THE B.C. MINING JOURNAL.

VOL. 4., NO. 41. ASHCROFT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 11, 1899. $2.00 PER YEAR

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Ashcroft, B.C., February 1st, 1899.

THE EXCLUSION ACT.

EDITOR GLOBE—Sir: Your plan of devoving considerable space to the publishing of opinions regarding the exclusion act is to be highly commended, as a more thorough discussion and examination of the question of the day is obtainable in this way than in any other way, or in almost any other, because the opinions are the result in most cases of deliberate thought and experience, unbiased by the excitement of public debate and free from the magnetic influence, pro. or con., of a popular speaker. It is of great interest to mark the diversity in the various opinions, to note how the expressions throw not a little light on the characters of the individuals, and finally to observe that resentment at the exclusive and selfish policy of the United States government is the foundation for most, if not all, of those opinions favorable to the continuance of the act in question.

Your first editorial seems to argue that the bill was introduced and thrust through the house for the purpose of embarrassing the Imperial or Dominion governments in their negotiations with the United States government. It is just possible that this bill is a weapon in our commissioners' hands, and to that extent may do good; but weapon or no weapon, whether the bill was passed for purposes of private vengeance or to strengthen the hands of our diplomats, it is an instance of a poor kind of "snap" legislation. The bill, as has been shown by you and the Colonist, will in its operation work injustice to numbers of men who had filled the requirements of the law in good faith. These men should be fully protected, or our fair reputation for honest dealing will be smirched. It is to be hoped that the amendments introduced by Mr. Clifford will cover this point and others that could be named. The main question after all is whether the bill is right in principle or not. If right in principle, the arrangement of details is comparatively easy. The principle is as generally accepted, to keep the placer gold in British Columbia for British subjects, and in this it is in line with bills passed in Eastern Canada tending to preserve Canadian logs for Canadian mills, and with bills passed in the United States keeping United States heritages for United States citizens. It may at once be conceded that the exclusion act is correct in principle and that we should not give away our birthright without getting a return. The question of realizing on our property and getting a return is one that immediately follows.

Referring to United States practice, it is the avowed object of United States legislation to develop the natural resources of that country to the greatest extent and in the shortest possible time. To this end protective tariffs have been imposed on foreign produce, and aliens are excluded from privileges of citiizenship in order to induce them to throw in their lot with that of the natives. How well this has worked *the present condition of the United* States shows, and needs no comment; but it must be noted that anyone arriving in the United States and declaring intentions of becoming a citizen is immediately admitted to all rights of citizenship, with few exceptions of little importance, saving the right to vote, so that it appears that any British subject crossing the line and declaring his intention to become a United States citizen has thereby acquired the rights of a United States citizen as to mining.

Our exclusion act bears heavily on the alien, and as it now reads debars all but full-fledged British subjects from our placer mines, and the alien can only acquire such rights after three years' residence in the country. No one desires that the privileges of a British subject shall be easily acquired by every Tom, Dick and Harry that comes along and chooses to "declare his intentions" for the purpose of gold mining in British Columbia, but there are large numbers of United States citizens living among us who have been here for many years, who have helped by their energy and thrift to build up *the province, who are desirable* members of the community and who propose to stay, and it seems that the exclusion act might easily be amended and with advantage to the material interests of the country, in such a way as to give such United States citizens, especially, and other aliens an equivalent of the rights which a British subject immediately acquires on his signifying his desire to become a United States citizen. The adoption of such a course would go a long way towards achieving the main object of this legislation, which is to confine as far as possible the business of outfitting and supplying the miners to Canadian firms. Business always goes where the best and cheapest goods are to be bought, and it will be generally admitted that with our protective legislation British Columbia firms must get the trade of the northern goldfields. If it can be managed that the outfitting and supplying business is largely kept in the country, there can be little objection to the admission of aliens, under certain restrictions, to our mines, and it needs no proof to bring home to every man that the more rapidly this country is developed the greater its power, riches and standing among the nations.

I would suggest, and trust that it will receive the favorable consideration of all liberal minded persons, that the exclusion act be so amended as to admit to the privileges of a free miner in British Columbia, under the Placer Mining Act of 1897, all aliens who have resided in this country for six consecutive months next preceding the application, or which satisfactory and sworn proof must be furnished the gold commissioner before the issuing of a license to such alien; all miners' licenses issued up to the time of the passage of the act to remain in full force. Under this arrangement numbers of aliens would come in and work for wages until they got their licenses. They would undoubtedly buy their goods and supplies in this country, being cheaper and nearer. They would be careful how they stayed away while their mining business lasted. This country would get the benefit of their work during their probationary period, our gold fields would be opened up quickly, and we would be relieved of the onus of drastic legislation, and, furthermore, this would allay that feeling which seems to be growing amongst miners that the present act is only a prelude to an act excluding aliens from our mineral veins and lode deposits, any interference with the development of which would be a public calamity. I. S. N. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 5th, 1899.

