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Special News from Mines of Cariboo and Lillooet

ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

Oldest Paper Published in the County of Cariboo.

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MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

The following account of gold mining written by C. G. Yale for "Sunset" is a very clear and concise description of it, and is written in a manner to be easily understood by all:

California has been so persistently advertised of late years as the "Land of Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers," that its original designation as the "Golden State" and "Land of Gold" appears to *have been lost sight of altogether;* and at the same time, as far as general publicity is concerned, its mining industry has been overlooked and its importance under-rated. Notwithstanding this, however, the gold mines of the state, which were the basis of its foundation, settlement and growth, still continue to be largely productive and profitable. In fact, since the settlement of the state in 1849, California has continued to lead all other states of the union in annual product of gold until within the past two years, when the output of Colorado's famous gold camp of Cripple Creek, with its abundant invested capital, placed that state in the lead. But while Colorado last year produced about seven millions more gold than this state, California *exceeded the next state in order by ten* millions of gold product. This statement alone is sufficient to prove the great importance of the gold mining industry of California.

Since its acquirement by the United States, California has yielded in gold alone, $1,314,176,658, which is an aggregate larger than that shown in the history of any other country of the world, and is more than double the total gold product of any other state in the Union. California has fairly earned her title of "Golden State."

And this wonderful record of over thirteen hundred millions of dollars in gold is an expanding one, as from fifteen to seventeen millions are being added to it yearly, while the annual output is slowly but surely increasing as more capital is being put into the industry and improved methods are adopted. In the year 1898, thirty-one counties of the state produced gold, and there was a product of silver also from these exceeded the two-million-dollar mark. The state produced last year $15,906,478 in gold and $414,055 in silver, a total for precious metals of $16,320,533. The number of miners employed that year was 19,823, so that the per capita production was over $823,-000. An industry that can make that *showing is surely one to be carefully* fostered. No branch of agriculture, horticulture or other productive industry of California can show any such per capita results.

The usual idea of gold mining, to those unfamiliar with it is that men shovel a lot of auriferous dirt into a rocker or sluice, wash it with water, and the earth is carried away, leaving the gold. This is the old surface mining of earlier days in California, which still continues to some extent, but is much smaller in importance than formerly and is now mainly carried on by Chinese who are satisfied with less daily returns than the whites.

There are really eleven different systems of gold mining now carried on in this state. These are quartz, pocket, seam, placer, hydraulic, drift, wingdam or river, dredging, beach-sand, elevator process and dry-washing.

There are four generally recognized divisions, which are quartz, placer, hydraulic and drift mining. Their relative importance in California is shown by the figures of product of 1898 when the quartz mines yielded $12,488,320; the placers or surface deposits, $1,841,-573; the drift, $1,028,547; and hydraulic, $962,192. In the quartz mines are included quartz, pocket and seam mines. In the placers are included surface placers, dredging from river beds or banks of gravel, mining the river bars by wingdam, current wheel and pump, working the black sands of the ocean beaches, working gravel deposits by *the elevator process, and dry-washing* where there is no water. In hydraulic mining they wash away the whole bank, top and all, while in drifting they only mine the lower and richer stratum of gravel close to bedrock. Hydraulic and drift mining are really forms of placer mining where they work the deep or overlaid gravels by different systems from those adopted with ordinary placer gravels.

In "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49," nearly all who came to *California were miners or prospectors.* At that time the pick, pan, shovel and rocker were all the implements needed, for the concentrating forces of nature, operating for untold centuries, had washed away the lighter materials and gathered the loose gold in the gulches, ravines, canyons, creeks, river bars and beds. This was the era of placer or surface mining. In 1849 these placer miners took out over ten million dollars; the next year, forty-one millions; the next, seventy-six millions; and in 1852 the gold yield of California was $81,294,700, while the average was about fifty millions a year for the next ten years. In working those placer mines, gravel or earth from the claim was washed in a miner's pan, the lighter material washed away and the gold was caught. Only the very richest of diggings could be made to pay by the pan alone. These pioneers used the pan, rocker, sluice and long tom in their work, but they did not dig deep. To-day many of these old claims are being worked by Chinese miners, and some of the ground has been worked over seven or eight times. Chinese lease the ground from the whites, and poor mining ground is now called "Chinese diggings." These people are the best of placer miners, being very careful workers, but they never work underground in quartz mines.

When, after a time, it was found that *deposits of gold-bearing gravel existed* in the red hills of the foothill and mountain counties, the miners set to work on them, but much more dirt had to be handled to get the gold, and capital was necessary to equip and open the claims, which had to be worked either by hydraulic or drifting process, according to situation, as will be hereafter described. Then the individual miner had to give way to organized companies, who invested capital in the business, and the miners began to work for wages.

At present the bulk of the gold product of the state comes from the quartz mines, the gravel yielding much less after the exhaustion of the shallow surface placers. The state of California extends in length some 750 miles, with an average width of about 200 and, except in the valley counties, gold is found in more or less quantity in most of the counties. Even in some of the valley counties gold mines are worked. Quartz mines are scattered through the gold belt of the state from one end to the other and have been worked from the early years, but in the past ten years this industry has grown remarkably. As the extraction of aurif erous quartz does not vary materially from other vein mining as practiced elsewhere, it hardly requires a special description in this place. The veins, ledges or lodes of quartz which carry the gold are of an average width of about three feet, though many are much wider. As a general proposition the very narrow ledges are richer per ton than the wider ones, but the wider ones of lower grade are preferred by miners, since they are more likely to "go to the deep" and be more lasting and will furnish large mills with plenty of ore the year round. Moreover the *cost of mining, per ton, is smaller with* the wider ledges, since less barren matter need be taken out or mined. Shafts are sunk on these veins, or tunnels run, according to location, and levels, drifts and cross-cuts run to extract the vein or ore and this is taken to the surface to be milled. The quartz mills crush the ore in batteries of five stamps each, and the crushed ore, mixed with water, passes from these batteries over plates. Quicksilver is used in the mortars or batteries and on the plates, and the "free" gold is thus amalgamated with the quicksilver. Then the amalgam, which is a compound of the quicksilver and gold, is removed, strained and retorted, the quicksilver being condensed and saved and the gold remains. It is then melted into bars and sent to the mint to be coined. In all this quartz pulp, as the crushed ore is called, there are sulphurets or auriferous pyrites, carrying gold in a form which will not amalgamate with the quicksilver. These sulphurets pass out of the batteries and over the almalgating plates and then on to concentrators by which they are caught and saved for another operation. The tailings, or now worthless crushed ore, pass on into the tailings dump. The sulphurets are *treated by the chlorination or smelting* process and the gold contained in them is saved. There are numbers of appliances for saving all the gold, such as patent amalgamators, blanket sluices, canvas plants, etc., every care being taken to catch every particle of gold freed by the stamps from the crushed ore. Of course this is a brief description of mining and milling gold ores. Water, steam or electric power has to be provided for the machinery and there must be hoisting works to *raise the ore, men, etc., with pumps to* keep the mines free from water. Compressed air is used to give power to the machine drills where they are used. In working these mines on a large scale, considerable capital must be invested and when the mines reach a depth of 2,500 feet, as is the case in several mines in the state, the mechanical appliances must be very strong and perfect.

As a general proposition the larger gold mines are owned by private companies or by few individuals. Unless a gold mine is exceptionally rich on the surface, the ordinary miner or prospector cannot work it without the aid of capital. The prospector finds a ledge and opens it in a small way. When he gets to a depth where a hand windlass will no longer hoist satisfactorily and where pumps and a steam hoist are necessary for further operations, he generally has to sell out to somebody who has the money to properly equip the mines. Then he must have a mill also. There are custom mills where ore is crushed for anyone at a fixed price, but all mines of any size have their own mills. It is by reason of these conditions that so many mines are for sale in this as in other mining regions. The prospectors who *find the mines, or "prospects" as they* are called at the opening stage, never

(Continued on Page Two.)

150-MILE HOUSE RACES.

Special to the JOURNAL.

150-Mile House, Oct. 20.—The race meet is a decided success and there has been a large crowd in attendance from all parts of the country, Chilcotin, Cariboo and the Lillooets being particularly well represented.

The results of the races are as follows:

FIRST DAY.

First race, Chilcotin Stakes—First $40, second $10; about ¼-mile dash; catch weights. Won by Eagle's "Prairie King"; Gaspard's "Sandy Rock" second.

