THE ADVANCE.

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Vol. II, No. 17. MIDWAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1895. $2.00 per Year.

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Fairview and Vernon,

General Merchants.

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

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

ALL AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

Just received; all numbers in stock; Send in your orders at once.

PENTICTON HOTEL

J. THURBER, Prop

Pleasantly Situated at the Foot of Okanagan Lake.

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

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

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

LEQUIME BROS. & CO.

KELOWNA.

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

Orders from the Lower Okanagan will receive prompt attention.

PRICES REASONABLE.

VERNON SAWMILL

SMITH & CLERIN, Props.

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.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND DISCOUNTS.

Sawmill on Okanagan Lake, handy to shipment.

Sash and Door Factory on C. P. R., Vernon.

MIDWAY SAW MILL

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Constantly on hand at Reasonable Prices.

LEQUIME & POWERS, Proprietors.

E. C. CARGILL AND CO.

ARMSTRONG, B. C.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

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

HAMS AND BACONS.

Write for prices.

A LARGE LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE.

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BARRISTER,

OFFICE, BARNARD AVENUE,

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FRANK McGOWAN,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.

Office, Pound Block, Barnard Avenue, Vernon, B. C.

COCHRANE & BILLINGS,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Office: Gilmore's Block, Barnard Avenue, VERNON, - B. C.

W. M. COCHRANE. - FRED. BILLINGS

R. W. JAKES, M. D., C. M.

BY APPOINTMENT

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN TO KETTLE RIVER DISTRICT.

OFFICE : : : BOUNDARY FALLS.

T. E. CROWELL,

TRONSON ST., VERNON,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Office and Store Fittings a Specialty.

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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

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.

VERNON, MIDWAY, KETTLE RIVER.

C. DE B. GREEN,

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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

Surveys of Every Description in the Lower Country from the Similkameen to Grand Prairie Immediately Attended to.

Payment will be received either in Cash, Stock, Produce or Labor.

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Samples for Assay From a Distance Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Analytical Chemist and Assayer.

GEO. A. GUESS, M. A.,

Honor Graduate in Chemistry and Mineralogy, Queen's University, Kingston.

All Kinds of Assays and Analyses Carefully and Accurately Performed.

ADDRESS

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.

C. F. COSTERTON

VERNON, B. C.

—Agent For—

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

Nicholles & Renouf, Agricultural Machinery.

—Agent For—

The Okanagan-Spallumcheen Dists.

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CANN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

And Dealers In

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SEWING MACHINES, WALLPAPER, TOBACCOS, ETC., ETC.

Needles for All Makes of Sewing Machines Kept in Stock.

Mail orders from the Lower Country will receive prompt attention.

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Portrait & Landscape Photographer

VERNON, B. C.

VIEWS OF THE DISTRICT FOR SALE.

GOLD DUST FLOUR.

MADE FROM SELECTED NO. 1 WHEAT

I have been appointed agent by Messrs. Eitel Bros., Bridgeport, Wash., for the sale of their celebrated brand of Gold Dust Flour, and shall sell the same on arrival at

PER BBL. $6.35 CASH.

Every Sack Guaranteed Strictly First Quality.

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MIDWAY, B. C.

R. N. TAYLOR,

THE DRUGGIST

(By Exam.)

Vernon

A Full Line of English, Canadian and American

PATENT MEDICINES,
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
FANCY AND MEDICINAL SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES,

And all Requisites for the Toilet and Sick Room

Orders by Mail receive careful Attention and Quick Dispatch.

AGENT FOR

B. LAURENCE'S

Spectacles and Eyeglasses

G. ARTHUR RENDELL,

General Merchant

BOUNDARY FALLS, B. C.

A Full Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
MINERS' SUPPLIES.

ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

J. W. REED,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER

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Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

All Work Warranted. o3-2m

J. KERR. R. D. KERR.

KERR BROS.,

BUTCHERS,

MIDWAY and BOUNDARY FALLS

Meat delivered at Rock Creek and all the Mining Camps.

Painton's Music Store

—OLD POST OFFICE—

409 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

Pianos and Organs--Easy Terms

Sheet Music, &c. Special attention given to Mail Orders.

HAY FOR SALE

—AT—

ROCK CREEK

The Property of the Haynes Estate.

A Large Quantity of Superior Quality.

Offers for the whole or not less than five tons to be made to

J. H. STEWART,

MGR. HAYNES ESTATE, OSOYOOS, B. C.

W. DALRYMPLE,

General Blacksmith

FAIRVIEW, B. C.

All Kinds of Repairing. Horseshoeing a Specialty.

THE REDUCTION OF ORES.

The Crawford Mill.

(Continued from last week.)

The following is an extract from a letter to the New York Sun: "It is not necessary to consider in any detail the operations at the Randt (South Africa) mines; enough to say that some 300,000 tons of ore are being treated monthly. The ore is first crushed in stamp batteries, where, on an average, 65 per cent of the gold contents are secured by amalgamation, and of the 35 per cent remaining in the tailings, three-quarters is recovered by the cyanide treatment, bringing up the total record to about 90 per cent. The cost of stamping may be reckoned, wear and tear included, at a dollar per ton, and the cost of the cyanide treatment at two dollars, or a total cost, after the mining is paid for, of three pennyweights of gold, to secure on the average extraction of this camp about eight pennyweights. If, however, it were possible to secure by a single mechanical operation, and at a cost not exceeding that of stamps, as high a percentage of gold as is secured by both stamps and cyanide, it is evident that the cost of producing gold would be reduced by more than one-half, and large bodies of low grade ores at present unworkable could be profitably treated. During the past few days I have seen a new mill, running upon a hard and very refractory gold quartz in Wales—a mill which is likely to find much favor with miners in future. The mill is the invention of Mr. Crawford, a Canadian. Its history is the history of nine new inventions out of ten, pitched upon the world with serious structural deficiencies, some three years ago. It was first sent to South Africa, and the wear and tear being enormous, was withdrawn. Later, the mill found its way into a mining camp at Cave Springs, Utah, for no other reason than because it requires little water. In this camp it was remodelled and completed, and the engineer in charge of it in Utah, Mr. Henry Bell, has now erected one at Cefn Coch, five miles from Dolgelly, on a property belonging to Prof. Crookes. By the courtesy of Prof. Crookes, I have been permitted to spend a day at the mine and in the mill house. In the first place I was confronted with these returns, which will strike experts as remarkable. A single mill weighing a little over four tons has been runing sixty days. As it crushes less than twice its own weight in quartz in 24 hours, the mill is about equivalent to a three-stamp mill. Did ever such a stamp mill, running on ore that assays only some ten pennyweights, pay the wages of 30 men on deadwork, on sinking shafts and driving tunnels, and pay also all the expenses incidental to mining and milling, with some small surplus of profit? And yet this is what this little mill at Cefn Coch is doing. Up to last week it had run sixty days, and had secured about 200 ounces of gold. In other words, it is extracting more than $50 per day."

