THE ADVANCE.

Vol. II, No. 26. MIDWAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1895. $2.00 per Year.

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Prices Reasonable.

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

Coast cedar worked into furnishings a specialty.

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

The Best of Material Always Used.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND DISCOUNTS.

Sawmill on Okanagan Lake, handy to shipment.

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Rough and Dressed Lumber

Constantly on hand at Reasonable Prices.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS.

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.

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All Kinds of Assays and Analyses Carefully and Accurately Performed.

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

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

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

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General Merchandise.

A Full Stock of

PLOWS
HARROWS
RAKES

At Lowest Cash Prices

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A Large Stock of

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AND
WHALE OIL SOAP

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Spectacles and Eyeglasses,

SOLE AGENT FOR

Chas. Cluthe's Columbia Wire Truss,

The Lighest and Most Perfect Truss in the Market.

If you have a

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

Wanted

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

At Once.

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Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

All Work Warranted. 03-2m

GOLD AND SILVER.

Relative Value and Importance of the Two Metals.

The following article was contributed to the Chicago Inter-Ocean by Mr. H. C. Walters, a gentleman who last summer was one of the most active mining men in the Boundary creek district. His views on the great question of the remonetization of silver will therefore be appreciated by many of his old friends and acquaintances, who, like himself are directly interested in the welfare of the white metal.

Learned discussion of any important subject is, of course, necessary and all right, scholarly minds, able and willing to investigate, are both interested and instructed thereby. Crisp, crude propositions, however, whether true or false, are the ones which reach and convince the busy masses who vote.

The single standard gold basis advocates recognize this clearly, and no matter how threadbare and time-worn their stock of epigramatic theories they "push them along" every day. Only yesterday I heard a gentleman say, "I believe the United States should coin all gold and silver offered at sixteen ounces of silver for one ounce of gold, issuing convenient currency therefor and retaining in its vaults an actual dollar in silver or gold for each dollar in currency issued." And what was Mr. Gold Bug's reply? "Impossible, sir; silver is so bulky that the treasury vaults would soon overflow."

PROPORTIONS OF THE METALS.

Now what are the facts about the size, value, and relative proportions of all the gold and silver in the world available for money? Turning to "Coin," the invincible financial primer which anyone able to read can readily understand, we find, on authority of the Director of the United States Mint, that all of the gold (coin and bulllion) in the world in 1890, available for money, was less than $3,900,000,000, or in weight, 188,651,368 ounces. Also that all of the silver (coin and bullion) so available was practically $3,820,000,000 or 2,054,558,230 ounces.

There are therefore in existence practically (less than) sixteen ounces of silver for each ounce of gold, and, at this ratio, less than $80,000,000 difference between the total values of the two metals. Therefore, Mr. Gold Bug, both metals being equally imperishable and otherwise fitted for use as the basis of more convenient money than either, is it right and healthy that gold should be doubled in purchasing power while silver, the world wide money metal of the middle and poorer classes, is robbed of its money value and debased.

"BULK" BUGABOO DISPOSED OF.

But about the alleged overbulkiness of silver? Borrowing again from "Coin," I find that all of the gold in the world available for money, cast in a single block would scarcely equal a cube of twenty-two feet, while all of the silver so available would make a solid cube of but sixty-six feet, neither one very large, but suggestive of some pertinent questions—for instance:

Which, a national currency based upon the smaller cube (gold) or one sustained by both cubes (gold and silver) would be the most stable, elastic, and least readily cornered and speculated with?

Also, which, the mining, milling, transporting, smelting, refining, and general treatment of one alone or of both gold and silver will create the greatest demand and best prices for American labor, food supplies, manufactured, merchandise, and transportation?

IMPORTANCE OF MINING INDUSTRY.

Mr. Gold Bug, however, always ready to beg the question, says: "The mining industry doesn't amount to anything outside the mining States and no one will be benefited by the restoration of silver to its time-honored place except a few mine-owners." But he's wrong, and by the way, this is only another of his plausible and most widely circulated, thoroughly unsound stock arguments, and I again gladly appeal to the facts:

The vast majority of American mines being owned either by individuals or close stock companies, are not listed on the stock boards, and figures relating to their production, profits and losses are not readily obtainable. The following authentic figures, however, taken from the regular weekly reports of the Engineering and Mining Journal (of New York), covering 148 out of the vast number of American mines, dividend paying properties listed in New York, will afford an excellent idea of the great direct importance of American metal mines to every other branch of American industry.

During the last twenty four years the 148 mines in point have paid over $300,000,000 in dividends. Assuming that the dividends thus paid represent 20 per cent, the gross output must have equalled $1,500,000,000. Deducting the dividends paid $1,200,000,000, extracted from the 148 mines, was disbursed for labor, mine supplies, machinery, tools, fuel, and transportation. If possible to trace the money thus disbursed it would be found to have gone almost directly in payment for food, clothing, tobacco, liquor, tools, machinery, iron, steel, powder, coke, and other staple products of the soil, factories, workshops, and fuel mines of the Northern, Southern, Middle, and Eastern States.

In short, Mr. Gold Bug, 148 metal mines alone have during the last twenty-four years increased the actual volume of real money at the rate of more than $1 per annum per capita for every man, woman, and child in the United States, the money thus disbursed being dug out of the bowels of the earth, leaving the surface free and available as it ever was for any other use to which man could ever practically have put it.

Multiplied by the great number of mines which once were and may again be profitably operated, the annual general trade importance of the American metal mining industry is magnified a hundredfold, and prompts the question: If the American people, at the behest of political demagogues, in the employ of political schemers, continue to throttle an industry thus productive of virgin wealth, wrested from the earth's interior, need they wonder that the products of American farms, factories, workshops, brains, muscle, and energy are marketless?

HOWARD C. WALTERS.

