THE ADVANCE.

Vol. III, No. 17. MIDWAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1895. $2.00 per Year.

AUG 31 1895 VICTORIA, B. C.

W. T. Shatford & Co., : : General Merchants.

Dealers : In

BOOTS, ✻ SHOES, ✻ CLOTHING, HARDWARE, ETC. ETC.

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

W. T. Shatford & Co., Fairview, - Camp McKinney, - Vernon.

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✻ Pleasantly Situated at the Foot of Okanagan Lake. ✻

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

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

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

LEQUIME BROS. & CO.

KELOWNA.

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

Orders from the Lower Okanagan will receive prompt attention.

PRICES REASONABLE.

VERNON SAWMILL

SMITH & CLERIN, Props.

SASHES, DOORS, MOULDINGS, TURNINGS, Etc.

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

Coast cedar worked into furnishings a specialty.

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

The Best of Material Always Used.

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Sawmill on Okanagan Lake, handy to shipment.

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Rough and Dressed Lumber

Constantly on hand at Reasonable Prices.

LEQUIME & POWERS, Proprietors.

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

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

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

BOUNDARY FALLS, MIDWAY and VERNON.

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

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MIDWAY, B. C.

Samples for Assay From a Distance Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Fairview : Assay : Office.

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(M. A. C. S., ASSAYER.)

SAMPLES by mail given prompt attention. Stage from Grand Forks met each trip, and results sent [illegible]

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—Agent For—

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

Nicholles & Renouf, Agricultural Machinery.

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The Royal Insurance,
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ANALYTICAL CHEMIST and ASSAYER.

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RATES:—Gold, Silver, or Lead, $1.00 each; Copper, $1.50; Iron, $2.00; Gold, Silver, and Copper, $3.00. Other rates on application. Samples from a distance will receive prompt attention.

C. M. MELVILLE

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Contractor and Builder.

EDWARD A. HAIN,

" DEALER IN "

Stationary, School-Supplies,

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F. B. JACQUES,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Spectacles and Silverware.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

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General Merchandise.

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A Full Stock of

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At Lowest Cash Prices

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MIDWAY, B. C.

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Dispensing and Family Chemist

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A Large Stock of

QUASSIA CHIPS AND WHALE OIL SOAP

on Hand.

B. LAURENCE'S

Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Chas. Cluthe's Columbia Wire Truss

The Lighest and Most Perfect Truss in the Market.

BY + THE + WAY

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

HAVE × YOU × ANY

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

✿—FLOWERS—✿

all at less than manufacturers' cost.

Reservation Trading Co.,

P. B. NELSON, MGR.

J. KERR. R. D. KERR.

KERR BROS.,

BUTCHERS,

MIDWAY and BOUNDARY FALLS

Meat delivered at Rock Creek and all the Mining Camps.

J. W. REED,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER

MIDWAY, B. C.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

All Work Warranted, 03-2m

FOR SALE

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

NOTES ON FAIRVIEW CAMP.

With an Outline of the Geological Features.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The formation of this camp consists of a well defined quartzite (and occasional patches of syenite) flanking it on either side. The quartzite belt, so-called, strikes about N. W. and S. E., and dips about 50 degrees N. E. Two main quartz veins run in this, lying conformably with it. Quite extensive workings have been made on these veins at different points, the main properties being—Western Girl, Comet, and Evening Star, owned by Mr. Stevens; the Stemwinder, by Sheenan & Gwatkin; Silver Crown, owned by Blewitt & Co.; the Morning Star, owned by Messrs. Mangott & McEachran; and the Brown Bear, Ontario, Wyn M., Rattler, and Wide West, owned by the Strathyre Mining Company, Ltd. The last two companies are now operating.

These veins are more or less well mineralized throughout with galena, iron and copper pyrites, and zinc-blende, and carry free-milling gold.

The quartzite is very highly micaceous, merging into mica schist.

The quartzite of the 'Wide West' appears to have been formed independently of the rest of the belt, as its stratification strikes about E. and W.; but from microscopic sections made recently from both quartzites, it was found that an old stratification was present in this, parallel with that of the main belt, and that it was therefore of the same age, and that the present stratification had been caused by later metamorphism. It is quite an interesting geological feature.

The granite formation on either side of the quartzite is intersected with numerous veins. Many claims were recorded in the earlier days of the camp, and considerable work done. For no definite reason, a prejudice arose later on against granite veins, and some of the claims were abandoned. Confidence seemed to be re-established this spring however, and work was started on two of the granite veins—on the "Susie" by Messrs. Guess and White, and on the Smuggler by Mr. T. Elliot, shipped to the Tacoma smelter from these properties, which by assay averaged over $100 per ton in gold and silver. A shaft on the Smuggler is down some 80 feet, and for the last few weeks has been going through quartz full of visible free gold. Since work was started on these two claims, others have awakened to the fact that the granite veins are valuable, and work has been done on the Sunflower, by Mr. Gwatkin: on the Bootblack by Mr. Bochan; and on the Buckhorn by Mr. Ware. High grade ore has been taken out in every case, and a shipment to a smelter is now being prepared from the latter. Thanks to these efforts, granite veins are assuming quite an 'air of respectability' in Fairview camp.

KETTLE RIVER MINING DIVISION.

RECORDS OF MINERAL LOCATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.

14th. Fickle Goddess, Wellington Camp, R. Taylor.
15th. Little Maggie, Brown's Camp, J. H. Rolfe and J. F. Burr.
" Oriental, Brown's Camp, H. Shaw.
" Little Gem, ditto, ditto.
16th. Kootenay, Providence Camp, E. A. Bielenberg.
" Beatrice, Skylark Camp, J. C. Haas.
17th. Queen Victoria, Wellington Camp, D. D. Lancaster.
" Blue Monday, Brown's Camp, G. H. Sutherland, J. Pringle, C. Cedergreen, and T. F. Cusack.
" Amazon, Brown's Camp, J. Pringle.
" Milda, Brown's Camp, C. Cedergreen, T. F. Cusack, and J. Pringle.
" Bismark, Brown's Camp, A. McKenzie.
" Three One, Brown's Camp, M Healy and T. McGuire.
" May Lodo, Long Lake Camp, J. L. Bjorneberg, and A. Clifford.
19th. Hopeful, Long Lake Camp, A. J. Chadwick.
" Gold Crown, Skylark Camp, J. Douglas.
" Iron King, Wellington Camp, J. Atwook.
" Rising Sun, Long Lake Camp T. Fahey and J. Flannagan.
20th. Hidden Treasure, Wellington Camp, E. Evans and C. O. Washburn.
" Ontario Boy, Brown's Camp, M. F. Folger.
" Mammoth, Prior Camp, T. Walsh.
" Standard, Prior Camp, R. E. McFarland.
" Tiger, Prior Camp, J. Gibbons.
" Washington, ditto, ditto.
" Belle, Skylark Camp, H. Davis.
" Nellie, ditto, ditto.
" Idaho, Prior Camp, M. McGraw.
" Black Prince, Prior Camp, A. Hamilton.
" Morrison, Deadwood Camp, J. S. McClintock.
" Deer Horn, Deadwood Camp, J. H. Morrison.
" Morning Star, Summit Camp, R. Clark.
" Granite Mountain, N. F, Kettle River, R. Clark.
" Boys, Brown's Camp, R. Clark,
" Summit, Brown's Camp, P. J. Shea, J. Benson, and W. Simons.
" King Bird, Brown's Camp, T. Bradley.