In a pamphlet written by eminent authorities we find, under the head of concentrating ores, the following:

"The gold in such ores is generally partly free and partly combined with sulphurets. In speaking of the gold as combined with the sulphurets, the miner's sense of the term, rather than the chemist's, is intended. It is held by many authorities that the gold is seldom, or never, found actually in chemical combinations, except in some antimony and tellurium compounds, but in an exceedingly fine state of division, mechanically intermixed with the base metal sulphides. But to mill men this view of the case is without importance, because as a matter of fact, the mechanical division is so perfect and the difficulty of grinding and avoiding the influence of base metals so great commercially that roasting is necessary to free the gold. In this connection it may be worth while to remark that the advocates of new processes of gold extraction from this class of ore, based on assumed metallic condition of the metal itself, often fail to appreciate the fact of the preliminary, impalpable grinding being itself equivalent to a condemnation of the process, by necessitating the use of grinding machinery, which greatly increases the cost over ordinary processes." Since this was written, in 1890, the Crawford mill has demonstrated that it will treat ores to 120 mesh, at from $1 to $1.50 per ton, and that includes the whole milling of the ore. In this connection I would call your attention to the last two paragraphs of the circular, giving an account of the mill in the Cave Spring camp, Utah: "One word about concentration. It is not such a simple thing as some people seem to imagine; in fact there are so many conditions that influence the general arrangements of a plant, and the extent to which each of the operations, constituting concentration, may be economically carried, that a very careful consideration of all the surrounding conditions, as well as a thorough study of the peculiarities of the ore, are necessary before the general scheme to be followed can be determined. In rare occasions only can the treatment of ores be decided upon without extensive preliminary experiments."

"The essential merits of any process or machine for extracting the greatest amount of precious metals from ores should be, 1st, simplicity; 2nd, showing the least loss in tailings; 3rd, durability; 4th, economy. All these are combined in the Crawford mill and in one machine; and any machine which will increase the saving of gold to the extent of paying good interest on the investment should be used. Assorting by specific gravity is one of the principal factors in this mill, it may be instructive to note the gold pan, which is the best teacher. The gold pan separates the gold from the gangue by specific gravity alone, and as this pan is used to determine the loss in the tailings, from an amalgamating process, it shows the principle of gravity to be superior to any known process."

The following are answers to questions put by me to a gentleman running a Crawford mill in California; "Have been running the mill almost constantly; I am very well pleased with it; in a word, I regard it as the best gold saving apparatus yet constructed; I have not as yet crushed ore having more than 25 per cent of pyrites; I have not yet made any critical examination of tailings, for I get so little trace of gold in them: my mill man is very free in his expression that everything is saved; I do not think our loss will go beyond 5 per cent on any of the ore we have crushed; the mill will of necessity not lose any quicksilver; at first we lost some by carelessness, but latterly we did not lose any; we use from 75 lbs. to 100 lbs. quicksilver, owing to richness of ore; the mill will run through easily 10 tons if crushed one-half inch cubes or less, but to get 12 tons through the ore must be crushed quarter inch cubes or less; I mean in 24 hours; I have employed the mill on ores for neighbors, several of whom have brought second and third lots for treatment, and there are a lot of idle stamps in my neighborhood; this will answer your question as to how mining men of experience like the mill."

The following gives some idea of a five mill plant, which I got from the general superintendent of the mine: "It is driven (the plant of five mills) by steam power. We use a Gates No. 2 ore breaker arranged for crushing fine, say to one-half or three-quarters inches, an elevator of link belt for carrying the crushed ore from crushing floor to ore bins; the feeders conveniently arranged in front of ore bins for supplying ore to the mills. The belts are eight inch and run in twenty-four inch pulleys on line shaft; also, the feeder belts are run from same shaft. The mills are in line, with an overhead trolley with tackle for lifting out the parts in cleaning up, &c., so that we have everything arranged for handiness and saving time. The ore is a very hard silicious talc schist containing veins of hard quartz; the latter is generally barren, and but a small part is milled. It is a free-milling class, containing 3 to 4 per cent pyrites, average assays $3.25 per ton. Loss of mercury less than 2 oz. The mills treated 10 1-5 tons each for 24 hours, using 4 gallons of water each per minute, average charge of mercury 80 lbs. The water here given equals 576 gallons per ton of ore crushed."

The expense of having an expert to set up and run the mill for a month would be his fare to and from the mine, and $5 per day when at work, but let it be clearly understood that it would be useless to have the man until you had all the machinery on the ground and ready to start in at once. Three hundred dollars should cover this.

(To be continued.)

Timbers for the bridge at Ingram's are being hewn out on Mr. East's ranch.

The road along the river bluff on Vasseau lake is still in a very rough condition, and the portion around the north bluff is below high water mark. As the making of the road around these bluffs cost such an enormous pile of money it would certainly be worth while to make the job complete, as at present, it is impossible to team heavy freight over this portion of the new through route to Kettle river.

No more concentrates will be hauled from Camp McKinney to Penticton until the roads become good after the spring thaw.

There is very good skating on Dog Lake, Vasseau lake, and other stretches of water below Penticton.

Mr. McIntyre has taken down the flume of his old saw mill below Vasseau lake.

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.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

A WISE REGULATION.

Some months past attention was called by a correspondent in the columns of this paper to the fact that settlers had in some instances had difficulty in obtaining records to pre-emption claims located by them of late in the Boundary creek district, owing to their taking in what was either known, or supposed, to be mineral ground. In commenting on this we gave our opinion that as the interests of intending settlers and miners should be both respected alike it would be well if, before any application for pre-emption records were granted by the assistant Land Commissioner at Vernon for claims located in the Boundary Mineral belt, that a report should be made by the local mining recorder, or the Gold Commissioner on each application, as to whether such pre-emption claim would in any way interfere with mining operations or not, and the application for a record be granted or refused as recommended. We are glad to be able to state that in future such a course will be adopted, as either the indiscriminate granting or refusing of pre-emption records in this section would be liable to create a hardship on *one or other class of the community*. That a number of pre-emptions could be still taken up in the district, which would never in all probability interfere with mining operations is a certainty; also that a large number might be located over mineral ground already held as such. The latter class of pre-emptions can only be taken up as possible townsite and such like speculations, and in some instances might hamper mining operations very considerably. The plan of treating each application for a pre-em ptionrecord in this section on its own merits alone appears, therefore, to be the best solution of the problem, and the Government are acting wisely in adopting it.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Now that Boundary is getting a good name on the outside and considerable money has already been turned over in this camp by holders of claims, it behooves people up north who know little or nothing of mining to beware of putting their hard-earned money into claims without having the properties examined and reported on by at least a practical man of some mining experience. Those who purchase wildcats solely on the strength of pretty free gold specimens exhibited to them, and without knowing anything of the character of the property they are acquiring, or if it can be worked to a profit, have only themselves to thank if—to use the vernacular of the west—they get very badly left. The unsophisticated sucker does more harm to a mining camp than the wildcat boomer.

