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Special News from Mines of Cariboo and Lillooet

ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

The Only Paper Published in the County of Cariboo.

VOL. 5, NO. 3. ASHCROFT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MAY 20, 1899. $2.00 PER YEAR

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THE WAGON ROAD NORTH.

Clinton, B.C., May 17, 1899.

EDITOR JOURNAL—Dear Sir: My attention has been drawn to a letter in the JOURNAL of the 6th inst., written by C. J. Seymour Baker. I should merely like to say a few words regarding Mr. Baker's statement re Stuart-Quesnelle wagon road.

Mr. Baker says: "You have been recommending the Stuart-Quesnelle wagon road, but have you ever thought if it would pay for the heavy cost?"

Presumably Mr. Baker has been over the route of the proposed wagon road and therefore can speak from experience as to the probable "heavy cost."

I have been over the trail twice from Quesnelle to Manson and in the whole distance could see absolutely no engineering difficulties which would necessitate a large outlay; on the other hand for a great part of the distance a mere widening of the present pack trail is all that is required, and apart from that I am not aware that the Dominion or Provincial governments have ever considered as vital the question of expense when opening up a new country for the benefit of the public.

Has Mr. Baker ever prospected the country which this wagon road will help to develop, because it is the opinion of a good many men who have done so, myself among the number, that the Omenica country is one of the finest hydraulic districts in British Columbia.

In conclusion I should like to know whether Mr. Baker wishes all the money granted to the Cariboo district to be spent in the immediate neighborhood of Quesnelle?

Yours sincerely,
C. H. E. BIENEMANN.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Quesnelle, B. C. May 12, 1899.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—My Dear Sir:—I noticed in your paper of April 22nd, a mixed article of news items from Quesnelle and vicinity, and in your letter of May 6th a letter from Mr. Seymour Baker, of West Creek, commenting rather severely on said article. Now while your correspondent of the 22nd made some slight errors as to details, yet I fail to see wherein the article in question was so preposterous as to call for the somewhat fierce and drastic denunciation of Mr. Baker.

I presume as an outsider that I am not supposed to interest myself in this argument, but being firmly impressed with the spirit of fair play and justice, I like to see every man given a chance to show his hand before being condemned.

Mr. Baker first takes up the cudgel in his own defence in the employment of Chinese labor on his West Creek and Scandinavian properties, and in a manner excuses himself for so doing, and by shifting the responsibility on to a certain Mr. Mack, whom it appears has victimized him to a small amount and then disappeared, he figures it out to his own entire satisfaction that he was perfectly justified in employing Chinamen. I think it was altogether unnecessary for him to rush into print in order to let the public know that he was an employer of Chinese labor and really preferred them and considered them more competent than white men because while I have been living in the midst of Cariboo district for many years I have yet to hear the first white man impeach him, or in any manner deny him the right to employ whom he pleased on his own property, and while it is a well known fact that Mr. Baker is partial to Asiatics, there is a decided inclination among the laboring men in Cariboo to allow him a free hand to work out his own salvation in his own way. Mr. Baker is in error when he says there are no white men in Cariboo who are competent to carry out his work. The men are here but will not work for Chinese wages, and Mr. Baker has no right to expect it of them.

The next item in your correspondent's letter to which Mr. Baker takes exception, is the work now being carried on a few miles above Quesnelle by a Mr. Leavitt who it seems is a resident of the United States. In Mr. Baker's opinion this work should be stopped instantly, which opinion I am happy to say is not shared by the permanent residents of this locality. Why he objects to this particular piece of work being allowed to continue, would be difficult to decide, but he probably has several reasons, one of which is that this an American enterprise and as such should be included in the Alien act. Mr. Baker has a strong and unreasonable prejudice against anything American, or as he puts it, Alien, but whence comes his antipathy is past finding out. He probably has overlooked the fact that the unfortunate breech in the unity of the race, of 1776 is nearer healed than ever before, and the word "alien" has become a foreign one between the United States and the kingdom of Great Britain.

Another reason for his opposition to the piece of work is that he occasionally, perhaps twice a year, sends a few supplies up the river by canoe to his West Creek property, and he fears some kind of obstruction to navigation. Mr. Baker is evidently under the impression that Mr. Leavitt is going to put the Fraser river into his pocket and walk off with it, but we can confidently assure Mr. Baker that such is not the case, and when Mr. Leavitt is through with his work, I think it is safe to say that the Frazer river will still be doing business at the old stand, and will prove useful and beneficial to generations yet to come. I think I voice the sentiments of the community when I say that Mr. Leavitt or any other enterprising alien company who come to Cariboo with the intention of spending large sums in development work, will be received with open arms and given every chance. Mr. Baker is in further error when he says that only one shaft is being sunk on this property, and it not down sixty feet. I have taken the trouble to ascertain the truth in this matter from certain gentlemen who are in a position to know whereof they speak and I find that one shaft has already been completed to a depth of over sixty feet, which fulfills all the requirements for which it was sunk, and a second one at some distance from the first is in a fine way to completion. And as to the distance around the bend of the river being five or fifty miles is, I think, a frivolous foundation on which to base an objection.

Mr. Baker asks if this property has ever been prospected. I can only say it is to be presumed it has. Mr. Leavitt would probably answer that question if properly put to him, and it is not to be supposed that anyone else would be in a position to answer. Men, or companies of men, who have on hand business enterprises of any magnitude, generally keep the details of their business to themselves, until the proper time arrives for giving them to the public. Now I should like very much to ask Mr. Baker if his West Creek or Scandinavian properties have ever been properly prospected, and if so have they not been abandoned by the Chinese as comparatively worthless?

And further on in his letter Mr. Baker in his position as champion obstructionist, suddenly drops the subjects of Chinese labor and the navigation of the Frazer river and lights onto the Quesnelle-Stuart lake wagon road with both feet and objects to that on general principle. He says that it would cost some money, which I think no sane man in Cariboo can be found to deny. He asks, "would it pay the costs?" I can not see how it could unless a system of toll gates was placed on it, and I do not know that it would be expected to. I scarcely think the main road from Ashcroft to Quesnelle ever paid for its construction except in the way of developing the country. As to the convenience, benefit and general usefulness of the road from Quesnelle to Stuart lake, it is not questioned at all by the residents in Cariboo and Omenica.

Why Mr. Baker should object to this piece of public expenditure for the public benefit, is not easy to determine unless his motive is a selfish one. Last summer he received some assistance from the government in opening up a trail into West Creek which is purely a private road, and for his sole benefit. Not half a dozen men in a year except Mr. Baker's crew ever pass over it, and for several years past he has endeavored to talk the road superintendent and the Department of Public Works at Victoria into building a bridge across the Quesnelle river at his Scandinavian mine, which would benefit no one but himself. Surely Mr. Baker does not pay into the public treasury such large sums in the way of taxes that would justify him in the expectation that all the money appropriated by the government for road work should be expended in his interests.

While Mr. Baker seems to object to everything he sees in the JOURNAL, I think I am safe in making the guess that he is in no way a supporter of that paper either in a financial manner or the way of giving in occasional bits of authentic information that would be of interest to the public. CARIBOO.

Rudyard Kipling.

Some years ago the present general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad named two stations in Michigan "Rudyard" and "Kipling," one being in an agricultural country and the other in an iron ore district. On Mr. Kipling hearing of this he sent Mr. Underwood his photograph with the following lines on the back:

"Rudyard" and "Kipling."

"Wise is the child who knows his sire,"
The ancient proverb ran,
But wiser by far the man who knows
How, where, and when his offspring grows,
For who the mischief would suppose
I've sons in Michigan?

Yet am I saved from midnight ills,
That wasp the souls of man;
They do not make me walk the floor,
Nor hammer at the doctor's door;
They deal in wheat and iron ore,
My sons in Michigan.

Oh, tourist in the Pullman car
(By Cook's or Raymond's plan),
Forgive a parent's partial view;
But, maybe, you have children too—
So let me introduce to you
My sons in Michigan.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Denis Murphy, who is now in Cariboo, is expected home on Tuesday.

BARKERVILLE.

Through our Barkerville correspondent we learn that Madam Bendixon died on Tuesday last, after a brief illness. She was a friend of many and will be missed.

The season is very backward so far and bids fair for very high water. The snow has not started to go yet and when it does it is bound to go fast.

A meeting was held for the purpose of reorganizing the fire brigade, and officers elected.

On Stewart creek, 12 miles from Barkerville, down Big Valley creek, Stewart creek being a tributary of Big Valley creek, Messrs. McIsaac, Johnson and Cochrane, have run a 700-foot tunnel to tap deep ground, and have lately struck ground from which they are now taking, at 40 feet depth, 4 ounces to the 8 foot cap, this being equivalent to $6 to the yard. The tunnel has already cut quite a large body of gravel and the property is without doubt very valuable. It will be worked as a hydraulic proposition as the gold is continuous to the surface. With half a mile of ditch and 1,000 feet of pipe, a head of water at 350 feet can be turned on from Stewart creek. The dump is also good, the creek grade being very steep.

Another valuable group is owned by local men on Coffee creek, only half a mile above, and the same system of ditches will also supply this property. Several men have been working on this property for some months. The showing made has stimulated prospecting in this section and we look for good results yet in this section of old Cariboo.

The Methodist Conference.