We are pleased to note, from the report of the Northport News that Capt. Burbridge will soon return to Boundary Creek. The Captain was the first mining expert in the Trail Creek district who pronounced a favorable opinion. His first trip there was in the summer of 1892, in the interests of the Pyritic Smelting Co., of San Francisco. He advised Mr. Pugh, the manager, to purchase the War Eagle. Iron Mask, and Virginia for $17,000. Mr. Pugh at first decided to act on the captain's advice, but to be sure of his ground, the advice of another expert was sought. This man—McMillan—after examining the property, pronounced the entire district worthless, and Mr. Pugh withdrew all his interests from the country. Mr. Burbridge's opinions were scoffed at and ridiculed by nearly every miner in the Northwest, except E. J. Roberts, W. J. C. Wakefield, Austin Corbin Jr., and a few others, who stood by the War Eagle, and to day are hundreds of thousands of dollars the richer on that account. Captain Burbridge in answer to the question as to whether he thought $1,000,000 offered for the War Eagle, too much, replied, "No, sir, the War Eagle is worth $5,000,000 to-day. Its owners do not know the bonanza they have, and when the mine is down 1,500 or 2,000 feet, gold ore of the highest grade will be found."

The Captain is now inspecting the Salmon river and Slocan mines, and will return to Northport in a week or so, after which he will go to Boundary creek where he has some promising mining prospects.

[On several occasions recently we have made mention of Capt. S. L. Burbridge in connection with mining transactions. The fact of his operating in our camps should be encouraging, and also proof positive that he has an idea that there exists something worthy being sought after. There is no reason that we know of why the Captain should not unearth a second War Eagle here; and if he does, we hope the above mistake will not be repeated.]

The Canadian Engineer calls the attention of the Dominion Government to the letter of M. Baillairge on the new Chicago Canal question, who says: "If the result of building this canal is a reduction of one-thirtieth of the volume of water which comes down the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers, it will place our navigation interests in a very grave situation. In conversation with several Canadian engineers, more or less familiar with lake navigation, we find a great difference of opinion. One authority says it will make no appreciable difference in the level of Lake Ontario, or of the two great rivers. Another says it will lower the level of Lakes Erie and Michigan by six to nine inches. If the level of the lakes is reduced by even one inch it becomes a grave question, and we believe Canada has clearly the right, if our lake and river levels should be affected to demand the stoppage of this outflow, even though the canal is entirely within United States territory. A similar case occured on the St. Lawrence a year or two ago, when the American Government were the complainants, and when a dam which was about to be built from one of the islands to the mainland on the Canadian side was abandoned because of the danger of flooding lands on the American shore.

THE ADVANCE.

STUART & NORRIS..... PROPRIETORS.

Published weekly at Midway, B. C.

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

Advertising Rates sent on application.

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

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1895.

OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The present issue of THE ADVANCE marks the anniversary of its birth. On April 26th, 1894, the first number, published at Fairview, made its appearance. Many marvelled greatly at the intrepidity of the proprietors at starting a paper in what was then termed an out-of-the way part of the country, and prophesied all manner of disaster. To those who were then so solicitous for its welfare the proprietors of THE ADVANCE beg to offer the assurance that the support tendered to the paper by its many patrons, a support greater than was ever accorded any other local paper started in British Columbia, has not only enabled it to struggle successfully through the general depression in business of the past year, but it has been productive of very grateful feelings toward those whom it has been their pleasure to serve.

Upon entering our second year of existence we solicit a continuance of public favor, and trust that the service rendered the district, and the independent tenor of the publication, may be born in mind by those who would wish to estimate our value in the past or guage the sphere of our usefulness in the future.

JUMPING MINERAL CLAIMS.

Hardly a week passes but the news arrives of some case of claim jumping in either the Kootenay, Trail Creek or other camps. Up to the present time this district has been free of the class of miscreants known as claim jumpers, and we trust our miners and prospectors will be sufficiently careful in making locations, to see that no loop hole is left whereby these miserable scoundrels can profit at their expense. The better to place our miners upon their guard, we publish some of the defects re location of claims that have been jumped, among which are the following:

The size of stakes. This class of defect was the most prevalent, and can only be accounted for through sheer negligence on the part of the locator in the selection of timber not of sufficient size to square 4 inches and allow for the usual shrinkage of the wood in drying, or to the fact that in squaring the posts, bark had been left on the corners which had subsequently peeled off, thereby reducing the face measurement of the stake by say a quarter or half an inch.

Among other defects noted, was the use of old posts by re-locators, who had thought it not only not necessary to furnish new timber, but had also been too indifferent to obliterate the names and writing of the original locator or locators, as one post, we are assured, was transcribed with the names of five different individuals.

Another case was cited in which a party had located a piece of ground, dating the location two weeks ahead of time. It is not necessary to say that this ground was not recorded.

Another case brought to our notice was one in which two posts, No. 1 and No. 2, *on the same claim*, bore different dates, one in 1894 and the other in 1895.

Locating a claim on a certain date, waiting until the fifteen days allowed by law have nearly transpired and then changing the date, and thereby holding the ground to the exclusion of others, is another little subterfuge which there is every reason to believe has been practiced.

If any of our prospectors have been guilty of negligence, we would advise the remedy to be applied at once by re-location. And should anyone covet his neighbor's property we would warn him that the best way to keep the law on his side, is to refrain from breaking it.

Now that the snow has almost disappeared from some of the highest ranges tributary to Boundary creek, and very little impediment stands in the way of carrying on works of a public character, many are inquiring whether or not the appropriation for roads and trails is to be spent in time to be of some service to those who are struggling to develop the mining properties in our different camps. It is well understood that roads will be opened up the north and west forks of Kettle river some time this summer, but these two roads are more particularly to benefit agricultural settlement. As the country's agricultural interests are dependent to a great extent on the development of our mines, every assistance should be tendered by the Government to the mining industry, and nothing that could be done just at present would be more productive of good than the building of roads and trails to connect some of the camps with our present wagon road system. We therefore call the attention of the authorities to the fact that the construction of a good road is badly needed to connect the Summit, Greenwood and Skylark camps. The amount of work being done and to be done in these camps this summer would fully warrant the expenditure necessary for the building of such a road. If the funds already appropriated are not sufficient to embrace the carrying out of this work, the least that could be done would be to provide good serviceable trails (and that at once) so that supplies, material, etc., could be conveniently packed into the camps, without those engaged in the business having to pay attention to public improvements, when their time and labor could be more profitably employed in developing their mineral claims. To show how urgently these roads and trails are needed, it is only necessary to say that during the winter it has been the practice of those visiting the Summit camp, which, by proceeding up Boundary and Prior creeks could be reached at a distance of fifteen miles from here, to first proceed to Grand Forks, some twenty-seven miles, and then up the North Fork of Kettle river to the camp, fifteen miles further on, clearly showing that the 27 miles of unnecessary travel was the result of imperfect trail communication. About five miles of trail built on Prior creek would furnish an open route throughout the year. It is understood the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works will in the near future visit the district, and when here all matters of importance, such as the foregoing, should be brought to his notice by those interested in the immediate development of the country.

