of ejecting the tailings by water pressure somewhat slow, so that instead of ten tons being treated each twenty-four hours, the feed is reduced to six tons; water, also, is in insufficient quantity at present to permit of rapid milling, the amount of water being less than three pounds per pound of ore treated. The wearing parts, which have been at work, including stoppages for Sundays, fourteen weeks, will require to be renewed very soon. The renewal cost is £5. On an ordinary ore, therefore, the mill should run eighty days at ten tons per day, crushing 800 tons for 700 shillings, "wear and tear," plus the freight charge for the parts to the mine. In California the wear and tear cost of coarse crushing with stamps is reckoned at about 10d. per ton; the cost of fine crushing in this new mill may be perhaps twice as great, but whereas the stamp crushes to 1,600 holes on a square inch of surface, the Crawford crushes to 10,000 holes, or to finer than a "hundred mesh." It is this infinitely fine grinding which makes this mill such an effective separator; the coarser crushing of the stamp battery permits the very fine particles of gold, still imprisoned in a jacket of quartz or pyrites, to escape with the tailings; but with the pulverization to the fineness of wheat flour the gold is necessarily "freed," and being free is swallowed by the mercury. As to the rate of extraction, Mr. Bell, who has been assaying daily, assures me that while the extraction is often over 90 per cent, it is seldom less than 85; while the mercury, admirably protected from "flouring" by a cushion of water flowing upwards under a pressure, loses less than two ounces per ton of ore treated. But for the great loss of mercury from the plates of stamp batteries occasioned by the presence of so much lead and zinc in these ores, gold mining in Wales would, from what I can learn, have long since become an important Welsh industry.

THE SITE FOR A SCHOOL OF MINES.

The features, then, of this new mill are these: the mill is cheap, portable, and simple; the amount of attendance required is a minimum; the gold, as fast as digested, is all under lock and key in the stomach of the mill; it requires little power and little water; and, because of its capacity for fine crushing, and the protection of the mercury from the sickening elements contained in refractory ores, it will treat a considerable proportion of those low-grade gold ores which are to-day regarded as worthless. At this Welsh mine, if 500 tons of ore per day could be produced, then, while the extraction would be about 90 per cent, the milling cost per ton would not exceed four shillings, inclusive of wear and tear. I believe a competent mining engineer would be able to corroborate this estimate from watching this single mill at work. It is as yet too early to write with any confidence as to the future of the Cefn Coch mine, but it is much to have got a mill using very little water, and which will treat these Welsh ores, with a high percentage of extraction and a small loss of mercury. At present gangs of men are working in several places tunnelling and shafting, and gold in paying quantities has been discovered in several places on the hillside. I took leave of Mr. Bell with the hope that the ore body may prove sufficiently large to allow the establishment there of a school of mines, where all the latest chemical or mechanical developments connected with that industry, of all the most important, may be learned by students, not in a laboratory, but at mines working on a commercial scale. There is at the present time nothing which would be of equal advantage as such a training school to those who are preparing themselves for the most attractive of all pursuits—prospecting for gold, whether in South Africa or Australia.

But, apart from its attractiveness, the question is often asked, "Is gold-mining profitable?" If a ton of refractory gold quartz can be treated, not chemically, but mechanically, for four shillings (1 dwt.) and 90 per cent of the gold secured, then no doubt gold-mining is profitable. And we must further remember that not only has science greatly reduced the cost of producing gold, but, further, the value of the gold, when won, has nearly doubled.

Farmers should awake to the necessities of the times, and adopt the methods pursued in other parts of the Dominion, with regard to furnishing good, clean, wholesome food for winter feed of dairy stock. Not only by way of experiment, but also to show what may be done in this particular branch, Mr. Donald, of Kelowna, intends next summer to build a silo on the most approved principles, and all who would wish to profit thereby, should pay particular attention to the same.

E ADVANCE.

OF

T & NORRIS.....PROPRIETORS

...shed weekly at Midway, B. C.

...ubscription Price, $2.00 per annum, payable ...n advance, either yearly or half-yearly at the ...ption 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.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1894.

Owing to the fact that yesterday was Christmas Day a great deal of matter, both local and district, of an interesting nature, has had to be omitted in this week's issue. An account of the Christmas Tree entertainment at Midway (which was an immense success) and other news left out, will appear in next week's paper.

Do we or do we not want a new state of affairs in our mail facilities in this country? That is the question that forces itself upon us when we receive letters posted at Vernon and Armstrong on December 12th which come creeping into Kettle river on the 22nd, after being out in the cold for no less than ten days coming a distance, at the outside of 150 or 175 miles, or at the rate of 15 to 17½ miles per day.

TRIAL OF JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The trial of John Armstrong, committed for trial on two charges of cattle stealing, took place at Penticton on Monday, 17th December, at a special sitting of the County Judge's Criminal Court, before His Honor Judge Spinks.

The first charge was that of stealing a steer belonging to Mr. R. G. Sidley. Constable Bullock-Webster was the first witness and testified that he had found a black and white hide at the accused's slaughtering place on Rock creek. Mr. Sidley identified the hide as belonging to his steer, and said he had never disposed of the steer to anyone. Mr. Tedrow, from whom Mr. Sidley acquired the steer when a calf, had no doubt about the identity of the hide. Si Wood not only knew the steer intimately, having fed it for months, but saw it in Armstrong's corrall. Mr. Pittendrigh stated that the accused had told him that he was in partnership with his cousin Lew.