It coming to the notice of the conference that certain brothers who had resigned from the ministry had been discharging various offices of a minister, the secretary was instructed to notify them that they can no longer lawfully perform the functions of a minister.

The afternoon session was occupied by a report of the Columbian College. The assets are $1,300 better than last year. Rev. Sipprell presented a literary report and appealed for $6,600, needed to meet expenses and to pay off the floating debt, $3,025. This was subscribed within half an hour from the appeal.

Arraigned for Treason.

The seven alleged revolutionists, who present the appearance of ordinary loafers, were arraigned in court at Pretoria, Transvaal Republic, last Wednesday, charged with the capital offense of high treason. They were remanded for a fortnight.

Sworn affidavits allege that 2,000 men have been enrolled for military service, and that it was intended to arm them at Natal and return to the Rand and at a given signal to seize and hold the fort at Johannesburg for 24 hours, pending the arrival of the British troops. The Press says the government regards the matter as an unfortunate local incident, which will not affect the general political situation.

A Big Plant.

The Ashcroft Water and Light Company have ordered, and it is now on its way out, some enormous machinery for irrigating. The pump to be used is manufactured at Connersville, Indiana, and its weight is 80,000 pounds, or 40 tons. It is to be put up by the manufacturers, and be in operation within 90 days from the present time and is guaranteed to raise 10,000 gallons of water per minute a height of 240 feet. The volume of water raised is to irrigate six thousand acres of ground, or a large part of it. There will be 10 miles of large ditching and four miles of main large ditch that will be extended across and down Boston Flat around through the gap near Judge Cornwall's and down to the Thompson river, into which the main ditch will discharge. The stream of water guaranteed to be raised is to equal a volume of water that will fill a flume 10 feet wide, 4 feet deep and moving at the rate of 100 feet per minute. The work, ditching, etc., will be begun very soon and a very large amount of work will be done. Lakes will be dammed near the source of the Bonaparte so that a very large amount of water will be stored in case of an unusually dry season and a consequent shortage of water in the Bonaparte. Land will be fenced off into comparatively small tracts and leased out. Next year will see several thousand acres of it under cultivation. The project of irrigating by pumping with water power is a new one in this section and is, if at all on a very small scale. In this particular case the efforts of the Ashcroft Water and Light Company will cause probably 4,000 acres to become most valuable as there is no country under the sun more productive than is that surrounding Ashcroft, when it can be properly irrigated. It means much for all, in this section particularly, as putting this large tract under cultivation will require large expenditures in fencing, ditching and buildings, and 40 or 50 farms of 100 acres each will mean the permanent employment of several hundred men, as the crops raised will be largely vegetables, hay, tobacco, and other crops requiring much help in caring for. Ashcroft will be thoroughly pleased with the improvements and they are due to the efforts of John Shields, who conceived the idea and has brought it to the successful stage it now is. That the company of which he is the head prosper and that it will prove the highest kind of a success is the wish of the community.

Miners' Status.

The following extract will be found of interest to those seeking information regarding restrictive mining laws in the United States. According to the opinions rendered by Secretary Hitchcock, the legislation of March 2nd, 1897, which declares specifically that the Act shall not be construed to prevent aliens from acquiring and holding mineral claims, and also the provision authorizing Canadian citizens to acquire in Alaska the same rights enjoyed by a citizen of the United States in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories was not so made as to become operative, although the evident intent of the United States government was that it should become law. In any case the foolish course pursued by some of the States regarding laws passed against aliens, while such laws were not as a rule enforced and were passed by radical parties seeking support of some extremists who wished to be ultra-Americans, has given British Columbia a pretext for passing the Alien Exclusion Act. No American will dispute British Columbia's right to do this as retaliatory legislation, but none responsible for such legislation will acknowledge that it is retaliatory. It is claimed by its supporters that the legislation is purely in the interest of "Canadians to conserve the gold fields." Taking this view of it after a few months experience, we think a very large percentage of the people will admit that it has done harm by lessening trade and causing the best mining class in the world, the American, to look with disfavor upon extensive investments in British Columbia, therefore, if the legislation is not passed as retaliatory British Columbia should repeal such legislation admitting it to be a mistake to enforce such at this time. That it has injured the mining interests of British Columbia few men at the present time who are well informed will deny. From a personal knowledge, having lived for some time in the mining districts of Alaska, we know that the question was never asked as to a man's nationality in staking or holding claims, and Canadians had the same rights and benefits meted out to them that Americans did. The United States evidently showed its intention to do away with any such legislation by its act of March 2nd, 1897, and the law is such now that aliens can hold claims in the United States. The above is only Secretary Hitchcock's interpretation. The courts and not the secretary settle such questions, and we do not think a test case has ever been made of the legality of the measure.

"Washington, April 30.—To meet many demands for information as to the status of American miners in the gold fields of Atlin lake region of British Columbia, the state department has published a report from Consul Smith at Victoria, embodying a copy of the placer mining act, passed by the legislative assembly of British Columbia, Jan. 18 last. This act prohibits the holding of claims by aliens and its passage has done much to complicate the settlement, by negotiation, of the issues over the boundary question. The consul says that there has also been trouble since the discovery of the Atlin lake gold fields over the loosely defined boundary between British Columbia and the Northwest territory. At first these fields were believed to be in the north-west territory; now they are declared to be in British Columbia. The immediate result is that a number of American citizens are to be dispossessed, although they hold their claims under certificate of the gold commissioner.

"Consul Smith includes in his report an interpretation of the laws in regard to the holding of claims by aliens in United States territory. This was obtained by him upon application to Secretary Hitchcock of the department of the interior. In substance the secretary's opinion is that the right to occupy and purchase mining claims within the United States is reserved exclusively to citizens and persons who have declared intention and this statement is not modified by the provision of the act of March 2, 1897, which declares that the act shall not be construed to prevent aliens from acquiring and holding mining claims, and also the provision authorizing Canadian citizens to acquire in Alaska the same rights enjoyed by the United States citizens in British Columbia and the Northwest territory.

"As to this latter section Secretary Hitchcock says it has been found impracticable thus far to promulgate or enforce any rules or regulations to give it effect for the reason that while the Canadian law permits the leasing of mineral land upon royalty, the United States law has no such provision. There is therefore a conflict that cannot be reconciled."

EXCURSION TO SAVONAS.

While we believe in having sports at home as much as possible, it is a good thing occasionally to go away from home. We strongly advise that all go to Savonas on the 24th and have a regular good time, and when the 1st of July comes around, the day we all celebrate, let us make up a day of sports at home. This will be fair to all.

The citizens' excursion to Savonas on the 24th is not run by any organization and no one but the C.P.R. will make anything from it. The A.A.A.A. attempted to make terms with the C.P.R. but were unable to do so. We have word from the officials that if at all possible they will have us home not later than 9 p.m.

The baseball game is sure to be worth the trip alone, and our opinion is that the joblots will carry the banner, and yet the counter jumpers are a formidable lot; at least we think so by hearing them talk.

A Purple Faced Monkey.

A specimen of the purple faced monkey (Semnopithecus cephalopterus) has just reached the London Zoological Gardens. This monkey is a native of Ceylon.—Ex.

We will venture to state that quite a good many of our readers never knew, until they saw this item, the proper name for the purple faced monkey of Ceylon.

Passenger List.

Following is a list of passengers who left for the north on the B. C. X. Co.'s stages this week.

G Mitchell, Clinton; W Reeves, W Flake, J Revell, Maj Gen Kincaant, E Dupont, W J Newall, J W Pike, Wm McKissock, W Vaughan, 150-Mile House; J Reid, Col Wright, Soda Creek; Denis Murphy, James Murphy, 141-Mile House; R Wilson, M Lee, W Birch D Beaton, Quesnelle; W Williams, C S Lucas, Stanley; G B Clarke, Mrs Clarke, Barkerville; J H Purdy, J M Stewart, Mrs Forde, Lillooet.

To Make Folk Younger.

The Chicago Tribune says: A discovery which, it is claimed, solves the problem of circumventing old age, has just been made public by Professors Joseph R. Hawley and Alexander C. Wiener, of the Chicago Clinical School. The return to youth, it is asserted, is produced by hypodermic injections of the lymphatic fluid of animals, particularly young goats. The discovery was made a year ago and subsequent secret demonstrations of its efficiency are asserted. At one of the experiments at the school Dr. Hawley administered hypodermic injections of the fluid from the lymphatic glands of a goat to a dog known to be 14 years old. The dog was watched carefully for two months, and at the end of that time the animal was as lively as a puppy. A number of human beings, it is said, have been experimented on in Chicago in the same way with the same results.

LYTTON.

Lytton seems rather prosperous although there is nothing especially new here.

Their is quite a travel to the Lillooet section, and some work is being done on the quartz ledges along the Thompson and Fraser rivers.

James McKnight has sold on bond a fine copper property near the Fraser, a few miles from town, and a gang of six men are now at work. The showing is said to be excellent.

Charles Lual is not operating his placer claim this season but is gardening quite extensively.

The hotels, while not doing nearly as much business as last season, are fairly prosperous.

Quite a large sum has been mined by the Indians along the banks of the Fraser and Thompson.

Dredging is being talked about and there seems a probability of a new dredge being put on the river a few miles above Lytton on the Fraser.