Second race, Provincial Stakes—First $75, second $25; about ½-mile dash; weight for age; open to horses bred and owned in this province. Won by McKinley's "Black Danger"; Prentice's "Hilda" second.

Third race, 150-Mile House Stakes—A cup (value $25) presented by Messrs. Doering & Marstrand, of Vancouver, and $50 in specie for the first; second $25; about ½-mile heats, two in three; catch weights. Won by C. W. Eagle's "Prince"; Prentice's "Daylight" second.

Fourth race, Pony Polo Stakes—First $25, second $10; for fourteen hands and under; about ¼-mile dash; catch weights. Won by C. Moons' "Betty"; G. Moore's "Dandy" second.

SECOND DAY.

First race, Provincial Stakes—First $100, second $50; weight for age; about ¾-mile dash; open to horses bred and owned in this province. Won by McKinley's "Black Danger"; Barnes' "Fiddler" second.

Second race, Williams' Lake Stakes—First $50, second $15; about ¼-mile *heats, two in three; catch weights.* Won by Gaspard's "Sandy Rock"; Eagle's "Prairie King" second.

Third race, Cariboo Cup—Value $50 with $75 in specie, presented by the Cariboo Trading Co., for the first; second $25; third $10; about ¾-mile dash; weight for age. Won by Eagle's "Prince"; Prentice's "Chilcotin Dick" second.

Fourth race, Consolation Stakes—A saddle, value $40, presented by A. C. Foster, for the first; second $20; about ½-mile heats, two in three; catch weights. Won by Hamilton's "Johnny"; Ogden's "Queen" second.

Foot racing, 100 yards—J. G. Bain, first; Lovelace, second.

The ball at the Cariboo Trading Company's, held on Thursday night, was well attended and a great success in all respects.

Nicola News.

A snow storm visited this locality last week.

The farmers are busy threshing their grain and gathering in the roots and tubers.

The entertainment given last week by the Gonne and Graham company was much enjoyed by all who were present.

There was another rich strike of copper ore last week in the vicinity of the King Solomon mine, and it is the general opinion that next season will be a busy one from Mammet to Nicola Lake.

Prospecting business is pretty well *over for this season in the Similkameen* district and most of the men are heading for the Kootenay or the coast for the winter.

Alexander Swan, general manager for the Slate Creek Mining Co., spent a few days at Nicola Lake on business and has returned to continue his search for the precious nuggets on the banks of the Tulameen river and Slate creek.

W. J. Curry, dentist, of Kamloops, spent a couple of weeks in the valley *practicing* his profession, with headquarters at the Driard Hotel, Nicola Lake. He returned home on Tuesday last.

Judge Spinks held a session of the County Court at Nicola Lake on the 9th inst. The principal case was that of Swan vs. Rabbit, for assault and battery. Defendant was fined $20 with the option of 30 days in jail. He chose the former. The other cases were chiefly old accounts which were rapidly disposed of in the usual way by His Honor.

The burial of old Mr. Moore, of Rockford, took place on Monday in the Nicola lake cemetery. Deceased was over 95 years of age and an old pioneer of 40 years' residence in Nicola.

Big Game.

British Columbia probably offers greater inducements to hunters and sportsmen for big game than any other part of the Dominion. The game laws are more liberal here than in the other Provinces, owing, no doubt, to the large number of deer, caribou, elk, moose, mountain goat, and mountain sheep. Bears are still to be met with by the hunters. Licenses are issued to non-residents by the Provincial Government for $50 each season, and restrictions as to the number of the bigger game killed are as follows: Caribou, 5; deer, 10; bull wapti, 2; moose, 2; mountain goat, 5; mountain sheep, 3. The close season is from 1st January to 31st July.

The "British Columbia Year Book, 1897," says: "From a sportsman's point of view this province is decidedly an interesting field as well as a very rich and wide one, possessing as it does many varieties of game and presenting by reason of its extent and rugged exterior those physical obstacles which are the real stimuli to the true sportsman. * * * One element of protection exists in the fact that the rugged and mountainous interior affords a retreat for game which only the most adventurous sportsman can hope at times to reach."

Bighorn (mountain sheep), mountain goat, black bear, grizzly bear, and deer are plentiful in Cariboo and Lillooet districts, more particularly Bridge river, in the latter district.

An estimate of the cost of a hunting trip in the Province of Quebec is given in an article on another page, taken from the "Montreal Herald." These prices are, of course, for people who will not have far to travel, and offer no example as to cost of a hunting trip in Cariboo or Lillooet districts of this province. Sportsmen from the Old Country and United States are frequent visitors to the Bridge river section, and under the guidance of W. G. Manson, the local guide and hunter, have satisfactory trips.

It is decidedly to the advantage of this province that every facility be *given to true sportsmen to visit us.* They require and should have the fairest treatment from all who come in contact with them, for they are a genial lot, liberal with their money, and ask only honest treatment in return. No better advertisement can be had than the returning sportsman, not only in that particular line; but, as in the case of New Brunswick, which has done much to ecourage him, he is often the means of bringing capital to the country for business propositions. Several industries of great importance in that province have been put in operation by tourists and sportsmen, who would never have gone there but for the hunting facilities and the encouragement held out to them by the Government and tourists associations.

Passenger List.

The following is the list of passengers arriving at and departing from Ashcroft, this week, by the B. C. Express Co.'s stages:

DEPARTURES.

Miss French, Clinton; Rev Sisters Frances and Felix, 150.

ARRIVALS.

G E Snyder, F W Snyder, J S Hoffman, Mrs J Hoffman, G L Harkness, 150; M Bailey, 70; R J Ward, P Pesson, J *Ward, A Ward, Clinton; F Robertson,* Lillooet; Mrs Dunlevy, Miss Dunlevy, Masters Dunlevy, F W Foley, Soda Creek; Miss Brown, Mrs Riefel, P Sutherland, Mr Woodland, Barkerville; F W Valleau, G L Betts, A Webster, S Poole, Quesnelle.

The Strike is Off.

A late Winnipeg despatch says the machinists' strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway is off, and all the machinists, fitters, boiler-makers and *blacksmiths on the line from Fort Wil*liam to the coast will return to work at once. The general committee met this morning, when the sub-committee had an interview with Manager Whyte, and reported that the management of the mechanical department had asked for an interview with the general committee, and on these grounds the committe unanimously decided to declare the strike off. The general committee brought the matter before a meeting of the strikers when they were apprised of the company's move and that the strike was off. The announcement was received with great applause.

Majuba a Fluke.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham "Daily Gazette" writes: "Some objection has been taken to the statement which I made that the disaster of Majuba was due to independent action taken by young Boers, and not to General Joubert. My information to this effect was obtained from a well known South African, who had the story from General Joubert himself. Said General Joubert to my friend: 'When I saw the British forces on Majuba Hill, I thought it would be impossible for us to defend the camp, and I, therefore, ordered a council of *of war, to discuss the position.* We unanimously came to the conclusion that our best policy would be to trek, and I left the camp to give the necessary instructions. What was my surprise to find that, while we were deliberating a course of policy, twenty of the young Boers had crawled out of the camp and had commenced to ascend the almost perpendicular sides of the hill. The hill provided capital cover, and they found that they were able to pot at the English, whilst the Englishmen were absolutely unable to reply. Their number increased to thirty, and, when I came out of the tent, I found all our men making their way up the hill. Of course, I soon grasped the position; we saw the British forces were in a hopeless position, and the rest followed as a matter of course. Had, however, it not been for the individual enterprise of these twenty young Boers, we should have trekked, and nothing more would have been heard of Majuba Hill."

A large number of travelers have registered at the various Ashcroft hotels this week.

OMENICA.

Mr. F. W. Valleau, gold commissioner for the Omenica district, registered at the Ashcroft, having arrived down on Tuesday's stage, after a good trip down —by trail to Stuart's lake, by canoe down the Stuart, Nechaco and Fraser rivers (a four days' journey) and by B C. X. stage to Ashcroft. From Mr. Valleau we learn that work has progressed very well in Omenica this season. Two large companies, the Forty-third Milling and Mining Co. and the St. Anthony Mining Co. have each done a large amount of work, and are now in complete shape to take out money with the beginning of next season.

Captain Black has done very good work on Black Jack creek, working a force of thirteen men. He will have taken out this season, with a canvas hose, probably between $4,000 and $5,000, and has demonstrated absolutely the richness of the ground on which he has been working.

Col. Wright, of the Forty-third Co., has employed during the season about fifty men, and has, as above stated, the Ottawa companies' properties in good shape for an output next season.

