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ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

Oldest Paper Published in the County of Cariboo.

VOL. 6, NO. 5 — ASHCROFT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, JUNE 9, 1900. — $2.00 PER YEAR

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We have just opened two cases of these celebrated HATS. If You require something really good in headwear, buy one. We have them in the latest shapes and colors.

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Lager Beer Porter ond Soda Water of all Kinds All order by Mail or otherwise promptly attended to
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ASHCROFT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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We keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of General Merchandise.

☞Call and examine our stock and prices.

C. P. R. WILL IMPROVE.

Vancouver, B. C., June 5, 1900.
J. A. Bremner Esq.,
Ashcroft, B. C.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a petition from the citizens of Ashcroft requesting that the roadway back of our station be put in better condition, and in reply I beg to advise you, and I trust you will advise the others, that in the course of a month or so we expect to have a train working in that neighborhood, when I will see that the roadway is put in first-class conditon so far as we control it.

Yours truly,
W. DOWNIE, Sup't.

Coal Three Dollars a Pound.

Says "Power": "Did you ever see coal that was worth $3.00 a pound? There was some burned in Washington a short time ago under circumstances that made it worth just this amount. The government contracted with the Barr Pumping Engine Company for a pumping plant for the city of Washington, and agreed to furnish a certain amount of coal to run the acceptance test. For ten days the engine was run delivering a certain amount of water against the given head, and for every twenty-five pounds of coal remaining after the test was finished the pump company received $75. The engine earned a handsome bonus, but every time the firemen threw a scoopful of coal into the fire it was just like throwing in fifty silver dollars.—Age of Steel.

Do not Sleep in Church.

The danger of going to sleep in church may be gathered from the unfortunate thing that happened to Mr. Harry Tidd, a young druggist of Trenton, N. J., who attended the service of Bethany Presbyterian church in that city last Sunday evening.

Harry was up late dispensing drugs on Saturday night. He had his midday Sunday hours at the dispensary as well. He went to his usual place in the church on Sunday night. The house was warm; the air heavy, and the sermon one of those lulaby addresses with nothing in it to think about that in its very nature invited sleep. The result was that young Tidd fell into a deep sleep and while he was asleep he stood up and removed his coat and waistcoat. Two women who sat in the same pew with him moved to the far corner. Then he unbuttoned his collar and took off his cravat, and next his shirt came over his head. He was about to slide out of his trousers when several women shrieked and he woke with a start. His trousers were dangling about his feet as he ran down the aisle to the vestry. An usher handed him his clothing and he put it on and went home.

A druggist of this town has received the above, taken from an eastern paper, from someone unknown, and as he cannot reply direct he wishes the JOURNAL to say, "We are always ready for business and never sleep." Warnings are valuable only when they are heeded.

POST OFFICE ITEMS.

Report of the Deputy Postmaster General.

On January 1, 1899, the letter rate within Canada was reduced from three to two cents per ounce. This change has been accompanied by such a marked and continuous increase in the number of domestic letters being transmitted through the mails as to warrant the conclusion that the loss of revenue consequent on such reduction will soon be overcome.

On January 1, 1899, the provisions of the Act imposing postage on newspapers went into effect. The total amount realized for such postage for the six months ending June 30, being $22,159.41,

There have been opened during the fiscal year 138 new post offices, making a total for the Dominion of 9,420 offices.

The estimated increase in the number of letters posted during the year has been 15,400,000, or an increase of 11½ per cent.

The estimated increase in the number of registered letters posted during the year has been 140,000, or 4 per cent.

The estimated decrease in the number of post cards posted during the year has been 703,000, or a decrease of 2½ per cent. This decrease in the use of postal cards doubtless arises in consequence of the reduction of the letter rate to two cents.

The estimated increase in the number of transient newspapers, periodicals, book packets, circulars, samples and patters posted during the year has been 8,235,000, or an increase of 31 per cent.

During the year an addition of 400,906 miles has been made to the mileage for the annual carriage of mails.

Six hundred and thirty-one mail services were let by public tender during the year, the aggregate cost of the expiring contracts being $109,403.07 per annum. As the new contracts were let for $96,736.73 per annum, there has been a saving effected of $50,905.36 for the contract term of four years.

Better Times Coming.

MONTREAL, Que., June 7.—Mr. Clouston, general manager, of the Bank of Montreal, at the annual meeting of the corporation, made the following reference to British Columbia: British Columbia has not shared the general prosperity to the same extent as her sister provinces, owing to the effect of injudicious and ill-considered legislation. This has created a feeling of distrust abroad, and the inflow of foreign capital, so necessary to the development of her immense natural resources, has been seriously checked.

Commonwealth of Australia.

On May 14, Chamberlain introduced into the Imperial House of Commons "The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act," and the bill was read a first time. This bill was first drafted at the famous Sydney convention in 1891, and it has been redrafted at subsequent conventions. It was twice submitted to a referendum and in its present form was sanctioned by a large majority in the Colonies applying for federation. It is the second bill of the kind to come before the Imperial Parliament, the first being the British North America Act. This fact suggests a comparison, which on other grounds also must be most interesting to Canadians. The Australians have not altogether approved of our constitution. They have drawn, perhaps, more largely from the constitutions of the United States and Switzerland than from ours, and have added some original provisions. Only a few features can be touched upon here. In the first place, they have taken some of their phraseology, from the United States, and speak of a commonwealth, states, and a house of representatives, instead of a Dominion, Provinces and a House of Commons. Then their senate is to be composed of six representatives from each state, no matter what its population, thus adopting the principle of the United States constitution. The Swiss referendum is adopted for all constitutional amendments. After both houses have considered such an amendment it is to be submitted to the people and a majority vote decides. It then goes to the governor-general for his sanction. This is an important departure from the Canadian constitution, under which an amendment must go to the British parliament. The house of representatives is to be composed of members elected from the different states in proportion to population, but no state is to have less than five. Senators are to be elected on exactly the same franchise, although not in proportion to population. A representative is elected for three years and a senator for six. In powers the two houses are to be equal. A deadlock is guarded against by the provision that in case of a difference the measure may be introduced again within three months, and if the difference continues, both houses may be dissolved. If the new houses still differ they shall hold a joint session and settle the question by a majority vote. The British Cabinet system is to be preserved.

As read a first time in the House of Commons, the bill was exactly as it had been voted upon by the people of Australia. The British government had wanted it changed in some respects, but the delegates who were sent with it to England said they had no power to change it, and the Colonial premiers, when appealed to by Mr. Chamberlain, claimed that they also were without the power. The people had decided, not only upon the substance, but also upon the letter of it, and only by a referendum could an amendment be agreed upon. But the British government would not accept it as it stood, and so the plan was adopted of introducing it in its original form, amending it before making it law, and taking the risk that it would be approved when submitted to a new referendum in Australia. Objection centred about Clause 74. This clause prohibited any appeal from the High court of Australia to the Queen-in-Council, in any matter involving the interpretation of the new constitution. Only two exceptions were provided for: the one, when the public interests of another part of Her Majesty's Dominions were involved; and the other, allowing the Queen to exercise her prerogative to grant an appeal in certain classes of cases, subject to the right of the Parliament of Australia to limit these classes. This was regarded as stretching the formalties of Empire even to the breaking point. British sovereignty is still a real thing. To this clause Mr. Chamberlin practically confined his objections. There were other objectional clauses, as, for example, that giving the Australian Parliament the power to make laws with respect to "external affairs," and to "the relation of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific." But there would be danger in such matters only if the local court had the power to interpret the constitution. If an appeal should lie to an Imperial court, any action contrary to Imperial interests might be prevented. It is for this reason that the fight is being made on clause 74. The Liberals seem to be inclined to favor the passage of the bill just as drafted in Australia. The course of the measure will be watched with great interest.—Canadian Magazine.

AN OPPORTUNITY SLIGHTED.

It seems right to conclude that in a very short time we will have a government established at Victoria that will govern for the welfare of the province. It matters little if it be a Provincial Party, or a Mac'kintosh or a Conservative government as long as they get down to business. The whole country is heartily sick of the last few months' political experience and any kind of a working government will be acceptable. It is a pity that the Stuart Lake Road matter was not made a live question in this contest and the candidates approval and promise of support in the legislature obtained.

We have unmistakable proof that the Stuart Lake road has many practical advantages over the coast routes and we should not allow the coast steamship companies to defeat the project for no better reason than that it would deprive them of business.

ASHANTI REBELLION.