NOW COSTS TWO DOLLARS.

A fact that is not generally known in this district is that it cost $2 to obtain a leave of absence from a pre-emption. This regulation has never been enforced in the Osoyoos division of Yale until the last month. The Land Act, however, provides for a fee of $2 being collected for every record, and a leave of absence is certainly a record. No man can possibly make any kick against the collection of this fee, as it is not only provided for by law, but also enables him in most cases to obtain a leave of absence when most needed. The strange thing about the matter is that the $2 was never collected before.

F. B. JACQUES,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Spectacles and Silverware.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY,

VERNON, B. C

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

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.

Vernon Private College.

VERNON, B. C.

F. ADRIEN MEYER, PRINCIPAL.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

BOUNDARY FALLS HOTEL.

Centrally Located in the Boundary Creek Mining Camps.

BEST OF LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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

THOMAS. J. HARDY, PROP.

The Cozy Shaving Parlor

VERNON, B. C,

The Gilmore Block, Opposite the Post Office.

☞Ladies' and Children's hair-cutting and shampooing a specialty.
E. GOODMURPHY, Prop.

D. McDUFF,

General Blacksmith,

MIDWAY, B. C.

All Kinds of Work Executed to the Satisfaction of Customers.

MARTIN BROS.

LEADING HOUSE FOR

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

Vernon, B. C.

BACON and PORK

FOR SALE CHEAP

In Large Quantities.

For Prices Write

J. BROWN,

f7-1m OKANAGAN MISSION.

W. HENDERSON'S

STAGE LINE

BETWEEN

MIDWAY AND GRAND PRAIRIE

CARRYING

Mail, Freight, Express & Passengers.

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

Leaves Grand Prairie Hotel Wednesday and Saturday; leaves Midway Thursday and Sunday.

Leaves Marcus Mondays and Fridays for Grand Prairie, and Grand Prairie Wednesdays and Saturdays for Midway. de12-3mo

GOLD COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Osoyoos Division of Yale District.

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

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

County Court Notice.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OFFICE, OSOYOOS,
23rd April 1894.

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

FOR SALE

BENVOULIN HOTEL

OKANAGAN MISSION, B. C.

This is a splendidly finished house inside and out, almost new, with good stable and out buildings, is centrally located in the valley and commands a good trade. It stands on its own grounds of two and a half acres in extent, and is a good investment.

ALSO A FIRST-CLASS

BLACKSMITH SHOP

WITH

COMPLETE OUTFIT OF TOOLS.

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

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

D. NICHOLSON,
OKANAGAN MISSION.

THE CYANIDE PROCESS

HAS BEEN A

GREAT SUCCESS

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

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld.,

W. PELLEW HARVEY, F.C.S.,
SUPT. EXPERIMENTAL WORKS,
sr19 VANCOUVER, B. C.

GRAND PRAIRIE HOTEL

GRAND PRAIRIE, KETTLE RIVER.

Good Stock o

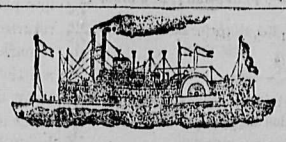
Liquors and Cigars . . . Good Stabling.

PRICES REASONABLE.

McLAREN BROS., PROPRIETORS.

BLACKSMITH SHOP IN CONNECTION

Stages Leave every Monday and Wednesday for Marcus, Wash.



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The World's Highway from Atlantic to Pacific

STEAMER ABERDEEN

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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

OR TO

G. M'L. BROWN,
DIST. PASS. AGENT,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MINERAL ACT, 1891.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

THE EMPIRE MINERAL CLAIM,

Situated in Camp Fairview, in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Frank R. Kline, Free Miner's certificate 52,455, intend by my agent, Thomas Elliot, of Camp Fairview, 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 17th day of January, 1895.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the "Trustees and Executors Act," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of John Moffat, of Fairview, British Columbia, who died on the first day of November, 1894, and of whose estate probate was granted on the 17th day of December, to George J. Sheehan, of Fairview, aforesaid, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims or demands, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of February, 1895, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having reference only to the debts, claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and for the assets or any part thereof so administered or distributed and he will not be liable to any person of whose debt, claim or demand he shall not then have had notice; and all persons indebted to the estate of the deceased are required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts respectively to the executor.

GEORGE J. SHEEHAN,
EXECUTOR,
December, 18th, 1895, Fairview, B. C.

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

H. C. COOPER

MANUFACTURER OF

Harness and Saddlery

VERNON, B. C.

ARMSTRONG HOTEL

H. KEYES, Prop.

Good Accommodation,

Best Liquors and Cigars,

First-Class Stabling.

ARMSTRONG, B. C.

GRAND FORKS HOTEL

KETTLE RIVER, B. C.

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

Every Attention Given to Guests.

J. L. WISEMAN, Prop.

ROCK CREEK HOTEL . . .

MOUTH OF ROCK CREEK.

H. Pittendrigh, Mgr.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR GUESTS.

GOOD STABLING

☞Excellent Fishing on Kettle River.☜

GILBERT'S RESORT,

OKANAGAN LANDING,

HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING.

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE.

—First-class—

LIQUORS and CIGARS.

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

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

T. ELLIOT,

General Merchant,

FAIRVIEW, B. C.

Keeps the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

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

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

FULL WEIGHT AND MEASURE ASSURED.

A. J. SPROLE'S EXPRESS STAGE LINE

GOING SOUTH

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

GOING NORTH

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

A. J. Sprole, Prop.

INGRAM & BUBER

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

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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

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Financial, Real Estate, Insurance and General Agents.

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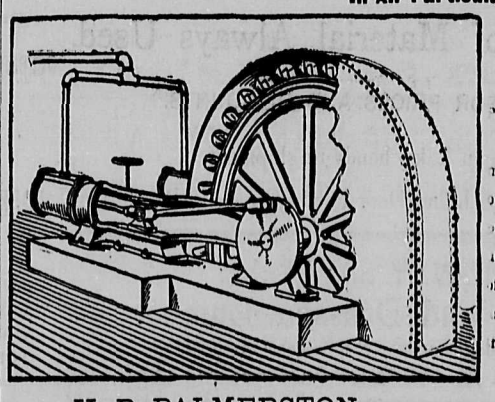
Manufacturers of ROCK DRILLS AND AIR COMPRESSORS.