The St. Anthony Co. have employed about *sixty men throughout the sea*son, and have done good thorough work. They also are now ready to begin with spring to recover some of the large amount of money expended in Omenica. They are reported as having expended this season, about $55,000.

On Tom creek, Jim May has been for the past four years running a bed rock flume, and now has it completed and expects next season to do well. It is generally believed by all miners in Omenica familiar with his ground that he will take out good pay from now on each season.

Ezra Evans, an old timer well known in the north, has taken out this season, from his claims near Manson 190 ounces. He has worked only in a small way, and, as his expenses are *light, he has done very well.*

Charlie McKinnon, another old timer, has also done well. Some fifty leases, situated mainly on Toy's bar and on Germansen creek, have been cancelled, owing to no work having been done on them.

Col. Wright and party are on their way down and will reach Ashcroft in a week or ten days. His pack train will be wintered in this section.

The building of the telegraph line north from Quesnelle next season will *do much toward opening up Omenica,* and will no doubt help the interior route as a means of reaching that country, as stations will be maintained every thirty miles, and necessarily trails and roads will be much improved along the line of the wire that will next season be stretched through to Atlin to join the through Klondike line now in operation from Skagway to Bennett and Dawson.

Mr. Valleau left on the early morning train on Thursday for Victoria, where he will spend the winter. Taken all together, from the statements of Mr. Valleau, the outlook for Omenica as a hydraulic mining camp are most encouraging. A wagon road to Stuart's lake will do much to help that section, as the most serious difficulties now experienced are the great cost of supplies and the expense of getting in heavy machinery.

The mail service has been somewhat improved, there having been six mails sent in during the season. Next season should see a weekly service maintained, and will also we trust see the beginning of the much deserved and badly needed wagon road to Stuart's lake.

Farewell to Rev. Turner.

The Dawson City "News," under date of Sept. 27th, says:

A farewell reception was given Rev. Dr. Turner in the Methodist church last evening, and besides an excellent programme, musical and otherwise, the most substantial feature of the evening was presenting a well-filled "poke" to Dr. Turner. The presentation speech in behalf of the friends of Dr. Turner was made by E. H. Shepard, who acted as chairman, in a feeling speech. Dr. Turner responded, thanking his friends for the kindly appreciation of his ser*vices among them,* and incidentally dwelt in glowing terms upon the future of the Klondike country, in which he expressed unlimited faith.

Rev. Dr. Grant, of the Presbyterian church, was also present, and expressed his regrets at Dr. Turner's contemplated departure from Dawson. After the conclusion of the programme the ladies of the church served refreshments.

Rev. Turner leaves the church and congregation on account of his health, much to the regret of all. He has been "instant in season and out of season" for 30 years and now he finds his health giving way. In a few days he will leave for Honolulu, where he will spend the winter. From thence, if health permits, he will return to his old field in British Columbia.

We are receipt of a letter containing a description of a marvellous cabbage that has grown until it has filled up a cellar. It is evidently intended to rival the big potato story of last week. The letter is signed "Penny" and purports to come from Pennieston. There is no one living there that spells their name that way.

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F. S. REYNOLDS

Editor and Proprietor

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MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

(Continued from Page One.)

have the funds to develop and equip the claims.

The cost of mining and milling in California has now been reduced to a point which would have been considered impossible twenty years ago. This is due to changed conditions, less cost of supplies, better transportation facilities, better management and cheaper materials, with improved machinery and better systems generally. Ore worth only a few dollars to a ton may now be worked at a profit. Moreover, as it is better understood that capital must be employed to properly open and equip this class of mines, men now put plenty of money in these operations and equip them at the start with good appliances, not depending on the monthly output of the claim to pay for the development and machinery, but waiting for complete development before expecting returns.

The seam diggings consist of extremely thin veins of gold bearing quartz, usually much decomposed near the surface. These deposits occur in several places in the state, notably in Eldorado county. The quartz is often very rich. Often this ground is sluiced off as in placer work, but quantities of the material are taken out and crushed like cemented gravel from drift mines.

Pocket mining is another form of gold mining where the veins are generally barren except in spots and in such spots are very rich. Men sometimes work for months in such claims without getting out anything and then find a rich pocket that compensates liberally for all the labor. In certain localities the formation is favorable to pocket mines, which are not supposed to be as permanent in character as regular quartz mines, and are worked generally by a few men instead of companies as they are not usually equipped with machinery or mills. The pockets consist of masses of free gold or specimen rock which is very rich. The pocket will generally occur where two or more small vains meet and the rest of the ore will be generally more or less barren. The veins in these mines are usually small ones and a few of them are worked very deep. Usually only surface deposits of this character are worked. Some of these mines, however, have lasted for years and have been very profitable, though sometimes a year passes with nothing found.

Hydraulic mining is another branch of the gold industry and this is one invented and brought to perfection in California. It is a method of mining the deep gravels where they are not overlaid by a volcanic capping of lava, etc. Briefly described, hydraulic mining may be said to consist in the method of breaking down and disintegrating the auriferous gravel as it stands in place, and carrying it into the gold saving apparatus prepared for washing it, the breaking down and removal being done by volumes of water under great pressure discharged through iron pipes and a "giant" or nozzle. Very heavy blasts of powder are used first to shatter or disintegrate the gravel bed, which, when thus loosened, is washed down and carried away by the water. The great advantage of this style of mining is that water does all the work, no shoveling or other handling of the earth and gravel being required. Vast quantities of material may be thus mined at extremely small cost, compared with any other system of gold mining.

The drift mines are those where the auriferous gravel is overlaid by a volcanic capping which prevents the gravel being washed by hydraulic process. Long tunnels are driven under the ridges, or "divides," until the gravel channels are tapped, when the gravel is drifted out, taken outside and washed on floors, or crushed in "cement mills," according to its nature in different mines. Where the gravel is cemented it must be crushed in stamp mills to free the gold.

The conditions of drift-mining ground may be stated about as follows: The divide or ridge lies between two deep river canyons the sides of which are cut into small ravines tributary to the two main streams, the top sometimes several miles wide, mesa-like and comparatively level, and having only one main slope in the direction of the ancient buried rivers. The top is usually composed of lava several hundred feet thick, and somewhere under this lava capping and between the walls of true county rock, termed the "rims," is the buried channel of an ancient river, sometimes with little or no gravel in its bed, and sometimes with gravel a couple of hundred feet thick. This gravel is sometimes barren of gold, but is generally found to be rich in precious metal. Under all the above are granites, metamorphic slates and talcose rocks. The problem of drift mining is to find the channel of this buried river, and to work it to a profit. The most gold is found in that part of the gravel lying closest to bedrock, and it is this which is mined out. All the upper gravel is left, though it may contain some gold, and usually does. These deposits of gold-bearing gravel were laid down by a system of prehistoric or "dead" rivers as they are called. The waters of these old Pliocene rivers eroding the auriferous rocks concentrated the gold in deposits of gravel. Volcanic eruptions covered these old river beds with lava and tufa hundreds of feet deep, flowing in great masses directly down the beds of the rivers.

The bottom gravel in the dead rivers pays from $1.50 to $10 per mine carload or cubic yard, and those parts of the channel worked out pay from $100 to $1,000 per running foot on channel. They breast out from 50 to 150 feet in width on the channel. The great difficulty with this class of mine is the long and expensive tunnel necessary to open a claim. Only capitalists are successful in this class of mines where long tunnels are run. Sometimes, of course, a comparatively short tunnel will tap the channel of gravel. The tunnels are run through bedrock to tap the channel near its bottom so the water will drain off and the richest part of the gravel be reached.

In river mining the men get the gold from the auriferous gravel lying in the beds or bars of river channels or streams. There are several ways of doing this. Where a whole section of the river bed is to be drained, a dam diverts the water into a flume or ditch built along the bank of the stream from the dam to where the water is again returned to the river. The section thus laid bare is mined by the gravel being washed in the usual way. Sometimes a tunnel is run which will carry the water to a point below and thus several miles of river bed are laid bare so the ground may be worked. The commonest way is to dry and work a strip on one side of the river. This is done by a wing-dam which diverts the stream to one side and the space enclosed by the wing-dam is then mined.