The rebellion in Ashanti, in the hinterland of the Gold coast, is evidently serious. Accurate news does not quickly reach the outer world, and so the exact facts are not known. It would seem, however, that the natives are besieging Sir Frederick Hodgson, the governor, in Kumassi. It is reported also that the natives in Guman, a territory to the north-west of Ashanti, are in revolt, and that still other tribes are showing restlessness. The reason given for the uprising is the attempt of the British to secure possession of what is known as the "Golden Stool." This is a huge gold nugget which was acquired by the kings of Kumassi at the beginning of the century, and made the royal seat, and which has ever since been regarded by the natives as a sort of fetish which would ensure supremacy to its possessors. It has thus been a continual incentive to revolt. When King Prempeh was dispossessed by the British, the Golden Stool was carried off and secreted. Its hiding place is said to have been revealed to Sir Frederick Hodgson, who sent a party to seize it, apparently without success. Whether or not he was needlessly going contrary to native susceptibilities cannot be determined without further information; but it is probable that an uprising was threatened and he felt called upon to take some action. Two points should be noted. Guman is partly within the French sphere of influence, and the possibility of intrigues is suggested. The other point of interest is that the troops employed by the British are native troops drawn from the native constabulary and from the West African frontier force. They are said to be fine soldiers.

TRACTION ENGINES FOR SIBERIA.

A firm at San Francisco has recently manufactured two of the largest traction engines that have ever been turned out by any California works. These, with six steel freight wagons, were forwarded to Siberia a few days ago for use at the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway. Though the distance across the Pacific ocean to their destination is only about 6,000 miles, the impossibility of transferring from Vladivostock to the point of completion of the railway necessitated forwarding them by way of St. Petersburg, a distance of nearly 14,000 miles. On arrival they will be put to work on the extension of the railway and hauling freight. Should the experiment prove as successful as anticipated orders for a large number in addition will be given. The purpose is to use traction engines as feeders for the main line of railway in place of building branch lines. The shipment is considered significant as indicating the gradual increase of traffic and the hopeful outlook for future business between the Pacific States of America and the newly developed portions of Siberia traversed by the railway.

The new traction engines are not only the largest yet made on the coast, but they combine certain improvements which insure greater economy in the expense of operating, with simplicity of construction. They are of 50 horse power and will haul a load of from 30 to 50 tons, depending upon the quality of the roadway. The boilers are upright with a diameter of 4 feet, and they were tested to 200 pounds. Each has 480 square feet of heating surface.

Attached to the boilers are wrought iron bed plates, 6 x 1 inch, which form the main frames of all machinery. To these are attached twin engines, 9 inches bore and 9 inch stroke, geared to the main inner cogged periphery of two large drive wheels. The height of the main drive wheels is 8 feet, with tires 26 inches in width. The steering wheel is 5 feet in diameter and 18 inches wide. The total weight is 13½ tons. An attachment allows the engines to be used stationary if required. The water tank is 40 inches in diameter by 80 inches long, with capacity for 500 gallons. Coal, oil or wood may be used as fuel.—Scientific American.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LONDON, June 8.—The driblets of news filtering from the Transvaal fail to throw much light on the situation in and around Pretoria. Public interest centres largely in the fate of the British prisoners, but it seems probable that only about 3,500 have been recovered, including 129 officers. The federals therefore, have removed about a thousand as hostages. The Lorenzo Marques despatch to the effect that United States Consul Hollis has been conferring with President Kruger is creating some comment but in view of the Associated Press Washington despatch there is little disposition to regard Mr. Hollis' alleged mission as in any wise official. A special despatch from Pretoria says that curiously enough the only shell that broke in the town the day prior to the occupation of Pretoria hit the United States Consulate.

A dispatch from Cape Town announces that the work of organizing the government of the Transvaal is proceeding. A portion of Sir Alfred Milner's staff has gone to Pretoria to start the machinery, so the proclamation of the annexation of the Transvaal may be speedily expected.

CAPE TOWN, June 8.—General Warren, with a strong force, including Canadian artillery, is marching north through Griqualand west. He encamped at Campbell yesterday, no opposition being offered. Numbers of the rebels are handing in their arms to the British commander.

STOOD OFF THE CAVALRY.

WAWONA, June 2.—The "Black Kid," single-handed, armed with a magazine rifle, about 10 o'clock this morning held up and robbed at one time two wagons and three coaches of the Yosemite Stage & Turnpike Company, carrying 27 men and five women; then, without firing a shot, stood off a small squad of United States regular cavalry and escaped into the woods.

The first stage left Raymond about 5 o'clock, a. m., carrying nine stonecutters for Fish camp. The second regular passenger stage left at 7, preceded by a troop of United States cavalry on their way into Yosemite. In this stage were the Misses Atherton of England, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Drake of St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Griffin of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Hart of Berkeley, and S. R. Bobanji of Bombay. The driver was B. H. Gillespie.

The stage overtook the cavalry Daisellos and began the long ascent to Grub Gulch. About three miles from the latter place the road turns straight across a little sand flat with a low bank to the right and a slope to the left covered with bushes and a few small trees.

As the stage swung slowly around the curve its passengers saw the first stage drawn out to the left of the road, two cavalry horses tied to the wheels; next the passengers lying underneath a tree; then on the bank to the right a solitary figure with cocked revolver, grasped in a blackened hand, with a mask made of a blue cotton handkerchief with white dots, moving gently in the wind, and covering the whole of his face except pale blue eyes circled with black. It is hard to understand how one man could hold up 27 unless one happened to be one of the 27. The "Black Kid" has peculiarly effective gestures with his rifle, so persuasive that his orders are immediately and carefully obeyed.

'Climb down, there; hurry up; no exceptions. Line up there. Now, you there, pass that hat."

The dignified gentleman indicated by effective gestures with the rifle, walked bareheaded up and down the line and collected. Then he was ordered to chip in himself.

A sound of voices and hoof beats interrupted an examination of the valises, but it turned out to be a stageload of chinese. The other passengers were ordered to look the other way while this load was being held up.

An express wagon, with the mail and express box, arrived next, and the driver was compelled to put down the box and his lunch. His work was well done.

Two stonecutters were ordered to mount the cavalry horses and ride back. The stages and wagons were ordered one by one to move on with a 'Now, you," and a persuasive gesture of the rifle. They moved on. The men on horses rode back and informed the advance guard of soldiers. They hurried forward, but practically unarmed, since their weapons were not loaded. They were held off until "Kid" made his escape, leaving the express box unopened, a box containing clothing for a disguise, cartridges and field glasses.

From three stages the robber collected about $250.

Except a bag and a bit of paper on which is printed in lead pencil: "The Black Kid," and written "The Lone Highwayman," he left no trace.

Among the passengers robbed was professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the university of California.

A number of East Lillooet voters resident in Ashcroft are voting today at Hat Creek.

INNOCENCE.

Have you ever guessed
How this world is blest
And redeemed from its sins, forsooth,
By the happy dreams
That shed their beams
From the smiling face of youth,
Ere the wise old world
Has its wisdom hurled
O'er the simple path of Truth?

A mild surprise,
In the laughing eyes
Of a smile so pure and free,
Showed never a thought
Of the dream it brought
To the selfish soul of me;
And my spirit shrank
From the nectar drank
In that cup of purity.

Subdued I felt
As I meekly knelt
At that holiest altar throne;
And in that hour
I prayed for power,
To my sordid soul unknown,
To worship Truth
In the hearth of youth
Ere it has to wisdom grown.

—FRANK LAWSON, in Canadian Magazine.

Lac la Hache.

The celebration at Lac la Hache on the 24th of May was the most successful ever held there. Nearly everyone from the valley and many from a distance attended the big picnic near the 121-Mile House. The rain did not stop the base-ball game between the players living above the 122-Mile House, and those from the 122, down. The game threatened to last all summer, so it was called off at the end of the first innings. The lower nine won. In the evening the children had some foot-races. The dance at Mr. Chalmers' was well attended and passed off delightfully.

Extracts from Temple Cornwall's Letter.

Thaban Chu, April 29th

We have made connections with Gen. French and yesterday we left camp at 5 a. m. and marched out to attack some thousands of Boers about five miles from here. We met them about 9 a. m. and gave them a deal of lead, but at long range. They retired to a large kopje and there our troops have them now. We climbed some fearfully steep hills to get at them and were all tired out when we reached camp which was not until after 11 p. m. so you see we had a long days work. Altogether we must have gone 20 miles. Today we have nothing to do and are resting, but the rest of the troops were out all night and we are to go tonight I believe. We ran into the Boers yesterday before we were properly extended, 10 to 20 paces between one another and we all had to lie down at once, and luckily no one was hit. Just before dark there was some very heavy firing and I am afraid some of the other regiments lost heavily. It must be fearful to be wounded and have to lie out all night as so many of them have had to do.

According to the state of affairs at present I don't think we shall be home till the autumn, but of course we can't tell. Some cavalry are going out now and we too will soon be moving, but not quite yet I hope as a rest is very welcome to us just now. The rainy weather seems pretty well over and I hope it is as we have had enough of it. It is very cold now at night and we are glad of our coats and blankets, two single ones, and oil sheets.