On the other charge the accused was indicted for stealing an animal of the bovine species from Dan Driscoll. The constable stated that he had found a red hide at the Armstrong's camp, and that an Indian woman was cutting it up. He cut out the brand and produced it, which was fully identified by Dan Driscoll as his brand, which evidence was strengthened by that of Alex. McCauley, who has for five years been in the habit of branding Driscoll's cattle. Mr. Pittendrigh gave the same evidence as in the last case.

The prisoner's defence was that the black and white hide was bought from an Indian and had the brand P on it. His Honor was unable to find any mark of a brand, but at the prisoner's request adjourned the case until the following morning in order that the prisoner might shave the hide where he expected to find the brand.

No witnesses appeared on behalf of Armstrong, although he had written for them to come.

On continuing the case on the following morning, Armstrong made other statements which the judge was unable to believe, telling the prisoner that he had given him ample time to procure witnesses to substantiate his statements.

In finding the prisoner guilty on both charges, His Honor said that society must be protected, and that it would be impossible to carry on the business of stock raising if men were allowed with impunity to steal cattle as the prisoner had done. He sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in the New Westminster penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently.

Mr. W. M. Cochrane, of Cochrane & Billings, barristers, of Vernon, instructed by the Hon. Attorney-General, assisted by Constable Bullock-Webster, conducted the prosecution.

There were about thirty-five persons present.

Mr. T. Humphrey who has again been seriously ill, is we are glad to learn recovering.

Alexander Muir,

ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL AGENT

VERNON, B. C.,

P. O. Box. 94, Bernard Ave.

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

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(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 to

ALEXANDER MUIR,

SEC.-TREAS. AND AGENT.

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The Gilmore Block,
Opposite the Post Office.

Ladies' and Children's hair-cutting and shampooing a specialty.

E. GOODMURPHY, Prop.

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.

ROCK CREEK HOTEL . . .

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H. Pittendrigh, Mgr.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR GUESTS.

GOOD STABLING

Excellent Fishing on Kettle River.

MARTIN BROS.

LEADING HOUSE FOR

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

Vernon, B. C.

W. HENDERSON'S

STAGE LINE

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MIDWAY AND GRAND FORKS

CARRYING

Mail, Freight, Express & Passengers.

Connects With E. D. Morrison's Stage to Marcus.

Leaves Midway Wednesdays and Saturdays for Grand Forks and Marcus.

Leaves Marcus Mondays and Fridays for Grand Forks, and Grand Forks Wednesdays and Saturdays for Midway. de123mo

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SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

FOR SALE

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

F. ADRIAN MEYER,
VERNON, B.C.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS

ENDORSED, "Tender Gov't Buildings, Midway, B.C." will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of February, 1895, for the erection of a

RECORDER'S OFFICE AND A LOCK-UP AT MIDWAY, B. C.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for $200.00, made payable to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Such cheque will be returned to unsuccessful competitors, but will be forfeited by any bidder who may decline to execute a contract if called upon to do so. In the event of a contract being let, the cheque will be returned upon the contractor furnishing approved security, amounting to $1,000, for the due completion of the work.

Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender obtained at the following places: Government Office, Osoyoos; Government Office, Rock Creek; Advance" Office, Midway; residence of Mr. S. R. Almond, J. P., Kettle River; and at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

LEONARD NORRIS,
Asst. Commissioner Lands and Works
Vernon, B. C.,
November 15th, 1894. 7-td

County Court Notice.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Osoyoos,
23rd April 1894.

FOR SALE

160 Acres of Land. All Meadow.

BETWEEN Sixty and Seventy Acres Cleared and Ploughed. Six miles from Camp McKinney. One Mile from waggon road.

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Billiard Table,
Pool Table.

Both These Tables are Complete and In First Class Condition.

APPLY TO
H. McINTOSH, Vernon,
Or the ADVANCE OFFICE.

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GREAT SUCCESS

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

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SUPT. EXPERIMENTAL WORKS,
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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 stable and out buildings, is centrally located in the valley and commands a good trade. It stands on its own grounds of two and a half acres in extent and is a good investment.

ALSO A FIRST-CLASS

BLACKSMITH SHOP

WITH

COMPLETE OUTFIT OF TOOLS.

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

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

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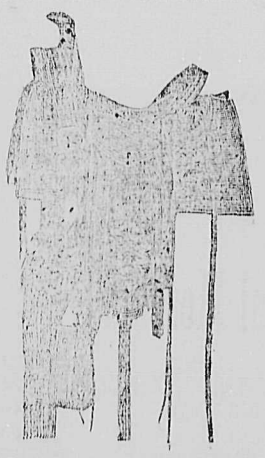
OKANAGAN MISSION.



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All Kinds of Work Executed to the Satisfaction of Customers.

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Leaves Grand Prairie (North Fork, via McLaren's) on Wednesday morning, arriving at Osoyoos Thursday evening.

GOING EAST

Leaves Osoyoos Friday morning, arriving at Grand Prairie Saturday evening.