CERTIFICATES OF WORK.

19th. Climax; James Atwood.

TRANSFERS.

20th. Jumbo, ½ interest, A. Schrette to M. D. McLeod.
" Jumbo, ½ interest, M. D. McLeod to W. Nelson.
" Nellie, ½ interest, H. Davis to C. F. Taschereau.
" Belle, ½ interest, H. Davis to C. F. Taschereau.
" Copper King, ½ interest, C. E. Surig to J. Hanley.
" Samson, ½ interest, D. Stuart to G. A. Rendell.
" Ethiopia, ½ interest, D. Stuart to G. A. Rendell.

Mr. Anson J. Webb in an article in [illegible] a 300 mile ride through the Boundary Creek country. He says that for extent of country and showings of mineral, the country rivals Trail Creek division. But very little development work has been done except on two claims in the Greenwood camp. The country is easy to get around in, trails everywhere, and good grass in abundance. But want of transportation is checking its development.

A Hard Trip Made Harder.

Rossland Miner: Bill Austin has just returned from a hard trip, having prospected clear through from the north fork of Kettle River to the Arrow Lake, on which the party came out, forty miles above Robson. When they reached the shore of the lake they were out of grub and had to make the forty miles to Robson by swimming, rafting, climbing and wading without a bite to eat. The steamers Lytton and Kootenai both passed the hungry, footsore party, but in spite of repeated signals would not draw up and take them on. Whoever was responsible for this should be turned loose on Kettle River and made to walk through to Arrow Lake with peas in his shoes.

The Horr-Harvey Debate.

Mr. Harvey concluded his arguments for bi-mettelism with the following statements: First, That gold and silver are the money of the constitution. Mr. Horr did not controvert this, and I left it with Daniel Webster's definition to that effect. Second, That the silver dollar was the unit of value in our coinage system fixed by the act of 1873. Mr. Horr admits this. Third, That silver and gold were both the meaures of values of our property until 1873 and the debtor had the right to pay in either metal. Fourth, That the act of 1873 was surreptitiously passed. Fifth, That for all the time of which we have knowledge gold and silver were treated equally as money, until 1816 when England closed her mints to silver, and 1873-74 when Germany, France, the United States, and the Latin Union followed. Sixth, That the prices of all property are now measured in gold alone and are substantially at the present time one-half what they would be under the bi-mettalic system. Seventh, That there were $143,000,000 in silver coined in our mints prior to 1873,, all of which prior to 1853 was primary money, and therefore shared equally with gold the demand for money. All silver coined since 1873 has been token money, and is not performing the functions of primary money. The following is an excerpt of Mr. Horr's reply:—I stated that whenever a gold or a silver unit is being used as a measure of value, the one so used can be above or below par. This is self-evident. Nowhere in the debate or in the summary has he shown the advisability of this nation freely coining silver at 16 to 1, nor can he do it. His whole system is at war with the best achievements of civilization and clearly aims at the destruction of law, individual development, and social order, if need be, through revolution. I have shown that Mr. Harvey is devoting his life to deceiving the people, and that such boys as "Coin" are fitly described in Psalms lviii., 3, "They go astray as soon as they be born, speaking lies."

THE ADVANCE.

ORRIS & LAMB.....PROPRIETORS.

Published weekly at Midway, B. C.

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

Advertising Rates sent on application.

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

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1895.

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

MR. MARA AND THE POST-OFFICE.

Mr. MARA, M.P visited this district for the first time, the early part of last week, arriving late at night Monday and leaving on the Penticton stage the following day.

Notwithstanding the briefness of his stay, Mr. MARA was certainly assured of the general dissatisfaction experienced by a large number of his constituents anent the wretchedly inadequate provisions made for the carriage of the mail, with which we are now obliged to be content.

Our member is blamed, and justly, for the half-hearted manner with which he has urged the importance of a better system upon the department; but it is to be hoped that his visit will have convinced him of the desirability of making more strenuous effort.

The policy which we are told is adopted by the department—though perhaps necessary in an older province—of governing the frequency of the mail delivery, and therefore the cost of carriage, according to the revenue derived from the post-office returns of the district, does not commend itself as tending to the development of a new country. The postal arrangements of the United States afford an opportunity for comparison by no means favorable to the Canadian system, and an example of liberality and far-sightedness which might well be imitated.

Common fairness, however, compels us to mention that at any rate in one instance, the Government cannot be accused of parsimony. On the Ashcroft-Cariboo mail route, the large sum of $20,000 is paid for the service. The distance certainly is considerable; a matter of some 300 miles, if we are correctly informed. At the same time it is a very large amount when compared with the modest $1,500 which is paid to the contractor on the Pentic. 115 miles. Mr. MARA explains this somewhat startling contrast, by saying that in the former case, it was a matter of agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments. Still it seems pertinent to enquire is this arrangement to continue for all time?

Mr. MARA's explanation as to the cause of Inspector FLETCHER's apparent inability to attend to his duties, and failure to visit the districts not immediately in the line of travel, is hardly satisfactory. Surely if an official is unable, through ill-health to perform his work, putting sentiment aside, it is hardly desirable that he should be retained in the position, though due allowance should be made in a case of merely temporary indisposition.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.

The fine imposed on Charles Burbank of $25 and costs, by Justices McMynn and Kerr, was, we think, an exceedingly lenient sentence for an offence which, whatever else, was an act of gross cruelty, and the offender may congratulate himself that he has got off as easily as he has. We have strong grounds for belief that the magistrates would have had every right to commit a man thus guilty for trial, and had they done so we are not sure that they would have acted unwisely. That a man, in a country where animals are tormented to such an extent with flies, should deliberately rob them of their only means of defence seems almost incredible, and leaving out of consideration the loss to owners—for the deprivation of tail and mane necessarily detracts from the appearance and value of a horse—the act should meet with the strongest condemnation.

In this case, however, the fine may at least have the good effect of preventing the recurrence of the offence. Cinch-making is not a very remunerative business in itself, but when fines have to be taken from the profits, it ceases altogether to pay for the trouble and labor.