ATTENTION is called to an article to be found on page 4, descriptive of the new method of pumping water to unusual heights by the use of compressed air. This new system should commend itself to miners, irrigation companies, those having charge of municipal affairs in cities, and, in fact, anyone requiring the use of such an appliance. No valves, buckets, plungers, rods, or other moving parts are required, and sand, silt, gravel, or bowlders form no obstacles to interfere with the action of the pump.

Should the plan of lifting water out of Long Lake into reservoirs to be built on the benches near by, be adopted in the proposed system of water works to be furnished the city of Vernon, this method of pumping water should strongly commend itself as being cheap and effective. Had the artesian well company at Vernon provided themselves with one of these pumps, instead of one of the old style, quicksand would not have interfered with the working of the same, and success might have attended their efforts to supply good wholesome water to the city.

Smuggler Claim, Fairview.

Recent development work done on this claim, under the direction of the owner, Mr. T. Elliot, has greatly enhanced the value of the property. With claims situated as is the Smuggler, the usual mode of development is by shaft and tunnel, and such means have been adopted in this case. The shaft has attained a depth of over 40 feet, and the ore at the bottom is of such a character as to give abundant encouragement for the further prosecution of the work. An addition has therefor been made to the former working crew of men, and no line will be drawn to limit development. The ore on the surface of this claim was badly shaken and broken up and mixed somewhat with native rock. Depth, however, has disclosed a good solid vein between clean walls, some four feet wide at the bottom of the shaft. As in many other mines, so in this, about a foot and a half of the ledge matter next the hanging wall is of a much richer character than the balance, and assays very high in gold and silver. The whole of the ledge might be termed a first-class concentrating ore, although it is known that stamps and battery would extract a goodly percentage of free gold from the same. Mr. Elliot has expressed the intention of shipping a sample car-load of ore each to the Tacoma and Everett smelters. It is to be hoped the intention will be carried out, as every one seems confident that the richness of the ore would warrant such shipment.

Future of Silver.

The Spokesman-Review, April 22, says: "Thousands of converts to free silver are being made by the new literature of the day. Mr. H. C. Walters, of Spokane (whose article on the proportionate relations of silver to gold appears on our front page, is entitled to great credit for the splendid fight he has been making for silver in Chicago. His articles in the Inter Ocean and his persistent missionary work in the cause of silver have accomplished an immense amount of good.

"Mr. Walters has just sold the Snow Shoe mine to Chicago capitalists, and they have organized a company capitalized at $500,000. They are already pushing ahead at development work."

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

D. W. SUTHERLAND.

Kelowna, April 10, 1895. 24-1m

GOLD COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Osoyoos Division of Yale District.

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

C. A. R. LAMBLY,
Gold Commissioner.

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

GRAND FORKS & MIDWAY STAGE LINE

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

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

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

All Business Transacted at Reasonable Rates.

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Mail orders from the Lower Country will receive prompt attention.
CANN & CO.,
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FOR SALE
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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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Rough Lumber
From $10 to $12.
Dressed Lumber
From $16 to $18
Per Thousand.

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MANUFACTURER OF
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VERNON, B. C.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received up to May 6 by Mr. W. Adams, Midway, or at the ADVANCE office, for the sinking of a shaft on the Cordick Mineral claim, Summit Camp.

Parties tendering on the same will be expected to furnish all material and supplies, and the bids must be put in at so much per foot, and the price per foot specified for depths of 20, 30, 40, and 50 feet.

For further particulars apply to
W. ADAMS,
Midway, B. C.

COURTS OF ASSIZE.

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

SPRING ASSIZES

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

FALL ASSIZES.

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

*Special Assize a129-td

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Every Attention Given to Guests.
J. L. WISEMAN, Prop.

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H. Pittendrigh, Mgr.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR GUESTS.
GOOD STABLING
Excellent Fishing on Kettle River.

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OKANAGAN LANDING.
HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING.
THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE.
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First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers.
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Pack Horses and Guides furnished to Sportsmen on shortest notice.

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Good Stock o
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. . . Good Stabling.
PRICES REASONABLE.
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Stages Leave every Monday and Wednesday for Marcus, Wash.

FAIRVIEW HOTEL
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EXCELLENT BOARD
GOOD STABLING
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LEADING HOUSE FOR
Hardware, Stove, Tinware, Paints, Oils and Glass.
Vernon, B. C.

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FAIRVIEW, B. C.
Keeps the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of
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Cheapest Place to buy for Cash in the Okanagan Country.
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will leave Penticton 7 a. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Fairview 1 p. m., and Oro, Washington, the same evening.
GOING NORTH
will leave Oro, Washington, 7 a. m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, reaching Fairview at 11 a. m., connecting with SS. Aberdeen and S. & O. and C. P. Railways.
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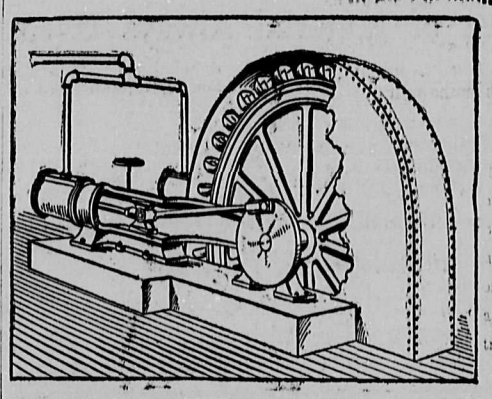
General Teamsters and Freighters,
ROCK CREEK, B. C.
Rates from Penticton to Camp McKinney, Rock Creek, Midway and Boundary Falls, two cents per pound for two tons or under. Marcus to Midway, the same rate. Marcus to Grand Prairie one cent per pound.
Special Rates for Large Orders and Ore Contracts.