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 steams 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.

A new drug business has been opened in Vernon by Mr. J. S. Donaldson.

In honor of Washington's birthday, the citizens of Oro will give a grand ball on the night of February 22.

Mr. R. Watson came down to Midway from Okanagan Mission on yesterday's stage and is taking a look around.

Hr. H. P. Palmerston has been appointed agent for Midway and district for the Canadian Rand Drill Company.

There is a fine flock of swan at Penticton. It is to be hoped that the people of that place will make some effort to preserve them.

Good progress is being made with the building of the bridge at Ingram's. All the timbers have been got out and the two piers now stand over eight feet above the ice.

Mr. Edward Haine, of Donald, arrived in Midway by yesterday's stage and will open a barber shop in the front room of the assay office. He will also carry a stock of stationery and fancy articles.

For the location and operation of smelting works in or near the town of Nelson, some of the citizens of that place offer a bonus of $100,000 in money and land, testifying in this unmistakeable manner their faith in their city or its neighborhood as a point suitable for the carrying on of such an enterprise, and their willingness to contribute in no niggardly manner toward the benefit that would ultimately accrue to themselves and the country generally, should such works be erected.

The Cariboo Mining Company, of Camp McKinney, have declared a dividend of $8,000, to be paid on February 18. This is the first dividend on the shares of this company, and considering the great amount of expense they have been put to in the shape of improvements around the mine since it started, some ten months ago, and also considering the fact that after paying this dividend they have a large surplus of funds on hand, all will agree that it speaks volumes for the management, and gives to other mining men a fortaste of what may be done in some of our camps by energy well directed.

Did you "Eber C. Smith," gentle reader? If not we have pleasure in introducing to your notice the former editor of the Stevens County Standard and the present proprietor of British Columbia's most recent publication, the Rossland Record. This gentleman has performed the feat of discontinuing an unprofitable publication and establishing, by all appearances, a profitable one, in a remarkably short space of time, which augurs well for his business foresight and ability, and if future issues of the Rossland Record are as bright and newsy as No. 1 Vol. 1, then it will be an exchange always made welcome by the ADVANCE proprietors, who extend to B. C.'s new journalist the fraternal hand of friendship, and at the same time offer best wishes for future prosperity.

An industry which ought to be established in Vernon and would have every chance of being a financial success, is a creamery. An immense quantity of butter still comes into the Okanagan country from the outside, and a district which should be exporting butter to the coast and the mining markets of the province still has to import it. Several ranchers in the Upper Okanagan have of late years gone into dairying more or less as a business, but what they produce supplies only a very small portion of the demand, and in many instances local storekeepers refuse to take local butter, as the supply will not satisfy a steady trade and varies a great deal in quality. What is needed is combination. In these hard times the people of a good farming country can scarcely afford to send money out of the district for the purchase of a product which can be produced by themselves. That creameries will eventually be established at Vernon, Kelowna and other points up north is a certainty, and the sooner that time comes the better.

More fall ploughing was done last year in the Upper Okanagan and Spallumcheen districts than in any previous year, and the wheat crop of 1895 promises to be a very large one, if the season is favorable. If such is not the case it is difficult to understand how the flour mills at Enderby and Vernon can be kept up for any length of time. The former mill alone can grind 5,000 tons of wheat if run eleven months in the year, and only received 1,300 tons last season—owing to the shortage in the crop—a direct loss to the district of $45,000 cash. This mill is now closed down until next September and has had to refuse a large number of orders for flour from the coast. The mill at Vernon is still running, but has no great supply of grain on hand. Not only an increased acreage, but an exceptionally heavy crop will be necessary this year if the two mills are to be kept busy grinding local wheat, and if wheat has to be brought in next fall from the Northwest it will be a poor advertisement for the Okanagan country. Neither of these mills, nor the two small waterpower mills in the Mission valley can ship flour further south than Penticton—practically the whole of the country south of Okanagan lake being now supplied with the American product. The lower country market was, however, counted on when the Vernon mill was established, and may again revert to its former channel should a rise in the price of wheat take place at any future time in the State of Washington. As matters are at presnt the town of Vernon might have done many wiser things than bonus a flour mill.

There is little doubt that the bad crops up north last year were in many instances occasioned to a great extent by farmers attempting to put in a larger crop than they could properly handle. In many cases the advantage of moisture in the soil was lost before the grain was seeded in and the crop never had the chance of a good start before the dry weather set in.

Mr. Leonard Norris, Government Agent, Vernon, returned to Midway from Grand Prairie last Saturday, where he left the completion of the bridge to the "Island" in the capable hands of Mr. John McLaren. Mr. Norris made a thorough inspection of the whole of the new through road over Boundary mountain to see what would be required to keep it in good order next season, and expressed the same opinion as everybody else, that considering the small amount expended in making it, it is a first-class piece of work. Mr. Norris returned north on Sunday via McKinney and Penticton. Such attention to its needs as Kettle river is now receiving at his hands leaves absolutely no room for complaint.

How on earth the C. P. R. are going to make their steamer on Okanagan lake a paying institution unless they get a larger share of the passenger and freight business of the country to the east of Camp McKinney passeth the understanding of anyone acquainted with the country south of Okanagan lake. That sufficient business to accomplish this end can originate in the lower Okanagan alone is scarcely likely, as that district may be safely described as a grazing country which cannot support a large population for some time to come—a time which, judging from present appearances, will be slow in coming. Without extensive irrigation systems and subdivision of the present large holdings, very little increase of population in that section can be looked for, except in the mining camps. As far as the ores of the latter are concerned, they are free milling quartz propositions in almost every instance, so that shipments of anything else than concentrates from the mills are certain to be treated on the spot, either by cyanide or some similar process. Apart from this fact a great deal of the supplies of the camps (one might say fully half) comes from across the line, though this would not be the case if more reasonable rates were given on the lake steamer. What the C. P. R. should do is to rustle for the trade of the Kettle river mining district, which now goes across the line, and try to secure at least a fair proportion of its freight. This end will, however, not be accomplished by men who are totally ignorant about the Boundary camps and everything connected with them, and if the C. P. R. wants to do business with Kettle river it will have to become better acquainted with its resources. No man driving around two or three days in a buggy can take in the Boundary camps, or appreciate the immensity of their ore bodies.

MINING NOTES.

Mr. Rendell is putting up a house on his pre-emption at Boundary Falls.

Sufficient work is being done on the St. Lawrence and Jack of Spades to enable the owners to take out Crown grants.

A letter recently received from Mr. E. P. Suydam states that that gentleman will return shortly to Boundary from Denver, Co.