—Victoria Globe.

Congregational Meeting.

The annual congregational meeting of Zion Presbyterian Church was held Friday evening, Jan. 27th, about forty members, adherents and friends being present.

The financial reports read were most encouraging, each department of the church's work showing a balance on *hand at the end of the year.*

During the social part of the meeting music was rendered by the choir, refreshments were served and an enjoyable time was spent.

Clifford's New Bill.

The full provisions of Mr. Cliffords bill to amend the Placer Mining Act read as follows:

A "creek claim" shall be 200 feet long measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and shall extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side, but when the hills or benchs on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than 100 feet apart the claim shall be 200 feet long by 100 feet in width.

In "bar diggings" a claim shall be a strip of land 200 feet long at high water mark, and in width extending from high water mark into the river to its lowest level. In "dry diggings" a claim shall be 200 feet long by 100 feet in width.

In "bench diggings" a claim shall be 200 feet long by 100 feet in width; provided that the Gold Commissioner shall have authority, where the bench is narrow, to extend the limits of the bench, but not to exceed 200 feet long by 100 feet in width.

In "hill diggings" a claim shall haye a base line or frontage of 200 feet drawn parallel to the main direction of the stream or ravine on which it fronts. Parallel lines drawn from each end of the base line, at right angles thereto, and running to the summit of the hill, shall constitute the side lines thereof. Legal posts shall be placed 200 feet apart, on both the base line and side lines, and no claim shall extend beyond the posts so placed.

If any free miner or party of free miners discover a new mine, and such discovery be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, placer claims of the following sizes, in dry, bar, bench, creek or hill diggings shall be allowed, viz:

To one discoverer one claim, 500 feet in length.

To a party of two discoverers two claims, amounting altogether to 1,000 feet in length.

To a party of three discoverers three *claims, amounting together to* 1,400 feet in length.

And to each member of a party beyond four in number a claim of ordinary size only.

A creek discovery claim shall extend on each side of the centre of the creek as far as the summit of the hill, but not exceeding 1,000 feet.

Provided that the upper 50 feet of each ordinary claim, and the upper one-fourth of each discovery claim shall be held in trust for the Government of the Province, to be by them, upon the expiration of two months from the date of record of said claim, put up for sale at public auction by the Gold Commissioner of the district in which said claim is situated, 10 per cent. of the proceeds of such sale to be paid to the legal owners of said claim; and, provided, that where a group of adjoining claims are recorded by a party of free miners as one company, then the portion belonging to the government of the province shall be one-fourth of the whole, taken from the upper claim or claims, and commencing at the upper line of such group of claims.

THAT ROARING GAME.

EDITOR MINING JOURNAL—Sir: Since the roaring game was first played in Ashcroft I have been nearly a constant visitor at the games, and I must say that the players from the oldest to the youngest have improved wonderfully both in temper and skill.

While passing N. de Keyser's jewelry store, I saw the photos of many of the players (which I must say were very accurate) and the familiar expressions used by the different players were very good. I think Archie must have taken snap shots and he must have been on his mettle to have caught such lifelike pictures of Stan, Bill Hawthorne and others, and their familiar attitudes.

The first schedule was won by J. H. Gillard's rink, and I understand that he has been presented with a handsome cup as a trophy for the first schedule. It is on exhibition at the jewelry store.

The single competition is down in the finals with Geo. Ward or our "long friend" (as I heard him called the other evening by his skip) and T. McCosh, and last but not least, our old friend Joseph William Burr. Joe says, "I'm not afraid of any man on the ice, skip or green man." The third schedule is down in the finals with J. Hawthorne's rink and Bill Hawthorne's to play off the final Friday evening. This will no doubt be a close and exciting game, as they don't spare each other when it comes to curling.

The game has taken a great hold on the people of Ashcroft and I don't think there will be any trouble in having a rink built and the real granites brought here in good time for next winter. If Kamloops would do likewise, there would be many pleasant games played during the winter evenings. Yours truly, SOOP 'ER UP.

New Streams Found.

A number of new creeks were discovered in Atlin during January. Very coarse gold was taken out of one of the creeks, and as it was only about ten miles from Atlin townsite where the discovery was made, there was as usual a big stampede.

The Alien Act.

The following extract is from a well-known mining man who has operated many years in the Cariboo country, and is at present manager of a well-known mine operated by foreign capital and under foreign incorporation. We have not looked closely into the question brought forward by our correspondent.

"* * * The exclusion amendment to the mining bill is a serious matter if allowed by the Minister of Justice at Ottawa—which I do not think it will be—for it certainly cuts off all existing rights, now acquired, at the expiration of the present 'Free Miner's Certificate,' June 30th, held by foreign companies, which would certainly interfere with treaty obligations. The amendment, section 6, does not help us, for it deals with 'persons' only."