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

OKANAGAN SAW MILL
Kelowna, B. C.
A Large Stock of All Kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber, of Superior Quality, Thoroughly Seasoned, Constantly on Hand.
Bill Stuff a Specialty.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors.
Goods Delivered at Okanagan Falls at Reasonable Rates.
LEON LEQUIME, Proprietor. 1y

The Kettle River Stage Line
Running over the MAIL ROUTE
Between GRAND FORKS and PENTICTON.
Leaves Grand Forks, during the month of March, on Mondays at 6 a. m., arriving at Penticton on Wednesdays at 6 p. m.
Returning, leaves Penticton on Thursdays at 6 a. m., arriving at Grand Forks on Saturdays at 6 p. m.
FARES AND EXPRESS CHARGES REASONABLE.
M. MILLER, - Prop., - Grand Forks, B. C.

THE CANADIAN RAND DRILL CO.,
SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.
Manufacturers of
ROCK DRILLS AND AIR COMPRESSORS.
In All Particulars the Best.



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

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

VICTORIA HOTEL
VERNON, B. C.
MURPHY & FAULKNER, Props.
No Trouble or Expense Spared to Make Guests Comfortable.
Strictly First-Class and Charges Moderate.
Best Brands Liquers and Cigars. - - Good Stabling.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Folger will shortly erect a large hotel at Grand Forks.

Manley Bros. are putting up a blacksmith shop at Grand Forks.

The new blacksmith shop being built by McLaren Bros. will soon be ready for occupation.

Mr. Frank Lamb arrived in Midway last Monday from New Westminster. It is his intention to make this place his future home.

Lieuallen Bros. left Boundary Falls last Tuesday on their way to their home in Moscow, Idaho. They will return to Midway in about three weeks.

Mr. W. T. Smith went out to Spokane Wednesday last, expecting to be gone only a few days. He will bring in with him the whim for the Emma claim.

Mr. W. Adams, B. A. Sc., and son of Captain R. C. Adams, Montreal, came in on Friday's stage from the Slocan via Marcus, and will spend the next two months looking after his father's varied mining interests in the district.

Scott McRae last week finished laying out the new trail between Summit and Greenwood camps, and reports the route favorable and the trail easily built. The cost should not exceed $150. The miners think that this work should be done by the Government.

Mrs. Shuster and Mrs. Ingham and two younger sons arrived at Midway on Thursday last, coming from Delta, Idaho. They have come to join their sons, who are in business here, and express themselves as much pleased with the appearance of the town and surrounding country.

Messrs. Brooks Bros. are clearing out the log jams in the North Fork of Kettle river with the intention of floating down cedar and building timber. There is a vast quantity of first-class cedar and white pine about 25 miles above the forks, and they anticipate very little trouble in bringing it down.

Mr. Hamlin, of Moscow, Idaho, returned here on Friday last, bringing with him his brother and other friends. They have come provided with teams, outfit, etc., necessary for the business of prospecting, developing mining properties, or engaging in almost any profitable business, and will certainly give a good account of themselves before fall.

A party of White Valleyans passed through Midway on Thursday last, amongst whom were noticed Messrs. Ellis, Bisette, Larasseur and others. They have gone on to Slate creek to join the stampede into that section, and being tenderfeet in matters pertaining to mining are likely to be blown whither the wind of excitement listeth.

We note in the Vancouver World of the 18th inst. that on the 16th of the month Mr. Joseph Meakin, of Vernon, passed peacefully away. Our contemporary, the Vernon News, published on the 18th, makes no mention of Mr. Meakin's death. The only conclusion that can therefore be arrived at is that the World is not only a little previous, but that it is not acquainted with this gentleman's wonderful recuperative powers. The News can be relied upon not to overlook a subject of such local moment, and we trust the time may be far distant when it will be our lot to chronicle the fact that Mr. Meakin shall have passed to another sphere of usefulness. His present illness, we trust, will be of a temporary nature.

MINING NOTES.

Mr. J. Dunn is doing his assessment work on the Iron Cap, Deadwood camp.

Mr. Raines is doing assessment work on the Lucky Boy and Eagle Bird claims.

Messrs. J. P. Harlan and W. Fahsbender are doing their assessment work on the Sentinel claim at Deadwood camp.

Mr. C. L. Thomet started Monday morning for the Elkhorn, Providence camp, taking with him all his goods and chattels. He is carrying on development work on the claim.

Mr, J. Christie, who is making a tour of investigation of the mines up Boundary creek, located the Nightingale, an extension of the Tiptop, Skylark camp, on the 20th of April.

The Granite claim was located on April 23 by Messrs. Peterson and Benerman. This is a gold, silver and copper proposition, and situated about half a mile north of Eholt Meadow, on Prior creek.

Mr. Largey, the owner of the Monarch claim, Greenwood camp, has let a contract for the sinking of a 50-foot shaft on that claim. This will give evidence as to whether the claim deserves the proud title it bears.

Messrs. W. H. McLaughlan and Frank Coryell located the Dandy on April 22. This claim is situated about five miles from Midway up Ingram creek. There is a four-foot ledge, and it is more than likely to prove a dandy.

We are given to understand that the Cariboo Company, Camp McKinney, have now on the way in another ten stamps, which will be added to those already in operation on their claim, the Cariboo. An addition to the milling machinery of the district is always welcome, as it is a sure indication of prosperity.

Messrs. F. Dittmer and L. Bosshart were in town on Thursday, and it is reported they have made the strike of the season, but as yet no particulars are forthcoming.

Ah Kee, of Rock creek, started out for the Similkameen last Monday to procure Chinamen to work on the hydraulic claim at the mouth of Rock creek, recently leased from Messrs. Monaghan and G. B. McAuley, the owners.

Mr. J. Lynch returned on Monday last from his camp some 47 miles up Kettle river. He went back to camp on Saturday taking with him an outfit of tools, and will spend two or three weeks in the neighborhood prospecting.

Mr. Snydam is busily engaged prospecting, and also collecting samples of ore, of which he is making quite a display at Boundary Falls. Later on these samples will be taken to the outside world and will be worthy anyone's inspection.