The New School-house.

Mr. Powers received word by the last mail that his tender for the school building had been accepted, and he intends to begin work at once. The school will be built according to the stipulations with the exception that instead of plaster, the the inside walls will be of dressed lumber, and there will be no brick chimney. Even with this advantage in his favor, Mr. Powers will certainly be poorer when the work is completed than he was before its commencement. The only motive that prompted him to undertake so thankless a task was his fear—as the bids of the local carpenters were considerably higher than the amount appropriated for the purpose by the government—lest no school should be built at all. His action, therefore, is deserving of our best thanks, and we trust the Townsite company will see it in the same light.

VERNON NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

The fire bell arrived last week and was hung close to the fire hall, which is the most central position. The bell weighs 1,200 pounds, and should make noise enough to arouse every person within the city limits.

The Vernon flour mills were running a few days last week in order to supply flour for local dealers who were out, and did not wish to import any more American flour. They will probably start again about the 1st of September to run steadily.

About two weeks ago several of our business men came into possession of some counterfeit fifty cent pieces through current circulation. Various opinions were expressed at the time as to who could have been the maker of this coin, and suspicion seemed to rest very strongly on a person named Jos. Smart, who has been a resident of Vernon for over two years, until recently he left for Rossland. A warrant was accordingly issued for his arrest, and Constable Park proceeded to Rossland, but failed to find him there. He left the warrant with the constable at Revelstoke, who succeeded in finding and arresting Mr. Smart, who was brought to Vernon last week by Mr. Graham, the government agent at Revelstoke. On Tuesday at 2 p. m. he was brought before Mr. Price Ellison, S. M., and a number of witnesses appeared against him. Mr. Thomas Milne, the first witness, stated that the prisoner had been in possession of the building on the corner of Seventh and Schubert streets (owned by Mr. W. F. Cameron and himself) since February, 1894. He also stated that Mr. Smart had never given any notice of aquittal to himself or Mr. Cameron, and that he was in arrears for rent. Constable Parke stated that he had been given information last winter to the effect that Mr. Smart had at some former time been engaged in making counterfeit coin, and he had been advised to look out for him in the event of any such coin being circulated in Vernon. Guided by this information, he at once proceeded to search the premises that had been occupied by Mr. Smart, and succeeded in finding a plaster mould that corresponded in size with the coins. He also found metal, which Mr. J. B. Jacques (who was called as a witness) testified was which, he said, was a mixture of tin and lead. Another important discovery made was a bottle that had formerly contained nitrate of silver. As shown by the label, the bottle had been purchased from Mr. J. S. Donaldson, druggist, Barnard avenue, who was accordingly called up and testified as to having sold the bottle containing nitrate of silver to the prisoner some time previously. Mr. E. Harris was then called, and stated that on the night of the 11th of July, as he was on his way home, he saw a light in the shop where Mr. Smart worked, and, thinking the place was on fire, ran up to the window and thrust aside the blanket which was up before it and saw the prisoner inside standing by a fire, which was burning on top of a pile of brick, resembling a small forge. Seeing that the building was not on fire he left and thought no more of it. Several other witnesses stated that they had heard the prisoner state (when under the influence of liquor) that he could make coin as good as the genuine, or knew where it could be made. After all the evidence had been taken, the prisoner was asked if he had anything, to say, to which he replied that he had not anything more than that he had nothing to do with the matter for which he was brought up. The result was that he was committed for trial at the next sitting of the supreme court.

British Columbia Cattle for England.

A train load of cattle from the interior of the province will this month be shipped to England. This is the first shipment of cattle ever made outside of the province, and if successful further shipments will be made.

Breathing Carbonic Acid.

It is well known that a very much larger proportion of carbonic acid than usually exists in the atmosphere can be inhaled with impunity, but only recently have we been aware of the large quantity that can be breathed without actual danger. Ordinary fresh air contains by four parts in 10 000, yet the carbonic acid has to reach three per cent, or 100 times the usual quantity before any difference is noticed in the respiration. As the percentage rises the person breathing it begins to pant, but with air containing as much as ten per cent only a headache is produced, although the panting is violent. The actual danger point is not reached until the carbonic acid rises to eighteen per cent.

Foul air in a room where a number of persons are present is not dangerous on account of the carbonic acid it contains, but owing to a poisonous organic substance given off with the breath. Carbonic acid is not a direct poison, but when the danger point is reached the air can take none from the blood in the lungs, so that the fires of the human engine are extinguished by their own smoke, as it were. It is really wonderful what the human engine will endure, for a candle goes out when the oxygen in the air sinks to 18.5, instead of the usual twenty per cent, and the carbonic acid rises to 2.5.—Chambers' Journal.

T. ELLIOT,

General Merchant,

F IRVIEW, B. C.

Keeps the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

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

any place south of Vernon, and sells on terms to suit the times
Cheapest Place to buy for Cash in the Okanagan Country.

FULL WEIGHT AND MEASURE ASSURED.

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GOING SOUTH

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

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

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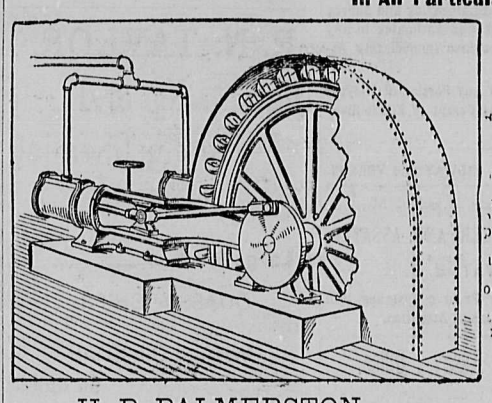
In All Particulars the Best.



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

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O'NEAL & DOWNEY, PROPRIETORS.

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

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

A Specialty Made of

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

All in Pint and Quart Bottles. Write for Prices.

MINERAL ACT, 1891.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

OLD IRONSIDES MINERAL CLAIM.

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

TAKE NOTICE that we, Henry White, free miner's certificate No. 57960, Estate of M. Hotter, J. Stevens, free miner's certificate No 55260, M. W. Palmerston, free miner's certificate No. 62157 and C. J. Lundy, free miner's certificate No. 57972, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 6th day of August, 1895.

MINERAL ACT, 1893.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

THE JUMBO MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in Summit Camp, Kettle River Mining Division of Yale District, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, William T. Smith, free miner's certificate No. 57984, 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 8th day of August, 1895.

MARTIN BROS.

LEADING HOUSE FOR

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

Vernon, B. C.

Vernon Private College,

VERNON, B. C.

F. ADRIEN MEYER, PRINCIPAL.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

GRAND PRAIRIE SAW MILL.