The water is pumped out of the space behind the dam, usually by means of a current wheel which operates a Chinese pump consisting of an endless belt with small buckets, and the ground is thus kept free of seepage water, etc. Derricks are used to remove the boulders, and the gravel is wheeled up and washed in sluices. As this part of the business cannot be commenced until the water in the river has fallen to a low stage, which occurs only in midsummer, the river miner's working season is short. The men work day and night until the rainy season begins and the river commences to rise, when the wheel, pump, derrick and sluices must be removed or they will all be carried down the river. Sometimes, at a sudden rise of the water, the entire plant will be swept away in a night and the pit filled. This class of mining pays fairly well even in these days when it is confined mainly to the Klamath and its tributaries in the northern part of the State, though also carried on to a smaller extent elsewhere. During "dry" years in California, when the rivers fall early and there is a low stage of water prevailing for months, the river-bed miners get their best results.

Another system of river-bed mining, now largely increasing in importance, is the system of mining by dredgers; a dozen or more of which are now operating in this State with successful results. The gravel is raised by the steam dredging machinery from the bottom of the river or from banks on the sides, and is then washed in sluices forming part of the dredger plant.

Gravel if often raised from river beds by hydraulic elevators, which are also used for mining low ground where there is no dump or fall and in gravel pits of hydraulic mines where it is necessary to elevate the gravel to give it fall into the sluices. The gravel is forced up hill by hydraulic force. An inclined pipe or closed box, open at both ends, is placed in position and the open end of the ground section is set into a hole or sump. Gravel is sluiced by hydraulic giants to this hole and is taken up a stream issuing from a fixed nozzle, which, by its force, impels the gravel and surplus water upward to the point of discharge at the open flume above whence it is carried away, the gold being caught in riffles, etc. To operate this it is necessary to have two streams of water unless the gravel is shoveled into the sump or hole at the bottom or carried there by sluices. These machines are used in many places where vast areas of ground have been piped out in the past and are utilized as reservoirs for impounding debris which may be hydrauliced by the elevator system. Gravel from the standing banks is washed down by giants, sluiced to the elevator, and forced upward by another stream of water under high pressure.

In dry-washing claims the gravel is "washed in machines which are so constructed that an intermittent blast of air blows away the earth or sand, leaving the gold. These are used in the desert regions where water is scarce. Only valuable ground may be worked by this system.

"The "black sands" of the ocean beaches in several counties carry enough fine gold to make it pay to work them. The best of the mines are in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, but in other parts of the coast such mines are worked. The sand is washed in "toms" or in sluices and the gold saved. The sand is usually of low grade, that is, it is worth in gold only a dollar or two a ton and only in few places are such mines profitable.

The ordinary placer mines are such as have the gravel or auriferous earth near the surface. Most of these are in canyons, ravines, gulches, etc. The gravel is worked by rocker or cradle, sluice, long tom, or ground sluice. There are fewer of these claims than formerly, the larger part of the surface placers of the State having long since been worked out. Still, more or less of this kind of mining is yet carried on. It is usually done by individual miners, no capital being required to operate such claims.

Experience has shown that not only in quartz, hydraulic and drift mining but in other branches, those enterprises into which capital has been placed pay the best profit and that gold mining on a small scale is not so profitable as that carried on in a systematic manner with abundant means at command.

Gold mining only has been considered in what has preceded this, but mining in California is by no means confined only to this branch, though it is the most important. While the gold yield of the State last year was almost sixteen millions, the total value of the mineral products of the State in 1898 summed up $27,289,079, including the gold. There are some seventy different substances of the mineral world found in this State, of which forty-two are at present being commercially utilized.

Two of the mineral industries aside from gold are, at the present time, attracting great attention and rapidly increasing in output and importance, viz., copper and petroleum, and several of the copper and oil fields, long known but for years idle, are now being exploited and developed.

Game As An Asset.

The act passed last session by the Dominion Parliament empowering the Government by Order-in-Council to permit the exportation of deer from Canada, is of interest to the public as well as to sportsmen. The act provides that under provincial or territorial authorization in Canada any person not domiciled here may be permitted to export deer under certain conditions and limitations. These limitations seem to have been wisely devised. The deer must be exported at customs ports such as Halifax, Macadam Junction, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls and Sault Ste. Marie. The exportation is limited both as regards quantity and time. No person, for example, must export more than the whole or parts of two deer; and the exportation must be during the season or within fifteen days of its close. In connection with this new arrangement there are certain facts which it is well to bear in mind. Every sportsman before he can hunt in Canada pays a license of $25. His railway expenses represent another $25. The cost of a guide for fourteen days is $28; and the food and other necessaries for himself and guide for fourteen days mean an additional expenditure of $42. His incidental account in that time would be not less than $25. These sums every sportsman, not domiciled here, leaves behind him in Canada. The game commissioners in the State of Maine estimate that every moose is worth to the State $400. They reason the matter in this way: Each unsuccessful, as well as each successful, hunter will spend $200 at least during his sojourn. For every successful hunter, there will be one unsuccessful. The same argument holds good in Canada. Therefore, every moose poached is a dead loss to the country of fully $400. Last year, under the provisions of the game laws of the province, 200 hunters visited Quebec and took out licenses. The expenditure of these 200 gentlemen would, as already shown, be $200 each. This represents an aggregate sum of $40,000 to the province. The new law will bring more than double the number of sportsmen here this season that there were last, and it may reasonably be assumed that this will mean fully $100,000 for Quebec alone. It is worth while pointing out that in Quebec province the open season is two months, but in Ontario and the other provinces it is only two weeks. The Quebec arrangement seems to be the better one for several reasons. One is that it gives the sportsmen a choice as regards time which enables him to suit his own convenience better. A period of two weeks is really too short for big game. When the time is two months a sportsman can make arrangements to come here for any fortnight within that limit. Another reason why two months is preferable to two weeks is that in these two weeks the woods are full of sportsmen, and timid huntsmen have a lively dread of becoming a target for another sportsman's bullet. A third reason why two months is to be preferred is that an enthusiastic sportsman might prolong his visit to four or even six weeks should he feel so disposed. This, of course, he could not do were the season limited to fourteen days. It will readily be understood that by wise provisions in the framing of the game laws game on the public estate becomes a profitable asset. It is a curious fact that the art of making money out of the game on his estate was unknown to the laird in the Scottish highlands—that veritable paradise of English sportsmen until about half a century ago. When the opportunity first presented itself, he was anything but pleased with this way of replenishing his exchequer. He had grave doubts as to the gentility of letting is ancestral halls and wide-spreading acres to rich stock brokers and wealthy tradesmen. Opinion swiftly changed, however, after the late Earl of Dalhousie, who owned some 162,000 acres of land in Forfarshire, had planted 1,300,000 trees and carefully protected his large game, which brought him a revenue of some $10,000 a year. The renting of shooting lodges and deer forests has become a great business among the northern aristocracy. The Duke of Sutherland derives a very handsome revenue from his deer forests. The forest of Invermark, which is some 35,000 acres in extent and possesses nothing palatial in the way of accommodation, commands a rental of £3,500 a year. The Duke of Sutherland's best customer is His Grace of Westminster, who rents from his kinsman six shootings, for which he pays some £12,000 a year. The Dominion of Canada has certainly noble precedents for obtaining as much money as possible out of its big game.—Montreal "Herald."

Export of Game.

The new customs regulations of the Dominion respecting the export of deer, caribou, moose, etc., found below, are clipped from "Rod and Gun.' The importance to Canada of this new law thus given effect to, can scarcely be overestimated. Every moose is worth to Canada at least four hundred dollars ($400), the money left in Canada not only by the non-resident who succeeds, but by him who fails. Hence it is of the first importance to induce the non-resident sportsman to come here, and having done so, make his path easy, as having enjoyed "one of life's concentrated moments" when the monarch of the woods succumbed to his skill, he is able hereafter to exhibit to admiring friends and would-be imitators the animal itself. Human nature is so much the same everywhere that seeing is necessary to believing, and it is not surprising that the embargo heretofore placed on exportation has deterred many who would have otherwise come.

Deer, when shot for sport under provincial or territorial authority in Canada, may be exported under the following conditions and limitations:

1. The deer may be exported only at the customs ports of Halifax, Yarmouth, Macadam Junction, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and such other ports as shall from time to time by the Minister of Customs be designated for the export of deer.

2. The exportation of deer in the carcase or parts thereof (except as to cured deer heads and hides of deer) shall be permitted only during or within fifteen days after the "open season" allowed for shooting deer under the laws of the province or territory where the deer to be exported has been shot.

3. No person shall in one year export more than the whole or parts of two deer, nor shall exportation of such deer be made by the same person on more than two occasions during one calendar year.