Lytton people are much pleased with the prospect of the road through to Lillooet being soon completed.

At Spences Bridge there is some alarm felt about prospective high water, and the Indians are removing the bodies of friends buried in the grounds just below the village. High water is expected to take away some buildings unless the big slide cuts out more rapidly than now seems likely.

The hotel and store are generally doing a good business, and the present time is no exception.

The gardens and the orchards in the vicinity are looking exceedingly well considering the lateness of the season.

Quite a number of quartz properties along the Thompson between Lytton and Spences Bridge are being prospected, and so far with a good showing. It seems fair to suppose that some of the prospects will develop into mines before very long.

Hugh Cochrane, of Barkerville, came down on Thursday, making the trip from Soda Creek easily in two days. The Charlotte is now making regular trips twice a week between Quesnelle and Soda Creek.

THE ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

F. S. REYNOLDS

Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

Dredging on the Saskatchewan.

The Edmonton Bulletin says that the coming season will see more gold dredging operations on the river there than any previous year in the history of gold washing on the North Saskatchewan. In all, some nine companies, operating at least 15 dredges, will work their leases extending above and below the town for many miles. The following concerns will commence operations:

The Star Mining Company, of South Edmonton. Capital, $25,000. This company operates a dredge with a capacity of from 60 cubic yards to 100 cubic yards per day, and holds two bench and bar claims at Big Island, one 1,200 by 1,000 feet and the other 800 by 1,000 feet. Only one of these claims has been worked. The company has been operating for the past two years, and has declared two dividends—the first year 10 per cent. and the second year 15 per cent., after paying all expenses.

The Loveland Company operates another dipper dredge, with five times the capacity of the Star's. They control a bench and bar claim. This dredge was very satisfactory but its weak spot, as with the other dredges then working, was in its saving appliances to catch the flour gold.

Three other dredges owned by private individuals are ready to start early in the spring. All of these three have done good work in the past.

The largest and most pretentious project is that of the Saskatchewan Gold and Platinum Proprietary, an English company. This company has a lease of 120 miles of the Saskatchewan river, including 60 miles of the original Drolet concessions, and their dredge is the most extensive and expensive ever put on the river. It has a capacity of handling 2,000 to 3,000 cubic yards every twenty-four hours, and is built on the ladder principle largely used in New Zealand. It is fitted with new gold saving appliances consisting of a jig and catch-all tank and Frue vanners. This company has been formed for the purpose of prospecting and demonstrating the value of the ground, with the intention of forming a larger company or companies should the result of their experiments prove satisfactory. No test has yet been made, as the machine was completed too late to do anything but test the digging apparatus, which was found to work satisfactorily.

Another company is the Edmonton Gold and Platinum Syndicate, also an English enterprise, lately capitalized for £50,000, of which over £15,000 has already been subscribed. This company controls leases of ten miles on the Saskatchewan and seventy miles on the Athabasca, and will put on three dredges, each with a capacity of 2,000 cubic yards per day.

Among the largest of the newly formed syndicates which represent the investment of British capital is the Victoria-Alberta Dredging Company, now being promoted by Mr. Anthony Raymond, with a capital of £100,000, of which £25,000 has been devoted immediately to the purchase of machinery and expenses. The company has a thirty-mile lease on the North Saskatchewan, on which they will place two large dredges of the latest New Zealand pattern, with a capacity of at least 2,000 cubic yards per day.

Messrs. Stubbs and Lewis, of Omaha, have a bench and bar claim on Big Island and a five mile lease on Point Lopie, five miles above Fort Saskatchewan. They claim to save the gold by a chemical process of their own, technically known as leeching the gold out of the concentrate. They are also thinking of using a sand pump instead of a dredge for raising the gravel.

A company is also being promoted in England to work leases on the Peace river.

Mineral Resources of the Philippines.

A. G. White writes the London Mining Journal the following interesting letter on a subject attracting much attention and speculation at this time:

Referring to Mr. George F. Becker's report to the United States Geological Survey on the mineral resources of the Philippines, an extract of which was given in your issue of the 3rd inst., the information on the subject appears to me very scanty, so, having resided and traveled in these islands for twelve months on behalf of an English syndicate, I may add somewhat to the knowledge on this subject which may now become of increasing interest under the new regime of the United States government.

Gold and copper have been worked by the natives for at least 300 years, and before the Spanish Conquest, gold ornaments being very common amongst the natives at that time. On the Spanish government map most of the principal places where gold is found are shown, but many parts of the interior and high lands are still unexplored. The sources from which gold is obtained are not only river washings and detrital deposits, but in the province of Camarines Norte a great number of quartz reefs are found near the coast, which also have been worked at shallow depths by the natives.

Several attempts have been made to work these reefs by Spanish companies, with little or no success, owing partly to the refractory nature of the ores in some of them, and the lack of proper means, dynamite, pumps or the cyanide process. Other reefs exist, however, in which the gold occurs in a free state, and these are what are exploited by the natives principally, as also the river washings.

I may mention that I have also found gold in fair quantity to exist in the coral on the shore, doubtless due to impregnation of the same, from the fine gold carried down by the streams and rivers; this, I believe, is the first time such has been observed.

A few years ago an English company commenced operations in the district referred to, and expended considerable capital in opening up the reefs and installment of machinery, the initial difficulties inseparable to mining in tropical countries were being overcome when the native insurrection broke out and operations were suspended. Much time, however, was lost by inefficient management and by the proper ore treatment not being determined at the outset. But there is no question that some of the reefs are payable and under capable direction will give good results.

Besides Camarines Norte, in Luzon island, there are many other places which have been and are being worked by the natives, including both reefs and detrius deposits, notably in the province of Benzuet in the interior, which, by the way, is a fine healthy climate, some 2,000 or 3,000 feet above the sea level. Also the island of Mindanas is said to contain very rich mines, but this is still less explored and inhabited principally by Mohamedan natives, with whom the Spaniards have been almost constantly at war since the Conquest; in fact, the people have ravaged the coast towns of Luzon within comparatively recent years, but have since been brought into partial subjection within the radius of the Spanish forts and settlements.

In the north of Luzon some copper mines have been worked by the natives for many years past, and were also in operation when I left, being owned by a Spanish banker, who continued to run them in native fashion. The ore is melted in "open-hearth," carrying a high percentage of copper and gold The ingots were regulary exported and realized (so I was informed) £10 per ton over market price. Adjoining these mines there are also gold quartz reefs which have been worked by the natives and which possibly account for the value of copper ingots.

Gold Dredging in Venezuela.

In the "Engineering and Mining Journal" of March 25th there was a query from a correspondent as to alluvial mining in the tropics, more especially with reference to South America. It may, therefore, interest some of your readers to learn that an experiment of this kind is now being carried out on a considerable scale at El Callao on the Yurari River, in Venezuelan Guiana. The people in question are the Yuruari Gold Dredging and Improvement Company, with headquarters at Columbus, Georgia. Mr. Josiah Flournoy is the general manager and the dredge machinery was built by the Bucyrus Company, after designs by Mr. A. E. Ramsdell, who superintended its erection. The dredge is of the dipper type, having a capacity of 1½ cu. yards each time it is lowered, and it has taken in all about six months to erect. Taking into consideration the climate, the difficulties of transport (caused by the revolution of last year and the bad state of the roads through heavy rains) and the poor quality of labor available (West Indian negroes), this is quick work for Venezuela. The dredge is complete in every way, even down to refrigerating and electric lighting plants, and reflects great credit on Messrs. Flournoy & Ramsdell and their staff of mechanics.

The scow on which the dredging machinery rests, and that for the gold-saving riffles are of Florida pitch pine. Most of the other wood work is of Venezuelan hard wood—chiefly "green heart" and "purple-heart"—which, though heavy, is strong and durable. The dredge has a stern paddle wheel to enable it to ascend and descend the river, also a grab for removing boulders up to five tons weight. The total outlay has been, I am told, something like $125,000 gold.

The concession on the river Yuruari is 5 miles long, with 500 ft. on each bank all along. I left Venezuela shortly before the dredge got to actual work, so cannot yet say what results have been achieved. It is, however, well known that there is considerable gold in the Yuruari, for in the dry season, when the river is low, it is worked out by hand with "bateas."

I am credibly informed that dredges of the type described are at work in Georgia, which handle gravel at a cost of 2½c. per cu. yd. I understand they estimate that work in Venezuela can be done at a cost of 10c. per cu. yd.

This experiment will be watched with much interest by many acquainted with mining in South America, and if Mr. Flournoy and his associates do not attain as much success as one desires them in their enterprise they most certainly have done everything to deserve it.

Downtrod—Never write letters, young man that you'll regret in after life.

Dewtell—You speak as from experience.

Downtrod—I do. In early correspondence with her who is now my wife I signed myself, "Your obebient servant."—Kansas City Independent.

A Mad Freak.