Frank Gome and Clement Vacher are drifting on the Jack of Spades close to the Lexington line. They are said to have struck the Lexington lead and to be taking out good ore.

The new Skylark vein has been traced to within a few feet of the south extension—the Meadow Lark, owned by J. Winters and H. C. Walters. Development will be commenced on the Meadow Lark as soon as spring opens up.

The Spotted Horse and the Lead King have been bonded by Mr. C. C. Sands—figure not yet transpired. The former claim is owned by Messrs. Covert and Sutherland, and is situated close to the mouth of Copper creek, near the road into Deadwood. It was located in '93, and has a three-foot vein, two feet of which is solid galena ore. It is principally a lead proposition—samples assaying 65 per cent lead, 32 oz silver, and a few dollars in gold. A tunnel twenty-five feet in length has been run in on this lead. The Lead King lies behind Mr. Lind's cabin on Grouse mountain, and was located by Messrs. Symonds and Wallace last October. Little development has been done on this property, but what work has been done has disclosed a body of lead ore nine feet in width—though no wall's have yet been found. These claims will in all probability play an important part in the reduction of Boundary ores should a local smelter ever be established, as they are the only lead properties yet found in the Boundary mineral belt, with the exception of Richter and McConnel's property on Fourth of July mountain.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

(From our own correspondent.)

Improvements on Boundary creek go on steadily if slowly.

Alex. Wallace is building a new residence on his pre-emption.

Paul Myers is cutting rails and house logs. It is his intention to do considerable improvement on his Copper creek ranch this coming season.

Scott McRae is also having rails cut, and will have some slashing done before the season opens. It is worth a trip to Scott's to see the deer heads he has mounted. Scott is second to none as a taxidermist.

In the mines development work goes steadily on.

McCormick and Dunn are obtaining better results with each day's work on the Gem.

Connors is doing assessment work for Suydam on the Butte claim, Deadwood camp, and reports that prospect as a very encouraging one. The Butte is the south extension of the Great Hopes, and is owned by Suydam and Harlan. Bosshart is working steadily on the Swiss Boy.

Dickman has been sinking a shaft on the Defiance. He was down over twenty-five feet several days ago, and had but a few feet further to sink to strike the ledge. He has the ledge in the drift that he was formerly working in.

Mr. Corbett claims to have struck the Last Chance lead on his claim the Lake claim. Corbett deserves it if he has it, for he has done some hard rustling.

Harry Morgan was down from the head of Boundary creek. He reported a good catch of marten. He also caught one fisher. He brought a sample from Thomet's Elk Horn claim down with him. If Thomet has much of the same stuff he should keep on working it.

Bartholemew and Myers have encountered water in their shaft on the Master Mason. It is inconvenient and has interfered materially with the progress they have been making.

The Dittmer Bros. have ceased work on the Mamont, and will do assessment work on the Crescent and Alaska claims before settling down to a steady siege. If there is a mine to be made out of the Mamont they will put it in shape for future operations.

Mr. Thos. Humphries has gone out for medical treatment to Spokane.

Mr. Lind is paying rather an extended visit to the residents of Grand Prairie.

A new mining man, a Mr. Squires, of the Kootenay country, is in looking for gold propositions. He is at present visiting Whites camp.

AROUND THE CENTURY MARK.

Mrs. Lucy Healy, of Charlestown, R.I., has just completed her 99th year. She is a daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

Mrs. Henry Delia, of Astoria, Ore., is over 100 years old, yet it is reported she can walk five miles without experiencing undue fatigue.

Hosea Brown of Wildermere, Ore., is said to be the only survivor of the war of 1812 on the Pacific coast who draws a pension. He is 101 years old.

Israel D. Condit, of Milburn, N.J., who has just celebrated his 92nd birthday, is the only living charter member of the Morris & Essex railroad.

Marshal Canrobert, probably the oldest living holder of a baton, recently celebrated his 86th birthday. He is the pet of his aunt, Mme. Wilkinson, who is hale and hearty in her 102d year.

Thomas Gormley, aged 104 years, was knocked down and had his shoulder broken by a horse car in New York recently. Notwithstanding his great age, Mr. Gormley is said to be in such splendid health that he will recover from the accident.

Elijah Bryan, of Nevada, Mo., who is now in his 95th year, as a youth helped to defend the homes of the Missouri settlers against the raids of Black Hawk's warriors. His family is related to that of Daniel Boone, and he owns an old flintlock gun which was a favorite with the frontiersman.

LOOKOUT FOR BIRDIE.

Hard-billed birds are those which live on seeds.

Soft-billed birds do not live on seeds, but on insects and prepared food.

Feed very little sweet stuffs, it spoils the digestion, and then the bird's health is gone.

Hard-billed birds need little for food besides seed and occasionally a bit of lettuce, apple or celery.

Moulting cannot be called a disease since it is a natural process of providing the bird with new plumage.

A bir should be given its bath, its food and a clean cage at the same hour each day, and by the same person.

After a bird takes his water bath he should have a sun bath if there is a spot in the house where the sun shines.

Cuttle bone is an important article of diet for hard-billed birds. There is a salty taste to it which seems to be a tonic for feathered bipeds.

The health of all birds depends upon three things, regularity in being fed and given its bath, good food and absolute protection from draughts.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

The "devil's looking glass" is a smooth stone formation one hundred feet wide, and rising two hundred feet out of the Nolachucky river in Tennessee.

The Hindoo god of marriage is represented with a human body and elephant's head, seated on a throne resting on a circle of human skulls.

HARD TIME DELICACIES.

Rice Waffles.—Separate the whites and yolks of two eggs and beat light. Sift a pint or more of flour in a bowl, add salt to taste, two teaspoonsful of yeast powder, enough milk to make a good batter, and then put in the half cupful of cold rice, the yolks, and lastly the whites, well beaten. Bake in hot waffle irons.

Hot Water Cake.—Two cupsful of sugar, two cupsful of flour, two teaspoonsful of yeast powder, four eggs, three-fourths of a cupful of boiling water. Break eggs (whites and yolks) in sugar and beat well. Sift in the flour, then the yeast powder, and last of all the boiling water. Bake whole or in layers. A caramel filling converts it into a delicious cake.

Cornmeal Pudding.—Put one cupful of milk on to boil, with a few bits of cinnamon. Mix one teaspoonful of cornmeal with one cupful of cold milk and add, with a pinch of salt, to the boiling milk. Cook thoroughly, stirring all the time. When nearly done add a half cupful of sugar and one spoonful of butter. Cook a few minutes longer, and then pour into a shallow dish. Dust with cinnamon and serve hot or cold.