Rough Lumber
From $10 to $12.
Dressed Lumber
From $16 to $18
Per Thousand.

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

J. S. DONALDSON
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
VERNON, B. C.

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

Mail Orders From the Lower Country Will Receive Prompt Attention.

MINERAL ACT, 1891.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

THE NUMBER SEVEN MINERAL CLAIM,

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

TAKE NOTICE that we, James Schofield, free miner's certificate No. 55,274 and Edmond Lefevre, free miner's certificate No 55258, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 30th day of July, 1895.

BOUNDARY FALLS DIRECTORY.

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

BOUNDARY FALLS HOTEL
Boundary Falls, B. C.
THOS. HARDY, PROP.

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

Best Brands Liquors and Cigars - - - Good Stabling.

G. ARTHUR RENDELL

BOUNDARY FALLS, B. C.
Headquarters for Miners' Supplies.
A GOOD STOCK OF
Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Powder, Etc.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Men's and Women's Shoes,
Dress Goods, Hats, Ribbons.

Orders Taken for All Kinds of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

G. ARTHUR RENDELL.

CONKLE & DONALD
General Teamsters and Freighters,
ROCK CREEK, B. C.

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

Special Rates for Large Orders and Ore Contracts.

GENOWAYS & McAVINEY

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Growers of
CHOICE NURSERY STOCK.
All Stock Grown Without Irrigation.
All Trees Inspected Before Leaving the Nursery
SPOKANE FALLS,
P. O. Box 582. Washington

A. D. WORGAN.
Portrait & Landscape Photographer
VERNON, B. C.
VIEWS OF THE DISTRICT FOR SALE.

MINERAL ACT, 1891.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

THE STEMWINDER MINERAL CLAIM

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, William T. Smith, free miner's certificate No. 54458, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 5th day of August, 1895.

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

MINERAL ACT, 1893.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

THE EMMA MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in Summit Camp, Kettle River Mining Division of Yale District, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE that I. William T. Smith, free miner's certificate No. 57984, 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 8th day of August, 1895.

MINERAL ACT, 1891.

Certificate of Improvements'

NOTICE.

KNOB HILL MINERAL CLAIM.

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

TAKE NOTICE that we, Henry White, free miner's certificate No. 57960, Estate of M. Hotter, J. Stevens, free miner's certificate No. 55260 M. W. Palmerston, free miner's certificate No. 62157 and C. J. Lundy, free miner's certificate No. 57972, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 6th day of August, 1895.

SPOKANE FALLS and NORTHERN RAILWAY

Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

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

Daily (except Sunday) between Spokane and Northport.

Tri-weekly between Northport and Nelson.

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

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

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

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

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

aug15tf

COURTS OF ASSIZE.

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

SPRING ASSIZES

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

FALL ASSIZES.

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

*Special Assize

al20-td

Lat.....49 Long.....118° 50
Altitude, 1,800 feet above sea level,
Rainfall for week, .05 of an inch.

TEMPERATURE FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 25.

	Max.	Min.
Aug. 18	84	34
" 19	88	37.5
" 20	78	46
" 21	66	40
" 22	75	34
" 23	83	47
" 24	81.5	42

LOCAL AND DISTRICT.

Mr. C. E. Stuart is building a residence at Grand Forks.

Mr. Sutherland is installed as the new school teacher at Grand Prairie and so far is very generally liked.

Mr. R. Christiansen and family, new arrivals from Washington territory, have pre-empted a ranch near Boundary Falls.

Mr. G. A. Rendell is having lumber hauled from the Midway sawmill and intends making an addition to his store at Boundary Falls.

Besides burning up a large extent of good range, the recent bush fires at Grand Prairie destroyed over a mile of fence for Manley Bros.

On last week's stage Miss Nuby, sister to Nuby Bros. of Grand Prairie, left on a trip to friends in Manitoba, after visiting whom she will proceed to England.

The bulk of Grand Prairie crops are gathered in, and by the number of stacks of grain and hay to be seen on the several ranches, we should say the owners have little to grumble at.

A shoemaker came to town on Thursday last and since his arrival has been busily engaged gobbling or cobbling up our soles, and at a greater rate than our local preacher does.

Mr. P. B. Nelson went out last week and returned on Thursday, bringing with him his uncle, O. B. Nelson, of Spokane, and four cousins, who will make a pleasure trip through the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherringham are the happiest couple in the Kettle River district just at present, and the cause of it all is the advent of a fine little girl baby into the home circle on the north fork of Kettle River.

Mr. Hain is increasing his stock at a rapid rate, and we trust his enterprise will be duly appreciated. There arrived last week a number of capital clocks, a case of spectacles, and an assortment of fishing tackle, all of which should sell well.

C. De B. Green, P.L.S., is engaged surveying the Pentict on-Grand Forks wagon road, making measurements, and establishing mile posts along its entire length, which, to say the least, will be a source of satisfaction to the pedestrian.

Spencer Bros. are energetically pushing on the work upon a hotel which they are building on the summit of Boundary mountain. When this is completed and ready to receive customers, it will be a great convenience to travelers.

Recently bush fires have been very prevalent, and as a consequence our local constable has been very much on the alert, the result of which last week was the issuance of a summons upon a man named Curtis, who recently pre-empted a ranch upon Myers creek. The evidence must have been of a very convincing character, for he preferred to sacrifice his prospects in the country, going across the line, rather than face our J's P.

We are glad to be able to state that Mr. Leonard Norris, the government agent at Vernon, proposes to visit this district in the course of a week or so, and extend his stay beyond the usual time of an official visit. We have every reason to believe that when Mr. Norris sees for himself how badly roads are needed into the camps, he will use all his influence to obtain the necessary appropriation from the government for the purpose.

Among the visitors here last week were Mr. MacIntosh, and Mr. Graham, manager of the Hudson's Bay company, both of Kamloops, and Mr. G. A. Henderson, of the Bank of Montreal, Vernon. Messrs. Graham and MacIntosh had not traveled in these parts before, and they were greatly taken with the country. Mr Graham thought that the merchants on the coast should make more effort to secure our trade, but when he was informed that the high freight rates of the C. P. R. have hitherto made it cheaper for us to deal with Spokane, paying duty and carriage on the S. and N. railway, he was naturally taken aback and promised to represent the state of affairs to Mr. McL. Brown and Mr. Marpole of the C. P. R. in a very strong light.

Lord Lytton compares in one of his books the life of the traveling tinker as the next best thing to the life of the gentleman of leisure, but the phonograph had not been invented in those days, else we think the comparison would not have been made. The life of the gentleman who carries, for the edification of the public, a phonograph among his luggage is surely little less than ideal. The owner earns a handsome income with the least possible exertion to himself; he never need grow tired of living in one spot; he works or not as he pleases, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is a public benefactor. Such an individual was in Midway last week, and he earned as much in two nights as the farmer earns in three months or the printer in six.