The Herald, under a Chester, Pa., date says: The skill of young Frank Beaumont in throwing a lasso, resulted in his death on the 11th. Ever since the Wild West Show exhibited here, the boys of Chester have been practising with the lasso. Young Beaumont, when he got tired of lassoing boys of his own age, looked for bigger game. He stationed himself along the Reading Railroad, near his home, and prepared to lasso an engine. The end of the lasso was tied about his waist, and the loop he circled about his head as a freight engine came up the grade. With a whoop he sent the loop whistling through the air, and the engine driver, leaning out of the cab window, unconsious of the boy at the side of the track, was startled to find his arms pinioned to his sides. The loop had fallen with great precision, and as the train moved forward, the rope was jerked taut, rendering the engine-driver helpless. Young Beaumont was thrown from his feet when the jerk came, and, unable to untie the rope around his waist, was dragged along the tracks, the roar of the train drowning his shrieks, and finally he was drawn under the car wheels. The engine-driver succeeded in freeing his arms and stopping the engine, but the boy was dead. The wheels had scalped him, and he was bruised and mangled.

Detection of Gold in Ores.

Western firms have offered for sale from time to time portable apparatus for determining gold in minerals, which were supposed to enable the prospector to decide whether the ore contained any gold or not by the simple operation of dissolving the ore in acids and adding stannous chloride to the solution obtained. It was assumed that the formation of purple of Cassius would give in all cases sufficient confirmation of the presence of gold.

Those who tried this process have discovered, however, that the formation of the purple could not be ascertained with satisfaction in solutions of gold ores containing but little of the precious metal, and have declared the method to be unsatisfactory in such cases.

At the present status of gold recovery, when ore containing $3 gold to the ton is treated with profit, the knowledge of a reliable and simple method for the determination of the presence of gold is of vital importance. The apparatus required, is at all acceptable to the prospector, should involve but little expense, occupy but little space and do away with the application of heat as produced by a spirit lamp, candle or oil stove. In fact, any cumbersome apparatus or complicated operation is out of the question for obvious reasons.

The following methods, which allow of the detection of 0.025 oz. of gold to the ton with certainty, offer all the advantages pointed out above and leave nothing to be desired as to practicability or efficiency:

1. About 4 oz. of the finely pulverized ore is placed in a bottle, an equal volume of tincture of iodine is added, and the mixture agitated. The contents of the bottle are kept in contact for an hour at most, with occasional agitation, and finally allowed to settle. A strip of Swedish filter paper is then introduced into the clear solution and dried, these two operations being repeated six times, so as to saturate the paper thoroughly. The strip is then burnt, when the ash, in case gold is present, will show a purple coloration which, on pouring bromine water over it, will quickly disappear—a sure indication of the presence of gold. This operation is best performed on a plate.

2. The test for gold described above may be altered in the following manner: About 4 oz. of the finely divided ore is covered with an equal volume of bromine water in the same manner as above. After standing and agitating for an hour, the solution is filtered and tin chloride solution added to the filtrate to produce the purple of Cassius, the appearance of which will indicate the presence of gold.

The methods given are especially adapted for the separation of gold sulphides. It is necessary, however, in this case to roast the sulphides before the application of the process; an operation which can be readily accomplished in a can or pan over the camp fire. When roasting pyrites for this purpose the temperature toward the end should be raised to a full red heat, so as to induce complete decomposition and render the product porous and readibly permeable for the iodine or bromine solutions. If the ores to be treated contain an excess of carbonate of lime, the roasted mineral should be gently reignited with ammonium carbonate, so as to prevent the entry of much lime into the iodine or bromine preparations.

To execute the tests described above there would be required a few empty bottles, a bottle of iodine tincture, another of bromine water, one containing a solution of stannous chloride, a couple of glass funnels, some filter paper, and some ammonium carbonate, surely a list that cannot be surpassed in simplicity, cheapness and adaptedness.—Dr. J. Ohly, in Engineering and Mining Journal.

Widow Jones—How would my little Johnny like a new papa.

Johnny (aged 5)—Oh, you needn't shove the responsibility on to me, ma. It isn't a new papa for me, but a new husband for yourself that you are thinking of.—Boston Transcript.

Mable—Pshaw! Why, you would marry the first man who came along.

Lillian—Oh, well, you wouldn't even wait for him to come along if you knew where he was hiding.—Chicago News.

Retributive Justice.

A story is told of an attempt to introduce the mongoose into Jamaica to kill the rats which eat the cane plantations. After having performed this duty it multiplied very rapidly and proceeded to kill all the snakes and lizards as well. It next attacked the birds (learning to kill trees in the process), until the poultry and wild birds disappeared. Then arose the "ticks," or chigoes, which the birds used to keep down, and the island groaned under a fresh plague. The ticks, however, finally attacked the mongoose, which began to decline; the birds began to reappear, and attacked the ticks, snakes and lizards were seen once more, and in the end the cane plantations were devastated as much as ever by the rats. —The Argonaut.

I haven't written a line of spring poetry this year.

Reformed?

No; I have lost my botany and can't remember what flowers ought to be in bloom by this time.—Chicago Record.

"What was the cause," asked the superintendent, "of the Egyptian plague?"

"They didn't boil the water," ventured a little girl in the infant class.—Boston Journal.

GLASS SPONGES.

What These Beautiful, Gleaming, Brittle Skeletons Are Like.

It is not generally known that the beautiful animals known as glass sponges are found within the borders of the United States, yet one species at least is common, though rarely taken, off the coast of the southern California islands, especially on the so called grouper banks of Santa Catalina, where fishing is carried on in water 500 or 600 feet deep.

It was here that an attractive specimen was found, being brought up by a fish-hook. The sponge was a species of holtenia, probably Holtenia carpenteria, about 12 inches in height and nearly 6 in diameter. The long, glasslike roots had been torn off when it was brought up. In appearance the sponge was a veritable porcupine, long, needlelike spicules standing out all over it, the longest three inches in length, needles so sharp and brittle that it was difficult to hold or touch the sponge, and at a glance it resembled some odd or fanciful cactus.

The sponge was vase shaped and would hold three pints of fluid, bulging out in the center, with an opening at the top sufficiently large to admit the closed hand. The long spicules reaching out from it presented a splendid appearance when held up to the sun and resembled glossy hairs, gleaming and scintillating wherever the sun flashed along their surfaces. Many of the spicules were overgrown with an attractive coraline, so that they appeared branched like the limbs of a tree. In these mimic branches hung pendent many miniature pink hued starfishes and shrimps, while fastened to them, coiled and interlaced, were the barrowlike eggs of a skate.

That these sponges are fairly common in deep water offshore is evident by the small specimens often brought up and the pieces found on the outer islands, especially San Nicolas, but never before has so large and perfect a specimen been seen.

The glass sponges are so called because their skeleton, or the spicules, resemble glass, being formed of a silica instead of lime and closely resembling spun glass.

The most beautiful of the group is the Venus flower basket, or Euplectella aspergillum, of the most beautiful description. When the first specimen was found, it was sold at a fabulous price, and its true nature was not suspected, but finally a specimen was taken by a naturalist, who made the interesting discovery that the delicate and fragile glasslike vase that seemed to be the work of some cunning East Indian was nothing more nor less than the skeleton of a sponge whose spicules were siliceous. In the water and alive the sponge is not an attractive object, being of a gray color and half buried in the mud, anchored by long glasslike streamers. But, once dead and relieved of its covering, it becomes one of the most resplendent objects of the sea—a fairy vase that might well have been modeled by the sea gods as a gift to Venus.

This sponge has the spicules so arranged that they present the appearance of squares. It is closed at the top and sides, hollow in the interior and is occasionally the prison of small crustaceans, which enter the interstices when very young and, unable to escape, become prisoners for life and in the skeleton may be seen with their claws protruding through the opening, creating much wonder among the uninitiated as to how they obtained ingress into the glassy prison.

Another interesting glass sponge is hyalonema, which resembles a glass rope. The sponge itself is a small cup, perched upon a long series of glasslike stems, which are buried in the mud. This was for a long time sold as the skeleton of the little coral polyps which are parasites on its stems.—Scientific American.

Some Difference.

In the reign of Queen Anne lived two gentlemen, both members in the same parliament. The one was called Montague Matthieu, the other Matthew Montague, the former a tall, handsome man, the latter a deformed, ugly one. On one occasion in the house an honorable member inadvertently attributed something that had been said by Mr. Matthew Montague to Mr. Montague Matthieu, upon which the latter got up and appealed to the speaker and the house in the following manner:

"Sir, an honorable member has charged me with having said that which I never gave utterance to, but which came from Mr Matthew Montague. Now, sir, I must appeal to you and this honorable house whether there is not as much difference between Mr. Matthew Montague and Mr Montague Matthieu as there is between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse?"—One Hour's Reading.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of thirty days I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of unoccupied land situated about one above Golden River Quesnelle Co,'s dam, commencing at a post marked "A."S.W. thence east 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 80 chains to post of commencement.

JOHN McRAE.

Quesnelle Forks, March 23rd, 1899. 4810

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to Sheriff John Stevenson, of Barkerville, Cariboo, British Columbia, and to any other claimant against the "Sidney Gold Mining and Development Co.," that I am the sole owner of the engine and boiler being used by said company on their boats on the Smokey River, B.C. Said property has been mine since 1895, and was loaned to the Sidney Mining Co., they having no title to them whatever. Anyone attempting to levy, sell, or disturb my rights to said property will be prosecuted by law.