THABAN CHU, (10 miles north) May 2.—On Monday we arose at 3 a. m., and marched out this way about seven miles when we met "our friends." We went into action about 1 p. m., and the scrap continued till sundown. We had orders to take a kopje, and off we went but much to our disgust a Boer cannon shelled us for about half a mile while we were climbing the kopje, but we, (A Company), escaped. One shell burst within ten feet of Dickinson and myself and by some miracle we escaped. I was never in such a hurry to take shelter before and we all escaped, but D Company lost one man, a shell struck him and cut the poor chap in two. We stayed on the hill all night and at day break heavy firing commenced which continued for hours. Finally, we cleared them off and when they crossed the open the cavalry got at them and killed a great number and took many prisoners. We are now about three miles from the place where it happened and are lying idle for the day. We were up and ready to start but the order came to stay here. I will write again when I have a chance but I believe we are off northwards and may not be back for months. Am in the best of health.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Patrons will greatly oblige the JOURNAL office by having change of advertisement in before Thursday noon.

Voting began early this morning. George Blair came in from Hat Creek and was one of the first to visit the poll.

Write to Smith & Bryson or W. B. Bailey & Co. for a description of their road carts, buggies and democrats. The Studbaker farm and freight waggons which they sell, are too well known to need any description.

THE ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

F. S. REYNOLDS

Editor and Proprietor

Subscription price, per annum - - - $2.00

Advertisements will not be discontinued until paid. Advertising rates on application.

MR. J. S. O'DWYER'S REPORT.

My pack train and party started from Ashcroft for Hazleton, via Quesnel, on May 20, 1899; we reached Hazleton June 30. Here we were delayed until July 5, getting the pack animals reshod, and preparing the supplies, outfit, &c., for the season's trip.

Before leaving Ashcroft, I received from the chief engineer a copy of Mr. Dibblee's report to him, dated April 1, 1899; in which Mr. Dibblee states, 'Have just finished explorations, getting back to headquarters the 30th ultimo. Have found a favorable route via Omenica, Osilinca, head waters of Skeena waters, &c.'

Mr. Dibblee's headquarters, referred to above, being at the mouth of the Omenica river, the proposed personal interview with him was now out of the question, as was also the contemplated assistance from him in exploring the east branch of the Skeena.

Consequently, I decided to proceed directly to the head of the main branch of the Skeena, and explore that vicinity for a pass to the waters of the Stikine; leaving the work on the east branch toward Fort Connolly for the latter part of the season. I was particularly influenced to adopt this programme of work, by the fact that Mr. Dupont, who had been sent out to continue my explorations on the Stikine river of 1898, southward to its head, would no doubt on reaching the divide between the Skeena and Stikine waters, be on the look out for my party, or evidence of our work. I realized too that it might be a difficult matter to connect our surveys in a wild, and wholly uninhabited territory, unless precautions were taken to reach that *vicinity as early as possible;* and ascertain the peculiar conditions topographically of the head waters of these rivers. As I was unable to obtain any reliable information regarding this locality, I could form no idea of the probable time required to explore for and secure the desired pass; another reason for proceeding directly to the head of the Skeena. Accordingly, I left Hazelton on July 5, making a track survey of our route, and taking barometer readings for elevation, also observations for latitude, to correct the traverse survey, as we proceeded. The most direct route to the head of the Skeena was taken. By August 8, I had discovered an excellent pass for a railway line between the head waters of the Skeena and Stikine rivers—the divide *being about 164 miles by trail from* Hazleton—and had explored some 20 miles down the branch of the Stikine heading here. I then felt quite confident we were on the same branch of the Stikine river that I had explored last season, and which Mr. Dupont was this year following to its head. I was gratified to learn later on that Mr. Dupont had come directly onto my work and connected with reference posts left by me for that purpose on the banks of the Stikine, at the end of my explorations in that direction.

In taking the above-mentioned direct route to the upper Skeena, my trail left the main river about the 91st mile, and ascending to the head of a large tributary branch, passed through a low, wide vallay to the head waters of *the Nass river. It followed down this* branch of the Nass for a few miles, then ascended by another one to an elevated unbroken watershed between the Nass and the Skeena. From here the route descended to the main Skeena, reaching it at the 143rd mile. If it were not for the summit just mentioned, the route of this trail itself would form a good line for a railway, the general direction being almost due north from Hazelton.

Had the season not been far advanced, *on my return from the head of the* river to the 143rd mile, I would have explored the main Skeena southward from this point to the 91st mile, where I had left it on my way north. To do this, however, under the circumstances, would have meant abandoning, for the present season, any possibility of exploring the east branch to Fort Connolly, one of the objects of my expedition.

My explorations so far had established the fact that a railway line from *Hazleton to the pass, now located be*tween the Skeena and Stikine rivers, must follow the main Skeena, the more direct route followed by the pack trail not being feasible. Hence the exploration of the river from the 143rd mile southwards, while necessary to obtain an idea of the approximate cost of construction over this section, was not absolutely essential to the work in hand. This portion of the river must be accepted in any case as part of the railway route northward from Hazelton, as mentioned above. However, before leaving the 143rd mile, I ascended a high mountain in this vicinity, and obtained from its summit a good view down the Skeena for some 20 miles southward. The river valley is quite direct, and timbered generally to *the water, it did not appear to offer* any serious obstacles to railway construction, and furthermore, my Indian guide, who had previously been over this part of the Skeena several times, told me that similar conditions obtained down to the mouth of the east branch.

I then returned to the 91st mile on *the main Skeena on August 22, began* the explorations eastward toward Fort Connolly, following the main river to the 116th mile. Here the east branch, or Sestoot river, bringing westward the waters of Sestoot Lake and Bear Lake, joins the Skeena, which, veering around through 90 degrees from its previous east and west course, now turns abruptly north. Looking up the Skeena from this point, I observed for several miles, conditions somewhat similar to those noted at the 143rd mile, and I therefore feel quite confident that the section of the river between the 116th and the 143rd miles will not present serious difficulties to railway construction. Continuing eastward along the east branch, I reached Fort Connolly at the lower or north end of Bear Lake, on September 6. I ascertained from Indians living here, that Sestoot Lake was distant some 60 to 70 miles by trail, and that this trail cuts across country avoiding the river entirely, and passing over high mountains on which freshly fallen snow could be seen at this early date.

To follow this trail to Sestoot Lake would give me no information regarding the country immediately adjacent to the east branch, such information could only be obtained by cutting a *new trail along the river*, a task quite too great for the short part of the season now available.

In Mr. Dibblee's report, previously noted, he states he had reached the 'head waters of the Skeena waters.' This no doubt means the waters of or leading into Sestoot Lake; as, on his line of explorations he could hardly meet any other of the Skeena waters. Therefore, although an examination of this remaining portion of the east branch, viz: from the outlet of Bear Lake to Sestoot lake, is necessary to a proper estimate of the approximate cost of construction over this section, it is not absolutely essential to the immediate results of the expedition. This portion of the east branch offers the only route to the main Skeena *from Sestoot Lake, and must be ac*cepted in connection with Mr. Dibblee's line.

While camped at Fort Connolly, I examined the shores of Bear Lake to its upper or south end, also the divide at this point between the lake and the headwaters of Driftwood river. These waters form a part of a possible route from the Peace river to the main Skeena, via Omenica river, Fall river (west branch of the Omenica) Hogem Pass, Tacla lake, Driftwood river, Bear lake, and the east branch.

Returning, I left Fort Connolly on September 9, and reached Hazelton on the 24th. Here I was detained a few days disposing of my pack train and outfit. From Hazelton I proceeded to Port Essington by canoe; the trip oc*cupying three days, during which I* made a cursory examination of the banks of the Skeena at a number of points, as we came down the river.

While waiting at Port Essington for a steamer to Vancouver, I went to Port Simpson, and had a look at its harbor as well as at the western portion of Work Channel, along which a railway line from the Skeena river to Port Simpson would necessarily have to be located.

Returning to Port Essington, I pick*ed up my party and finally reached* Vancouver on October 12.

From the time we left Hazelton until our return there, about 360 miles of actual explorations were made, and 530 miles travelled by trail; this latter, added to the distance to Hazelton from Ashcroft, 550 miles, makes 1,080 miles by trail. The canoe trip to Port Essington was about 150 miles; so we have a total of 1,230 miles of horse and canoe travel between Ashcroft, on the Canadian Pacific railway, and Port Essington, on the Pacific coast, from May 20 to October 1.—Dep.'t Railways and Canals.

LINING SHAFTS WITH CONCRETE.

The "Abstract" *of the Institution* of Civil Engineers recently included on account of the use of concrete for lining a colliery shaft.