Mold of Cornmeal.—Take two cupsful of coarse cornmeal and cook for twenty minutes with one pint of water, three cloves and a few bits of cinnamon. Add, a little at a time, two cupsful of milk, stirring constantly; then add two tablespoonsful of sugar and two of butter, and one teaspoonful of salt. Cook for one hour, then add a half-pound of brown sugar and pour into two one-quart bowls. On each press a tin plate, which must be filled with red hot coals, and leave until brown on top. Serve at once.—Good Housekeeping.

GROWN ON ISLANDS.

St. Helena exports whalebone, whale oil and dried fish.

Hayti's best products are logwood, mahogany and coffee.

Jamaica raises sugar, coffee, tropical fruits and pimento.

Fiji produces bananas, cotton, cocoanuts and sweet potatoes.

New Zealand exports frozen meats, butter, cheese and wool.

The Windward Islands send out an abundance of arrow root.

Java produces a large part of the world's indigo and pepper.

The Caymans, in the West Indies, export nothing but turtles.

Madagascar supplies valuable woods, gold and sweet potatoes.

The Bahamas send out sponges, coral, pineapples and sisal grass.

The leading products of Japan are rice, wheat, sugar, tea and silk.

The Bermudas export enormous quantities of onions and lily bulbs.

The Bahrein islands, in the Persian gulf, produce nothing but pearls.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Habitual intoxication is the epitome of every crime.—Jerrold.

History makes us some amends for the shortness of life.—Skelton.

No man is so insignificant as to be sure his example can do no hurt.—Lord Clarendon.

There is no instance on record of any class possessing power without abusing it.—Buckle.

The wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by.—Carlyle.

Less judgment than wit is more sail than ballast. Yet it must be confessed that wit gives edge to sense and recommends it extremely.—Penn.

Nothing indeed, but the possession of some power on with any certainty discover what at the bottom is the true character of any man.—Burke.

What we truly and earnestly aspire to be, that in some sense we are. The mere aspiration, by changing the frame of the mind, for the moment realizes itself.—Mrs. Jameson.

MISSING LINKS.

A French chemist makes wine out of potatoes.

London bridge is crossed by 200,000 people daily.

India has 131,600 lepers, according to the last census.

The heart of a Greenland whale is a yard in diameter.

Last year 25,102 patents were applied for in Great Britain.

A million matches are used in Europe every twelve minutes.

The popular belief that May is an unlucky month for marriage dates from Roman times.

The greatest length of the desert of Sahara is 3,100 miles. The greatest width is 600 miles.

If a snail's head be cut off and the animal be placed in a cool, moist spot a new head will be grown.

There is a law in Germany forbidding restaurateurs to serve beer to people who have eaten fruit.

GROWTH OF EDUCATION.

939. Schools of medicine founded at Cordova, in Spain.

890. School founded at Oxford; origin of the present university.

1364. A college of medical science founded at Paris by Charles V.

B. C. 568. The first school for artists and sculptors; opened in Athens.

B. C. 561. The first public library opened at Athens, by subscription.

1206. Founding of the University of Paris; general revival of learning.

644. A school founded at Cambridge; said to be the origin of the university.

98. A public school system put in operation in nearly all the provinces of the Roman empire.

1840. Bequest of James Smithson of £100,000 for the foundation of the Smithsonian institution at Washington.

425. Free schools established in Rome and elsewhere by Theodosius. Reading, writing, arithmetic and poetry taught.

EXPORTS OF ALL LANDS.

Corea's largest export is beans.

Finland yields lumber and iron.

Victoria's principal export is gold.

The staple crop of Manitoba is wheat.

West Australia's main export is wool.

Hungary raises wheat, corn and cattle.

Paraguay exports mate or Paraguay tea.

Roumania supplies wheat, wine and hides.

The staple crop of the Barbadoes is sugar.

Borneo produces tobacco, pepper and coffee.

Natal exports sugar, maize, wheat and tea.

A leading product of San Salvador is indigo.

The leading product of Nicaragua is hides.

Dutch Guiana produces mostly sugar and cocoa.

Hawaii sends out sugar, rice and bananas.

Cochin China raises sugar cane, rice and tobacco.

Labrador exports large quantities of pine lumber.

The chief export of Annam is cinnamon bark.

Bulgaria exports wheat and the attar of roses.

Chili sends out wheat, nitrates, wine and guano.

ODD AND CURIOUS.

The horn of the rhinoceros is not joined to the bone of the head, but grows on the skin like a wart or corn.

The Megalosaurus, fossil lizard, is estimated from the size of its bones to have been not less than fifty feet in length.

The young of several species of serpents retreat down the throat of the mother when pressed by sudden danger.

A microscopic examination of a hair will determine, with almost infallible certainty, to what kind of animal it belonged.

A fish, caught and thrown on the bank, will rarely fail, when endeavoring to escape, to jump in the direction of the water.

The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas—twenty-nine thousand feet, or five and three-fourths miles.

The gannet, or solan goose, is provided with an air cushion under his skin. His body contains about one hundred and sixty cubic inches of air.

The highest mountain in the western continent is Mount Sorato, in Bolivia—twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-four feet, or about four miles.

GOODS OF THE ANCIENTS.

It was said of both Athens and Rome that so numerous were the temples and statues of gods it was easier to find a god than a man.

All youths and maidens worshipped Venus or Aphrodite, offering to her all sorts of flowers, but particularly the rose and myrtle.

The parks and gardens in Athens had protecting deities who, it is to be presumed, enforced attention to the sign: "Keep off the grass."

Queen Victoria is very morbid about bed rooms in which her relatives have died. It is a common practice for her to keep these rooms locked and entirely as they were on the visitation of the angel of death.

The only ornament ever worn by the widowed Archduchess Stephanie is a locket containing the portrait of her little daughter on one side and that of her mother, the queen of the Belgians, on the other.

The Hindoo god of marriage is represented with a human body and elephant's head, seated on a throne resting on a circle of human skulls.

MILITARY MATTERS.

A retired French naval officer has invented a rifle which is capable of firing two kinds of explosive bullets at once.

There are now seventy-four survivors of the famous Balaclava charge, so far as the British army authorities have trace.

A number of interpreters, intended for war service, are to be appointed to serve in the German army. They are especially required to be proficient in Russian and French.

Bayonets were invented by a Basque regiment during a battle near Bayonne. Their ammunition had given out, and in despair they fixed their knives on the ends of their guns to resist a charge.

Even Bulgaria, with her one hundred or less miles of coast line on a small inland sea, has caught the naval fever, and the government has just voted a sum equal to about five million dollars, for the establishment of a navy.

SUMMER FANCIES.

Flower embroidery, flower figure pieces of modest size.

Capes, pelerines, basques, long jackets and short ones, but never so short as last year.

Paste diamonds and false pearls and small jet pieces in ornaments of buckles, clasps.