Work has been suspended on the Last Chance, pending the amicable settlement of a little trouble between some of the owners of the property. As the dispute is nothing very serious, it is expected work will be resumed in a few days.

Mr. D. D. Murphy passed through Midway on Thursday last from Camp McKinney. He has been doing assessment work on the Dora, a south-east extension of the Cariboo, at Camp McKinney. The Dora is owned by Messrs. D. D. Murphy, Joe Murphy, and Ed. Barcello, and is a free-milling proposition, which improves vastly as the shaft descends. The ledge is five feet. Mr. Murphy went on to Boundary Falls on Thursday and will visit some of the camps up Boundary creek, after which he proposes to go on to Trail creek.

On the 20th of April the Evening Star claim, an extension of the Monte Christo at Trail creek, passed into the hands of Spokane mining men, Mr. D. M. Drumheller, Mr. H. B. Nichols, Mr. S. T. Arthur, and eleven others being the purchasers. Joe Morris, who first located the War Eagle, was the seller, the terms being $6,000 cash. A company will be formed which will at once commence active development work. The Evening Star is in the ascendant, and promises to be one of the best properties in the Trail creek district.

Work on the Enterprise claim in Copper camp, which is being carried on by the Parrett Smelting Co., under the direction of Mr. Boss, with foreman Robinson in charge, is progressing favorably. Open crosscuts had to be run on the claim, so as to locate the walls, and we are given to understand some 182 feet of ledge matter was cut through before the existence of the same was clearly determined. The shaft has now been commenced, which they propose to carry to a depth of 100 feet.

Mr. Palmerston Interviewed in Spokane.

Harry P. Palmerston, who up to three years ago was a well known citizen of Spokane, and now residing at Midway, a new town in the Boundary creek mining district, is in the city on his way home from an extended stay in New York and other eastern cities. Up to two weeks ago Mr. Palmerston was manager of the Midway Townsite Company, but gave it up to locate his entire attention to his mining interests. Midway was formerly known as Boundary City. It is located on Kettle river at the mouth of Boundary creek in the heart of the Boundary creek mining district, and little more than a stone's throw across the Boundary line in British Columbia.

"The Boundary creek district will soon come to the front now," said Mr. Palmerston yesterday. "Prospectors who have been holding their claims are selling out to men who have capital to develop them. Farrell & Midgen, the well known smelting men, and principal owners of the Parrett smelter at Butte, have been investing heavily in Boundary creek, and have already secured thirteen properties, which they are going to develop, and other mining capitalists are also getting hold of some of the best properties.

"Now that we are getting capitalists to take hold the only thing we lack is transportation. D. C. Corbin has announced it his intention to extend the Spokane Falls & Northern into that country just as soon as he is assured of sufficient tonnage to warrant it. In all probability the road will be built next summer. If it should not be built, however, the capitalists who are going in there now will likely build a road themselves. Building a railroad 50 or 60 miles long would be a small matter with them.

"I found considerable inquiry among New York capitalists for gold and copper properties in the Trail creek and Boundary creek districts. Money appears to be loosening up and there are flattering prospects of better times. The cause of silver is receiving thousands of converts throughout the east. People are coming to the conclusion that there is something the matter aside from over-speculation and lack of confidence, and are rapidly becoming converted to the belief that the rehabilitation of silver is the only remedy for the present unprecedented financial distress."

Mr. Palmerston retains the same faith in the future of Spokane that he had when he first located here a dozen years ago, and he says the best investment he knows of for idle money now is in Spokane real estate, which, he says, can never again be bought so cheaply as now. He will remain in the city several days visiting old friends and looking after some business matters.—Spokesman-Review.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

THE HANDSOMEST MAN ALIVE WRITES ON THE SUBJECT.

Prof. J. M. Laflin, Who is as Described Above, and Who Took the Prize for Masculine Beauty at the International at Vienna, Gives His Rules.

Parents do not devote enough attention to the physical development of their children. Teachers neglect the education of the bodies of their pupils.

I do not believe that a healthy mind can go with an unhealthy body, and I maintain that the mind of a person with a healthy body must of necessity be a strong and a vigorous one.

Most of the ills of the body can be traced back to the lack of free and intelligent physical education in childhood.

I often think, knowing as I do what can be done with proper care, what a stupendous improvement could be made in the general health in one generation. The average man would be taller and more robust, capable of more work and of greater enjoyment, than the average man of the present day. The average woman would be stronger and more beautiful than the average woman of to-day, and both men and women would live longer. That this can be easily be accomplished I am convinced.

I would have a gymnasium in every public school in the city. I would make it one of the requirements of attendance at the public schools that every pupil should once or twice every day go through a gymnastic exercise, however brief.

It is not desired to make a race of pugilists, but it is desired to make a race of healthy men and women, which the children now in the public schools will not grow up into. What is needed for growing children is such simple exercise as will every day bring into play every muscle in the body.

Without exercise some muscles lie dormant. They never develop. Without exercise for all of the body the digestion is impaired, the circulation of the blood is weakened, the quality of the blood is deteriorated and the foundations are laid for ultimate chronic disease, which must come sooner or later.

It must not be supposed that what I here propose would add any great burden to the expense of public school maintenance or require the erection of any new buildings. The public school buildings now in existence are quite sufficient for the purpose.

All it would be necessary to do would be to set apart in every public school a large room to be used as a gymnasium. No elaborate equipment of gymnastic appliances would be necessary. A few hundreds of dollars of expense would suffice to fit up a public school with horizontal bars, rings, trapezes, Indian clubs, rowing machines, boxing gloves, etc.

A bare floor is better than a carpeted apartment and blank walls better than walls elaborately panelled. In a good-sized room of this kind hundreds of public school pupils could take exercise at one time. Where the schools are crowded the classes could succeed each other, and thus the gymnasium would be in use at every hour of the day.

The teachers would find this the most popular of all the attractions of the schools. The pupils would look forward to their gymnastic exercise. It would teach them how to play. It would teach them the use of their bodies. It would teach them to respect their bodies and to strive to excel in feats of agility and strength, thus leading them to love outdoor games and to feel at home in all kinds of play.