GRAND FORKS HOTEL.

KETTLE RIVER, B. C.

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

Every Attention Given to Guests.

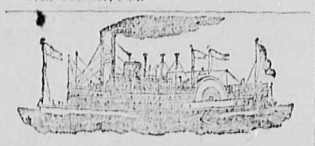
J. L. WISEMAN, Prop.

GOLD COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Osoyoos Division of Yale District.

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

C. A. R. LAMBLY,
Osoyoos, B. C., Gold Commissioner.
27th October, 1894.



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7:00 a.m. Lv.....SPOKANE.....Ar. 5:30 p.m.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through to Nelson, arriving at 5:30 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning, passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane same day.

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

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Good Stock o

Liquors and Cigars

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LOCAL AND DISTRICT.

The raffle for Mr. H. Murray's grey horse on Xmas Eve was won by Mr. R. Denzler.

Mr. S. G. Johnson has recorded assessment on the Grey Eagle, Greenwood camp.

It is, we hear, reported that an Okanagan Mission Indian has been murdered at the head of the lake.

Mr. H. P. Palmerston and Mr. T. McAuley accompanied by the latter's sister, Miss McAuley, who came from Ontario arrived in Midway on Sunday.

The tunnel on the Texas is now in 45 feet in crystalized lime. Messrs. T. Barrett and H. Shrimpton have the contract to continue it another thirteen feet.

The petition of the Grand Prairie settlers for the construction of a waggon road to connect the east of Kettle river with Trail was ruled out of order in the house when presented by Mr. D. Graham M.P.P.

Everything is going on as usual at Camp McKinney, the Cariboo mill running night and day, crushing ore which is now being taken out close to the line of the Amelia. There is only one strange thing about the camp—that the other rich claims on the same lead continue to lie idle,

The licensing court at Osoyoos, on the 15th was attended by Messrs. C. A. P. Lambly, R. G. Sidley and W. G. McMynn J. P.'s. The only matter which came up before the board were the transfers of the licenses of the Golden Gate and Fairview hotels, Fairview, which were granted.

The private bill introduced in the legislature to amend the "Red Mountain Railway Company Act, 1893" by extending the time for the commencement and completion of the line, is said to be meeting with strong opposition at the coast. We shall have more to say on this subject in our next issue.

A grand ball will be held in Palmerston's hall New Year's Eve, to which everyone is cordially invited. First-class music will be furnished. Supper will be served at midnight at the Boundary Hotel, and every arrangement has been made to ensure a good time to all who attend.

A working shaft for the Mabel group of mines is being sunk by Mr. Boss on the Golden Rod, which lies to the south of the Mabel, but is not supposed to be on the same lead. On it there is a large vein of oxidized gold quartz. The shaft is now down over twenty feet. A shaft house and a blacksmith shop 17x30 feet also being erected on this claim.

Mr. L. W. Patten of Salmon river was recently tried before Messrs. Wallace, R. Lambly, and Hamill, J.'s P., on the charge of shooting and wounding a bull belonging to Mr. H. Hill of Deep creek. There was no evidence brought forward to prove the charge and Mr. Patten was acquitted. It came out, however, at the trial, that other parties' stock had also been shot at in the same district.

DANCE AT BOUNDARY FALLS.

Where there are good music, a good floor and many merry people, all on pleasure bent, there is sure to be the pleasantest time possible, and this was the case on Christmas Eve at the dance given by Mine Host Hardy of the Boundary Falls Hotel and his excellent wife. All had anticipated a jolly good time, but the realization was far beyond all anticipation. A new dance hall had been built for the occasion, which was handsomely decorated with appropriate mottos, bunting and evergreens. A large number of visitors from Midway and Grand Prairie were present. Among the latter were Mr. and Mrs. Carrier, the Misses McLaren, Miss Ward, and Messrs. Dan McLaren, Jack Manly, Wolf, McFarlane, John Meyer, Johnson, Keithley, Rankin and Newby. Some of them had never been over the new mountain road before, and not the least enjoyable part of their outing was the sleigh ride over, the trees being so laden with snow that the effect was most picturesque. Regret was expressed that Mr. Douglas and the Skylark boys were not present, but it was impossible for them to leave at this time the work in which they are engaged. From Midway there were Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Miss McClung, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Dan McClung, Mr. and Miss Murray, and the Misses Hopper, Mr. T. McAuley and a large contingent of the boys. The music was furnished by Messrs. McLaughlan, Shannon and Sherrett, and was everything that could be wished. A splendid supper was served at midnight, over which Mrs. Hardy presided in her ever happy manner. Dancing was kept up till a late hour in the morning, and even then it was hard to break away from such a pleasant time. During the evening Mr. Jack Harlan sang a splendid song, which was much appreciated by all, and Messrs. McClung and Wilcox did some excellent step dancing.