4. Deer in the carcase or any part thereof which has been killed in contravention of any provincial or territorial law shall not be exported, nor shall any deer in the carcase or parts thereof be exported without the permit of the collector of customs accompanying the shipment.

5. A person not domiciled in Canada, who has shot deer for sport and not for gain or hire, under provincial or territorial authority may make an export entry in duplicate of deer in the carcase or parts thereof so shot by him and allowed to be exported—upon subscribing and attesting before a collector of customs a declaration in the following form to be annexed to the said export entry, viz.:

(As per form in appendix.)

6. The exporter shall produce his license or permit for shooting deer under provincial or territorial authority to the collector of customs before the exportation of the deer, and the collector shall endorse thereon a description of the quantity and parts entered for exportation.

The collector of customs at any customs part of entry designated for the export of deer, upon receiving the said export entries duly completed, may thereupon under the seal of the custom house, issue his permit for the exportation of the deer, if satisfied as to the identity of the sportsman and that the exportation is not prohibited.

APPENDIX.

Form of declaration to be made in connection with the export of deer, shot for sport by persons not domiciled in Canada.

I,.....of.....

do solemnly and truly declare that the deer in the carcase or parts thereof described in the annexed export entry have been shot by me at..... in Canada, for sport and not for gain or hire, under authority of the license or permit issued under provincial or territorial authority herewith exhibited; that I am not domiciled in Canada; that I have not exported directly or indirectly within this calendar year deer in the carcase or parts thereof, shot by me in Canada during the present season, except as follows, viz.:

(1.)*.....

.....

.....

that the deer described in the annexed export entry, together with the deer heretofore exported by me within the present calendar year are not parts of more than two deer; and I verily believe that the exportation of the deer described in the annexed entry is not prohibited.

.....

(Signature of exporter.)

Declared before me at this.....day of.....

.....

Collector of Customs.

(1)* Parts exported and place of exportation.

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Napoleon and the Cobbler.

On Napoleon's arrival at Mars-la-Tours the mayor, a farmer, tried in vain to make the speech he had prepared. Bowing and scraping, he stood fascinated by Bonaparte's scrutinizing black eyes—an unhappy squirrel in the gaze of the rattlesnake.

Close behind the trembling mayor stood an old shoemaker, in figure a true Don Quixote, clad in his working dress. "Why don't you speak, you fool?" he muttered from time to time to his leader. At last his patience gave way. He pushed the mayor aside, advanced, with his left hand removed his greasy cotton nightcap, with his right lifted the horn spectacles from his nose, made his bow and delivered the oration: "Emperor, you are on your way to thrash the Prussian rogues once more. I hope soon to see you return crowned with glory, and I have nothing more to say, but that Caesar and Alexander were botches in comparison with you."

The emperor laughed and inquired of the old man whether he had any sons. "Yes; four were in the army—two of these in the guards." Their names were taken down, and the honest shoemaker soon saw them raised to the rank of officers and found himself provided with a comfortable pension.—Blackwood's.

Two Civil War Messages.

It was a day or two after General Fitzhugh retired that the telegraph lines between Carlisle and Harrisburg were put in condition for service, and the first two messages that passed over them gave more than one officer and civilian a laugh. The Harrisburg operator was of the army variety and not noted for choice diction or even grammatical accuracy, but he could be terse on occasion. The Carlisle man, a civilian named Noble, probably knew more of the rules of syntax, but he was a bit flustered. Here are the messages—and in those days they were of record, since receiving and sending by sound was not in vogue:

Query—Has the rebels went?

Answer—They is.

After all there is merit in the interchange. There was no room for doubt as to what headquarters at Harrisburg wanted to know nor as to the military condition at Carlisle. But poor Noble! His friends nearly forced him to resign by the methods known as "josh."

Sardou as Stage Manager.

Sardou is one of the few great stage managers in Europe. He and Sir Henry Irving are probably the two best. "How is it done? Well, you see," replied M. Sardou, "I know exactly what I want, and I take care that I get it!" Sir Henry's answer to the same question would not, one imagines, be very different from this. Sardou does not read a lecture to an actor whose intonation is incorrect or whose gesture displeases him; he takes the actor's place on the boards for a few moments and goes through the part.

In theory this is simplicity itself; in practice it is sometimes productive of emotions which the scene is not intended to convey. As a rule, M. Sardou's demeanor at rehearsal is beautiful, but if people will not do as he requests he can tear his hair and a speech to tatters with the best of them. When the hurricane is over, he becomes Mr. Honeytongue again, but he has carried his point.—Cassell's Magazine.

The Tail of a Cat.

Every one can tell a cat's tail from a dog's, but it seems that the movements of each do not mean the same thing. For instance, when a dog wags his tail from side to side, that is held to be a sign of friendship and peace, and it will usually be found, according to Dr. W. Main, that this, the horizontal line, is the line of peace.

There is, however, one conspicuous exception to this rule, for when tomcat waves his tail in such a fashion, so far from its being an indication of his desire for peace, the movement generally precedes an attack. Dr. Main thinks it possible that this seemingly peaceful action of the tail when really about to attack may have given rise to the charge of treachery so freely made against pussy.

Couldn't Make the Correction.

A local paper published a long obituary of a man who had died in the community, closing with the statement that "a long procession of people followed the remains to their last roasting place." The family read the notice and discovered the supposed error and asked the editor to make a correction in the word "roasting," but he said he could not do it until seven years' back subscription that the deceased owed had been paid.—Exchange.

How They Managed It.

"And so you have finally succeeded in getting your husband to take the gold cure? I thought he always claimed that he could quit drinking whenever he wanted to?"

"Yes, he did. We have just convinced him that he ought to take something to make him want to."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Fish as Turtle Catchers.

A curious mode of catching turtle is practiced in the West Indies. It consists in attaching a ring and a line to the tail of a species of sucker fish, which is then thrown overboard and immediately makes for the first turtle he can spy, to which he attaches himself. The fisherman then hauls both turtle and sucking fish in.

Ahead of His Time.

"How do you like this idea of simplified spelling?"

"It makes me laugh. I've been spelling that way all my life, and till now everybody called me ignorant."—Chicago Record.

Peril In Stamp Boxes.

A girl I know is betrothed to a young officer in the navy, and as his birthday is near at hand she has bought a pretty little stamp box in silver to give to him, but she is not going to give it to him, after all.

"Daughter," her father said to her, "if you wish that young man well, never give him a stamp box. You couldn't give him anything more dangerous. A man would better carry dynamite than stamps. One of the bravest officers in the navy has been for 20 years paying the penalty of his folly in carrying stamps. Everybody knows who he is. Years ago he received an order from the department which displeased him very much. He knew to whom he owed it, and he sat himself down that same night and expressed himself frankly on paper to the man he blamed for the obnoxious order. He had a stamp, and so he sent the letter off in that night's mail. If he hadn't had a stamp, he would not have mailed the letter till morning, and if he had kept it till morning he'd never have sent it at all and he would not have paid the penalty of 'sassing' the department.

"Don't send the young man a stamp box. The officer I've been telling you about says that his experience taught him never to carry stamps, but the trouble about the wisdom experience brings is that it usually comes too late to be of any use. Don't encourage the young man to carry stamps. It isn't safe."

A Naval Solomon.

Captain McB——, a canny Scot, was once in command of a troopship returning from India. On board he had as passengers three ladies, all wives of officers in her majesty's service.

Now, it fell out that the cabin allotted to them was fitted up to accommodate four, and consequently it contained four wash basins, one of which was far larger than the other three.

For the right to use this especial basin each lady put forth her claim, citing her husband's position in the army. But the husbands, unfortunately, all proved to be of equal rank, so to clinch the matter the trio bearded the captain in his cabin.

"We will leave it entirely to you, captain," they said, "and abide by your decision."

Captain McB—— cogitated duly and then declared solemnly, with the faintest twinkle in his gray eyes:

"Leddies, as it is no' a matter o' rank, I think it wull be that the oldest amang ye suld have the beegest bowl."

With murmured thanks they filed out again, but that basin was never used during the voyage.—Spare Moments.

Broncho Bill's Denomination.

During the first years of his career as an actor Will had in one of his theatrical companies a westerner named Broncho Bill. There were Indians in the troupe, and a certain missionary had joined the aggregation to look after the morals of the Indians. Thinking that Broncho Bill would bear a little looking after also, the good man secured a seat by his side at the dinner table and remarked pleasantly:

"This is Mr. Broncho Bill, is it not?"