MRS. CLARA HAWKS WOODRUFF,

50110 Buffalo, N.Y.

ASHCROFT WATER, ELECTRIC & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of the company, in Ashcroft, British Columbia, on Monday, the 22nd day of May, 1899, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the question of the company purchasing the property, real and personal, rights, privileges and franchises of the "Ashcroft Waterworks Company, Limited," and of the "Ashcroft Water, Light and Power Company, Limited," and the powers belonging thereto, the terms of which proposed purchase will be laid before the meeting; and to consider the question of the company borrowing a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars on the credit of the company and of securing the repayment of the money so borrowed or of part thereof, with interest, by mortgages of the undertaking, tolls, assets, acquired and to be acquired, and of the future calls on shareholders, and of issuing bonds or debentures therefor or for part thereof, and of negotiating, selling, pledging and hypothecating such mortgages and bonds and of obtaining temporary advances pending the sale or hypothecation thereof and of properly securing the repayment of such temporary advances, and in the event of such order being made approving of such proposed purchase, and of an order being made authorizing the proposed borrowing of fifty thousand dollars, or in the event of either of such orders being made the meeting will be adjourned till the directors shall have prepared a bylaw or bylaws in accordance with such order or orders, and that on the meeting resuming after such adjournment the said bylaw or bylaws will be considered and if approved will be ratified and confirmed and the deeds of transfer and bills of sale transferring the property of the vendor companies will be submitted to the company for inspection and approval, and the mortgages, bonds, debentures, agreements and other documents to be issued and executed by the company in connection with said proposed loan will be submitted for ratification and confirmation, and all other business required in connection with the said proposed purchase, and the borrowing of said money and securing same, and with the sale pledging and hypothecating of the said mortgages, bonds, debentures and agreements will be transacted, and to remove from office all or any of the directors and appoint others in their place respectively, and to make bylaws providing for the transaction of the general business of the company.

And for transacting any business of the company, and for general business.

Dated the 6th day of May, 1899.

PETER RYAN,
JOHN SHIELDS,
CLAUDE R. DOXAT,
JAS. C. S. SHIELDS,
BERNARD RYAN.
Directors of Company.

118

HAT CREEK 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.

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

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A. S. ULRICH,

38tc 132-Mile House, Lac La Hache, B.C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this date I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written order.

Dated at Ashcroft this 23rd of February, 1899.

42tc C. W. EAGLE.

For Sale!

THE MEADOW LAKE PROPERTY.

This well-known property is situated on the road that leads from the Main Cariboo Wagon Road to Dog Creek, Alkali Lake, Empire Valley, The Gang Ranche, and to the rest of the country on the west side of the Fraser river and the short route to the Chilcoten country.

There are 320 acres of Crown grant, 320 acres of preemption, all unincumbered, a large pasture and a small one. It is well situated for a road side house, and is doing a good trade as such; no competition. The house contains eight bedrooms, a large sitting room, and dining room and kitchen; all the rooms are fairly supplied with the necessary outfit for each.

One large stable and one smaller one, besides several other buildings. Well suited for dairying purposes; a milk house, churn, seventy pans, etc. Blacksmith shop. Necessary tools for farm use. Sheds, corrals, cellar, etc. Wagon, trucks, mower, rake, sleighs, and various other implements. A few horses and cattle.

The surrounding country affords fine grazing for horses and cattle and is well watered. In season ducks, geese and prairie chicken are plentiful.

For particulars apply either to J. E. N. SMITH, Clinton, B.C., or to CREASE & CREASE, Solicitors, Temple Building, Victoria, B.C. 51-13

NOTICE.

Sittings of the County Court of Cariboo will be holden as follows:

150-Mile House, Friday, 16th June, 1899.
Soda Creek, Monday, 19th June, 1899.
Quesnelle, Thursday, 22nd June, 1899.
Richfield, Monday, 26th June, 1899.

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

By Order,
JAMES McKEN,
Registrar, County Court of Cariboo.
Barkerville, B.C., 7th April, 1899. 50111

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THE MAGIC PILLOW.

What? Bedtime come again for me?
Well, what care I for that?
It may be I'm not weary yet
Of all my play and chat;
It may be I would like to stay
Here at my daddy's knee.
Yet, since 'tis bedtime, I'll depart
As happy as can be.

And let me whisper in your ear
Why I'm prepared to go—
Most boys are never ready when
Their bedtime comes, you know.
But, as for me, as long as I've
My pillow 'neath my head
You'll never find me sitting up
When I should be in bed.

For when I whack it with my fist,
To make it sort of soft,
And lie face downward, then I see
More stars than glow aloft,
And every star that lies therein
Holds lots of wondrous things,
Like big parades and circuses
And animals and kings.

And some are filled with brownies bold,
Who prank with main and might;
Another's filled with peek-a-boos,
Who peek-a-boo all night.
So why should I prefer to sit
Down stairs, a sleepyhead,
When I can see these wondrous things
Whene'er I go to bed?

—John Kendrick Bangs in Woman's Home Companion.

JUANITA.

The little town of San Carlos is so much like most other little Mexican towns that it hardly needs any careful description. Lying as it does in the heart of that vast wilderness of old Mexico, a tiny patch of green on the face of the sun scorched earth, it seems insignificant to a degree, and naturally it is not down on the map—such towns rarely are. Its few fields, bravely struggling against the heat and drought, are but sparsely watered by a little creek which flows from a ravine close by and which seems to disappear into the thirsty earth a few hundred yards farther on San Carlos itself is composed merely of a few gray adobe houses clustered together around a square little plaza and the remnants of what had once been a tiny chapel, built hundreds of years before by the old Spanish fathers, and still standing, a crumbling, time worn monument to their memory.

All through the burning daytime the place seems almost deserted, and the fierce tropical sun sails on its way overhead in undisputed supremacy The little plaza is always empty and the intense heat rising in wavy lines from the ground makes the objects round about dance to one's eyes. Even the host of dogs has vanished and the place bears the appearance of a veritable village of the dead, so still and quiet is it

But in the evening, when at last the sun has gone and only the brilliant color in the sky remains, and when the breezes begin to come down from the distant mountains, then it presents quite a different aspect Around the open doors of the adobe houses lounge the male inhabitants of San Carlos, for the most part lazily puffing their long, fragrant cigaretos or gathered in little knots discussing the latest bit of news, though how news ever reaches San Carlos is a mystery indeed. Above an open fire in front of each hut swings a substantial iron kettle in which the evening meal of stewed tunas has already begun to simmer, and around these fires hover the women, looking for the most part as ill kept as the men. Dirty little naked children sprawl around on the beaten clay of which the floor of the plaza is composed and dirtier dogs romp and tumble over them.

Yet primitive as was the little town here Juanita had lived all the happy 18 years of her life, and right here she was contented to stay until she should be laid away beside her sleeping grandfathers and great-grandfathers in the little graveyard beside the chapel, for she loved the dear old place, and—possibly because she knew nothing of the great world beyond—she never even thought of leaving it. Then, too, there was another and still stronger reason—her father, old Don Jose, had promised her to the son of his oldest and dearest friend, who had fought with him years before in the war with the hated Americanos and who had been wounded in the battle of Cerro Gordo before the famous old City of Mexico itself. Now, secretly, this was just what the young people had desired. Pedro and Juanita had grown up together from childhood. They had been constant companions, and were they not the handsomest couple in the whole broad valley? Had not Juanita all her father's lands as her dowry, which, united to those which Pedro owned, would make them the largest landowners in the village? It was certainly a most desirable match, and the two old men congratulated each other as old men will who have seen their fondest hopes fulfilled, and emptied many a sparkling cup to the health of Pedro and his fair young bride.

But now Juanita was sorely troubled.

Everything had gone along smoothly as ever until one day something had happened which bid fair to upset all their plans for the future. On a certain bright morning there had ridden up to the door of her father's hut one of a band of Americans who were prospecting in the gray mountains that lay away over to the west. He was a fine looking young fellow, and for a man who had been prospecting for two years under the fierce sun of old Mexico he was remarkably fair, and then his blue eyes had a frank expression about them which was far different from the ever suspicious glance which characterized the men of that quaint country. He wore the usual dress of men of his occupation, loose blue flannel shirt and corduroy trousers tucked in at the top of his heavy boots, a red handkerchief knotted carelessly around his neck and huge Mexican spurs dangling from his heels.

Juanita had been standing in the little opening on the opposite side of the house and had not seen him until he was almost beside her, so that it appeared to her as if he must have suddenly sprung from Mother Earth

Harding had seen her about the same instant she had seen him, and as he doffed his wide sombrero and asked in imperfect Spanish to see the don unconsciously his pulse quickened Juanita was really a very beautiful Mexican girl, by far the most beautiful creature he had seen during the whole course of his stay in that dismally arid country, and the expression on the girl's face flattered him not a little. Still he had almost forgotten her when he had finished bargaining with her father for provisions for himself and his men, which he did at last succeed in getting only by the payment of a fabulous sum, and when he turned and saw her standing where he had left her he started and would have spoken had he not felt the piercing little black eyes of Don Jose fastened upon him As it was, the old man detected the start and ordered his daughter hastily into the house

Ever since that time Juanita's thoughts had been in dire conflict with one another, and late that night when all was quiet in the village she had crept noiselessly into the little chapel, and, kneeling before the time worn image of the holy mother, had prayed, with tears streaming down her cheeks, that she would direct her and help her to forget. But far up among the hills on the great range that overlooks San Carlos the prospector was standing alone, whistling softly to himself and gazing down into the wide plain at his feet. Some little distance behind him his companions lay sleeping, and on a flat rock which answered for a table some one had overturned the coffeepot, and a dark oozy stream was slowly running down the side One of the men moved a little in his sleep, Harding started and looked around at him Then as the moon rose slowly above the peaks behind him he turned, knocked the ashes from his pipe, wrapped himself up in his blankets and without more ado was sleeping soundly.