MIDWAY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Although so recently opened, one term only having been served, the opportunity to test the scholars faculty to receive instruction was not allowed to pass without an examination being held. So on Friday the 21 in the presence of parents and a number of visitors, the children were subjected to a crucial examination by their teacher Mrs. Macdonald, and others, and so well did they acquit themselves in the several branches of study, more especially in Arithmetic, Geography and Anatomy, that the opinion expressed was concurred in by all present, viz, that all things being taken into consideration, marvellous advancement in the subjects taught had been made by the pupils. To shew how thoroughly the school is appreciated both by parents and scholars, it may be stated that for the number of children on the roll, a larger percentage in daily attendence throughout the term could hardly be excelled by any school in the province. To relieve the monotony and to render the examination of a more pleasing character, a number of recitations, etc., were given by the scholars and listened to with delight by those present, especially the pieces "Jes 'fore Xmas" by Walter McClung, "Dont" by Harry Palmerston, and "The dead Doll" by Audrey Bennett respectively. A few words of encouragement inciting them to renewed diligence in study on their re-assembly for the next term having been addressed to them by some of the visitors, the examination was brought to a pleasant ending by the dismissal of the scholars to their Christmas holidays, all present wishing them every enjoyment in the same.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Body of Wm. Aiken Found Six Miles From Greenwood Camp.

Last week a report became general around Boundary creek to the effect that a man named W. Aiken had perished in the hills. On Wednesday last, the body having been found the day previous, a message was sent to Mr. W. G. McMynn, J. P., Rock creek, who came down to Boundary Falls on Thursday. The same evening the man's body was brought to Mr. T. J. Hardy's hotel, Boundary Falls, and an enquiry held before Mr. McMynn and Mr. J. Kerr, J. P. The following were sworn in as a jury: C. A. Rendell (foreman), T. J. Hardy, J. P. Harlan, Austin Hammer, Wm. McCormick and H. Peel. After the body had been inspected by the jury the first evidence taken was that of Mr. A. Wallace, which was to the following effect: He recognized the body as that of William Aiken. On the 15th witness and the deceased had gone out together to hunt deer from Greenwood camp at about 7:30 a. m. They parted at about 10 a. m., and Aiken had appeared to be in his usual good health and spirits. Witness expected to see him again at Mr. R. Denzler's house, Greenwood, for dinner. The next time he saw him was on the 18th, at about five miles from Greenwood, where he was found frozen in a reclining position. This was in company with Messrs. Denzler, G. Wallace and G. Rumberger. They were out looking for the deceased, who, he thought had lost his way and, becoming tired, had sat down where he was found and perished from exposure during either the night of the 15th or that of the 16th.

Mr. J. Wallace, sworn, also recognized the body as that of William Aiken. He had seen him last alive ten days previous at the Boundary Falls hotel, and had not seen him again until the 18th, when found dead about five or six miles from Greedwood. He corroborated the evidence of the previous witness as to the finding of the corpse.

Mr. R. Denzler, the next witness, had never seen the deceased before the 18th. On the 16th Mr. A. Wallace had come to Boundary Falls and told him that a man had got lost. In consequence he with others went to look for him. He also corroborated the previous evidence as to the finding of the body. The snow was two feet deep where it was found. They had followed the man's tracks, and he must have travelled at least ten miles. After walking four miles Aiken had killed a deer and hung it up and about half a mile further on had killed another. At that point the tracks made for the camp and kept in that direction for about half a mile. After that the tracks made a circle and crossed the original tracks, leading away from the camp. He also considered that the deceased had got lost and had perished from exhaustion and exposure. There were no signs of any struggle where the body was found. The next evidence taken was that of Mr. Geo. Rumberger, who stated that he had last seen the deceased alive on the morning of the 15th, at 7:30 a. m., in company with Mr. A. Wallace. Aiken had then appeared to be in perfect good health. He and Mr. A. Wallace both carried rifles and had called at his (witnesse's) cabin on their way out to hunt. On the evening of the same day witness and Mr. A. Wallace had started out to look for the deceased and hunted for him again till noon on the following day, but did find him, and Mr. A. Wallace had gone round afterwards, making enquiries regarding him. Not having obtained any news of him he returned on the 17th with Messrs. Denzler and J. Wallace and the whole party had made an unsuccessful search until the night of that day. On the morning of the eighteenth all started out again and the body was at last found where stated by previous witnesses. They had had to follow tracks (often barely distinguishable) for over eight miles. The last tracks were heading direct for the camp.

The jury brought in the following finding: "We find that the deceased met his death through exhaustion and exposure on or about the night of the 15th inst., on Boundary Creek Mountain at a point six miles from Greenwood camp."

It was not without considerable difficulty that the body was brought down to the Falls from the place where it was found, that part of the mountain being exceptionally wild and rugged. It was taken on a toboggan to the new road to Prior creek and thence on a sleigh. There were no marks of any kind on the body to which the clothes were tightly frozen. The only articles found in the pockets of the latter were some tobacco, a pipe, knife, $2 and a few cents in cash, but no matches. Aiken was a new comer to Boundary, having only been in the district a few weeks, and very little was known about him beyond the fact that he came here from the Upper Okanagan, where he is said to have worked for McAuley & Grant, of the Victoria hotel, Vernon. He had been living mostly with Mr. A. Wallace, north of Mr. A. McDonald's pre-emption at the mouth of Prior creek, and had himself staked off a pre-emption in that vicinity, which, however, had not been recorded. He was by profession a farmer, and is said to have come from Europe to Iowa in '87, and to have lived afterwards in Nebraska and Wyoming. The winter of '91-92 he passed in Edmonton, and the last two winters in B. C. His father, it is stated, was, or is, manager of the "Alexander" estate, near Edinburgh. He left a coat in Greenwood, in which it is expected some papers will be found. On Saturday his body was taken for burial to the churchyard, Grand Prairie. A number of miners and others interested in his sad fate attended his funeral. Though a new-comer he had already made many friends in the district, and his death literally cast a gloom over the community.