Embroideries, polka dots, fleur de lis figures, arabesques, netted lace used in applique designs.

Moire and onduline and glace effects in ribbons; enormous bows of moire with long dangling ends.

Picture hats with huge ribbons; sailor hats with paint brush bristles tickling the sky; tiny, butterfly bonnets.

Low shoes in an increasing variety of shades, worn with wicked-looking white or creamy silk stockings.—Ellen Osborn.

INDUSTRIAL DATES.

B. C. 804. Carpets said to have been first woven and used.

B. C. 283. The first lighthouse built at Alexandria, in Egypt.

B. C. 2347. The first vineyard planted and wine made by Noah.

B. C. 1998. The cultivation of the rice plant introduced into China.

B. C. 610. The first ship canal begun. By Pharoah Necho, between the Red and the Mediterranean; never completed.

PALATABLE DISHES.

Corned Beef.—If very salt, soak over night; if not, wash off the brine and cover well with cold water. Should not boil, but simmer slowly from four to six hours, according to the size of piece.

Apple Float.—Pare and core six good ripe apples, put on to steam until tender, then press through a sieve and set aside to cool. When cold, add a cup of sugar and the juice of a lemon. Beat the whites of six eggs very stiff and add the apples a spoonful at a time. Serve immediately in glasses.

Popovers.—Beat two eggs together, add half a pint of milk and a dust of salt, then slowly add a half-pint of sifted flour, stirring all the time, make very smooth so there are not any lumps; grease the gem irons and keep them hot, then fill half full and bake in a moderate oven half an hour or more. Do not have the oven too hot at first.

Elder pickle is made of the tender young shoots of the elder tree. These are peeled, soaked for twelve hours in a strong brine, then drained and boiled in a spiced vinegar made in the proportions of two quarts of vinegar to two ounces of root ginger, two tablespoonsful of whole peppers and the same of allspice. Pour this vinegar boiling hot over the elder shoots and leave them for a week, when they will be ready for use.

RAM'S HORNLETS.

The more you love yourself the less you will be loved by others.

The one who has suffered has a key that can unlock many hearts.

Christ's rest is best enjoyed by those who are trying to give rest to somebody else.

Many a man has become a lover of the Bible by hearing some infidel talk against it.

When the devil can't go to church himself he always sends a hypocrite.

Put a pig in the parlor and it would immediately begin to look for mud.

God never asks anybody to bear more than one kind of trouble at a time.

The man who is cheated is that much better off than the man who cheats.

The only safe foundation upon which to build for eternity is faith in God.

The hardest thing the devil ever tried to do was to starve a good man to death.

The Bible teaches that the way we treat the poor is the test of our loyalty to Christ.

It is much better to love some people than it is to agree with them.—Ram's Horn.

SCIENCE AS IT FLIES.

Patients have lived exclusively on beef and mutton for from three to four years.

A Russian physician uses soothing musical tones as a remedy in nervous diseases.

Nickel steel does not corrode in salt water, which fact is of great virtue to ship plates.

At ordinary temperature mercury in an equal quantity in bulk weighs about two-thirds more than gold.

The quantity of blood in the human body varies, but is generally about one-tenth the total weight of the body.

In speaking of the solidification of a body by cooling, Prof. Dewar says that water can be made to become solid by the evaporation of a quarter of its weight.

Dr. H. T. Webster, of Oakland, Cal., has cured several cases of persistent snoring by cutting off the uvula and tonsils. When these organs are too large, and when relaxed in sleeping, the passage of air through the mouth causes them to vibrate, and noise results.—Scientific American.

BITS OF MYTHOLOGY.

A Greek girl offered gifts of flowers to Peitho that she might be fluent in speech and pleasant in utterances.

A Greek butcher had the choice of thirty-seven deities whom, on a pinch, he had a right to ask for assistance.

Mountaineers had deities called Oreads, to whom they prayed to be delivered from avalanches and falling trees.

Ate was the Greek goddess of mischief. She was adored by persons desirous of being free from petty annoyances.

The Romans had a god of boundaries, Terminus. His statue was a post set in the ground to mark the limits of fields.

Janus was the god of all gates and doors. He is always represented with two faces because a door looks both ways.

When an Egyptian went fishing he spat in the Nile in honor of the deity, hence the custom of spitting on the hook for good luck.

WORTHY OF NOTE.

Herod the Great was the first Hebrew king who imported into his realm Roman modes of "society life."

The crown of St. Stephen, king of Hungary, 980-1015, is still preserved in the fortress palace of Budapesth.

James McLeod, of Vancouver, B. C., is believed to be the youngest great-grandfather in America. He is not yet 51 years old.

Sir James Crichton Browne, the fashionable London physician, said a month ago that it is far better for women to grow up healthy than learned.

One million dollars is the price of the five chains of pearls forming the collier of the Baroness Gustave de Rothschild, and that of the Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild is about as valuable. Both ladies are great admirers of jewels.

THE SCRAP BOOK.

There are people seen eating lamb chops who look disconsolate because they cannot eat the bone as well as the meat.

It is the man who understands the greatest number of things that is the most tolerant of those he doesn't understand.

Don't be discouraged by mistakes. The most successful men in the world would do lots of things differently if they could do them over.

Great pleasure and comfort can be given an invalid by changing not only the position of the articles of furniture in the room, but the pictures.

We are pleased with the compliments of the flatterer, because we wish to believe them true; but we despise him because we know that they are not.

MINING NOTES.

The analysis made by the Pennsylvania Coal Company's assayer of samples of coal taken from Mr. D. C. Corbin's claim, three miles west of Midway, gave 51.33 carbon, 40.65 volatile matter, .24 sulphur, and 7.78 ash. The samples came from the seam originally located by Mr. J. H. East (near the old workings) on Lot 420. The seam has a width of four feet so far as it has been shown up. The samples give 6 per cent coke.

The shaft on the Gold Rod is now down 75 feet, the last 25 feet being in ore, as the vein was struck at 47 feet. At the 60 foot level a drift is also being run on the lead, which is now in about 10 feet, and will be continued on to reach the foot wall. The ore on this lead is similar to that of the Sunset in Deadwood—magnetic iron and lime carrying copper and gold, and assays better in the two later metals as a greater depth is reached.

Mr. Ellis M. Barrett, who is now staying at Armstrong, is agent in this Province for the Zymean process for the extraction of gold, silver and other metals from refractory ores. He claims for this process, which has been patented in Canada and the United States, that it will save anything of any value in any ore and at very small cost. Mr. Barrett is waiting the arrival of his chemical apparatus from England, after which he will make a series of tests of any ores sent him and will shortly visit all the camps in the lower Okanagan and Kettle river. If the process can do only half of what is claimed for it, Mr. Barrett can rely on doing a good business in any mining camp.