For it must be remembered that it is as natural for a child to want to play as it is for a kitten. Nature instils this into each for the distinct purpose of exercising every muscle at a time when the muscles are growing, and the child that gets a chance to play freely in the open air all day has an enormous advantage at the very commencement of life

Another duty of the public schools should be to teach every pupil to lear how to swim. It is just as important that a man know how to swim as how to earn a living, and even more so, for in the one case he must rely absolutely upon himself when the time comes.

It is a very easy thing to teach children of the proper age how to swim. During the past summer I taught a couple of little girls how to swim in less than an hour. A swimming tank should be a necessary part of every public school gymnasium, and it could be fitted up at very little expense.

No child should be graduated who had not acquired this easy accomplishment, which, unlike all other accomplishments, is never forgotten. They may forget what they learn out of the books, but they can never forget how to swim.

One of the advantages of children knowing how to swim is this, that it induces them to take exercise in the water. Boys who cannot swim, and there are thousands of them, are careful about going into the water. The consequence is that they lose the inestimable advantages derived from this most exhilarating and body-building sport.

I would also have every child in the public schools taught to know what the human body is like, and the functions of the different parts. They should know every muscle and how to exercise it. They should know what are the proper and improper things to put into the stomach, how the lungs work, and the ill-effects of tobacco, the effects of alcohol on the system and the necessity for pure air in the making of pure blood. These are simple questions in anatomy and the science of health that would not take half an hour a week from the time devoted to other studies in the public schools, where now the mind is developed at the expense of the body.

I believe that children taking constant exercise every day, who know how to follow the simple rules of bodily health, can learn more per hour than the unhealthy children now crowding our schools. Their minds are brighter and more alert, their memories more retentive, their reasoning faculties more sharply developed when the blood courses freely through their veins than when it is sluggish as the result of indoor life without proper exercise for all the muscles.

A healthy mind in a growing child is like a sponge, eager for knowledge at every pore. The dull and stupid children of whom we hear in every school are in nearly every instance sickly. The healthy child is happy under all circumstances. It eats well and sleeps well. Its body and mind expand together, the one stimulating the other.

One of the advantages of the kind of physical education for children which I here suggest is that it teaches them how to play. It induces them to seek outdoor exercise and amusement. Many thousands of children do not know how to play. They are afraid of rough games. They do not know what to do when they get into the country, where the names of the trees and plants, and even the appearance of the fields, are strange to them.

Simple sanitary lessons should be taught in all the schools. Children ought to have the advantage of personal cleanliness drilled into them. They should be taught to know that bathing as often as possible is good for them, a fact which too many parents neglect. Children should be taught to know that pure air is necessary for their well-being. They should be made to learn that the foul air of tenements is injurious, and that ventilation is better than close and overheated rooms.

One of the most injurious practices of parents is putting children to sleep with each other or with older people. A father recently brought to me a weak and sickly child. He did not know what ailed it. As soon as I learned that the child slept with an older member of the family I asked him to stop it at once, and the child, without any medicine, and sleeping thereafter alone in a well-ventilated room, began to pick up immediately. In a couple of months the child was completely restored to health.

In conclusion, I have to again repeat that the health of the rising generation is as important as the health of the present generation. The care of the physical well-being of the children in the public schools is as much the true duty of the State as the care of their mental well-being.

The true glory of a people is not their wealth, but their health. We should strive to make not millionaires but men. It is easier to improve the public health by beginning with the children than by attempting to cure the adults. The improvement of the whole race is within easy reach on these lines, and must surely be followed by intellectual and moral improvement where the body is healthy.

As the twig is bent so shall the tree grow. You cannot teach people to take proper exercise and to give proper care to their bodies after neglecting those duties for the larger part of their lives.

But when these duties are inculcated in early youth the habits of childhood are retained through life. A well-developed body is more precious than a well-developed bank account, and a good appetitite is worth more than $1,000,000.—J. F. Laflin, in New York World.

BATTLE BETWEEN FOREST KINGS.

Two Big South American Pumas Torn to Pieces in a Death Struggle.

"On our return trip to the coast," a traveler returned from the foothills of the Andes said to a Globe-Democrat man, "I saw a thrilling incident of life in the South American forest, a fight to the death between two big pumas. Those great beasts are fierce, hard fighters at all times against a common enemy, but it is only during the mating season that the males fight among themselves, and when they do contest means death to one or both of them. "For strength and courage they are the equals of the African lion or the tigers of the Indian jungles We were making our way down a narrow wooded ravine in the foothills of the Andes, and had stopped for our midday meal on the bank of a small mountain stream of clear water. After we had finished the meal I laid down for a short rest, but in less than five minutes I was aroused by the most terrific roaring, snapping and snarling of wild beasts I had ever heard.

"'Pumas, and there's going to be a fight,' said our guide in a whisper.

"It was not difficult to locate the animals. They were not more than 100 yards away, and by creeping through the brush as quietly as possible we were able to get near enough to see the fight without disturbing them.

"When we caught sight of the two animals they were crouching close to the ground, facing each other, in a small space under some large trees. They were the finest specimens of the puma I ever saw.

"They were probably thirty feet apart, and as they crouched there glaring at each other they looked like giant cats about to spring on their prey. Pugilists never sparred with greater caution than did those big brutes. Their tails were switching back and forth, and their eyes were like balls of fire. Slowly they moved around in a circle, all the time cautiously getting closer and closer together. It was evident that each was waiting for the other to make the first lead. For more than ten minutes they watched and waited. The roaring and snarling we heard when they first met had ceased. They made no sound now as they watched for a chance to spring.

"Our own nerves were trembling under the strain, when at last the two great brutes rose in the air at the same instant and, like catapults, came together with a thud that could have been heard 200 yards away. They dropped to the ground and for almost ten minutes all we could make out was two great brown bodies rolling over and over in a death struggle. They made no outcry of any kind, but every few seconds we could hear their powerful jaws come together with a snap like the closing of a well-oiled steel trap. Finally they began to weaken, and as their struggles grew less violent we could see that both of them were covered with blood, while their flesh was torn to shreds. In five minutes more the fight was over and the two giants of the forest were stretched out at full length on the ground, clasped in each other's limbs, just as two playful kittens sometimes lie down together. They struggled feebly a little longer and then both of them lay perfectly still. Both were dead when we got to them, and I never saw animals so torn to pieces. The entrails of both were torn out and scattered over the ground where they had fought, and in their necks were great ragged holes, from which the blood had flowed in streams while they were still fighting. They each had a score of wounds that would have killed any animal with less tenacity of life."