A MATTER OF STAGES.

"All the world is but a stage"—that is speaking allegorically of the Kettle river world. Here we have all kinds of stages: There is the fast stage, the medium stage, the slow stage, and the goes-you-please stage; in fact, at this stage of Kettle river life, one might say that we were "stage struck." A peculiar feature of this new industry is that every stage is a mail line. First on the list is Her Majesty's mail, then comes the subscription mail, after that the desultory mail, and last, but not the most unostentatious, the blackmail, or perhaps it would be more genteel to call it the fee-mail. And yet, why all this fuss about facilities of mail carriage and of travel? Surely here are facilities enough for the most fastidious, short of railway carriages. What more could be needed in a free and enlightened country where any one of the stages will carry anything from a turkey up to a mule and not haggle over the price, either, where a letter can be despatched to any quarter of the globe by paying a small premium over the postage, and where you are allowed to trade with your Uncle by paying a small percentage on the value of the purchases? Verily all this and much more of the liberty enjoyed and accruing to Kettle river ought to make the people thankful that they are being nursed in the cradle of patronage, and ought to make them hurry up and pay their taxes, for next year they will be forgotten.

I am not stating this last from precedent, as I have not time to look up such cases, but then one knows that almost all things are possible, though not always the other thing. Neither is it possible to try and choke people with pie, no matter how thick you make it, unless it happens to be stuffed with sawdust, and then you are liable to lumber up against a snag.

However, Mr. Editor, I wish you and the subscribers to your paper a Happy New Year and a turkey, not older in years than he costs in cents per pound, for their dinner.

OLD STAGER.

FAIRVIEW NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

Each clean-up at the mill from the ore being run through from the Morning Star mine adds another dimple to the smile that plays upon the countenances of the owners, and if things continue as they are at present the output of gold in the southern mining camps will be considerably increased by the working of this mine.

I am pleased to say that Mrs. Dalrymple is again able to be out, and will soon be strong enough to resume her household duties.

Mr. F. R. Kline, who, since the camp first started, has been the worthy host of the Golden Gate hotel, recently purchased by Mr. T. Elliot, has left for California, and from there will journey to his home in the east, which he has not visited for some years. It is not expected, however, that he will remain there, as western life has too many fascinations for any one who has for any length of time enjoyed the luxury of its freedom.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

Sirius, the fixed star, now in the ascendant, is computed to be 100,000,000,000 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 1,320,742,000,000 miles. And this is only a fragment of the immensity of space.

Dr. Scholl, 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 constantly 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 in the year 850. It was then called "fossil fuel."

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

A horse at Passaic, N.J., committed suicide by wading into a canal and holding its head under water until unconsciousness resulted.

The action of the human breath will corrode aluminum. This was discovered by the experiment of using the metal as the diaphragm in the mouthpiece of a telephone.

Among the royal riders of the wheel are the king of the Belgians, Queen Wilhelmina, Frances Wald mar and Carl of Denmark and Princes George and Nicholas of Greece.

INTERESTING LINES.

Porcelain is to be substituted for gold filling in teeth.

Phœnicians invented the first alphabet about 1500 B. C.

Over-crowding of street cars is forbidden in England.

The majority of self-taught congressmen are farmers.

Lettuce was deemed by the ancients the food of the dead.

The Mississippi delta is settling six inches per century.

Japanese bamboo has been profitably grown in Louisiana.

Diamonds are sometimes smuggled in hollow heeled shoes.

In 1893 Parisians consumed 21,291 horses, 229 donkeys and 40 mules.

In Poland it is penal offence to speak Polish in any public resort.

WELL-KNOWN HYMNS.

"Lord, Thy glory fills the Heaven" was the work of Richard Mant. It was translated from a hymn in the Roman breviary.

"Blow yet the trumpet, blow," was one of the seven hymns written by Charles Wesley for New Year's day. It was first used in 1750.

"Come Saviour, Jesus," is a translation of a French hymn by the pious mystic Antoinette Bourignon. The translator is unknown.

"Come, O my soul in sacred lays" was written by Thomas Blacklock, a blind man. It contains a pathetic allusion to the poet's condition.

"Brightest and best of the sons of the morning" was written by Reginald Heber and first published in the "Christian Observer" in 1811.

PROVERBS.

One hand opened in charity may be worth one hundred folded in prayer.

Mere oddity is often mistaken for wit and oftener for wisdom.

A liberal supply of ear trumpets should go with all great truths.

Special legislation may produce eclipses, but can't make sunlight.

Wedding presents have much to do with making married life a failure.

There are times when a weak ruler is more dangerous than a strong enemy.

There are emergencies in which an ounce of powder is worth a ton of proclamation.

In order to be called good fellows some folks are the meanest kind of ones to those that love them best.