At Ougree in Belgium, an air-shaft has been sunk for a depth of 100 m., from 480 m. and 580 m., in order to examine the ground below the principal seam wrought in the district. The strata, already known from the winding shaft that had been sunk previously, were in the uper part regular and moderately stable, but lower down, while maintaining the same character, they were more disturbed. the dip ranging from 50 degrees to 75 degrees, and feeders of water were met with in some sandstone beds, so that the ordinary method of sinking, using provisional means of supports by timber *or iron frames, and subsequent* lining with brickwork, which was followed for the first 50 m., was not considered to be desirable for the lower part. For this another method was proposed, namely, the use of a closely fitting lining of iron channel rings, supported by iron uprights placed 1 m. and filled up with brickwork, but was found to be impracticable, owing to the high price asked for the ironwork, and consequently recourse was had to the use of concrete alone, in the following manner. The sinking was cut out to the full size without any lining, to a depth of 3 or 4 m., and even more in favorable ground, and a series of four horizontal cross-timbers was laid near the bottom. Upon these was placed a cylindrical wooden frame 1 m. high, whose outer surface, 3 m. in diameter, corresponded to the size of the finished shaft, and concrete was filled and rammed into the hollow between it and the side of the excavation a distance of 250 mm.; a new frame was then placed above the first, and so on until the bottom of the lining above was reached, the joint being made good by ramming in the last 6 in. horizontally. The cement used was made from blast furnace slag. The concrete was made with broken blast furnace slag and sandstone obtained from stone drifts in the colliery, mixed in the following proportions: Sandstone, *1,100; cement, 250; broken slag, 650;* 2,000 kgs. giving 1 cubic meter of concrete. The resistance of such concrete to crushing is about 300 kgs. per square centimeter, while that of good bricks only averages 12 kgs., so that with less thickness a more resisting lining is obtained.—Engineering and Mining News.

STORY OF STETSO'. 238

There once lived near Spences Bridge a lad named Stetso', the only survivor of the great fire. This lad was endowed *with magic, and possessed great knowl*edge. One day during the run of the salmon he went to the mouth of the Nicola river to fish. At his word trees fell down, were split, and cut into lengths, and took their position in the river, forming a weir. He then commanded, and spears and nets were *made, and the fish were taken out of* the river, opened, split, and hung up to dry in hundreds. After this he went home, and told his grandmother what he had done. She did not believe him, and said to him, "you could not have possibly done all that in one day. Your fathers worked many days when constructing their weirs, and could only catch a few fish at most." The next morning, Stetso' went to see his fish, and found that they had all been eaten up. 239. He went home and told his grandmother what had happened, and in anger said he would make a bow and arrows to shoot the thieves. But he could not make these simply by his magic; therefore he asked his grandmother's advice. She told him the different animals to whom he must go and ask help to finish his bow and arrows. Firstly, he must go to the eagle for feathers to tip his arrows with. He covered himself up with the thick birch-bark for protection, and went down to a very precipitous rock, in which the eagle had his home. When the eagle saw Stetso' approaching, he attacked him. The youth laid hold of the eagle. In the struggle they fell off the rock, and gradually reached the ground, the eagle stopping the rapidity of their fall by the flapping of his *wings. They continued their fight for* a short time after reaching the ground; but Stetso' had the best of the engagement, and choked the eagle, who was unable to hurt him, owing to his birch-bark armor. Then he pulled out the eagle's tail-feathers, 240 and ran away with them, leaving his adversary to lament his loss. Next Stetso' was sent by his grandmother to the buck deer for sinew for his bow-string. He went and met the fawn, who told him, "my mother the doe is coming along." He then met the doe, who said, "you will see my grandfather the buck a short distance behind." At last he met the buck who was glad to see him, and invited him to have a ride on his back, an invitation which Stetso' gladly accepted. Presently he took his knife, *and commenced to cut the buck at the* back of the neck. The latter said, "ah, my child! that hurts. What are you doing to me?" Stetso' answered, "I am only scratching for your lice." Finally, Stetso' cut so deeply that the buck fell down and died. He then cut him up, and took the sinew from his back. After he had returned home, his grandmother sent him to two old men who were the possessors of arrow-stone, and who lived in an underground lodge some distance away. 241 He arrived there and they welcomed him. He talked quietly to one and told him that the other old man called him "arrow eyes" and other bad names, and made much fun of him. Then he went to the other old man and told him somewhat the same story of his companion, who, he said, told lies about him, and called him names. By this means the two old men became incensed at one another, and commenced to fight. Immediately white arrow-stone began to drop from the body of the one, and black arrowstone from that of the other. Stetso' gathered them up and ran out carrying a large pile of them, unnoticed. He then told the old men, "you have had enough; stop fighting. I was only fooling you." The old men sat down, saying, "it is *too bad that you made us quarrel like* that by telling lies!" 242 Stetso' took this arrow-stone home to his grandmother, who said, "take it to the raven, who is skilled at making arrow-heads." 243 He took it to the raven, who chipped the stone into arrow-heads of different sizes and shapes, some of which were very large. He (244) then scattered them over the country, more falling in some localities than in others. After that the Indians always found the stone in the shape of arrow-heads. Moreover, if they wanted stone to make arrow-heads, they picked up these raven arrow-heads, and finished them off. The ones used by the Indians were very small, while the raven arrow-heads were much larger, and very clumsily shaped. The Indians often made six or more arrow-heads out of one of these pieces of chipped stone.

238. This is the name of a small bird which I have been unable to identify with certainty, but think that it is the wren.

239. Some say that the crow and the magpie were the thieves.

240. Some say he pulled out the tail-feathers *in the struggle, and while falling.*

241. Some add that these old men lived in the Shuswap country, a little north of Cache Creek, which falls into the Bonaparte river about seven mils from the mouth of that river. The neighboring mountains are celebrated for the large quantity of arrowstones to be found there.

242. Some Indians further add that the old men said, "If you had asked for arrowstone, we should have gladly given you some. You *did not need to set us quarrelling.*"

243. Some claim that he was the only person who knew how to flake and chip arrow-stone.

244. Most Indians say that the raven distributed the chipped arrowstone, whilst others claim that it was Stetso' who distributed them.

JAMES TAIT, in Traditions of the Thompson River Indians.

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Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Chas. E. McMaster and David Bever, hotel keepers, of the town of Quesnelle, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts must be paid to Chas. E. McMaster.

DAVID BEVER.
CHAS. E. McMASTER.

Witness: Elmore Wells.

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The Grange, Pavilion, West Lillooet. This fertile and lovely valley, containing nearly 1,000 acres, with improvements, stock, crops etc., to the value of upwards of $6,000, is now *offered for sale at a low figure. A good in*vestment. Come and see it, or, write for full description and particulars to

ARTHUR MARTLEY,
6tc The Grange, Ashcroft.

NOTICE.

After January 10th, 1900, we will charge ten (10) per cent. on all accounts due us at the 150-Mile House.

35tc (Signed) VIETH & BORLAND.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that Mr. Nicolas R. Hopkins, school teacher, of Yale, has been duly appointed Election Agent for Mr. Geo. W. Beebe as mentioned in Section 180 of the "Provincial Elections Act."

HARRY FOOKS,
Returning Officer.

ASHCROFT, B. C., May 26, 1900.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that Mr. H. L. Roberts, book-keeper of Ashcroft has been duly appointed Election Agent for Mr. Denis Murphy as *mentioned* in Section 180 of the "Provincial Elections Act."

HARRY FOOKS,
Returning Officer.

ASHCROFT. B. C., May 26, 1900.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the Vancouver, Northern & Yukon Railway Company to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act extending the time within which the Company may complete its undertaking, and confirming and extending the powers to the Company therein, and enabling the said Company to extend its line of Railway from some point at or near *the City of Vancouver, or some other con*venient point on the shore of Burrard Inlet, to some point on the north or south side of the Fraser River at or near the City of New Westminister, and changing the name of the Company by inserting the word "Westminister" after the word "Vancouver, and conferring such other powers as may be necessary to fully and completely execute, carry on and operate the said undertaking.

Dated this 7th day of May, A. D. 1900.

McPHILLIPS & WILLIAMS,
2-7in Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the *Province of British Columbia at its next ses*sion for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway, standard or narrow gauge, for the conveying of passengers and freight from some point at or near the outlet of Kamloops lake, thence by the most direct and feasible route to the plateau of the Bonaparte river; thence to a point on the Cariboo Wagon Road near the One Hundred-Mile House; thence northerly to some convenient point in the *vicinity of Williams or Antler Creek in the* Cariboo district; with power also to build a branch line from some convenient point upon the above described line to the confluence of the Quesnelle and the Fraser Rivers; and with power to construct, operate and maintain all necessary bridges, ways, and ferries, and to build, own and maintain warves and docks in connection therewith, and to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and to operate the same on any navi*gable waters within the Province*, and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and with power to expropriate land for the purposes of the Company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any Government, municipal corporation, or other persons or bodies and to levy and collect tolls from all persons using *and on all freight passing over any of such* roads, railways, ferries, warves and vessels built by the company; and with power to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies, and for all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

Dated the 24th day of April, A.D. 1900.

BODWELL & DUFF,
7—52 Solicitors for the Applicants.

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Blacksmith Shop.

I desire to give notice to teamsters and others wishing blacksmithing done, that I have leased the Hat Creek Blacksmith Shop and have on hand a full line of steel, iron, etc., for the general blacksmithing business. All work entrusted to me will be done thoroughly and with neatness and despatch. D. NEVIN.