LOCAL NOTES.

Messrs. Morrison & McClintock have gone out to Colville to fetch in an outfit for the purpose of working their new properties, which they propose developing with a sixty-foot shaft.

Mr. Fowler is staying at the Boundary hotel for a few days, enjoying a brief rest after having made a very exhaustive examination of some of the principal properties in the camps.

Rock is being hauled to the Fairview mill from the Brown Bear claim, and shortly the stamps will once again proclaim with a rumbling voice that the Strathyre Mining Co. is still in the land of the living.

Morrison & McClintock's strike between Copper and Deadwood camps is attracting a great deal of attention and many have been heard to declare it one of the best things that has been found this summer.

A large number of claims are being located up the North Fork of Kettle River in and around Brown's camp, and another camp that is receiving attention is Prior camp on Prior creek, a tributary of Boundary, which heads toward Summit camp.

The samples sought for the Bureau of Mines are accumulating at the Record office here, among which may be noticed some fine ore from some of the principal claims in the district. When it gets to Victoria, people at the coast will know more about what our country can produce.

Mr. Pemberton of Rock Creek has, we understand, in company with the deputy sheriff of Okanogon county, Wash., discovered a very big property in the neighborhood. The exact location is a secret. The ledge, he says, is between 20 and 30 feet wide. Assays were made in Midway, and the returns show $70 in gold and 20 per cent. copper.

The American Boy and American Girl, two claims located upon Hardy creek this summer by Mr. C. C. Sands, and subsequently partly disposed of to Indiana parties, among whom is the celebrated Studebaker, the wagon-maker, are now under development, turning out some fine looking ore, which, up to the present, is of a free milling character. It is more than likely a mill will be erected upon these claims in the near future.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A Cinch With a Tail to It and a Tail With a Cinch to It.

Considerable interest was manifested in a cruelty to animals case which was heard before Justices W. McMynn and J. Kerr on Friday afternoon, when George Burbank answered to a summons, charging himself and brother Charles with mutilating a horse by pulling the hair out of its tail, the horse being the property of one G. Wells, a rancher of Boundary Creek. The Burbank brothers are also ranchers of the neighborhood, they having settled here this spring, and it would seem among their, or rather his, various occupations, for the evidence tended to show that Charles only was guilty of the act complained of, is that of making hair ropes, cinches, etc., and for this purpose it would seem he has been in the habit of furnishing a necessary stock in trade by taking from the range certain horses and pulling all the hair out of their tails by the roots, to say the least, an extremely cruel practice, especially in a district like this, where the flies that worry animals are so plentiful. The brother Charles, feeling no doubt that the tale to be unfolded by the witnesses in the case would, in the end, have a cinch to it, thought it advisable on Thursday evening to step across the line and await developments in the case.

C. L. Thomet, acting as special constable, having been sworn, testified to having duly served the summons upon each of the accused.

Alma Hopper, the first witness in the case, testified to having seen one of the accused, viz., Charles, on or about the 23nd of July, drive a band of horses past her father's house toward his own ranch. Among the band she recognized the horse owned by Mr. Wells. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and she was positive the horse then had its tail intact. About 6 o'clock the same evening she saw the horses return from the direction of Burbank's ranch, and then noticed the particular animal was minus a tail.

R. Hopper, father of the previous witness, said that being at the Burbank house one day, he was asked by Charley who the pinto mare belonged to that was running around the place, and replied he did not know, but thought she belonged to a man by the name of Wells. He, the accused, then said he believed he would cut her tail off. Yesterday he was present with several others when the accused (Charles) confessed to having cut the tail off Wells' horse and another one, a sorrel, and he did not care who knew it.

George Burbank—Did my brother not say he trimmed the horses' tails when I was not there?

Witness—Yes.

F. Davis, sworn, corroborated the former witness' statement as to what Charley had said the day before in conversation.

After a short consultation, the justices determined to inflict a fine of $25 and costs or one month's imprisonment upon Charley, and dismissed the brother George, as no evidence had been brought against him.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MARA.

Mr. Mara was interviewed on Tuesday last by a representative of the ADVANCE with regard to the mail-carriage question. Being asked why, after tenders had been called for, action had not been taken, he replied:

"Tenders were called for a bi-weekly service on the supposition that the expense of the additional service would not much exceed $300. Mr. A. K. Stuart assured me that this would be the case, and it was afterwards found that he had either been misinformed, or had misunderstood his informant."

"But granting this to be the case, is the extra expense so great as to overbalance the necessity for the improved service?"

"The expenditure is generally regulated by the postal revenue. The revenue from this route is very small. The greater part of the mail goes to the United States, and the postage is paid in American stamps."

"Do you not think that it would be a wiser policy if the Government took a broader view of the matter and considered the development of the country of more importance than the question of revenue, trusting to the future to be repaid for their greater liberality?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Is it not a fact that $20,000 is paid to the mail-contractors on the Cariboo route, which is certainly not more than thrible the distance of the Penticton route?"

"Yes; but the reason of this is, that this sum was paid before confederation, and it was stipulated that it should continue to be paid by the Dominion Government."

"Proportionately, is the revenue derived from the post-offices on the Cariboo route greater or less than that which is derived from ours?"

"I believe, less."

"It is very necessary that our stage-line should not end at Grand Forks, but continue on to Marcus so as to make an official connection with the Spokane and Northern Railway. Could this not be done?"

"At present we are not allowed to carry our mails through United States territory, but I have talked with Mr. Manley on the subject, and he has promised to correspond with Senator Wilson, to whom he is personally known, and arrange if possible for an exchange."

"Another want keenly felt is a postal money-order office, how can this be obtained?"

"If someone in the district will write me a letter making the request, I can promise you that it will be granted."

"A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed that Inspector Fletcher has never yet taken the trouble to visit this district, nor to find out what is really required. Are his duties so onerous?"

"Inspector Fletcher is one of the hardest worked officials probably in the province, and the worst abused. He has suffered under a great disadvantage lately having been troubled with a nervous affliction of the eyes, which has confined him for a month at a time to a darkened room; and he has been obliged to hear letters read to him and to dictate the answers."

Before leaving, Mr. Mara promised to do his utmost to obtain for the district the bi-weekly service, for which, he said, he recognized the need.

THE LAWS OF TEMPESTS.

Influence of the Earth's Motion on the Direction of Winds.

Suppose a railroad train at first stationary. A traveller fires a shot towards some exterior object; it will require say two seconds for the ball to reach the object. Imagine next the train moving at the rate of thirty feet a second. The traveler aims at object the instant he is opposite it; but the ball in addition to the impulsion which has communicated to it preserves the general movement of the train, which in two seconds makes it travel laterally sixty feet. It will strike then at some distance beyond the object.