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

Baked Bananas.—Select large red ones, take the skin off one section of the banana, loosen the skin from them, put a row in a dripping pan with the side up from which you took the peeling, sprinkle sugar over them, bake half an hour in quick oven.—N. Y. Observer.

Pickled Red Cabbage.—Slice the cabbage thinly into a colander; sprinkle each layer with salt and let it drain two days. Put it into a jar and pour over boiling vinegar enough to cover, putting in a few slices of red beet root. Those who like the flavor of spice will add that to the vinegar while it is boiling. Choose those cabbages that are of a purple red.—Good Housekeeping.

Salt Mackerel Fried.—Soak for thirty hours in at least a gallon of water, laying the flesh side down; remove the head and see that the fish is clean; melt a spoonful of butter in the frying pan and fry slowly for fifteen minutes, taking care that it does not scorch; take out the fish and pour into the pan a cupful of milk or cream, let it boil and pour over the fish.—Boston Budget.

A Hag Fritter is a good breakfast relish on chilly September mornings. Mince fine about a pound of cold boiled ham, using the fat and lean. Add two beaten eggs, a cup of flour, a pinch of cayenne and enough stock to make a good fritter-batter. Fry these fritters in hot fat till they are a good brown. Some cooks use a dash of grated cheese to give them a Neapolitan flavor.—N. Y. Tribune.

Eggs with Cream.—This dish is quickly prepared, if one has cold boiled eggs. Shell the eggs, cut in halves and arrange them cut side downward on a buttered pie plate; pour over a sauce made of cream thickened with a little cornstarch and seasoned with salt and pepper. If you have any scraps of cold meat chop fine and mix with the cream sauce. Over the whole grate a hard-boiled yolk, and you have an attractive and appetizing dish.—Ohio Farmer.

PLEASANT IDLE MOMENTS.

The Chinese have a tradition that stray dogs bring luck.

A family at Marinette, Mich., has run out of names, so their latest arrival has been christened "Thirteenth."

Among the uneducated whites in Alabama there is a popular superstition that if a colored person kisses a baby twice on the mouth, the teething period will be easy to the child.

A couple of Pittsburg, (Pa.) boys picked up a physician's small medicine chest that had fallen out of his buggy on the road and ate so many of the sugar coated pills that they nearly died.

"Well, I'll be gosh darned if I ever seen a cow bowled along with a fishing pole before," said an old farmer at Toronto the other day, as he witnessed for the first time the operation of the trolley.

The healthiest trade is said to be that of a waiter, a man who attends to the pans in salt works. If he falls in he dies, but while he lives he is free from cholera, small pox, scarlet fever and probably influenza.

ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

A new shoe has a ventilated toe.

A patent has been issued for a lock which can be operated only by a magnetized key.

A man in Paris has invented a new kind of snuff made of tan and pounded baked apples.

John Jacob Astor is the inventor of an automatic road sweeper, on which he has taken out a patent, and which, it is claimed, will be of great service in clearing roads of dust and other obstructions.

A French novelty in the way of a timepiece is a floral clock, the long hands of which sweep above twelve flower beds, each being different from all the others in the colors and variety of flower. The hands are moved by subterranean mechanism.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Four men in every six use tobacco.

The 23,000 newspapers in America employ 200,000 men.

There are nearly 3,000 stitches in a pair of hand sewed boots.

One third of the deaths among American Indians are due to consumption.

The Johnsons outnumber the Smiths by 700, in the Chicago directory.

The men employed in a Michigan basket factory make a grape-basket apiece each minute.

The largest sum ever asked or offered for a single diamond was $2,150,000, which the prince of Hyderabad, in India, agreed to give the jeweler who then owned the Imperial, which is considered the finest stone in the world.

A LITTLE HUMOR.

Hazy—Did you ever contribute to the press? Mary (blushingly)—I have turned down the light sometimes.—Chicago Sun.

"As terrible as an army with banners" has no reference to the political parade, although the banners are terrible enough.—N. Y. Herald.

Brown—I was looking for "mud;" but in this dictionary the letter "m" is torn out. —Fogg—Why not look under "water?" That's the place to find mud.—Boston Transcript.

A peculiarity of their kind.—Manufacturer—What makes you think electric clocks should sell so freely? Drummer—They're all to be charged, are they not?—Jeweler's Weekly.

THE FAR EAST.

Pekin boasts of 80,000 beggars.

A dwarf residing at Shigaken, Japan, is 36 years old and but 17 inches high.

The officials of the Chinese empire are divided into nine different grades or classes, distinguishable from one another by the button worn on the cap.

Mount Ararat, the resting place of the Scripture ark, is in reality, two mountains separated by a valley. The highest peak is 17,210 feet and the lowest 15,944 feet above sea level.

BORROWED MIRTH.

Fortune Teller—Your husband will be rich, handsome and clever. Brown (affianced)—By Jove! wonderful! How does she guess it?—From Sketch.

Debutante—Don't you ever gossip or talk scandal? Woman Hater—No, I never discuss women.—N. Y. Journal.

Mrs. Hale (just married)—Maria, we will have eels as a second course for dinner. Maria—How much ought I to get, ma'am? "I think twelve yards will be sufficient."—Vogue.