I. O. O. T.—ASHCROFT LODGE NO. 25 I. O. O. T. Meets every Thursday evening in Oddfellows Hall 7:30 o'clock. Visiting members cordially invited to attend. J. B. BRYSON, Sec

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NOTICE.

Sitting of the County Court of Cariboo will be holden as follows:—

150-Mile House,	Friday,	June 15, 1900
Soda Creek	Monday,	" 18, 1900
Quesnelle	Thursday,	" 21, 1900
Richfield	Monday,	" 25, 1900

Court opens each day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order
JAMES McKEN,
Registrar, County Court of Cariboo.

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Etrwina	"	May 12
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ALLAN LINE

Parisian	Montreal	May 12
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Numidian	"	June 2

BEAVER LINE

Lake Megantic	Montreal	May 2
Lake Superior	"	" 9
Lake Ontario	"	" 16
Lusitania	"	" 23
Lake Champlain	"	" 30

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24tc ASHCROFT JOURNAL, Ashcroft, B. C.

A Costa Rican Wonder.

"The National theater, at San Jose, Costa Rica, is a wonder," said a gentleman who has recently returned from that city. "In point of beauty it is said to stand third among houses of its kind in the world. It cost $3,000,000 to erect, and the work of construction occupied many years. The design follows the Grand Opera House of Paris in a general way, although of course the building is very much smaller, and the material is white marble and Mexican onyx. The main entrance hall and foyers contain some superb pieces of statuary, and the decorations were done by European artists of reputation.

"When a visitor sees it for the first time, standing in the midst of a straggling little Central American capital, with a suburban jumble of mud built adobe huts, he feels like pinching himself to find out whether he isn't dreaming. The people of San Jose are immensely proud of the house, as they well may be, but they are so far away from amusement centers that the only regular performances are by an opera company hired by the government in France or Italy for a brief season every year.

"It is an interesting fact that all the Central American capitals have disproportionately fine theaters, kept up by the government. The revolutionary presidents have found it good policy to amuse the people. It takes the place of public improvements."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Burglars' Terror.

A burglar, well known to the police of the larger cities, who was recently taken into custody, told a reporter that "a little dog" was more terrifying to the "profession" than any burglar alarm or detective.

"Guns be blowed!" said he. "I'm dead willin to take a chance wid a fly cop, too, and the tinklers and sitch ain't troublin me a little bit. But a bit of a dorg! Yessir, I hates them little 'purps' worse'n poison. The big fellers—St. Bernards and them—you kin make friends with. Give them a bit of meat and they're all right. But when one of them little dorgs comes at you, a-barkin and yelpin, you got to skin out quick or you finds the hull house a-top of you.

"There ain't no makin friends with them. They know you don't b'long there, and they're just a-goin to git you out or know the reason why! The 'Come, Fido, nice doggy,' racket ain't a-goin to help you at all. There's only one thing to do when them little fellers gets to hollerin round your heels. Just git out as fast as you kin git! Nine times out of ten that ain't fast enuff, neither!"—New York Mail and Express.

He Got the Gun.

Several years ago Colonel Jack Chinn visited Texas. He brought with him a negro valet, Sam. This negro had been a slave in the Chinn family before the war began in the states and idolized his young master. One night while in Houston the darky came to Chinn and said:

"Massa Jack, I'ze goin out in cullud society heah tonight, an I'd like to borrow dat ivory handled six shooter of yours to take along."

"Why, you black rascal," returned the colonel, "some of these Houston coons will take that gun away from you and break it over your head!"

The darky straightened up. Like his master, he was a man of unquestioned nerve, and there was a peculiar glitter in his eye as he said:

"Massa Jack, you let me hab dat gun, an if I don't show up heah wid hit in de mawnin you can go down to de morgue an throw down de sheet an say, 'Lawd, don't he look nacherl!' "

Colonel Chinn's body servant was that night armed in a manner that entitled him to move in the best circles of Afro-American society in Houston.—Dallas News.

The Valet; His Opportunity.

The Comte de Brienne, talking of the violence of some masters toward their servants, said that on one occasion, having corrected his valet for some grave dereliction of duty, he had forgotten the matter when the next morning, while shaving him, the man suddenly held the razor to his throat, saying, "Whose turn is it today, M. le Comte?"

"A moi toujours; continue," was the calm reply.

"He finished shaving me, and we were mutually pleased with each other," but relations became somewhat strained after such an incident, and the comte gave him 100 louis and his dismissal. "Never beat your servants, young men," he concluded; "your lives are at their mercy, and you would find it hard, as I did, to owe it to one of them."

Dorothys In England.

Do you realize how many children are named Dorothy? A children's hospital in London not long ago asked every child in England named Dorothy to contribute a shilling toward a bed to be called by that name. The result was enough money to found a dozen beds, showing that there are thousands and thousands of children named Dorothy living in England alone.—Atchison Globe.

Quite Free.

Pastor—I understand Brother Jorkins considered my sermon very free. Do you know on what ground?

Deacon—I have an idea. When the collection was taken up after it, he was asleep, and it passed him.—Philadelphia Press.

Stumped.

He—I can trace my ancestry back through nine generations.

She—What else can you do?

Then he blinked and looked at her as if he wondered where he was and how far he had dropped.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Nice Girl.

Mabel—Why do you always buy two kinds of note paper?

Maud—Well, you see, when I write to Tom, I use red paper—that means love—and when I write to Jack I use blue paper—which means faithful and true.—Chicago News.

A college education spoils a fool, but it shows an intelligent young man how to acquire knowledge that may be useful to him.—New Orleans Picayune.

Some men have the reputation of being jolly good fellows, but that doesn't go with the paying teller of a bank.—

Bunsen and His Veal Cutlets.

Absentmindedness was a marked trait in Bunsen's character, and many amusing anecdotes are told of the difficulties it brought him. The statement that he remained a bachelor because he forgot his wedding day is of course apocryphal, as is the other about his putting on a suit of garments on the top of others that he had forgotten to take off, but the following came under my personal observation:

Bunsen used to dine every day at a little table reserved for him in a restaurant connected with the hotel in which I lived. One spring he fell into the habit of ordering veal cutlets and asparagus as the chief item for his meal, and without reflection or feeling that a change of diet would be agreeable he continued to order "kalbs cotelette and spargel" daily for several weeks until one day the kellner gravely informed him that asparagus was no longer in season and could not be supplied.

Bunsen seemed to be immensely taken aback and to realize for the first time that he had been dining on one dish for a long period. He soon recovered himself, however, and asked the waiter for the bill of fare, from which, after careful examination, he ordered mutton chops and peas, and this was his daily diet up to the time I changed my hotel.—Science.

Her Pet Superstition.

It is inconvenient at times, to say the least, to be the superstitious woman. No matter how hurried she may be, she feels obliged to take time to dispel the hoodoo. And, as if there were not enough signs and superstitions already well known to keep the ordinary person busy, those who traveled down town on the west side elevated train the other morning learned of another. Somewhere up town a woman came into the car and walked its full length before she found a vacant seat. At Twenty-third street she absentmindedly fell in line with the other shoppers and started toward the door. She was almost out when the thought of what she was doing flashed into her mind. The idle passengers, ready to be interested in anything, were surprised to see her right about face and start toward the other end of the car. She reached the door just as the guard closed the gate. A little verbal persiflage ensued.

"Let me out! Let me out!" she commanded. But the guard stood firm. "Why didn't you get out the other door?" he said. "I will go out the same way I came in," she said, with great dignity. And down she rode to the next station, all on account of her pet superstition

The Courage of Hawks.

One female bird in her first season took 32 rabbits, 3 hares and 2 magpies, and in the next year 210 rabbits, 2 leverets, 11 partridges, 4 magpies and 2 squirrels. A goshawk will go on catching rabbit after rabbit, or take five or six birds in succession, for they do not tire like falcons. Nothing comes amiss to them. Hares, landrails, pheasants, rabbits, waterfowls, ducks, rats, stoats, weasels, mice, even a hedgehog is not despised.

Their headlong courage is simply astonishing. They will charge into a quickset hedge till they have to be cut out, or dive among rocks and bowlders. Captain Bland of Draycott, near Stoke-on-Trent, had a goshawk which stuck to a hare till it twice rolled head over heels. Then the hawk flew after it again and was shaken off, while the hare escaped into a flock of sheep. The same bird, pursuing a rabbit, flew right down a large hole in the side of a quarry and dragged the rabbit out of it. The "smash" with which a big hen goshawk goes into an evergreen tree after a pigeon sounds as if a football had been violently kicked into the branches.—London Spectator.

How Helena Won.

"Let me tell you something funny about the capital of Montana," chats Victor Smith. "In 1892 the competition rested between Helena, Anaconda, Butte City, Bozeman, Great Falls, Deer Lodge and Boulder, without a decision. In 1894 it was reduced to a match between Helena and Anaconda. W. A. Clark was for Helena. Marcus Daly was for Anaconda. Anaconda seemed to have the best of it, when the genius of Clark prevailed. He made no attempt at bribery. He just said to every voter he could lay hands on:

"'If you want a dead cinch, I'll give it to you. Go and bet $5,000 at even money or any odds you please that Helena will be the capital. If you lose, I'll make good the $5,000. If you win, you return my $5,000 and keep the winnings.'