The rotation of the earth produces an effect of the same kind upon movements which occur on its surface. All the points of the globe turn together from the west to the east in twenty-four hours; but they all have in reality different rates of velocity according to the position which they occupy. At the poles the velocity is nothing; it increases regularly to the equator, where it reaches the enormous rate of 1,520 feet a second.

Let us take for consideration two places in our country (France)—Paris and Dunkirk. While the Parisian, affected by the movement of the earth, passes through about 1,000 feet, the inhabitant of Dunkirk traves only about 963 feet.

Let us imagine now at Paris a wind from the south that is blowing towards Dunkirk, which is almost directly north from Paris. As Paris moves from west to east at the rate of thirty-seven feet a second faster than does Dunkirk, the wind from the south at Paris will be like the ball fired from the moving train; it will be deviated towards the east, that is, towards its right. From being a south wind, which it was at Paris, it will become a southwest wind; and it will reach Liege or Cologne instead of Dunkirk, which it would have reached had the earth been motionless. Thus all winds are turned from their first direction, and in the Northern Hemisphere this deviation is always towards the right, while in the Southern Hemisphere it is towards the left.—The Chautauquan.

Tea.

England consumes 600,000 pounds or about 4,000,000 gallons of tea each day, which is as much as is used by the rest of Europe, North and South America, Africa and Australia combined. The green tea of former days has almost ceased to be known, while the Twankay, Hyson, and gunpowder teas are seldom heard from. China only supplies one-twelfth of the quantity, the rest coming from India and Ceylon. The Indian tea goes half as far again as the Chinese as regards color and flavor.

WEARS LI HUNG CHANG'S

THE THREE-EYED PEACOCK PLUME AND YELLOW JACKET.

Chinese Nobility, From Emperor to Petty Counts—How Li Hung Became a Duke—A Million Dollars' Worth of Birthday Presents—Honors After Death.

Li Hung Chang has been given back his yellow jacket and his three-eyed peacock-feather.

As to the yellow jacket, this is only to be used when the man who has it is in personal attendance upon the emperor in the field or upon journeys. It is a sort of a riding case, and it has been awarded to two Europeans, one of whom was Gen. Gordon and the other a Frenchman named Giquel, who established the arsenal at Foo Chow. Li Hung Chang has been getting all sorts of presents from the emperor all along. I have before me a list of the gifts which he received on his 70th birthday. This was about five years ago, and all the officials gave him presents. He had cartloads of silk, a ton or so of gilt scrolls and jewelry and other stuff valued at more than a million of dollars. Both the emperor and Empress dowager sent him valuable presents. The emperor gave him sixteen pieces of costly satin, one dragon robe, an image of Buddha, and a lot of autograph proverbs signifying good wishes and good luck. The empress also wrote him a lot of autographs, and gave him a statue of Buddha. She donated him twelve pieces of satin and a robe which was made of the throat skins of sables, which are in China considered the most valuable of all furs and can only be worn by the special permission of the throne. At another time the emperor gave Li Hung Chang $10,000, and he has already received more honors than any other Chinaman who has not noble blood in his veins.

Li has risen in rank as well as in power. He is now an earl and when I saw him last summer at a banquet in his palace his head was decorated with a cap out of the back of which stuck his three-eyed peacock feather, says Frank Carpenter. This last is even a greater distinction than the yellow jacket. It is one of the greatest things an emperor can give, and is usually conferred only upon princes and nobles of the highest degree. The feather was about two feet long and was fastened to a big cap with a turned-up brim by a great button, which rested on the centre of the crown of the hat, and which was also a mark of high rank. The feather stuck out behind the hat and quivered as Li Hung Chang put his yellow fists together and bowed low in saluting his guests. There were other peacock feathers upon some of the high officials among the guests, but Li Hung Chang was the only one who had a three-eyed peacock feather. The double-eyed peacock feather is a much lower honor, and the single-eyed peacock feather is worn by many ordinary officials, and it is possible to buy the right to use it. Even lower than that is what is known as the blue plume or the crow feather. This is conferred as a reward for services upon officials below the sixth degree of rank, and is worn by the Imperial Guards.

Li Hung Chang is a diplomat, as well as a statesman, and he worked his way up from one position to another until he got to be commander-in-chief. He took Chinese Gordon into his confidence and made him one of his generals. Gordon drilled the Chinese according to foreign tactics, and together they vanquished the rebels. The result was that Li became the greatest man in China. He was given one big office after another until he became only second to the emperor. This is the position which he holds to-day. He is superintendent of the northern trade, and controls the commercial matters of all North China, numbering more than 170,000,000 of people. He is the governor-general of the province of Chili, and is practically the Secretary of State. He has for years been the chief medium of communication between the Chinese and foreign nations, and he is the most progressive Chinaman in the empire. It was he who introduced the telegraph into China, and the wires that run into his palace at Tientsin connect him with every court of Europe and with every part of the United States. He is said to be a very rich man, and his income ranges between $50,000 and $100,000 per year. No one knows how much he has made outside of his offices. I heard it said in Tientsin that he was worth $50,000,000, and on the other hand his friends claim that he is not worth more than $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. Whatever he has must come from his own idea of his share of the receipts, for the Chinese Government pays small salaries and expects the officials to steal the balance.

Few people have any idea of the nobility of China. The country is divided up among the officials and it is generally supposed that offices are only given on account of literary merit. The truth is that the best places are given out through influence, and every Chinese state is surrounded by intrigues and intriguers. There is no court in the world about which there is so much plotting about as that of Peking, and there is none which has so many nobles and officials of different rank. The emperor is, of course, at the top. He is the son of heaven, and is supposed to hold communion with the gods. All of his relatives are nobles, and the imperial clan has a court of its own, which holds secret meetings and regulates matters concerning the family. There is a genealogical record kept in Peking and at Mukden, and this contains a record of all the branches of the emperor's family. Each of its members has an allowance from the government, but they have not a great deal of power. The emperor is supposed to be supreme, and he can appoint his own successor, choosing which of his children shall succeed him. He is supposed to make this selection in secret and the announcement of his choice is not to be made until his death. The present emperor has a number of relatives who are known as princes, and among these as Prince Ching who is now at the head of the bureau of foreign affairs and who is said to be somewhat progressive in his tendencies. These princes have their own rank, and there are twelve different orders of nobility among the members of the imperial household. The highest princes get about $13,000 a year, and they each have a retinue of 260 servants and an allowance of rations, so that it costs the government about $75,000 a year apiece for them. These highest princes are the brothers or sons of the emperor. Next to them are his majesty's cousins, who get about $15,000 a year, and the other relatives get less, until the lowest of the imperial family are paid about $1 a month and rations. In addition to these there are dukes, counts, barons and marquises, which ranks are conferred by the emperor. The Chinese as well as the Tartars. The empress must be a pure Tartar and all the ladies of the imperial harem are of Manchu blood. It is not necessary that they be of royal blood, and a pretty Tartar girl, even though her father be a ploughman, has a chance of getting into the palace. The mother of the Emperor Hienfung was a keeper of a fruit store. She was very beautiful, and one day the prime minister saw her and took her into the palace. She was taken up by the emperor and made his favorite concubine, and in due time became mother of the succeeding emperor.