Nearly a week passed and the feeling of restlessness which for a time had possessed Juanita had nearly been forgotten when again Harding rode into San Carlos. Poor little Juanita! All her attempts to forget him had been in vain then, for as she saw him come into the plaza her heart gave a great bound for joy, and she flushed under her olive skin to the tips of her dainty fingers. The flush suited her dark face and heightened its beauty, thought Harding, as, dismounting, he asked if Don Jose were in. As luck would have it, he had gone over to see a friend, and the two fell into conversation. She was shy at first, but the evident ease of her companion finally set her last fear at rest, and when the old don did return they parted the best of friends and with an understanding that they were to meet again down by the old well hidden away in the little ravine outside the town. After an hour's talk with her father Harding again left the house, and, swinging himself into the saddle, rode carelessly out toward the hills.

A mile or so from the town he made a slight change in the direction he was taking, and so little by little headed for the ravine.

Just as the sun went down Harding reached the well, and after turning his pony to nibble the juicy blades of grass which grew around it threw himself down to wait. He had been there perhaps two or three hours when the bushes were parted gently and Juanita came toward him. She had slipped away, she said, while her father and Pedro sat smoking and had come as she had promised, but she must hurry, for the time was short and her absence would be noticed. Little by little between questions and promptings she told him all her brief life history, of Pedro, of her father's wishes, and lastly of her own new love for him, and when at last she could say no more she stood looking up to him, her eyes full of the love she had just confessed, until he took her in his arms and kissed her.

In the same instant they were startled by a sound behind them. Don Jose, his face pale with fury, stood scowling at them. Chokingly he ordered the girl away, and when she was gone he turned to Harding. "Curse you!" he said. "You shall pay for this—Santa Maria, du Americano!" and disappeared as quickly as he had come.

There was no mistaking that, and the young fellow knew that if he stayed where he was his life would not be worth the waiting. His first fear was for Juanita. Loosening his revolvers in his belt, he mounted his pony and rode slowly toward San Carlos. Some moments had passed in this way, and he had almost reached the mouth of the ravine, when he saw a figure coming swiftly toward him. An instant later he recognized Juanita. The poor child was almost exhausted from running.

"Go! Go!" she sobbed. "They are going to follow you, Don Jose and Pedro. They will kill you if you stay. Ah, no, not now," she cried, as Harding held out his arms to her, "they will find me here with you, and then"—and then as the impulse seized her she flung herself into his arms and sobbed as if her heart would break.

She had not been a moment too soon, for even as he spoke the sound of galloping hoofs reached them, as riding furiously their two pursuers dashed into the ravine.

With one arm supporting the trembling girl Harding coolly unslipped his revolver and waited. The Mexicans were within 30 yards before they saw him, and then as they opened fire with their uncertain aim he slowly raised his own weapon and pressed the trigger. With a bitter curse on his lips one of the men pitched forward from the saddle and fell to the ground. One more shot came from the remaining man before the revolver spoke again, and Harding heard a smothered cry at his side as the riderless horse plunged past him and vanished up the ravine. Then he put up his revolver and turned again to Juanita.

She was strangely quiet as she gazed up into his face and smiled. A quickly spreading stain over her fair young breast told him the reason at a glance. That last bullet of Don Jose's had found a mark, and as the shouts of alarm reached them from the village, whither the horse had gone, the light faded slowly from Juanita's eyes and they closed forever.

For some moments Harding did not move; then he laid her gently down beneath a lonely little willow, kissed once the fair, bloodless lips and, mounting his pony, rode out of the ravine past the dead bodies of the two Mexicans, and with his head sunk deep on his breast turned his horse's nose toward the distant mountains, on whose summits the last beams of the waning moon still lingered.—H. A. Webster in Yale Courant.

English Parochial Accounts, 1687.

Many of the entries, which are in a splendid state of preservation, are exceedingly quaint and amusing For instance, there is one "for one umbrelloe, £1 8s. 8d.," evidently procured for the minister to be used as a shelter when officiating at funerals in wet weather! Another entry reads: "For a pair of bellows for Thunder, 6d." A curious one runs: "For destroying Jack Daws on the steeple, 11s. 6d." The entries relating to the relief of the poor are singularly funny and include: "Paid to a sicke man and sending him away, 4s.;" "Paid for keeping the wench with the lame hand, 17s. 6d.;" "Paid for a shift for Levy Skidmore's boy, 2s.;" "ditto for ye cure of ye Widder Winckel's finger, 5s."

The overseer's matrimonial entries are also peculiar. For instance: "Expenses of taking William Shrim and marrying him, the ring, &c., £1 14s. 2d.," and "gave James Morton of Thame to marry Rebekah Burkett £2 13s. 6d.; a license, parson's fee and the clerk's fee, £2 4s. 6d.; expenses taking John Neighbour, 5s. 8d.; also marrying him to Elizb. Phillips, £2 12s. 6d.; a bill for Rebekah Burkett's wedding being kept at Richard Wright's, at Spring-gardens, £1 11s. 4d."—Buck's Archæological Society.

In South Africa there is a great demand for donkeys, as they are proof against climate, plague and flies.

Kept Her Word.

Counsel For the Defense—The lady talks about honorable dealing, but let her look to herself. My client tells me that she promised to burn every letter she got from him as soon as she had read it.

The Court—What has the witness to say in reply to the defendant's counsel?

Plaintiff—I thought they might be useful some time, and as I didn't want to break my word I didn't read the letters.—Boston Transcript.

How the Trouble Began.

He had been reading the paper and occasionally repeating to her some item that seemed particularly interesting. Thus it happened he finally ran across an item about the invention of a machine for washing horses.

"They'll have machines for washing babies next," he suggested.

"Huh!" she exclaimed indignantly. "I'd just like to see my baby washed by a machine!"

"So would I," he returned.

He afterward explained to some one at the club that it was an exhibition of the insincerity of woman, for while he had done absolutely nothing but agree with her, she was so displeased that he found it impossible to read his paper in comfort.—Chicago Post

STORY OF A VIOLIN.

ONE FOR WHICH FABULOUS SUMS HAD BEEN OFFERED.

The Queer Disclosure That Was Made When This Rare Old Instrument and Its Owner Were Caught In a Railroad Smash Up.

"Among the fallacies tenaciously clung to by persons who fancy themselves to be possessed of what is called the 'artistic temperament' is that one which portrays the soulful man as an invariable scrub when it comes to business propositions," said a well known Washington violinist. "This is an amiable delusion which I am about to puncture to some small extent by relating a story of very recent occurrence as to its finale, with the details of which I am perfectly familiar. It's a story of a violin and of the genuinely gifted owner thereof

"This man is and has been for the past 20 years or so one of the finest of American violinists He is a Bostonian and has lived in Boston all of his life, except when he has been concert touring the country, and he gave that up some years ago. He is a man of fine family, and he traces his ancestry very directly indeed back to the Mayflower and beyond. There has been a violinist in his family ever since the Mayflower got over to this side, and also a violin. The violin brought over by the Mayflower progenitor of the Massachusetts family was a genuine and very valuable Stradivarius. In fact, it is one of the great violins of the world today. It was handed down by him to his eldest son, whom he made into a violinist and thus transmitted from sire to son, going always to the son who exhibited the greatest aptitude for the violin.

"It fell into the hands of this Boston violinist of whom I am speaking more than 30 years ago, when he was a young lad. It was a beautiful instrument in finish, and its tone was magnificent. It was the one heirloom of the family regarding which the greatest amount of space was consumed in the many wills made by its owners since the early days of Massachusetts, and it has been cared for throughout its long life—well, as an orchid is cared for during its short life. Fabulous sums were offered for it by great European violinists who came to the United States early in this century. Ole Bull made an enormous offer for it upon his first visit to the United States, and he wrote to the father of the Boston violinist unceasingly with regard to it from Europe, renewing and amplifying his offers. A deaf ear was turned to all of these offers. It was intended that the violin should always remain with the descendants of the man who brought it over in the Mayflower.

"Well, some time ago this Boston violinist, while traveling from Boston to New York to take part in a concert, got into a railroad smash up. He was in the sleeper at the time of the collision, with his violin alongside of him. He was pretty badly hurt before he got out of the mass of wreckage, but not completely disabled. When he found himself extricated and an onlooker at the wrecking proceedings, he suddenly bethought him of his precious Strad. He had to be held to prevent him from climbing back on top of the wreck to get at his instrument. After seven or eight hours, during which he hung about the wreck like a crazy man, his violin was handed to him in its leather case. The case was crushed in. The Boston violinist had the heartbreak of opening the case and of seeing his glorious instrument crushed in. He took it back to Boston with him and carefully picked out the pieces of the wrecked violin. Inside of it up near the neck he found pasted some writing, done very small and fine, in the penmanship of the last century and dated 1759.