Amateur Poet—It was at the time when my fiancee jilted me that I discovered my poetic vein and— Good Friend—Yes, yes; a misfortune never comes alone.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Ada—Flo was just going down for the third time when Dr. Watson dived off a yacht and caught her. Grace—And saved her life! Wasn't that wonderful? Ada—Yes, for a doctor.—Life.

Mistress—Did you tell the lady I was out? Ward—Yes, ma'am. Mistress—Did she seem to have any doubts about it? Ward—No, ma'am. She said she knew you wasn't.—Harlem Life.

"But what is this new story like?" "Like? Never was anything like it. That's the reason it's so delightfully absurd, don't you know. There isn't a natural character or probable situation in it. Oh, you must read it."—Boston Transcript.

THE ORIGIN OF THINGS.

The design of the American flag was probably borrowed from the family arms of Gen. Washington, which consisted of three stars in the upper portion and three bars across the escutcheon.

Watches originated at Nuremberg as early as 1477. They were at first called Nuremberg eggs, which they resembled both in shape and size. They were often fitted into the tops of walking sticks.

The first English book on stenography, so far as known, was written by Dr. Timothy Bright in 1588. Its earlier invention is attributed to the Latin poet Ennius, to Seneca, Cicero and several others.

Guns are said to have been used by the Chinese before the beginning of the Christian era. The oldest dated piece of European artillery bears an inscription declaring that the gun was cast in 1303.

Marine insurance was practiced in Rome B. C. 45. It was very general in Europe before the discovery of America, and it is altogether probable that the ships of Columbus were insured for their full value.

Coats of arms were first employed in England during the reign of Richard I., and became hereditary in families in the following century. They originated from the painted banners carried by knights and nobles.

RELIGION AND REFORM.

The rate of growth of the Christians in India is more than double that of the population.

Ground will be broken this fall for the erection of the American Methodist university at Washington.

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 Burmu, 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 thousand 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 editor, 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.

THE CAPILLARY-ELECTROLYTIC SLUICE IN THE EXTRACTION OF GOLD.

Aside from all carelessness and inexpertness of the manipulators of the gold-bearing rock, there are two general causes which go to produce the enormous loss in gold which occurs after the ore has been taken from the mine—a loss estimated by the best authorities to exceed an average of 50 per cent.

In the first place, the extreme fineness in which the particles of gold are often found renders its extraction by the older methods practically an impossibility, for the reason that gravity is depended on to bring the gold in contact with the mercury placed for its amalgamation when the fact is that gold in a minutely divided state and held in suspension in the slimes is but little influenced by that force, and is often carried several miles after passing into the stream before being deposited. The genius who conceived the idea of skimming the creeks in Colorado to obtain the cream of the output of the mills in the vicinity, however successful he may have been, was certainly not lacking in observation.

The second, although generally imagined to be very different from the former, is in one respect at least quite similar as an ultimate cause. In this case the precious metal is so associated with other minerals which conceal and imprison it that the ore is said to be "refractory" or "rebellious." I have used the terms, conceal and imprison advisedly, for there can be no reason to doubt what most good metallurgists concur in holding, viz.: that gold exists in a metallic state in every form of ore in which it occurs, and though generally alloyed with other metals it is always extaneous to the oxides or sulphides of those or other metals.

When associated with iron or copper bisulphides, although some of the gold occurs free and coarse and is readily amalgamated, much of the metal is extremely fine and appears to form the nucleus on which the pyritic crystals are built. So fine, indeed, is some of the gold thus occurring that it would appear to be the unconsolidated precipitate from a solution. When gold is freed from these "sulphurets"—chemically—by roasting, the sulphur is driven off by heat and the pyritic crystals are decomposed: But the gold still in a metallic state remains covered more or less by the resulting oxides of the baser metal and not in a state to be amalgamated in the usual manner; thus rendering further chemical means necessary for its recovery.

That the gold may be freed also by mechanical means cannot be doubted. The following laboratory experiment—as one of many differing slightly in result—goes to establish this and some other of the propositions made above:

A quantity of pyritic ore containing iron and copper sulphides with a small percentage of and assaying $104.85 in gold and nearly two ounces of silver, was crushed coarsely in a mortar and divided into three equal parts. Sample 1, on being treated in the usual manner with potassium cyandie, yielded only 49 per cent of its value in the solution; sample 2 was thoroughly roasted in a muffle, and on being treated with cyanide yielded a solution of 97 per cent in value; sample 3, unroasted, was again placed in the mortar and triturated to an impalpable powder; this was also subjected to the cyanide process and yielded 98½ per cent of the assay value. The extreme pulverization of pyritic ores and other rock containing gold in an extremely divided state has, however, hitherto given extremely poor results practically, either in chemical or mechanical and amalgamating methods, for the reasons that in the former case a paste is formed almost impervious to the chemicals, and in the latter because the mercury and gold are converted into "float," which is carried away in the stream and lost. A foreign company having a large display at the World's Fair of mining and milling apparatus, appreciating the loss occuring from this source, advertises the prevention of float by having its mills adjusted so as to crush coarsely. This method is not quite original, however, as many of our large Californian mills have practiced it for years, with the result that numerous arrastras worked by Italians and Mexicans are now reaping a harvest by running through the tailings of those mills. The fact is, the millman is placed between the two horns of a dilemma: he must either crush coarsely and lose some of his gold as float and much as tailings, or he must crush finely and lose some as tailings and much as float.