"Yaas."

"Where were you born?"

"Near Kit Bullard's mill, on Big Pigeon."

"Religious parents, I suppose?"

"Yaas."

"What is your denomination?"

"My what?"

"Your denomination."

"O—ah—yaas. Smith Wesson."—"Last of the Scouts," by Helen Cody Wetmore.

Close to Nature.

The West Virginia mountaineer lives very close to nature, and viewed from many standpoints the relation is characterized by pleasing amenities. Juicy berries refresh him along the road; nuts drop into his path; "sang" (ginseng), which makes one of his sources of revenue, reveals itself to his eye as he follows the cows to pasture; a cool brook springs up to quench his thirst when weary of following the plow; pine knots are always within reach to make light as well as warmth; mud and stones easily combine in his hand to shape a daub chimney and a trough dug out of an old tree furnishes a receptacle that is as good for dough at one end as for a baby at the other.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Victim of Bad Seamanship.

The dean of Bristol in "Phases of My Life" relates the following:

"From time to time I met at dinner a great friend of Lord Gage's, Admiral Boyle. Invariably when we met this admiral of the old school would come to me and say, 'Do you, sir, read the account of St. Paul's shipwreck?'

"'Yes, it is the appointed lesson.'

"'Well, all I can say, as an old sailor, is that if any captain in her majesty's service handled his vessel as the captain of that ship did he would have been court martialed next day and dismissed the service.'"

All In the Game.

"Here is a terrible thing," commented the young thing, looking up from the paper. "A young man attacked his wife with a poker and was only stopped by the screams of the woman, which attracted a passerby, who summoned the police."

"Ah, a poker game," replied the major. "The gentleman 'passed,' the lady 'saw him' and 'called.'"—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Division of Labor.

Close Fisted Parent—I tell you, my son, it is a great deal harder to spend money with good judgment than it is to make it.

The Young Man (not so close fisted)—Well, father, let me take half the burden off your hands. You make it and I'll spend it.—Chicago Tribune.

Saying His Prayers.

The following story of the old king of Hanover is told in "Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes" by A. M. F.:

"My father went to the door of the royal apartments (with some dispatches from London), knocked loudly once, twice. No answer. He knocked louded and louder. The door was opened, and a page came out, and inside the king's voice was heard, using oath after oath, winding up by asking: 'What the blank blank blank did you want?'

"The page, with a frightened look on his face, took the dispatches, saying, 'His majesty was not to be disturbed, as he was saying his prayers.'"

Generous Young Man!

"It is only right that I should tell you," she said, "that father has lost all."

"Not all?" he exclaimed.

"Yes, all," she asserted.

"No," he said, firmly, "not all. You are still left to him. I could not be so cruel as to add to his misfortunes. Tell him, tell him from me, that my generosity impels me to leave him what little lies in my power."—Chicago Post.

They Were Not Relatives.

The author of "Twenty-five Years in British Guiana" says that he was once camping out with companions there, and that some of them had not his acquaintance with the woods:

At last we turned into our hammocks, and I was dropping off to sleep, when I was roused by the most infernal barking and roaring. Attracted by our fire and singing, a troop of howling baboons had come over the trees and were making night hideous by their yells. Shields, who was not acquainted with the brutes, shook my hammock violently and whispered:

"What on earth is that?"

Not very well knowing what I was saying, I replied, "Tigers."

"Are they very near?"

"Very," said I, and, taking advantage of a lull in the chorus, I dropped asleep.

Poor Shields lay awake half the night, expecting to be devoured by wild beasts. He was sleepy and cross in the morning, and Bridges asked him if he had heard the baboons.

"Oh, those were baboons, were they? What an awful noise they make! But what were they saying?"

"I don't know," said Bridges unsympathetically. "I don't belong to the same species."

When Love Was Bunkered.

"Ah," she said, stroking his soft curls and looking regretfully into his upturned face—he was kneeling beside her—"you will not think me cruel, will you? You will be brave and try to forget me, won't you? You do not know how sorry I am to be compelled to say 'no' to you. Under other circumstances we might have been happy together, but as it is I must be frank with you. There is no hope."

His whole frame was shaken by a great sob.

Then he looked appealingly into her fawnlike eyes and asked:

"Why is it, Virginia, that you are so sure we cannot be happy together. Why may I not hope?"

"There is an impassable barrier between us," she replied. "You are the champion golf player of this state and my mother is president of the Society For the Suppression of Dialect; so there you are."

Realizing that his dream of bliss was at an end, he went away humming softly:

Alas, that love should foozle thus,
She put it pat to me,
And we may never, never suit
Each other to a tee!
—Chicago News.

Do You Dream?

The fullest examination into the nature and origin of dreams has been made by M. Moreau, the French scientist. He divides dreams into the dreams of health and the dreams that are the result of a diseased state of mind or body.

With regard to the latter it need only be remarked that persistent dreaming is one of the most invariable symptoms of insanity, and as it is a psychological fact that genius is near allied to madness men of genius must be expected to dream more than ordinary men.

With regard to the dreams of health, they are the result of an imperfect state of consciousness or an imperfect state of sleep, according as we look at it. It is obvious that the mind of the clever man, that is constantly occupied with many schemes and thoughts, is more liable to be awake when his body is asleep than that of the dullard, whose mind is often asleep when his body is awake.

Thus the sleep of the plowboy has become proverbial on account of its undisturbed nature. In most cases a man of lively imagination and quick brains is undoubtedly more liable to dream than the dullard.

Part of a Murder Story.

The rising sun had scarcely kissed the snow capped hills that surround our peaceful city last Saturday morning when an awful tragedy occurred on one of the most public thoroughfares. The whiplike crack of a rifle sounded on the clear morning air, and a leaden messenger of death crashed through the brain of a human being, summoning his soul to the judgment bar of God without a moment's warning and with all his sins full blown and "ripened on the tree." The fatal bullet had been sent upon its deadly mission by a hand that a few hours before clasped his victim's hand in friendship. One now lies in the cold embrace of death and occupies a mound in the silent city on the hill; the other languishes in the county jail, alone with his conscience and his deed as he awaits the outcome of the trial for murder that must surely follow.—Lonaconing (Md.) Star.

The Queen Kept the Letter.

The late Mrs. Keeley used to tell the following story about the visit she paid to the queen at Buckingham palace on the occasion of the jubilee in 1887. Being incredulous of the genuineness of the invitation, she was disposed to treat the royal command as a joke and wrote a rather sarcastic letter to the official, a personal friend, who had addressed it to her. This he gave to the queen, and the veteran actress was a little disconcerted when her majesty told her she had read the letter. Mrs. Keeley begged that it should be restored to her. "No, no, Mrs. Keeley," answered the queen, "it is safely pasted in my autograph book. You'll never get it again."

She Married the Hat.

A European government servant was recently married to a native woman in Samarang by the Mohammedan ceremony. It took place in the mesjid, and it was conducted by the penghulu, but the bridegroom was not present. He had given written notice that he would not put in an appearance, but he sent his hat, and that was, according to native custom, quite sufficient. She married the hat.

It Was Tantamount.

"Has she told you that she loved you?"

"Not in so many words. She merely asked me what life insurance I carried."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A four months' tour from England to India can be made, including all cost with economy, or $1,500 and luxuriously for $2,500.

Among the Phoenicians, in ancient days, the wearing of earrings was a badge of servitude.

E. C. PRIOR & CO. Ld.

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C. H. GIBSON,

MEAT MARKET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Attention and satisfaction guaranteed to customers.

Main Street, *ASHCROFT, B C.*

Heintzman & Co. Pianos . . .

Remarkable record of the Heintzman & Co. Piano each season adds to the wonderful success that has come to these pianos, made in Canada. Their fame is world wide; the choice of the world's greatest artists. The following from Lieut. Dan Godfrey, Bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards Band, and Professor of the Royal College of Music, London, Eng.: "I had the pleasure of trying your pianos, and I must say they astonished me, being full and powerful, having a fine tone quality. The singing quality, especially in the treble part, is beautiful, and the instrument is well balanced throughout the whole scale. As regards your Upright Grands, they are beautifully toned instruments. I was specially charmed with them. I must say I am not surprised at the success you have met with your instruments."

HYDRAULIC PIPE

Water Works or Mining Plants.

The largest and best equipped rivetted steel pipe making plant on the coast.