"Needless to say, Helena was chosen. And the arrangement did not cost Clark a cent."

A Double Kick.

The late R. D. Blackmore could never endure to have advertisements printed on his books, and when a cheap edition of "Lorna Doone" appeared with a flamboyant assertion on the back cover that "Blank's cocoa is the best" he sent a peppery letter to the publisher and ended with the quaint anticlimax, 'And, besides, I have had to drink chocolate for some time, and I know Blank's cocoa is the worst."

Labor Saving.

"You say he went to the legislature through your influence?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum.

"Did he introduce any bills?"

"No. He never could have handled all that money in bills. I gave him a book of signed checks."—Washington Star.

No Bargain.

"And now," said the minister, "we will sing 'Old Hundredth.' "

Just as the announcement was made a brother in the "amen corner" commenced singing "The Ninety and Nine."

"Hold on there, brother," said the minister. "You ain't in the store now. There's no 1 per cent off on these goods!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Her Best Time.

Mrs. Kute—You're not really going to ask him for your new hat before he's had his dinner?

Mrs. Phoxy—I am indeed.

Mrs. Kute—I should think you'd find your husband in better humor after his dinner. Mine always is.

Mrs. Phoxy—Yes, but I'd have to contend with my husband's indigestion then.—Philadelphia Press.

She Was Posted on Finance.

"It is simply impossible to keep posted on everything," said a clubwoman to a Daughter of the American Revolution.

"Yes, indeed it is," admitted the D. A. R. "But sometimes, if you are not quite posted, you can wriggle out of a difficult situation without seeming so very ignorant. For example, I was just saved by my presence of mind at a D. A. R. meeting the other day. Professor Sparks of the university, you know, read a lovely paper on 'Gouverneur Morris, Financier of the American Revolution.'

"'Who is this Gouverneur Morris?' said a friend of mine from the Fortnightly club. 'Seems to me I never have heard of him.'

"There were half a dozen women around, and I was frightfully embarrassed. I never had heard of Gouverneur Morris either; but, you know, a D. A. R. is supposed to know all those things.

"'Oh, don't you remember?' I said. 'Morris was the man who financed the government and borrowed a lot of money to do it.'

"'Thank you,' said my friend from the Fortnightly.

"Now, the fact is, you know, dear," continued the D. A. R., "I really knew nothing of it whatever except that Professor Sparks' subject said that the man had financed the government, and I knew if he did that he must have had to borrow a lot of money."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Ant Engineers.

Something new and interesting about ants was learned by a Mount Airy florist recently. For a week or so he had been bothered by ants that got into boxes of seeds which rested on a shelf. To get rid of the ants he put into execution an old plan, which was to place a meaty bone close by, which the ants soon covered, every one deserting the boxes of seeds. As soon as the bone would become thickly inhabited by the little creepers the florist tossed it into a tub of water. The ants having been washed off, the bone was put in use as a trap again.

Then the florist bethought himself that he would save trouble by placing the bone in the center of a sheet of fly paper, believing that the ants would never get to the bone, but would get caught on the sticky fly paper while trying to reach the food. But the florist was surprised to find that the ants, upon discovering the nature of the paper trap, formed a working force and built a path on the paper clear to the bone. The material for the walk was sand secured from a little pile near by. For hours the ants worked, and when the path was completed they made their way over its dry surface in couples, as in a march, to the bone.—Philadelphia Record.

Humors of Organ Blowers.

An Irishman had been obtained at a pinch to blow an organ. The player was ready and the signal was given, but no wind came. The signal was repeated a second time, and again a third time, but still without result. The delay was becoming awkward, the congregation was getting uneasy. What was to be done? Choristers and organist now united in shouts of "Blow! blow! blow!" Not the slightest zephyr stirred within the wind chest.

At length the organist hastened to the blower's sanctum. And what a sight it was that met his eyes! Clinging with heels and hands to the long wooden handle of the bellows, there hung the son of Erin, his eyes starting from their sockets and his cheeks distended and crimson, blowing as if for dear life into the end of that long wooden handle!

The anecdote of the ex-sailor blower is not so funny, but it is in keeping. The old tar when he went to blow took off his boots and his coat and, if it were warm, nearly everything else, "for," said he in explanation, "I can 'old on better."—Longman's.

Somebody Got Hurt.

Bride's Little Brother (to bridegroom)—Did it hurt you much when she did it?

Bridegroom—What hurt me?

Bride's Little Brother—The hook. Did it go into your lip?

Bridegroom—I don't know what you mean, Johnny.

Bride's Mother—Leave the table this instant, Johnny!

Bride's Little Brother—What for? I only wanted to know if it hurt him. You said that sis had fished for him a long time, but she hooked him at last, and I wanted to know if—

Effect of Her Singing.

The doting husband was discoursing on the beauty of his wife's voice. "She has a note of pathos in her voice," said he, "that will draw tears from the most hardened. I assure you I have heard her sing before a large audience, and when she has finished there has not been a dry eye in the room."

"Quite true," assented the cynic. "She always affects me that way. Even if she only says she's going to sing I weep bitterly."—Moonshine.

Juvenile Statistician.

"How many children had George Washington?" asked the teacher, thinking to trip up the new boy in his history.

"About 3,000,000," promptly answered the new boy, who knew something concerning the statistics of the period when the Father of His Country was at the head of the family.—Chicago Tribune.

Just the Man.

Mrs. Belgrave (on the Bermuda boat)—Are you one of the stewards?

Bill Roling—No, marm. I'm cap'n of th' top.

Mrs. Belgrave—How nice! Bring it and spin it for little Chauncey, won't you? He's almost bored to death.—Harlem Life.

The largest city in the country in Washington's time was Philadelphia. It had 69,000 inhabitants.

The Loggerhead's Name.

"The loggerhead turtle," said an old fisherman, "gets its name from the resemblance of its head and neck under some circumstances, to the end of a log. You take a big turtle, one weighing, say, 600 or 800 pounds, at sea, with its body submerged and head and neck out of the water, and they look at a little distance just like the end of a log sticking up. Hence the name loggerhead."—New York Sun.

Ashcroft Livery

SALE & FEED STABLES.

Buggies, Double and Single Drivers, and Saddle Horses.

Special trips made to Lillooet and Cariboo.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Hay and Grain.

M. P. STEWART. W. CROZIER.

Stewart & Crozier,

P. O. Box 8, ASHCROFT, B.C.

F. G. PRIOR & CO. Ld.

(ESTABLISHED 1859.)

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Mill and Mining Supplies, Waggons, Buggies, Cutters Farm Implements, &c.

Victoria. Vancouver Kamloops

FURNITURE

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS etc., etc.

Cheapest house on earth, write for prices

M. P. GORDON, - KAMLOOPS, B.C.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD,

VICTORIA, - - - B.C.

—Wholesale—

LIQUORS and GROCERIES.

AGENTS COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS.

Enderby and Vernon.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. M'CURDY PRESIDENT.

Assets exceeds $277,517,325.36; surplus over all liabilities, $37,728,191.5

The company issues the most liberal contracts that are sold. The company pays out an average of $50,000 a day in death claims, endowments and annuities. The company is universal, doing business throughout the world. The Mutual Life is the largest, strongest and best company. Insure in it

ANLEY HENDERSON, Manager for Mainland, VANCOUVER, B.C.

H. P. HORAN, District Agent, 150 MILE HOUSE B.C.

Thos. Dunn & Co.

LIMITED.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND MINERS SUPPLIES.

Hardware Dep't. 8, 10, 12 Cordova St. Ship C. Dep't. 8, 10 Water St.

Vancouver B. C.

JOHN McRAE

HOTEL & GENERAL STORE.

QUESNELLE FORKS, B. C.

A full assortment of Drygoods, Boots and Shoes, Liquors and Cigars, Hardware, Miners Supplies. Hay, Grain and Stabling. Prices right.

Oats! Oats! Oats!

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS

Direct from our own Elevators on the Calgary & Edmonton Railroad We are the largest buyers of grain in Alberta. Send us your order, or at least get our prices before buying elsewhere.

BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. LD.

EDMONTON also at all the other principal points in Alberta & British Columbia

Turner, Beeton & Co.,

Wholesale Liquors and Dry Goods.

Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson, B. C.,

and H. C. Beeton & Co., London.

Beaver Lake House,

EAGLE & HAMILTON, Prop's.

On the Main Road from the 150-Mile House to Quesnelle Forks.

Good accommodations for travelers and good stabling, feed, etc., for teams.
A well stocked bar in connection
I deal largely in hay, grain, and farmproduce generally.