TEMPERING ALUMINIUM.

A Discovery That May Increase its Modern Usefulness.

The successful tempering of aluminium so as to give it the consistency of iron is the latest triumph of F. Allard, the Levie blacksmith, whose rediscovery of the lost Egyptian art of hardening copper startled the mechanical world some three or four years ago, and only failed to make the fortune of the author because of the expensiveness of the process. A recent trial of Allard's tempered aluminium has proved a success of his method in Quebec and the practical purposes to which it can be applied. He had made and hardened a cannon, which has just been tested in presence of Col. Spence, the American consul, with the greatest sucess. This cannon is twenty-six inches long and five inches in diameter, the metal of the gun outside the bore being only a quarter of an inch thick. A charge, consisting of a pound of powder, has been successfully fired out of this little piece of ordinance without having any appreciable effect upon it. A new and more scientific trial of the cannon has been ordered by the Canadian military authorities to be held immediately at the Quebec Citadel by the artillery experts there, and the United States Consul, in view of this move, is understood to have encouraged Mr. Allard to manufacture, as speedily as possible, a cannon twelve feet in length for shipment to Washington, but whether this is to be at Allard's risk or by instructions from the United States Government is not known and cannot be learned. The advantage of cannons made of aluminium, everything else being equal, lies of course in the lightness of the metal. The cannon just tested weighs fourteen pounds. If it were of iron and the same dimensions it would weigh 180 pounds. Allard's friends, and military enthusiasts over the project, assert that if the tempered aluminium supersedes iron for the making of big guns field artillery men, instead of being dependent on horses and gun carriages for dragging their weapons over rough country, will be able to shoulder them like muskets. In appearance the finished specimen looks as though it was made of burnished silver.

Who Wrote "The Raven"?

Dr. Matthew Wood of Philadelphia has gathered a mass of evidence in the attempt to prove that Charles Beck Hirst and not Edgar Allen Poe was the author of "The Raven." Hirst and Poe were for a long time intimate friends, and the law office of the former in Philadelphia was one of the favorite resorts of the latter. Many times during his later years Hirst declared that he wrote "The Raven," and that Poe's only hand in the matter was to make slight changes and add a few lines. He had a manuscript copy of the poem, which was almost entirely in his own handwriting—only a small portion in that of Poe. But Hirst was very careless as to the paternity of his poems, and Dr. Woods, after years of research, has failed to find some that were highly spoken of and sharply criticized by his contemporaries. This is notably the case with "The Antediluvians."

Briefly stated, Dr. Wood's argument for Hirst is: 1. Hirst's claim that he wrote "The Raven." 2. That eight years before "The Raven" appeared Hirst wrote a poem ("The Unseen River") in the same peculiar measure. 3. That another of his poems ("Eleanore") suggests the Lenore of "The Raven." 4. That Hirst was one of the most expert ornithologists of his day and passionately devoted to the study, writing of "The Wren," "The Song Sparrow," "The Falcon," "The Eagle," "The Owl," "The Robin," and many others. 5. That Hirst thoroughly well knew the raven and its peculiar ways, which Poe did not, and that no one unfamiliar with the bird could have produced the marvelously true-to-nature picture which "The Raven" presents. 6. "The Raven" was published anonymously in January, 1845, not long after the friendship between Hirst and Poe had been broken, and Dr. Wood sees in the signatures Quarles a hint of the quarrel between them.—Philadelphia Press.

A Mysterious Napoleanic Puzzle.

One day the Emperor met a grizzled, one-armed soldier and asked him where he lost his arm.

"Sire, at Austerlitz," replied the veteran, with a respectful salute.

"And were you not decorated?"

"No sire."

"Then here is my own iron cross of the Legion of Honor for you. I make you a chevalier."

"Your Majesty names me a chevalier because I have lost one arm. What would Your Majesty have done if I had lost both?" asked the crafty old fellow.

"In that case," replied the Emperor, proudly, "I should have made you an officer of the Legion."

Whereupon the veteran of Austerlitz at once drew his sword and unflinchingly cut off his other arm.

The only thing mysterious about this inspiring little incident is: How did he do it?

Caterpillars by the Ton.

Thirty-six tons of caterpillars and a large number of cocoons were destroyed in the effort to drive the pest from the young plantations of trees on Hongkong Island. They appeared on the pine trees with which the Government is trying to reafforest the island, and lasted for two months. Stations were established where the caterpillars were received and paid for by weight. This method seems to have been successful. It is estimated that 35,000,000 insects were killed.—London Public Opinion.

ONLY TO-DAY.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf white God holds tight,
With glad days and sad days and bad days
we've met over
Shall visit us more with their bloom and
their blight,
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful
night.

Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone;
God in his mercy forgive, receive them!
Only the new day is our own,
To-day is ours, and to-day alone.

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

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

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

GILBERT'S RESORT.
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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.

FOREIGN MINING NOTES.

WORK ON THE CINNIBAR CLAIM.

The plant ordered by the Company who recently purchased the cinnibar property near Clinton, has arrived, and work is expected to commence at once.

TRAMWAY FROM SILVER KING MINE TO NELSON.

The Hall Mines Company has accepted, it is understood, the bid of the California Wire Works Co., of San Francisco, for the erection of an aerial tramway from the Silver King mine to Nelson.

A PECULIAR NUGGET.

The sluice box at the Van Winkle mine, at Lytton, turned up a nugget in peculiar form some days ago. It was in the shape of a sovereign made in Her Majesty's mint, London in 1852. It was black and discolored, and had evidently been partially buried in the earth for years. It was probably lost by some miner in the early days. It has the distinction of having been twice mined, and is a peculiar example of the accidental here on earth. The coin is preserved by the owners of the Van Winkle as a curiosity.

SENSATION AT TRAIL.

The largest deal in the history of the Trail Creek district was successfully carried through last week, and articles of the incorporation of the Spokane Ore Company, with a capital of $5,000,000 was filed on the 15th inst. An expert of the name of Weimer, who has been closely studying the Trail Creek camp for some time, suddenly arrived at the conclusion that the Crown Point Ledge did not run east and west as had been supposed, but due north and south. He communicated this information to three others, and together they staked no less than twenty-three claims on the ledge. The ledge was opened in several places, and the assay returns were so good, showing from $24 to $60 a ton, that the discoverers had no difficulty in organizing the company with the large working capital to which we have referred. Development will be hastened as rapidly as possible, and thirty men are now thus busily employed.