Estimates Furnished. Large or Small Quantities. No Delay in Delivery. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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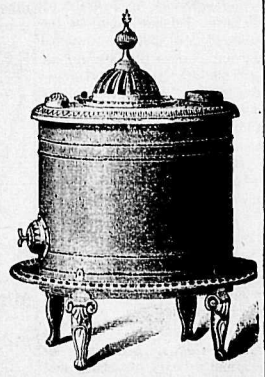

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KAMLOOPS, B.C.

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

P. A. BARNHART, Prop.

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LAGER BEER AND PORTER. Also GINGER BEER, SODA WATER, LEMONADE, and other Aerated Drinks.

Under our new management we have permanently secured the services of a first-class brewer, who has thoroughly overhauled our cellars, and we are now prepared to furnish the market with our new beer, which is second to none and sure to give good satisfaction.

All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Give us a trial.

E. T. W. PEARSE, Manager.

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.

FURNITURE CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS etc., etc.

Cheapest house on earth, write for prices

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

Beaver Lake House,

C. W. EAGLE, Proprietor.

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.

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Hardware, Stoves, etc.
Mill and Mine Supplies.

Agents for the Giant Powder Company.
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150 MILE HOUSE

The distributing point for all the hydraulic mines at Horse Fly, North and South Forks and main Quesnelle River, also the stock ranges of Chilcoten and Beaver Lake Valley.

At this Point will be found a good assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE & MINERS SUPPLIES

Also one of the best Hotels on the route. Information cheerfully given.

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General Blacksmiths, Horseshoeing,

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

THE ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1899.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Harvey & Bailey have a large stock of fall goods just arrived.

See the notice of W. J. Curry, dentist, in another column. His reputation as a dentist is first class.

A. Irwin, Indian agent, spent a couple of days in town this week on business connected with the Indian department.

A Court of Revision for the East Riding of Lillooet Electoral District will be held on Nov. 6th next, at 10 a. m., in the Court House, Clinton.

The Ashcroft Trading Company have done a very successful season's trade the past summer despite the fact that it is what we call dull in Ashcroft.

John McCulley, an old resident of Clinton, is now residing in California. A late letter received from him by Dr. Welsh states that he is well and prosperous.

Kamloops beer has had a successful test during the past season and under the management of Mr. Pierce the brewery has been a proven success. The sales from this brewery are large and constantly on the increase.

Mr. Newell, of Quesnelle Forks, is looking over the other dredging properties on Quesnelle river with a view to purchasing for his company. This would indicate that he has made a success with his prospecting dredge on the Quesnelle.

G. L. Betts, one of Cariboo's energetic engineers, who has been for the past two seasons in charge of the Cottonwood Alluvial properties, now about ready for operating near Quesnelle, came down on Tuesday's stage and left the next morning for Vancouver.

Messrs. G. W. Snyder, F. W. Snyder and J. L. Harkins registered at the Grand Central on Tuesday night from Bullion, B. C. They are on their way to their former home in California and will spend some time there. They all speak in the highest terms of the Quesnelle Forks and Horsefly sections as camps.

All of the hotels in Ashcroft are doing a better business at present than during the fore part of the season. Much of the travel is from mining men and residents of Cariboo on their way out on business. Nearly all of them report Cariboo as looking well in a mining way, but state that the great need of the country is road appropriations and capital to open up the mines.

The successful operation of the Pomeroy Dredger Company, located at Weatherby, on Burnt river, thirty miles from Baker City, Oregon, has stimulated the interest in dredger properties and prospecting for new propositions is now going on with a view to putting in two or three more dredgers next season. The Pomeroy dredger has a capacity of 3,500 cubic yards of gravel per day. It cost $60,000, and for simplity and durability is a complete success. The dredger is now working on a bar in Burnt river that runs from 8 to 30 feet deep, and yields an average of 25 cents per cubic yard. —"Spokane Miner:"

C. T. Hall, of the Hall brothers, who have been dredging on the Quesnelle during the season, came down on Thursday, on his way to his home in Seattle. Mr. Hall states that for all of their hard luck in breaking down seveal times and the fact that they only had about one month's run, they are well satisfied with the season's work and will resume operations in the early spring. Mr. Seeley will soon close down for the season, after a highly satisfactory run. Mr. Hall visited Quesnelle Forks and the Horsefly late this season, and expressed his gratification with the cordial treatment accorded himsely and Mr. Seeley by the mining men of those sections.

Mr. John J. Shields, who is one of the Peace river men that went in last year from Ashcroft north and wintered at Fort Graham, came down this week from Omenica, where he has been spending the summer in development work on a promising property located on Mariposa creek, a tributary of Robertson, which empties into the Nation river. Associated with Mr. Shields are M. O'Brien and W. A. Morrison. Together they have located several promising hydraulic claims, and from the showing made during their season's work are well pleased with the result of their prospecting. Mr. Shields is on his way to Los Angeles, where his family reside, and where Messrs. Riley, Kelley, and Neswender, all of Los Angeles, are financially interested with him. Mr. Shields expects to return in the spring to resume work on the above claims. He is a bright, active man that has seen much of the world, and was a newspaper man for some years. Mr. Shields states that the various sensational reports of the suffering on the Ashcroft trail is the veriest rot. Any man of sense could get along without suffering more than should be expected on a trip of this kind through a comparatively new and unexplored section. As he went as far north as Fort Graham and wintered there he should know whereof he speaks. Mr. Shields left yesterday morning for Seattle, expecting to return to Ashcroft in April.

J. S. Hoffman and wife, of Horsefly, passed through town this week on their way to Vancouver.

Dentist Welsh is still in town, but those desiring work in his line should call soon as his time for remaining is limited.

Mrs. P. C. Dunlevy and family, of Soda Creek, came down on Tuesday's stage and left on the next stage for Victoria.

John and Thomas McEwen, of Empire Valley, both prominent cattle men, registered this week at the Cargile House.

F. W. Foster's store, since it has been changed about inside, presents a neat appearance and the large stock is displayed to advantage.

Rev. P. D. Muir is now domiciled for housekeeping in a suite of rooms over Clements' drug store. Mrs. Muir is expected home from the east soon.

Thursday of this week (Thanksgiving Day) being a legal holiday was observed by some of the business houses in town, but most of them remained open for business.

The foot race between Mr. Davis, of Grand Forks, and Mr. J. Moore, 100 yards, at Kamloops, last week, resulted in the stranger's victory by two feet. Mr. Moore had 15 feet start. Time, 10 seconds.

Geo. Barker just out from Dawson, and R. C. S. Randall from Atlin City, are registered at the Cargile House. These gentlemen reside in Ottawa when at home, and are spending a few days at Ashcroft recuperating.

Mr. Charles Lambert, the well known Pine creek miner, went out on Tuesday's boat. He carried out with him at least 100 lbs. of gold dust, which is about half of his summer's gleanings. He will return in the spring.—Atlin "Globe."

A paragraph is going the rounds to the effect that the Mikado of Japan called in 413 doctors to treat his sick mother-in-law. A great many people will be puzzled to know whether this was a mark of affection, or decidedly otherwise.

R. T. Ward is at Lillooet making arrangements regarding the erection of a ten-stamp mill on the Brett brothers mine on McGillivray creek. The samples of ore taken by Mr. Ward on his trip to the mine a month ago ran very high in gold. So high was the average that it would scarcely be credited by mining men. It was, however, fairly sampled and none of the ore sampled showed gold to the eye. From the report given on the ore submitted by Mr. Ward to San Francisco people for a milling test, he is naturally assured that it is a very valuable property and will lose no time in competing arrangements for the erection of a mill. Lillooet and the fortunate owners of this property are to be congratulated on the results of the ore samples of the mine.

The America, an American yacht, captured the cup that Sir Thomas Lipton came over after, in 1851. The America was built in the States and crossed the ocean to compete on the same terms now required of challengers. It was at that time an easy victory for the American yacht, but in those days not nearly so much money was spent in boat building as at present. The Columbia has proved to be by far the faster boat. We believe a year's notice of intention to contest for the cup must be given. If Sir Thomas Lipton intends to race again next year he must give notice soon. All lovers of sport of this nature hope that he will do so. He has acted the true gentleman in the exciting contest and borne defeat gracefully. He has had a kind reception from the New York Yachting Club and expresses himself as highly pleased with his generous treatment in America.