Some good looking gold ore is now coming out of Suydam and Harlan's claim, the Butte, which is a south extension of the Great Hopes. The lead, which is now being opened up, shows three feet of ore between walls—iron oxide on top, which changes into sulphide with depth.

As soon as spring opens up Mr. Harlan intends to run his arrastre on Copper creek again, and resume operations on the Great Hopes.

Mr. Thomet will start work again on the Elkhorn after the present cold snap is over.

Messrs. Bartholemew and Meyers are now down forty feet on the vein on the Master Mason and taking out some well mineralized rock.

Mr. Dickman, who has been sinking on the Defiance, struck the lead last Monday, at a depth of twenty-five feet. The ore looks splendid. This claim shipped the richest rock ever sent from Boundary to the smelter, and it looks as if it would do it again.

Captain Burbridge of California has bonded the Helen (New camp) and Last Chance (Skylark camp), the figure in each case being $10,000. It is his intention to sink 150 feet on the vein on both properties, and then run drifts at the 100 and 150 foot levels.

Messrs. Symonds and Wallace will shortly commence assessment on the Bruce, which lies on the east slope of Ingram mountain. It has a large surface showing of copper ore, but little work has been done on it so far.

MINERAL ACT.

Latest Proposed Amendments by Hon. Colonel Baker.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1895."

2. Section 9 of the "Mineral Act, 1891," is hereby repealed, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

"9. No person or joint stock company shall be recognized as having any right or interest in or to any mineral claim, or any minerals therein, or in or to any water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel, or flume, unless he or it shall have a free miner's certificate unexpired. And on the expiration of a free miner's certificate the owner thereof shall absolutely forfeit all his rights and interests in or to any mineral claim, and all and any minerals therein, and in or to any and every water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel, or flume, which may be held or claimed by such owner of such expired free miner's certificate, unless such owner shall, on or before the day following the expiration of such certificate, obtain a new free miner's certificate: Provided, nevertheless, should any co-owner fail to keep up his free miner's certificate, such failure shall not cause a forfeiture or act as an abandonement of the claim, but the interest of the co-owner who shall fail to keep up his free miner's certificate shall, ipso facto, be and become vested in his co-owners pro rata, according to their former interests: Provided, nevertheless, that a shareholder in a joint stock company need not be a free miner, and, though not a free miner, shall be entitled to buy, sell, hold, or dispose of any shares therein; And provided, also, that this section shall not apply to placer mines for which a Crown grant has been issued."

3. Section 23 of the "Mineral Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1893," is hereby repealed and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

"23. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any Act every Crown grant hereafter issued of a mineral claim shall convey and be deemed to convey only the right to the use and possession of all the timber thereon necessary for developing and working said claim, and of the surface of such claim for the purpose of winning and getting from and out of the claim the minerals contained therein, including all operations connected therewith, or with the business of mining, and the lawful holder by record of a claim shall, during the continuance of his record, be entitled to the same surface rights, and no others; and all remaining surface rights shall be deemed to be vested in the Crown, and may be granted and disposed of as is provided by the land laws for the time being in force, but subject, always, to the rights of free miners as aforesaid."

4. The holder of a mineral claim may, in lieu of the work required by section 24 of the "Mineral Act, 1891," as amended, to be done on a claim in each year, pay to the mining recorder in whose office the claim is recorded the sum of one hundred dollars and receive from such Recorder and record a receipt for such payment. Such payment and the record thereof in any year shall relieve the person making it from the necessity of doing any work during the year in and for which and upon the claim in respect of which such payment is recorded.

5. Section 26 of the "Mineral Act, 1891," and section 10 of the "Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1892," and section 7 of the "Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1893," are hereby repealed, and the following inserted in lieu of said section 26:—

"26. No free miner shall be entitled to hold in his own name, or in the name of any other person, more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode, except by purchase, but such free miner may hold by location a claim upon each separate vein or lode."

6. Section 45 of the "Mineral Act, 1893," is hereby amended by striking out of the said section the words and figures, "In section 31 of this Act;" and section 3 of the "Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1894," is hereby amended by striking out of each of the sections thereby substituted for sections 43 and 44 of the "Mineral Act, 1891," the words and figures, "In section 31 of this Act."

7. Section 85 of the "Mineral Act, 1891," is hereby repealed, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

"85. Should any partner fail to keep up his free miner's certificate, such failure shall not cause a forfeiture, or act as an abandonment of the partnership claim, but the share of the partner who shall so fail to keep up his free miner's certificate shall ipso facto be and become vested in his partners, pro rata, according to their former interests."

8. The Minister of Mines and the Provincial Inspector or Mineralogist shall have the right to enter into or upon and examine any mineral claim or mine within the meaning of this Act.

9. Any free miner who has duly located or may so locate a mineral claim shall be governed by and shall complete his title thereto under the provisions of the Act or Acts under which the claim was recorded, in the same manner as if the said acts were in force; and the provisions of any subsequent amending Act, whether imposing further conditions, or relieving from conditions then existing or relating to procedure, shall not, except as is specially provided in any such amending Act, apply to the claim so located.

10. Every owner of a mine or mineral claim, and every contractor for the performance of any work upon a mine or mineral claim, shall pay the annual fee for a free miner's license for any person in their employment and liable for the fee, and may deduct the amount so paid on account of such person from the amount of salary or wages due or to become due to him from such employer upon production and delivery of the receipt for such tax to such person. Every such owner or contractor shall furnish to the Mining Recorder or Collector, when requested by him so to do, from time to time, a list of all persons in his employ, or indirectly employed by him, liable to pay the said license fee; but no such statement shall bind the Recorder or Collector, or excuse him from making due enquiry to ascertain its correctness.

11. If any person fails to pay the said license fee for his employees, or to deliver to the Recorder or Collector the list mentioned in the preceding section when required to do so, or knowingly states anything falsely in such list, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered, together with the amount of the unpaid license fees, upon summary conviction before one Justice of the Peace.

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said "Mineral Act, 1891," or amendments thereto, mines and moneys invested therein shall not be exempt from taxation, but shall bear such rate as may be imposed by any law in force in the Province.

When next high water comes an extra careful watch will have to be kept over the bridge at the North Fork of Kettle River. High water on this stream always brings down an immense pile of driftwood, owing to the numerous log jams all the way up, and this next season is liable to be supplimented with a large quantity of timber blown down by the miniature cyclone which passed over the whole Kettle river district last summer.

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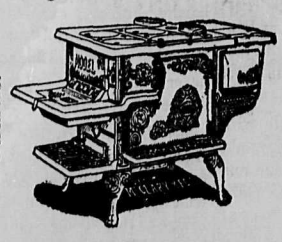

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