ALONG THE COLVILLE RESERVATION.

Spokesman-Review: Tom Roberts is back from a surveying trip along the western end of the Colville Reservation.

"After one sees the country up there he comes back ready to agitate for the extension of the Washington Central to Waterville and on to the Columbia river," said Mr. Roberts yesterday. "That is our natural connection with the Canadian Pacific, and must come sooner or later. From the Columbia up the Okanogon river is an easy grade and from there along the chain of lakes to the Canadian Pacific is a natural route. The country along such a line would be a rich one and even now some of the finest orchards in the state are found up there."

Mr. Roberts is enthusiastic over that country, but he says it makes him sad to see the once prosperous mining towns of Ruby, Conconnully and Loop Loop, the last at one time having a population of 1800 now reduced to two—the postmaster and the mail carrier—while Ruby can scarcely find twenty-five men, women and children to put on the census roll. Large mines once profitably worked, and where large sums of money have been spent for machinery are now standing idle and neglected, and for no other reason he says, than that silver is not properly recognized.

Mr. Roberts says the whole west end of the reservation is on fire, and at night presents a scene grand, but still terrible, for it is laying black a fine body of timber.

A DEFINITION OF MONEY.

The Arena, gives the following definition of money:—Money is evidence. If I possess money, it argues that I have parted with wealth in some form, and my money is simply a proof that I have a right to regain my wealth. My money is my witness to what I have done. When I present money I present evidence. Money is evidence; it is proof; it witnesseth."

Mr. Webb's solution of the currency problem involves two propositions: the extension of the right of free coinage to all kinds of wealth, and the nationalization of the mechanism of exchange. He explains his idea as follows:

"The nationalization of exchange is the solution of the money problem. It renders the money supply free and removes from money all restriction as regards quantity. This at one stroke delivers money from its bondage to the law of supply and demand. The money supply would at once spring to the level of the money demand. The fulcrum of the usurer's lever would then have vanished, and the system of usury would fall of its own weight.

"The nationalization of exchange involves the nationalization of the mechanism of exchange. The mechanism of exchange involves the railway and telegraph systems, the storage and retail distribution of wealth, and a nationalistic banking system.

"Then see how apt becomes our concept of money. I deliver my wealth so much of it as I please to the State, and the State issues to me a certificate of deposit. That certificate is my evidence. It is my witness. It is the State's testimony to my act. That testimony is good, for the witness of the State no one will gainsay. Furthermore, the State is pledged to redeem its testimony by delivering up my wealth again or its equivalent. The State simply holds my wealth in trust.

THREE GOOD STORIES.

Golf and Religion.

Apropos of the fascinations of golf, I heard the other day of a Scotchman, a retired minister of the kirk, who was deploring the tendency of the game to become a ruling passion, and also to induce bad language. "In fact," he said, "I had to give it up for that reason." "Give up golf!" exclaimed his friend. "No," said his reverence, "the meenistry."

The Good Man and His Flock.

A country minister, in a certain town, took permanent leave of his congregation in the following pathetic manner: "Brothers and sisters, I come to say good-bye. I don't think God loves this church, because none of you ever die. I don't think you love each other, because I never marry any of you. I don't think you love me, because you have not paid my salary. Your donations are mouldy fruit and wormy apples, and 'by their fruits ye shall know them.' Brothers, I am going away to a better place. I have been called to be chaplain of a penitentiary. Where I go ye cannot come, but I go to prepare a place for you, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls. Good-bye.

Negotiating a Loan.

A young Irishman in want of a five-pound note wrote to his uncle as follows: "Dear Uncle—If you could see how I blush for shame while I am writing, you would pity me. Do you know why? Because I have to ask you for a few pounds, and do not know how to express myself. It is impossible for me to tell you. I prefer to die. I send you this by messenger, who will wait for an answer. Believe me, my dearest uncle, your most obedient and affectionate nephew,——. P. S.—Overcome with shame for what I have written, I have been running after the messenger in order to take the letter from him, but I cannot catch him up. Heaven grant that something may happen to stop him, or that my letter may get lost." The uncle was naturally touched, but was equal to the emergency. He replied as follows: "My dear Jack—Console yourself, and blush no longer. Heaven has heard your prayers. The messenger lost your letter. Your affectionate uncle."

RELIGION AND TOBACCO.

The experiment of making tobacco an ally of religion is being tried in London, and the originators of the scheme are confident of success. The London correspondent of The Sun, New York, gives the following account of the new institution: "The invitation to partake of a free smoke at Christ Church chapel in the East end last Sunday was responded to by more than two hundred men, who are the poorest of the poor. A few came smoking. Others carried a pipe in their mouths with the bowl inverted to denote emptiness. The gentleman who was to conduct the service, and who himself blew a cloud from a brier-root, commenced to distribute the tobacco. It was done economically, but each recipient received enough to fill two pipes. By the time all were served, and plentiful wreaths of smoke were curling roofward, several ladies who were there to assist in the service took seats on the platform, and the religious part of the proceedings began.

"First there was a prayerful exhortation, and though apparently it was attentively listened to, it was curious to see the pipe bowls and tobacco-smoke half screened with one hand while the eyes were reverently covered by the other."

"Then there was a hymn, in which the female portion of the congregation joined, but not many of the men, it being difficult to smoke and sing at the same time. They were as quiet and orderly as could be desired. After that came what they evidently enjoyed more than all else—a hymn sung with much sweetness by a lady. Probably they would not have ventured to applaud it, but as the chairman, who still puffed his brier, clapped his hands, they all followed with great vigor, their faces testifying how much they were in earnest." Shortly after this, the limited allowance of tobacco having been smoked out, the proceedings terminated with tea and cake.

The Chinese Labour Problem In Cariboo.

The Chinese problem has hitherto affected labour more on the coast than in the interior, but recently Chinamen have been crowding into Cariboo at an alarming rate. Much indignation is felt that the important contract of ditching for the Cariboo Gold Fields Company has been let to Chinamen, notwithstanding the fact that numbers of white laborers, idle and seeking employment, had been expecting to be given this work for some time. The Mining Journal thus comments: "There are some things we do not care to speak of too freely, and this is one of them. The prospectors of early days after months of toil and danger that few men of the present day would pass through, have stayed in Cariboo for 35 years and more, and have by their skill and labour shewn the possibilities of the country and are now quietly turned down and chinamen given work by the hundreds."

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Tourists desiring to see the country would do well to call.
Good Single Drivers, Good Double Drivers, Good Saddle Horses.
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