SMITH & BRYSON

General Blacksmiths, Horseshoeing,

Steel, Iron and Hardwood Lumber kept in stock, also wagons suitable for freighting and ranching.

Shop on Railway Avenue. - - ASHCROFT, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO.

HEAD OFFICE, ASHCROFT, B.C.

Caiboo and Lillooet

STAGE TRAVEL.

Clinton and way points—Monday, Wednesday and Friday
All points in Cariboo—Monday and Friday.
Lillooet direct—Monday and Friday.
Forks of Quesneile, and way points, Monday and Friday.

Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special rigs furnished.

Stages leaving Ashcroft Mondays and Fridays will connect with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek, that steamer having commenced her regular runs for the season.

PARKER'S STAGE LINE

LEAVING ASHCROFT EVERY MONDAY FOR

CLINTON, 150-MILE HOUSE, QUESNELLE FORKS, CARIBOO MINE AND HORSEFLY.

Stage will connect with steamer Charlotte, at Soda Creek, for Quesnelle, Barkerville and other northern points in Cariboo and Omineca.

Express matter, Gold Dust, etc, carried at our risk, at reasonable rates. Good Stock New Coaches

HEAD OFFICE ASHCROFT B. C.

Occidental Hotel,

QUESNELLE, - B C.

New management. Hotel headquarters for B. X. stages. Headquarters for mining men, well furnished rooms. Table supplied with everything in season. Most complete bar in Cariboo.

Stables in connection, Hay and Oats in quantity.

F. HOFERCAMP & A. JOHNSON, - - Proprietors.

CLINTON HOTEL,

CLINTON, B.C.

MARSHALL & SMITH, Proprietors.

BOARD AND LODGING BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

Best Wines, Spirits and Cigars. Good stabling. Headquarters for the Cariboo, Lillooet and Dog Creek lines of stages. Huntingand fishing in the vicinity.

C. H. GIBSON,

MEAT MARKET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Attention and satisfaction guarantees to customers.

Main Street, *ASHCROFT, B C.*

I. LEHMAN,

Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Wagon Builder

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

Iron, Steel and Timber kept in stock, and a stock of Eastern made Carriages, Buggies and Road Carts kept on hand at reduced prices, and also made to order Manufacturer of "The Lehman Tire Setter" which all Blacksmiths should use. All work warranted, and prices lower than ever. An assortment of Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

ASHCROFT, - - - - - - B. C.

PITHER & LEISER.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS

VICTORIA, B. C.

Oppenheimer Bros.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Vancouver, : : : B. C.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

This well known house has been reopened by its new proprietor and has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up.

P. A. BARNHART, Prop

ASHCROFT HOTEL,

Wm. Lyne, Proprietor.

Directly opposite Depot, ASHCROFT, B.C

This Hotel has been lately refitted and refurnished. A new wing, 50 x 26 feet, containing nineteen rooms, including bath and sample rooms, has been added.

Good table and good service

The only first-class Hotel in town.

Free Sample Room in Connection.

THE WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO

(LIMITED)

Mining Machinery

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO

CANADA.

THE ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

W. C. Morgan is painting the English church.

Mrs. C. H. Gibson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Durban at Lillooet.

J. B. Arthur, of Lillooet, formerly a citizen of this town, was here yesterday.

A brother of Mr. Fred Calder's has arrived in Ashcroft and will stay a few days.

A letter lately received from Jimmy Fisher says he has hurt his leg and is now in the hospital.

Major Campbell of Kamloops, has the contract for the woodwork for the Harvey, Bailey brick store.

Johnston & Gill, the contractors on the Harvey, Bailey brick store, are pushing the work along in fine shape.

Rod Atkins, in charge of Dumonds branch store at Lillooet, spent the week here looking after the Ashcroft business.

Customs collections at Ashcroft for May amounted to $2,882,90. Value of dutable goods $10,693,00. Value of free goods, $20,506,00.

The baseball team are having splendid practices. The members are to be congratulated on the business-like way in which they work.

Mr. Heller representing a San Francisco syndicate, is making an examination of the Anderson Lake Mine on McGillivray Creek.

Mrs. Foster, Miss Foster, and F. W. Foster, jr., drove to their home at Clinton on Thursday where they will spend the summer.

Mr. Dibble, Dominion Government engineer, in charge of an exploration party, expects to leave on Monday for the north, via Quesnel.

One of the best known and most prosperous ranchers in Cariboo will leave for the east shortly. His expenses will be doubled on the return trip.

Advices from San Francisco are to the effect that the hide market is completely demoralized. Prices offered are very low and not much business is being done.

The Ashcroft baseball team have accepted a challenge to play the Kamloops team at Kamloops on the 1st of July. They will give a good account of themselves.

M. Dumond left on Monday last for Chilliwack where he was married to Miss McRae, for some years a resident of Ashcroft. The best wishes of the community is theirs.

The Ashcroft Water, Electric & Improvement Company have established a lumber yard here and have already received several cars of lumber from their Kamloops mills.

Mr. Teporten, traveller, for Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Vancouver, left this week by B. C. Express Co.'s special rig for a business trip through Cariboo.

W. Hawthorne who is at home for a few days this week made a remarkable good trip from the Gang ranch on his bicycle. The distance is over 100 miles and he made it in about 12 hours.

An Italian laborer, employed on a C. P. R. work-train, working near Pennys station, on the 27th of May, fell from the cars and was fatally injured by them passing over him. He was taken to the Kamloops hospital and died the following Saturday.

Robert A. Walker of Cache Creek, has taken the 59-Mile House, lately managed by Duncan McGillivray. Mr. Walker's family will be greatly missed at Cache Creek where they have lived for a number of years. Their home, one of the prettiest places in the valley will be rented or sold.

An English journal recently wondered whether the pronunciation of some of the ignorant classes or of some of the cultivated classes is the worse. For instance, the groom says: "Arry, 'old my 'oss." But the curate says: "He that hath yaws to yaw, let him yaw." And the doctor's wife says: "Yawge, please go to Awthah and awdah the hawse, and don't forget to look at the fish." And the vicar says: "If owah gracious sovering lady wur-ah to die!"

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mrs. W. J. Curry, the wife of the well known dentist. Mrs. Curry, who used to live in Nanaimo, was a Miss Gordon, the daughter of a former M. P. for Nanaimo district. The doctor and his wife have lived in Kamloops for nearly two years, and in that time the late Mrs. Curry gathered a large circle of friends around her who will deeply regret her loss. The deceased will be interred at Nanaimo. —Standard.

Miss Nellie Wallace left for Vancouver on this morning's early train.

Jacob Mundorf was quite ill at the Ashcroft Hotel this week. He left for home this morning.

Mrs H. Laird of Coburg, Ontario, after spending a day or two with Mrs. J. A. Bremner, went up on yesterday's stage to join Mr. Laird at Barkerville.

Another carload of wire has arrived for the Ashcroft-Dawson telegraph line and is being forwarded by the transportation contractors, Stewart & Crozier.

M. J. Henry, the nursery stock dealer, of Vancouver, has a change of advertisement in this issue. Mr. Henry is very careful to send his stock out in the best of condition.

DUMOND-McRAE.

A very pretty wedding ceremony was solemnized early this morning at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. C. B. Reeves, when Mr. Mark Dumond, hardware merchant, of Ashcroft, and Miss Gretta McRae, of Chilliwack, were made man and wife. The nuptual knot was tied by Rev. T. W. Hall, in the presence of a few friends. The bride was handsomely attired in a wedding gown of mauve silk, and orange blossoms. The happy couple, after partaking of a sumptuous wedding breakfast, left by steamer Beaver for an extended visit to the sound and coast cities, and were accompanied to the landing by the wedding guests. The presents were numerous and handsome. Mr. A. C. Henderson fired a salute as the happy couple were leaving town. The Progress wishes Mr. and Mrs. Dumond a pleasant trip and a long and prosperous life together —Chilliwack Progress.

PASSENGER LIST.

The following is the list of passengers arriving and departing by Ashcroft stage lines;

B. C. EXPRESS CO.

ARRIVALS.

R G McPherson, special stage; Mrs Smith, J Murphy, C Neilson, Mrs Jones, Rod Atkens, Mr Hind, W Wilson, H A Grant, C Westoby.

DEPARTURES.

Mrs C H Gibson, Lillooet; H Cargile, Lillooet; W Carson, Pavilion; H Sidebottom, Quesnel; H J Huiskamp, Quesnel; A W Harbison, Barkerville; T Doherty, Clinton; Melville Parry, Clinton; H De Forest, Clinton; Rev Mr Scott, Lillooet; Ah Way, Soda Creek; Mrs Harry Laird and two children, Quesnel; J McIsaac, Stanley; J G Mather, Stanley.

By special,—Mr Burdick, Mr Teporten
By special,—R B Berks.
By special,—W Heller.
Special,—Mr. Richardson.

PARKER'S STAGE LINE.

ARRIVALS.

Mr. Mundorf, 20-Mile House; Simon Peterson, Bridge Creek.