A Peppery Queen.

Here is an amusing incident of stage life. A certain actress having been disengaged for some time, had packed her wardrobe in pepper to preserve it from moths. She was suddenly called upon to take the part of the Queen in "Hamlet."

Being rather late for her first scene, she omitted to shake out her royal robes, and her dignified entrance had an astonishing effect.

The King, after a brave resistance, gave vent to a mighty sneeze that well-nigh made the stage vibrate. All the royal courtiers and maids of honor followed suit sympathetically. Hamlet came on with a most sublime tragedy air, just after a convulsive movement of his princely features he buried them in his somber robe, while sneeze after sneeze was all the public heard from him.

Amid the hubbub on the stage and the shrieks of delight from the audience the stage manager, between the sneezes, rang down the curtain.—London Tit Bits.

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.

Boundary Falls Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

Stage Line in Connection between BOUNDARY FALLS and MARCUS, WASH, Twice a Week. Freighting Done From Marcus, Penticton and Intermediate Points.

Saddle Horses Always on Hand.

CENTRAL POINT FOR BOUNDARY CREEK MINES.
MARTIN & McDOWELL, PROPS.

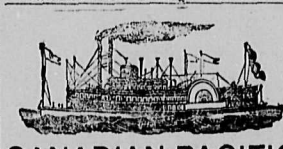
G. ARTHUR RENDELL

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

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.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

The World's Highway from Atlantic to Pacific

STEAMER ABERDEEN
LEAVES PENTICTON
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS
at 8 a.m., Connecting at
OKANAGAN LANDING
With Trains for the East and West

Through First-Class Sleeping Cars Daily Between Vancouver and Montreal and St. Paul.

Through Tickets on Sale to Eastern and Pacific Coast Points.

Rates Lower Than Any Other Line

For Rates, Time &c., Apply to
H. S. SCADDING,
AGENT, PENTICTON
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G. M'L. BROWN,
DIST. PASS. AGENT,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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All Kinds of Repairing. Horseshoeing a Specialty.

FOR SALE
160 Acres of Land. All Meadow.

BETWEEN Sixty and Seventy Acres Cleared and Drained. Six miles from Camp McKinney. One Mile from waggon road.
Apply ADVANCE OFFICE.

MINERAL ACT, 1891.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.
ENTERPRISE MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Kettle River Mining Division of Yale District, and adjoining the King Solomon claim on the north in Copper Camp.

TAKE NOTICE that we, J. E. Boss, agent, free miner's certificate No. 73679, and Colin McRae, free miner's certificate No. 54465, 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 April, 1895. ap2-2m

Vernon Private College.

VERNON, B. C.

F. ADRIEN MEYER, PRINCIPAL.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

SPOKANE FALLS and NORTHERN RAILWAY

Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

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

Through Trains Semi-Weekly.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7:00 a.m. Lv. ... SPOKANE ..... Ar. 5:30 p.m.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through to Nelson, arriving at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning, passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane same day.
Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
aug15tf

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

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

TAX NOTICE.

Rock Creek Division of Yale District.

NOTICE is hereby given that assessed and Provincial revenue taxes for 1895 are now due and payable at my office, Osoyoos, at the following rates:—

If paid on or before the 30th June—
One-half of one per cent on the assessed value of real estate:
One-third of one per cent on the assessed value of personal property;
One-half of one per cent on the income of every person of fifteen hundred dollars and over;
Two per cent on the assessed value of Wild Land.

If paid on or after the 1st July—
Two-thirds of one per cent on the assessed value of real estate;
One-half of one per cent on the assessed value of personal property;
Three-quarters of one per cent on the income of every person of fifteen hundred dollars and over;
Two and one-half per cent on the assessed value of Wild Land.

All persons whose taxes are in arrears up to the 31st December, 1894, are requested to pay the same forthwith, or costs will be incurred at an early date.

C. A. R. LAMBLY
Assessor and Collector for the Rock Creek Division of Yale District.
Government Office,
Osoyoos, 5th January, 1895. td

Those interested in mining and hydraulics will be glad to have some account of the Pohle system of raising water from non-flowing wells, mines, etc., which has been introduced into Canada by the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Co., of Montreal.

The following description is given by the makers;—The pump proper consists of only two plain open-ended pipes the larger one with an enlarged end-piece constituting the discharge pipe, and the smaller one let into the enlarged end-piece of the discharge pipe constitutes the air inlet pipe, through which the compressed air is conveyed to the enlarged end-piece to the underside of the water to be raised. No valves, buckets, plungers, rods, or other moving parts are used within the pipes or well.

In pumping, compressed air is forced through the air pipe into the enlarged end at the bottom of the water pipe, thence by the inherent expansive force of the compressed air, layers or pistons of air are formed in the water pipe, which lift and discharge the water layers through the upper end of the water discharge pipe. At the beginning of the operation, the water surface outside of the pipe and the water surface inside of the pipe are at the same level hence the vertical pressures per square inch are equal at the submerged end of the pipe, outside and inside. As air is forced into the lower end of the water pipe, it forms alternate layers with the water, so that the pressure per square inch of the column thus made up of air and water, as it rises inside of the water pipe, is less than the pressure of water per square inch outside of the pipe. Owing to this difference of pressure, the water flows continually from the outside to within the water pipe by gravity force, and its ascent through the pipe is free from shock, jar, or noise of any kind.

These air sections, or strata of compressed air, form watertight bodies, which, in their ascent in the act of pumping, permit no "slipping" or back flow of water. As each air stratum progresses upwards to the spout, it expands on its way in proportion as the overlying weight of water is diminished by its discharge, so that the air section, which may have been, say, 50 lbs. per square inch at first, will be only 1.74 lbs. when it underlies a water layer of four feet in length at the spout, until finally this air section, when it lifts up and throws out this four feet of water, is of the same tension as the normal atmosphere; thus proving that the whole of its energy was used in work, and that this pump is a perfect expansion engine.