"This bit of writing was a confession It stated that this was not the great Strad that had been brought over in the Mayflower. The writer, who had inherited the violin before the middle of the last century, had been hard up for money, the pasted note went on to say So on one of his European trips he had a precise duplicate of his glorious Strad made in Italy by an accomplished violin counterfeiter. The genuine Strad he had sold to a great French violinist, and this instrument was but a perfect duplicate—a replica. With the statement that he could not die and hand down to posterity a perpetual fraud, the writer of the pasted note went on to say that he had had the top of the counterfeit Strad removed and had pasted the confession within, thus to in some measure salve his guilty conscience.

"This was a hard blow to the Boston violinist, as you may well believe. He went secretly to work to trace the original Strad that had been brought over by his ancestor in the Mayflower, and it did not take him long to ascertain that the Strad is now the cherished and priceless possession of an aged German violinist. Then the Boston violinist had his broken counterfeit Strad patched up by an expert, and when it was put together again it was found not to have lost a particle of its former glorious tone. The Boston violinist put himself in correspondence with one of the violin collectors who had yearned for his instrument, stating frankly that the violin's outer appearance had been damaged in the railroad accident, but that its tone was uninjured, and offering it for sale at a slightly reduced figure—a matter still of several thousands of dollars. Of course the Boston violinist had carefully removed the pasted confession from the inside of the counterfeit Strad before having it patched up.

"The collector came on to Boston and took the instrument at the Boston violinist's figure, and it is now the collector's most highly prized instrument. The beauty of the story is that it's true down to the very last detail, just as I have told it.

"Wherefore I guess the artistic temperament is able to take care of itself, even when it gets mixed up in matters of business."

He Accepted the Apology.

A prominent New York lawyer is noted for his ready answers and skill in repartee. When a young practitioner he appeared before a pompous old judge who took offense at a remark the lawyer made criticising his decision.

"If you do not instantly apologize for that remark, Mr. Blank," said the judge, "I shall commit you for contempt of court."

"Upon reflection, your honor," instantly replied Mr. Blank, "I find that your honor was right and I was wrong, as your honor always is."

The judge looked dubious, but finally said that he would accept the apology.—New York Times.

Their Standing.

It is said that 250,000,000 microbes can stand on a postage stamp without crowding The name of the man who counted them is not given.

Costly Economy.

"Juniper married his typewriter to save her salary."

"Well, what happened?"

"He is now paying a man $10 a week more than he would have to pay a competent young woman for doing the same work if his wife didn't object."—Chicago News.

In Sweden yarn is not allowed to be sold if it contains .0009 per cent of arsenic. A carpet has been condemned by the inspectors because it contained the one-thousandth part of a grain of arsenic in 16 square inches.

E. C. PRIOR & CO. Ld.

(ESTABLISHED 1859.)

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All orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed

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MRS. GEO. KNAPPETT, Proprietress.

Meals at all hours, day and night. Fresh oysters in any style always on hand. Private boxes for ladies and dining parties.

Supper is to Many Indispensable!

And the question arises what should we eat, drink and avoid, supper being a late refreshment.

We Should Avoid Anything and everything that does not comply with the following simple hygienic rules.

We Should Eat That which readily assimilates and does not overtax the digestive powers during the night.

We Should Drink Only that which induces healthy sleep without any reactionary depression in the morning.

BOVRIL

This Space is Reserved For

HEINTZMAN PIANOS.

N. DE KEYSER, AGENT, ASHCROFT.

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. Hunting and fishing in the vicinity.

COSMOPOLITAN 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.

THE IMPERIAL BREWING CO. LTD.

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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 CLOTH etc., etc.

Cheapest house on earth, write for prices

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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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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.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE & MINERS SUPPLIES

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Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

ASHCROFT, B.C.

THE ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

County Court in Ashcroft on May 29.

The Rev. Archdeacon Pentreath will officiate at both morning and evening services at St. Alban's tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of Vancouver, are in town at the Ashcroft.

See the notice of a house for sale, in another column, also see notice of lost horse, and various other new notices in this issue.

George Munroe, road-master, is overseeing the building of a neat little house on the C. P. R. grounds for the section men of this portion of the line.

Many ranchers are now talking tobacco and some will yet plant tobacco seed. The impression seems to be very strong that this vicinity will grow an excellent quality of tobacco.

Mr. H. W. Laird, of Toronto, went north to Barkerville on Thursday on a visit to his brother, Mr. F. C. Laird, of Willow River. Mr. Laird is accompanied by his little son, Harry, and intends to spend the summer in Cariboo.

The French syndicate will, it is reported, again begin work on their Quesnelle river mines, Their leases are all paid up and a considerable amount of work has already been done. The properties we believed to be very valuable if properly opened up.

Ralph Jarvis, looking hale and hearty, is spending a few days in Ashcroft with friends. Ralph enjoys life in Cariboo and will shortly return. He has been for the past year in the employ of the Lightning Creek Gold Gravels and Drainage Company.

Mr. John Shields returned to Ashcroft after an absence of some months this week. He comes prepared to go on with the extensive work planned by him last season. A description of the irrigation contemplated will be found in another column. It is a most extensive and important undertaking.

The two first lacrosse matches in the championship schedule of the B. C. Lacrosse League were contested last Saturday, Westminster beating Vancouver by 5 goals to 2, and Nanaimo winning by 6 to 2. The principal feature—roughness—which has heretofore predominated was conspicuous by its absence.

The government pack train for the forks of the Skeena will leave today. Mr. O. Dwyer will visit Vancouver before starting north and will overtake the train at Quesnelle. The party go well outfitted and will spend the entire season in a government survey, reporting on different routes for a railway from Ashcroft north.

A pleasant smoking concert was given on Wednesday night by Dr. F. S. Reynolds at his home and was largely attended by the male population of Ashcroft who took the house and held it against all comers until the small hours of the night were well registered. Smoking, eating, singing and story telling was the program.

We are requested by Mr. Walter Langley to say to any prospectors visiting the Oregan Jack creek section, from which Mr. Langley has a flume leading toward his ranch, that he asks them to kindly refrain from walking in the flume, as some have thoughtlessly done, as it is likely to do damage to the bottom and cause a leakage.

The telegraphic dispatches report that Badini, former prime minister of Austria, has attempted to commit suicide on account of losses sustained on the race course. The same day's news contains allusion by the investigating committee in New York to a story that Senator Wolcott lost $72,000 at faro in that city. Count Badini should observe how an American sport loses his money.

The new firm of Stewart & Crosier, who have bought out Trim & Haddock, will do an excellent business in feeding horses, selling hay and grain and livery. New rigs will be ordered at once and the livery put in first-class condition. The new proprietors are men well known and are both good business men with capital sufficient to do a thoroughly good business. They will use both barns and will keep a large stock of hay and grain on hand.

Albert E. Lee, accompanied by his engineer, W. W. Birch, left Ashcroft this morning by B.X. stage for Quesnelle. He goes to take charge of the Pittsburg company's dredge built three years ago which has been for the past two in charge of Dr. Craighead. Mr. Lee is a thoroughly practical machinist and will be remembered as having put in the machinery for the dredge for Mr. Youngs three years ago. He spent a day on the dredge at work on Boston Bar, 70 miles below here, and reports that Mr. Symmes, the manager, is making a great success there. Mr. Lee has great confidence in dredging operations and will use every effort to make it a success on the Fraser, near Quesnelle, where he is satisfied the gravel in the stream carries good gold values. The Pittsburg dredge is equipped with a steam shovel from the Marion Steam Shovel Company, of Marion, Ohio.

Fred Nelson has the measles.

Mr. Pegram, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, Kamloops, was in town this week.

Dexter & Son are putting up a neat residence on their lot on Brink street, opposite the English church.

And the crib board is reported as having been forgotten. How some people will neglect sport for business.

Fred Nelson, of the Cargile, has secured some good outside rooms for use when, as has often been the case of late, his house is full to overflowing.

See advertisement in another column of steamer Charlotte, running in connection with the B. C. X. on the Fraser river from Soda Creek to Quesnelle.

There is no move made as yet by the president of the Agricultural Society. Kamloops and Vernon held their meetings some weeks ago, and Vernon has out its prize list.

Constable Mitchell, of Clinton, took two prisoners to Kamloops Tuesday night, J. Nowhere to spend six months in jail and J. Spruthum one year for wounding with intent.

Mr. Fraser, foreman in the Miocene company, started on his way back to mine yesterday after a day at the coast. Senator Campbell is on a brief trip to San Francisco.

We believe the effect of the enforcement of the new license law is that no Chinaman can become a landlord in the sense of receiving a liquor license. This is our understanding of the law but may not be the true construction.

It is now reported that Mr. Hamilton, formerly manager of the bank here, will be sent to the New York branch of the B. N. A. It is not yet settled, we believe, who will be permanently located as manager of the Ashcroft branch.

Hugh Cochrane, of Barkerville, spent a day in town this week and is now down at the coast on mining business. Mr. Cochrane has done a good deal in the way of assisting in bringing on renewed activity in mining in the vicinity of Barkerville. He has interests there that are valuable, and will, we trust make his stake out of them.

John Wilson, jr., was examined on Monday before Justices Foster and Lehman on an indictment charging him with disposing of cattle belonging to John Wilson. He was bound over for trial and yesterday was examined before Justice Foster on a second charge but was not held on it. Bond in the sum of $400 was furnished and the prisoner released until his case is called for trial.