As anticipated, the boom started by the New York "World" in favor of intervention by the United States in the Transvaal, has fallen flat. It has been vigorously sat on by nearly all the respectable papers in the big cities. The boom fell through, partly because the "World" started it, but chiefly because many of the papers had the sense to see the mess of inconsistency such a course would lead them into. Then Britain's moral aid to the States in the Spanish war is not forgotten. The following from the New York "Commercial Advertiser" voices the views of the papers which oppose intervention: "The rumored intervention is not unlike that made before our war with Spain, which England is said to have stopped, by refusing to take part; except for the wide difference that no American interest is involved. Great Britain alone had warrant for positive action—or for negative action with positive effect—when the Spanish war was imminent, because she alone in Europe is an American power. The United States is not an African power, and only nations having interests in that continent have the least title to intervention. It would be vastly different were South America the theatre of trouble, or even at Asia. Doubtless, the President will leave the British Government in no delusions as to the attitude in South African affairs our traditional policy, as a nation, will impose upon us, regardless of that assumed by the powers of Europe, whatever delusion may be entertained by the less reflecting part of the British press. We have absolutely nothing to do in that galley."—"Columbian."

LILLOOET.

Mr. D. M. Robertson, secretary of the Ben d'Or mines, came into Ashcroft on Tuesday evening from Lillooet, and, during a conversation with a JOURNAL representative, Mr. Robertson stated that on his present trip he had closed the deal with Richardson and Glenn for the Mabel fraction, which adjoins the Ben d'Or group, this being accomplished by a cash payment of $2,500, and had also taken a bond on the Alhambra group, which also adjoins and is also owned by Richardson and Glenn.

The last mill run of about 460 ounces in gold, taken from the plates and bateries of the ten stamp mill on the Ben d'Or, which was brought down last week, was from 316 tons of rock and the result of 377 hours of work crushing. This is the second mill run since the completion of the mill, and both being so satisfactory has caused Mr. Robertson and his associates to have the utmost confidence in their properties, and next season they hope to make a thoroughly good record for this section of Bridge river.

Other work is progressing in that neighborhood. The success of the arastra on the Lorne group is astonishing. It is now stated that more than $10,000 has been taken out of the Lorne since the crude arastra was installed this season. With a mill on this property great returns may be looked for with confidence. The building of a mill on the Brett brothers mine on McGillivray creek is now reported as assured. R. T. Ward has sampled the ledge and found it very satisfactory. He has arranged with the owners to put on a ten-stamp mill for an interest in the property.

Altogether it may be well said of the Lillooet section that it now seems on a more solid and business like basis for mining than ever before. Roads should be constructed as rapidly as possible to the various camps, and increased postal facilities should be afforded the Bridge river section.

Three sons of R. T. Ward and the book-keeper of the company, came down on Tuesday's stage and left for California the next morning. They all hope to return in the spring to Horsefly or Lillooet.

A letter received recently from J. K. Booth, of Indiana, who went over the Ashcroft trail with the Lee party to Dawson, a year ago this season, states that he did very well there, and will visit Ashcroft again in the spring, on on his way to northern B. C. Mr. Booth is now in Vancouver, convalescing from a severe sickness, on account of which he left Dawson. He worked a lay on one of the creeks near Dawson and did very well.

Quite a number of our "kickers" took advantage of the holiday Thursday to turn out and exercise themselves. Scratch teams were chosen by Messrs. Gillard and Deans, and an exciting game of Association football followed, with honors even—two goals each. Ashcroft has excellent material for a football team, and with plenty of good, systematic practice, should be able to more than hold her own with the best of them. Several of the players are still kicking—re the referee's decision on several points.

In an interview in the New York "Tribune," Mr. F. G. Blackstock, of Toronto, said: "I am satisfied that mining properties in the United States anywhere west of the Rocky mountains can be bought cheaper than similar properties in Canada. In other words the American Government gives a better chance to miners than the Canadian Government does. This statement is really against my own interest, for I own no mining properties in this country, although I hope to do so some day. Your people, too, will sell for less money than you can buy for anywhere else. The reason for the great boom in copper properties just now is, I think, partially accounted for by the scarcity of other investments, and also because of the present high price of copper."

The Phœnix "News" seems to be the latest aspirant for public favor as a newspaper. It is a well getten up little sheet. The editor seems to know all of the boys of his section and their political predilections. In his opening anthem he says:

In commencing the publication of a newspaper, be it never so small, it is usual to announce an allegiance to or preference for one of the political parties of the country. R. E. Gosnell, of the Greenwood "Miner," and E. Jacobs, of the Midway "Advance," are attending a Conservative convention at New Westminster, and will probably handle Tupperite explosives exclusively on their return. Duncan Ross, of the Greenwood "Times," appears to have a monopoly of Laurier thunder in the Boundary district. Bob Nisbet, of the Columbia "Review" supports the Semlin Government, and subsequently the Grand Forks "Miner" is in opposition. Practically the political field is filled so the "News" will be compelled to devote its energies to local and mining, matters in the district.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

The Ashcroft Trading Co. have been busy receiving new goods suitable for fall and winter trade.

We are showing a good variety of overshoes and rubbers, felt shoes and slippers, and hosiery in all sizes.—The Ashcroft Trading Co.

Flannelettes from 5c. a yard up at the Ashcroft Trading Co.

When Baby is Sick

Don't grope in the dark or trifle with symptoms which may be misleading to an unpractised eye. Send for your physician and leave with him the responsibility of determining what the symptoms mean and what

The Remedy Should Be

If he writes a prescription, the responsibility rests upon you of having it promptly and accurately filled. We are in business just to meet such emergencies. Our drugs are always the best that money can buy.

J. H. CLEMENTS, PHM. C.,
DISPENSING CHEMIST.

UNDERWEAR

We have a large assortment in

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S, MEN'S and BOYS'

UNDERWEAR.

THE ASHCROFT TRADING CO.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - $4,866,666.67 GOLD
RESERVE FUND - - - - 1,460,000.00 "
Head Office, London, England, No. 3 Clement's Lane.

Branches in the principal towns of the Dominion of Canada.
Agencies in New York and San Francisco.
Branches in British Columbia—Victoria, Vancouver, Rossland, Trail, Kaslo, Greenwood and Ashcroft.
Drafts issued on the above Branches and Agencies, and on China and Japan.
Gold Dust and Amalgam purchased.

The H.B.A. Vogel Commercial College,
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THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN
BOOKKEEPING (PRACTICAL METHODS, NO TEXT BOOKS.) BUSINESS METHODS, CORRESPONDENCE, PENMANSHIP, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, AND THE GENERAL ENGLISH BRANCHES.

Send for Prospectus. P.O. Box 347.

The Miocene Company in Horsefly are down about 440 feet and encountered considerable water, but their splendid system of pumps are, we understand, handling it successfully.

A large amount of machinery for the big dredge near Quesnelle Forks is at W. B. Bailey & Co.'s, awaiting shipment. Owing to the terrible condition of the roads nearly the entire season freight for the upper country has been more or less delayed.

Stuart & Bird's Farce Comedy Troupe will give an entertainment at the Town Hall on Monday night, the 23rd. There are twelve people in the troupe and they come with a splendid reputation as entertainers. It will be well worth time to spend the evening with them.

FOR SALE!

"Discovery"—Real estate placer claim, situate on Jack of Clubs creek, Cariboo district.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to order of His Honor Judge Cornwall, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1899, for the purchase of above claim.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated this 20th Oct. 1899.
JNO. A. FRASER,
Quesnelle Mouth,
Administrator of John Thomas estate.

TOWN HALL!

Monday Night, October 23rd.

Stuart & Bird's
Comic Players in the Cyclone Comedy of
"PA PA"

Like a wedding feast to a tramp's breakfast in comparison to other laughing shows.

Resesved seats at Clements' drug store.

N. de Keyser,
Practical - Watchmaker,
Manufacturing - Jeweler and Optician.
ASHCROFT, - B.C.

All orders by mail and express promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that Mr. Arthur Percy Palmer has been duly appointed Manager at Barkerville of the above Company's property and business in British Columbia, in place of Mr. Leicester A. Bonner, resigned, and that all Company cheques will be henceforth signed jointly by Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Alfred Humber, Accountant to the said Company.

Notice is also hereby given that Mr. John Herbert Turner, of Messrs. Turner, Becton & Co., Merchants, 90 Wharf street, Victoria, is the Company's duly registered agent in British Columbia.

Notice is also hereby given that Mr. Leicester A. Bonner and Mr. Ernest E. Bonner have no authority to act on behalf of the Company.

Dated the 6th day of October, 1899.
HUNTER & OLIVER,
Solicitors for the
2144 Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited.

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