As the weight of the water outside of the discharge pipe (the head) is one-third greater per square inch than the aggregate water sections within the pipe when in operation, it follows that the energy due to this one-third greater weight is utilised in overcoming the resistance of entry into the pipe, and all the friction within it.

The Pohle "air lift" pump gives ninety per cent. of efficiency from the air receiver in water pipes of large diameter, and as a rule, above eighty per cent. It retains this efficiency without repairs, or until the pipes rust through, whereas ordinary bucket and plunger pumps gradually lose efficiency from the first stroke they make, and lose it rapidly if the water contains sand, or is acid in character. It has been estimated by competent experts, that under favorable conditions and large diameters of water and air pipes, 1,000,000 gallons of water can be raised 100 feet high with one and a half tons of good coal.

The air reservoirs are all strongly made of homogeneous steel, tested and guaranteed at working pressure of 110 pounds; they are provided with the proper openings for inlet and outlet pipes, manhole and head, drain cocks, pressure gauge and safety valve.

As the pump has no valves, no standing water remains in the pump column after the operation of pumping; it recedes into the well, and there is none left to freeze in cold weather. The capacity of the pump is unlimited, and with the proper proportions of air to the water will work efficiently in pipes several feet in diameter. Estimates have been made which indicate that a thirty-inch pipe will deliver 16,660 gallons per minute, equal to 1,000,000 gallons per hour.

As sand, silt, gravel, and boulders in water form no obstacles to interfere with the action of the pump, its adaptability for dredging is suggested as well as its utility for pumping sewage. Experience has proved that by the use of this constant upward flow of water, artesian wells have been freed from their accumulated sedimentary deposits as well as that lodged in the fissures and crevices of their wall rock, and have been thus made to yield greater quantities of water than they ever did before. For chemical uses, and for the liquids of the arts, there is no superior method than the "Air Lift." It is used successfully for raising sulphuric acids of high specific gravities, and is well adapted for ore leaching works, vinegar works, sugar refineries, dye works, paper pulp works, etc.

As an irrigation pump for raising subterranean water in the arid regions of the west, its field of usefulness is very promising, for with one air compressing plant at a central station a number of wells widely separated from pumped by branches of air-conveying pipes, taken from a main air pipe from the air compressor; for compressed air may be conveyed for miles without material loss of power.

It often happens that a single well does not yield the quantity of water desired, but that a number of wells would give the satisfactory result. By the old fashioned deep well pump, each well would require a separate "steam head," separate sets of rods, and the other paraphenalia, which, with the condensation of the steam, when conveyed to the several steam heads, would be very costly in the first outlay and very wasteful of power in its maintenance, to say nothing of loss of time in repairs. By the Pohle process, but one air compressing plant is required, and this may be placed in the engine room or the boiler house, directly under the eyes of the engineer, from whence the air may be conveyed to the several wells, all of which may be pumped simultaneously and economically.—The Canadian Engineer.

Diamond Hill Mine.

The Diamond Hill mine is forging ahead, and when the new mill is completed it will undoubtedly be the gem of Montana. With a mountain of ore in sight, estimated at 2,000,000 tons, and the cost of mining and milling reduced to the lowest possible notch—this property will far outrank anything known to the mining communities of the United States, says the Townsend Messenger. A clean up of $500 a day with a five-stamp mill and a small sized Huntington is unprecedented, especially when it is taken into consideration that this result is obtained only 100 feet from the surface.

The mountain upon which this bonanza is situated is nearly 1,000 feet high, and the company intend to commence tunnels all along the sides of the mountain, about 120 to 130 feet apart, as they will have to run only a short distance until the ore is struck, with no water to interfere with the workings. The expense of running these tunnels will be very slight as compared with the advantages which will be gained.

The I. B. Hammond Co., of Portland Oregon, has the contract for constructing their 40-stamp mill, and are pushing the work as fast as possible. The excavation is nearly finished, and most of the lumber necessary for the erection of the required buildings is on the ground. The mill is of the latest improved style and battery; all the framework is made of cast steel. Water is to furnish the propelling motive power, and the saving of fuel alone will be quite a fortune in a few years.—Montana Mining and Market Reporter.

The Rossland Miner says: 'D. C. Corbin is reported in the Spokane Review to have made this somewhat enigmatical statement about the Red Mountain railway, 'Work is going on along the proposed line of the road into Trail Creek. The right-of-way is being cleared across the line, and we expect some day to have the dirt flying in all directions.' Mr. Corbin undoubtedly has reasons for not being more explicit. The work that is being done on this side is necessary to save the Provincial charter. The completion of the much-needed railway may depend ultimately on the following considerations:—First, as to whether a bonus is received from the Dominion Government from whom a charter is now sought. And secondly, whether or not it is possible to procure a special act of Congress authorizing the construction of a railway running through an Indian reservation, as a portion of this particular line does. We have a strong belief in Mr. Corbin's ability to surmount all difficulties, and therefore we believe Trail Creek will not be kept waiting long for the much-desired railway connection that is to bring that rich country more readily in touch with the outside world.

The north-west corner of Okanagan County, Wash. is at present attracting considerable attention, and many men of all classes and conditions are wending their way, to what they consider, the new El Dorado. It would be well for the major portion to remember that there is room only for a certain class and number of people in a new mining camp; and all those who are attracted thither out of idle curiosity and love of excitement had far better stay away. A few notes from the Outlook will give an idea of what is being done in one of the camps:—

Andy O'Malley has taken a contract to do 150 feet of development work on the California claim, which he recently bonded to Jake Durr.

A contract for 200 feet of development work on the Lookout mine, owned by Jack Summers and Thos. Deaver was let this week. This property was bonded recently to Montana capitalists for $5,000.

There are said to be 50 men at work for wages in Sqaw creek, and also as many more who are individually working their own properties.

Madden's sawmill is running night and day in order to supply the demand for lumber for building and mining purposes.

Residences and business houses are springing up like magic on all sides and Methow City is rapidly being transformed from a log-cabin, one-horse village, to a city of substantial business blocks and stately residences.

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