If people up at Quesnelle could get Mr. Robinson, assistant engineer of the O'Dwyer party, to help them out in an entertainment while he is there, there would be no complaint on the part of the audience of lack of entertainment. He can sing some of the best songs and tell some of the best stories ever heard in this town, as anyone who attended the smoker, spoken of in another column, will testify to.

Before the Full Court at Vancouver the case of Clarke vs. Foster was disposed of. This was an appeal from a decision of Judge Cornwall, which arose out of a debt owed by Clarke to the respondent. Clarke was indebted to Foster for $700. He offered in payment an order on J. Smith for $250 and a note for $400 on another party at nine months. The note was not met. The appeal was dismissed.

Mr. Hockings, of Butte, Montana, arrived in town yesterday and will begin work at once on his quartz properties in this vicinity, in which he has much faith. He states that Montana men who visited this section two years ago, men of good judgment, stated to him that on the Bonaparte there was the best showing for paying quartz mines of anything they had seen in B. C., not excepting Kootenay, and that depth would, in their judgment, prove many prospects here to be mines of value.

We have learned with regret that an item appearing some weeks ago in the Barkerville news, from a correspondent living there, has been so construed as to make it objectionable. We can assure any who recall it that it is not our intention to publish anything that can be construed as offensive personally, and we regret that anything has been published that calls for the writing of this. We have had no complaints from anyone regarding the item and have learned only incidentally that objection to an item was taken.

We learn with regret that Thomas Morgan, of the Bonaparte is still quite helpless from sickness. James Walker of Clinton, also is confined to his bed with rheumatism. George Williams, at Hat Creek still continues to be totally helpless from rheumatism. About $85 was raised by subscription toward sending him away to the Hot Springs, but nothing has as yet been done. Richard Stewart, who went to the Arrowhead Hot Springs some weeks ago on account of rheumatism, is reported as improving steadily. The above named cases show that there have been more cases of rheumatism in this vicinity than has ever been known here before. Climatic conditions have evidently been favorable for the development of the disease, although very unusual in this section.

ATLIN.

Henry Cargile and Allison Woods, both of Ashcroft, returned this week from Atlin lake, Mr. Woods being still in Vancouver. Mr. Cargile reports that he sunk, with hired help, 51 holes from 4 to 16 feet deep on various creeks and found nothing to justify expenditure. About three miles of Pine creek he thinks fairly good, the others are failures. Mr. Cargile criticizes strongly the action of the officials of Atlin, and particularly Gold Commissioner Graham. He says the passing of the Alien act has been very fortunate for Americans, as nearly every man in Atlin is broke and those who took supplies in have lost heavily. Men are working for board alone and there is absolutely no demand for labor. He thinks that there may be some good hydraulic mines shown there when conditions now existing as to title on the various creeks are cleared up. He spent over three months in the camp and visited all of the creeks reported as good but found the true conditions in Atlin, as a gold district, vastly overestimated In the 50 holes sunk by him he found absolutely nothing in nearly all, and none with sufficient gold prospects to justify going on with, and he states that his experience is that of many others. He believes that quartz may be found but that as yet no discoveries have been made.

It is expected there will be horse racing in Ashcroft on the 26th.

To the Editor: The housekeepers of Ashcroft would like to use the natural soda or soap powder from the mine near Clinton. Can it be bought in Ashcroft? If not, why not? L.

The saw mill problem and where to put the large plant now on its way out is being seriously considered by the Ashcroft Water and Light Company. Two or more locations are being considered. If the company can see their way clear so to do it will be near the bridge on the Thompson, but circumstances may compel them, on account of the stream being rather swift at that place, to choose some more favorable location where stiller water for handling the logs can be found. The question will not be finally settled for some days yet.

The death from pneumonia occurred at Rock Creek on the 4th, at the age of 56 years, of Malcolm McGuaig, a native of Glengarry, Ontario. Deceased, who was a Cariboo old-timer, had been in in south-east Yale for about ten years, first at Fairview, then at Rock Creek, afterwards at Camp McKinney, later at Midway and latterly once again at Rock Creek. In all these places he had been in the hotel business, and at the time of his death was one of the proprietors at the Riverside Hotel, Rock Creek. The burial took place at Midway on the 6th, in the presence of numerus old-time friends.

On Wednesday the Bienemann party, consisting of Messrs. Bienemann, Owen, Fraser and Ellis, with about 30 pack and saddle horses, left Ashcroft for Omenica via Quesnelle. The party have a thoroughly good outfit of horses and are a sturdy lot of men who will go to Omenica or as much further as they might wish without difficulty. Messrs. Owen and Bienemann are well acquainted in Omenica and have valuable hydraulic properties in that district. The party will spend the entire season in prospecting and Messrs. Fraser and Ellis expect to winter in the north. Messrs. Bienemann and Owen will come out about in October. May they have a safe and profitable season is the wish of their many Ashcroft friends.

The Cariboo Consolidated Company, lately organized in England, have been issuing a prospectus, which, as it is of much interest to the residents of Cariboo, we will next week publish. The *company's capital stock is £350,000.* They have nineteen properties, about 12,000 acres of mining ground and five miles of dredging ground. Among other properties are four on Lightning *creek on which Mr. Rathbun computes* the profits over expenditures at £50,000 per annum. The purchase price of the Gold Lands Corporation, who are the vendors, to the promoters of the company is £250,000, payable in £60,000 cash, and £190,000 in fully paid shares. The engineers spoken of in connection with the properties are Senator Campbell, E. P. Rathbun, W. Thompson and S. Cobbeldick.

FOR SALE.

A very comfortable cottage, two bedrooms and a sitting room, neatly furnished, in one of the best localities in town. Will be sold cheap as the owner is leaving this locality. Apply to A. S. VanAlstyne, at the Ashcroft Hotel.

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This is the time of the year when a cooling drink is most refreshing, and the most cooling drink at any time is brewed at the

WESTMINSTER BREWERY,
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Some of My Specialties:

Almond and Witch Hazel Cream, 25c a bottle.
Sarsaparilla with Iodides, $1 large bottle.
Toothache Drops, 15c a bottle.
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Large and Well Assorted Stock, Honest Treatment and Honest Prices

Has and is building up my Drug and Stationery business. You run no risk when dealing with me as I cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied.

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J. H. CLEMENTS, Phm. B.,
Druggist and Stationer,
Opposite C.P.R. Station, ASHCROFT, B. C.

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20	pairs	Men's Tan Shoes, good value at		$3.00 for	$2.50.
20	"	Boys' "	" " "	2.25 for	1.75.
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Our stock of Boots and Shoes is large and complete; we keep nothing but good goods and sell them cheap.

ASHCROFT TRADING CO.

NORTH B.C. NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.
SODA CREEK. QUESNELLE.

The Steamer "Charlotte" will commence her regular trips on the opening of navigation on the upper Fraser river, making close connection with the B.C. Express Company's stages carrying Her Majesty's Royal Mails.

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.

THE ASHCROFT DRUG COMPANY.
(Late CLARKE & CO.)
Brick Block, next door to Bank of B.N.A., ASHCROFT, B.C.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK—Nestle's Food, Wilson's Fly Pads (the best), Seigel's Syrup, Vaseline in 1-lb. tins or small bottles, Howard's Camphor, Scott's and Wampole's Cod Liver Oil. Also, more Cigars (domestic and imported), more Oriental Cream (which ladies pronounce "the most elegant preparation for the skin ever made"), more Cashmere Bouquet Soap (soap is a necessity, but Cashmere Bouquet Soap is a luxury), more Bulach, etc.
A larger list of new goods ordered, and to arrive next week.

Special attention to orders by mail. Let us know what is wanted or what is the trouble, and medicines, etc., will be promptly forwarded.

☞DR. CLARKE'S OFFICE AT STORE.

LOST.

ONE FINE GREY SADDLE HORSE. Stands about 15½ hands. Fat. Unshod. $10 reward on return to
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EXCURSION TO SAVONAS.

Special train will leave Ashcroft for Savonas at 8 o'clock a.m., on Wednesday next, Queen's Birthday, and expect to leave Savonas about 6 p.m., returning. Prices are $1 for return trip, children 50 cents. Get your tickets of A. L. Clements, agent, who will give any further information. Bring only your lunch baskets and spend a pleasant day.

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Painters, Paperhangers, Kalsominers.
* * * * * * * * *
The above firm is now prepared to execute all orders in connection with the Painting business which may be intrusted to them.
Out-of-town orders are solicited and will receive prompt attention.

CASH! FOR FURS.

Marten are high and wanted. The dark skins are in the greatest demand. For large, dark, fine skins I will pay high prices, and other colors accordingly. Those shipping to me can rely on fair treatment and prompt returns. I will remain at Winnipeg until August 15th, and if all goes well I will return in November, 1899. Those of my friends and others changing their places of business, kiddly notify

C. W. BALDWIN,
P.O. Box 964, Winnipeg, Man.

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Come and inspect my a' oo'
SCOTCH GOODS!
My first shipment direct. They are a credit to the name they bear.
Tweeds, Serges, Worsteds, Vicimas, Pantings, Breechings, Vestings.
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Engineering and Survey work. Reports on mining properties. Maps and plans prepared of any portion of Cariboo district.

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