DEPARTURES.

Gerard Betts, Quesnel; Miss Parker, Big Lake; R. Revel, 59-Mile House.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

Below will be found the date of departure, teamster and destination of freight shipped north by Ashcroft forwarding agents:

June 2,	W Parker, Bullion.....	11,000
" 2,	P Garrigan, Pavilion...	1,500
" 4,	J Bishop, 150-Mile H'se	10,000
" 5,	A Focault, Wing Dam and way.....	17,000
" 6,	B C Express Co, Clinton	1,800
" 7,	Mow Chin, Quesnel....	7,000
" 7,	E Harrison, Soda Creek	7,500
" 7,	J M Collins, " "	7,500
" 7,	G Couvrette, " "	10,100
" 7,	H P Lewis, " "	13,000
" 7,	R McDonald, " "	10,500
" 7,	J McMillan, Clinton....	6,100
" 7,	F A Johnston, Chilcotin	4,000
" 8,	J Digman, Qesnel Forks	9,000

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Times are hard and money scarce. Make money by saving it. I can take your old suits and by cleaning and dyeing make them look like new and give you two-thirds more wear. All orders sent to my address will be promptly attended to.
WM. B. DWIGHT, Ashcroft.

The Creamery Butter we are selling now is No. 1—try it. THE ASHCROFT TRADING CO.

The Ashcroft Trading Co. are doing a big T trade, their special blend is a great favorite.

We are a little crowded for room just now owing to the erection of our brick store on part of our old site, but we will fill your orders just as satisfactorily as we have always done.
HARVEY, BAILEY & CO.

The largest furniture showrooms, warerooms and factory in British Columbia and probably in Western Canada are those of Weiler Bros., Victoria. This business was established in 1862.

A diploma and gold medal was awarded for Blue Ribbon baking powder at New Westminster in 1898 This powder is made in Canada by Canadians and is not sold at boom prices. F. W. Foster can sell it to you at 25c per 12 oz. tin. Please try it.

Commercial men and others who do not desire to travel on my regular stages can have special rigs on short notice for any point in Cariboo, which will make fast time.
PARKER'S STAGE LINE,
Ashcroft, B. C.

When in Vancouver

IT WILL PAY YOU TO VISIT

Clubb & Stewart,

THE LEADING

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS

ON THE COAST

We carry an immense stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings, Waterproof Coats, Trunks, Valises, etc.
We always carry the celebrated Stetson Hats; also the Levi Strauss overalls. Custom Tailoring on the premises.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Clubb & Stewart,

160 CORDOVA STREET,
Vancouver, - B.C.

LISTEN BOYS!

Tom McCosh

The Ashcroft Tailor, has just received a consignment of Spring

Suitings, Serges, Worsteds and Pantings, of the

VERY BEST QUALITY

Direct from Scotland and would be pleased to have you call and inspect same.
All orders will be carefully attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
ASHCROFT B.C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days from date, I shall apply to the Land Commissioner for permission to lease 80 acres of Land, for the purpose of cutting wild hay thereon. The Land is situated on Weldrum Creek, at the first crossing of the Drummond Road to Mackin Creek meadows, commencing from a post set on the left bank of Meldrum Creek, near the said crossing; thence east 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.
MALCOM C. ROSS.
CHILCOTIN, B. C., May 29, 1900.

NOTICE.

The following are the rates at which freight will be hauled from Ashcroft:

Barkerville, 6 cents per pound.
Stanley, 5½.
Beaver Pass 5¼.
Wing Dam, 5.
Cottonwood, 4¾
Quesnelle, 4.
Quesnelle Forks, 4.
Beaver Lake, 3½.
Alexandra, 2½.
Horsefly, 3½.
Soda Creek, 3.
158-Mile House, 2¾.
115-Mile House and 150-Mile House, 2½
Above the 100, 2¼.
100-Mile House, 2.
83 and 87-Mile Houses, 1¾.
59-74-Mile Houses, 1½.
Clinton, 3¼.
Half cent extra rate for furniture, ¼ cent for any lot of freight under 500 pounds, ½ cent for machinery in single pieces exceeding 5,000 pounds.
CARIBOO PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
M. P. STEWART, President. STUART HENDERSON, Secretary.

Thos. Drummond,

M.E., P.L.S.
B. App. Science.
McGill College, Montreal,

Member Canadian Society Civil and Mining Engineers.

Mining, General Engineering and Survey Work promptly attended.....

QUESNEL FORKS
Cariboo B.C.

Art Distinction.

Fair Amateur—Yes; I painted this. What school of painting would you call it?

Artist (gently)—Boarding school.—New York Weekly.

An Essential in Music.

Tommy—I say Jimmy, wot is classical music?

Jimmy—It's the kind you can't understand unless you wear long hair.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Lack of Control.

"Don't you think he has wonderful control over his voice?" asked the young woman.

"No," answered Miss Cayenne. I can't say I think that. He sings every time any one asks him to."—Washington Star.

Poultry Pointers.

Poultry netting makes the most durable fence.

Fresh eggs are most transparent at the centre.

A danger to be avoided in keeping fowls is overcrowding.

A hen will work industriously for gravel as well as for grain.

Set the first laying of ducks and turkey hens under chicken hens for hatching.

Lime is needed by all fowls for the growth of bone and for shell material.

Get all the chickens hatched early that you can. It is the early hatched pullets that make the winter layers.

Dark places are best for the nests. A dark nest gives the hen but little chance to see about her, hence she will remain more quiet.

When the chickens appear to be off their feed and do not eat with apparent relish, increase the exercise and change the bill of fare.

No matter what ails the fowls, a sick bird should at once be removed to seperate quarters from the well ones. This is a precaution that will always pay.

Writing Tablets. Over thirty different kinds Plain and Ruled, Thick and Thin. Prices: 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 cts.
BY MAIL, 5 CENTS EXTRA FOR POSTAGE.
J. H. CLEMENTS, PHM. G.,
THE ASHCROFT DRUGGIST & STATIONER.

Dry Goods **Mens' Furnishings**

A BARGAIN IN

Ladies Kid Gloves

40 pair in Black and Colored, all sizes, regularly sold at $1 50 per pair for $1.
Ladies Undervests, special at 15, 25 & 35c
Childrens' Undervests special at 12½c.
Skirts in Crash Linen and White Pique, ranging in price from 75c to $3.00.
Good Value in Hosiery all sizes.

Boots & Shoes **Ashcroft Trading Co. Groceries**

A Snap in Ranges.

$35 Will buy you one of McClary's Steel Ranges.

Parts can be had at any time.
MARK DUMOND, ASHCROFT

S. G. Fladgate

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

Harness & Saddlery
Harness Trimmings
Whips, Spurs Etc.
Saddles and Harness made to Order
Special attention given Repair Work
Ashcroft B. C.

NORTH B.C. NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld

SODA CREEK. QUESNELLE.

The Steamer CHARLOTTE will make regular trips from Soda Creek to Quesnelle, connecting with all
STAGE LINES,
from Ashcroft and way points.
Freight left at Soda Creek for the steamer will be stored free of charge, also freight by steamer for points beyond Quesnelle will be forwarded free of charge for such forwarding. Fare each way, $4.50; freight per ton $10.
Quesnelle, B.C **JAMES REID** Manager.

F. H. Spriggs

Practical Watchmaker and JEWELER

First Prize at Philadelphia for the best collection of watch work.

ASHCROFT, B. C.

P.O. Box 447. Telephone 138.

Stanley Park Livery

Sale and Feed Stables

Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Double and Single Drivers, and Saddle Horses.

McRAE BROS.,

Proprietors,
Corner Georgia and Seymour Streets,
VANCOUVER, - B.C.

TAI SOONG & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN RICE & TEA

WE ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
CHINESE GOODS

ASHCROFT and VICTORIA, B.C.

I have purchased below cost and will sell at

A Bargain

4 Lounges
2 Easy Chairs

Very nice lot of Picture Molding.
All entirely new goods.
No Reasonable Offer Refused.
W. MORGAN
Next door to Parker's Stage Office

KAMLOOPS HOUSE

P. HEROD, Proprietor,
KAMLOOPS. - - B.C.

'Is the place where you can always be sure of getting the

Choicest Wines and Liquors

And the Best Brands of

Foreign and Domestic Cigars.

Oyster Cocktails and Tom and Jerry are specialties.

Gold Scales and Bullion Scales of all descriptions. Rubber Gloves, Mining Screens, Cyanide, Quicksilver, Etc.
Write us for quotations,

B.C. ASSAY AND CHEMICAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Ltd.
733 Pender st. VANCOUVER, B.C.

B.C. COLD STORAGE & ICE WORKS
VICTORIA - B.C.

Importers of Australian Frozen Mutton ; :

ADVANCES MADE ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
Commission Merchants

Mail Your Order

Or Write Us For Samples
— OF —
China and Japanese Mattings, Summer Curtain Goods, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Carpets, Wallpapers and complete furnishings. . . . .

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