The capillary-electrolytic sluice offers a solution to this problem in providing an apparatus that dealing with metals in the finest possible division renders impossible any loss of the minutest particle of gold in either free milling or extracted ores and makes entirely unnecessary the slow and costly processes of chemical extraction.

The method is applicable to quartz mills, beach mining, or hydraulic mining. In the former case much cumbrous machinery now used as concentrators and amalgamators may be dispensed with, so that either in labor or power no expense will be added to the free-milling methods now employed, while the resulting product will be from 10 to 50 per cent increased. As applied to hydraulic mining the 60 per cent now lost as float in the slickens may be almost entirely saved with but slight additional expense.

The capillary-electrolytic sluice, as applied to the extraction of gold, consists of a series of amalgamated copper plates set almost vertically in a sluice box in such a manner that very narrow "capillary" passages are formed between the plates; floodgates placed at each end preventing the passing of fluids except through these passages, the widths of which are controlled by the hand-screw acting on simple adjusting mechanism.

The copper plates used are 12 by 14 inches, with a thickness of ¼ inch, and are two inches apart when exactly vertical; when adjusted, however, they incline at an angle of about 45 degrees. The number of plates and consequent length of sluice are dependent on the flow which the apparatus is intended to control. A sluice of fifty plates has been found a very convenient size, and a number of such is preferable in large mills to one or two of large dimensions. The slimes or water carrying the particles of gold flow into the sluice, and after attaining such depth as the capillary passages are adjusted to, become exactly equal to the flow into the sluice, and thus an overflow is automatically prevented.

The capillary passages being extremely narrow—about 1-50 of an inch generally—every particle of metal must of necessity be brought into intimate contact with the amalgamated surfaces. The contiguity of the plates also calling into play the little considered but very subtle molecular force, capillary action, which in this instance acts powerfully in attracting to the plates the metals with which they are in affinity.

The electrolytic action of the sluice is produced by passing a current of electricity through the series of plates, and the flowing fluid passing through the capillary passages between.

The action of the electric current is twofold: first, in carrying and holding to the plates the particles of the precious metals contained in the flow in a manner analogous to the processes of electroplating; and second, in decomposing the films of oxides or sulphides adhering to the amalgam or to the flowing particles, that might otherwise prevent a free amalgamation.

Under a continuous current of electricity some heterogeneous particles, under certain conditions of the ore, may adhere to the plates even when the affinity is but slight. This difficulty has been obviated by employing an alternation current, under the vibration action of which any adhesion of the electro-negative elements is prevented, while at the highest electro-chemical character, such as gold, silver, platinum and mercury adhere to both surfaces. The impact given by the vibratory action also produces a more dense amalgam and a firmer adhesion than would be otherwise the case. This is of some advantage where the gold is much alloyed with silver or lead.

It will be seen that the capillary-electrolytic sluice is a continuous process that may be applied to any wet-crushing mill; the only condition being that the slimes shall be delivered in the finest possible state of mechanical division to secure the best results; while for hydraulic or beach-mining work all coarse gravel and sands must be screened from the flow before entering the sluice.

As before stated the process presents no increased cost to milling operations, while the extraction of gold is infinitely greater. As compared with chemical methods it is more certain in result, affords less opportunity for loss, is more easily adapted to the changing character of the ore, is more rapid, and presents none of the great elements of expense attending those processes.—*Eng. and Min. Journal.*

WAR EAGLE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Well-Known Mining Men.

The War Eagle Mining Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000. Stock is subscribed as follows, in shares: Patrick Clark, 58,334; John Noyes, 25,000; W. L. Frank, 58,333; William L. Hoge, 25,000; George W. Dickenson, 25,000; J. A. Finch, 62,917; A. B. Campbell, 62,916; W. J. C. Wakefield, 25,908; Austin Corbin, second, 62,500; E. J. Roberts, 44,345; A. T. Herrick, 32,500; B. C. Kingsbury, 17,247. Eighty per cent of the amount of each share is paid up, making $400,000, and leaving a balance of $100,000 unpaid on account of subscription.

The articles of incorporation, filed for record yesterday, stipulate that the following shall act as trustees: P. Clark, Spokane; J. A. Finch, Wallace, Idaho; Austin Corbin, second, Spokane; W. J. C. Wakefield, Spokane; A. T. Herrick, Spokane; B. C. Kingsbury, Spokane; A. B. Campbell, Wallace, Idaho.

Spokane is named as the company's principal place of business. The objects specified are to buy, lease, bond, hold and operate mineral properties in the United States and British Columbia; to construct, maintain and operate concentrators, mills, reduction works and smelters; to buy, bond, lease and operate railroads, ferries, tramways and other means of transportation; to buy, lease, bond and locate timber claims and to do everything consistent with the business indicated.

The particular purpose of the new company is to operate the War Eagle mine, in the Trail creek district, British Columbia, recently acquired by purchase.—Spokesman-Review.

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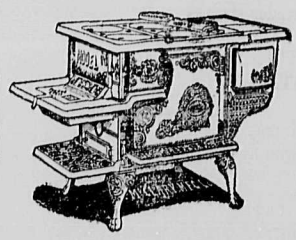

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