Cupid Goes Begging.

Beauty combined with wealth in a woman are qualities rare enough, according to accepted opinions, to insure the happy possessor from looking far afield for the admiration, flattery and devotion of men. Indeed a beautiful woman of wealth is generally regarded as such a prize by the army of unattached bachelors and widowers that the wooing and winning her becomes to them a hand to hand struggle in which the most persistent and courageous only succeeds after months of strategic manœuvring and hair-breadth escapes by flood and field. Yet we find in a Port Townsend paper, the Morning Leader, the following:

"Heiresses Would Marry — Three Americans, attractive, generous, healthy, accomplished, affectionate, worth $20,000, $30,000 and $35,000 respectively. Annual incomes $1,000 to $2,250. Send 50 cents for particulars and addresses. Communications confidential. No agents. ——, Box —, Seattle, Wash."

Ye gentlemen of Victoria, who sit at home at ease! What are you thinking about? Wilt see beauty flouted and wealth scorned by those churlish Washingtonians? Perish the thought. Tomorrow's Kingston will surely bear *away the advance guard of the army of* gallants who will find that pressing business calls them to Seattle.—Victoria Globe.

The Battle of Manila.

The dead bodies of three or four thousand natives of the Philippine islands lay scattered around Manila as a result of their own foolishness. No one who has watched the course of the United States military authorities since the fall of Manila can attach any blame to them for the conflict which has just taken place. The order to be tolerant was obeyed by the soldiers in the ranks in spite of the most provoking incidents which occurred almost daily up to the time of the battle.

The ingratitude of the insurgents of Cuba and the Philippines has probably made many of those who were the most ardent advocates of the Hispano-American war sorry that the United States did not leave the colonial affairs of Spain alone, but to the people of the United States the shout of "liberty" was so delightfully intoxicating that they swallowed it without examining the brand, and now they must suffer the headache which follows indiscretions of that kind. It is a safe conclusion that if President McKinley and his cabinet had it all to do over again it would be Spanish soldiers that would be fighting Filipinos today. But what has been done cannot be undone and the American government seems determined to make the best of its predicament. It evidently intends to go on with the work of pacifying the islands even if it has to wipe all the natives off in order to accomplish its object. The troubles of the United States have just begun.—Province.

LILLOOET.

The steamer Minnehaha, which is being built at Seaton lake, is fast assuming shape and will ply the waters of the *lake in good time. In the neighbor*hood of fifteen tons of freight can be carried; this will be able to supply the demand for awhile.

T. A. Brett, who is working on the Brett group of claims on McGillivray creek, reports the property as looking fine and the work is progressing. They have run an upraise of thirty feet to surface, which is a great convenience for working. The property is under bond to R. B. Skinner, of Vancouver.

LAC LA HACHE.

Mr. E. J. Christie, the local manager for the B.C.X. has returned to his post of duty after an extended holiday to the Pacific coast. He expressed himself as satisfied with the management of affairs during his absence. Mr. John King was acting manager.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Herman Brown and James McGraw, under the firm name of Brown & McGraw, general contractors, has been dissolved. Mr. McGraw has sold his interest to Mr. Brown, who will hereafter continue the business. Mr. Brown contemplated opening a jewelry store, but since the business as contractor now requires his undivided attention, he has abandoned the idea.

Bills are up announcing a fistic encounter to take place in the near future.

Mr. J. B. Leighton passed down the road one day last week after an extended trip in the Cariboo in the interests of his company.

CHILCOTEN.

There was a heavy fall of rain last night taking nearly all the snow there was here, about two inches, and leaving the roads a sheet of ice.

Mr. Young is having the inside of his house pulled to pieces and is laying the house out on a different plan. Messrs. Copeland and Carlisle are doing the work.

Mr. Bidwell is again settled down to Chilcoten life after his visit to England.

Mr. Bayliff is having a large fence contract. He has evidently changed his mind about pastures and he has now become the land king of this part *of the country.*

Mr. Henderson has returned from the Klondike.

Mr. Franklin has nearly finished his new house on the Archie flat.

Mr. Piper, the constable, has been taken off of the patrol. He can't find any more cases now around a certain post-office.

Mr. Crowhurst has lost another of his big horses. Owing to the roads having no snow he is not hauling freight this winter but hopes to be at it as soon as the snow goes off.

O. T. Hance has been taken off police duty, much to the sorrow of a great many of the settlers here.

The Poor Man's Fortune.

M. De Keyser-Verbeist is the inventor of a wonderful process for placer mining in all its branches. It consists of a portable amalgamator operating by the cyanide, amalgamation and electricity. There is no more loss of gold or amalgam and gold at 25 cents a cubic yard can be profitably worked by sluicing or with his interchangable rocker and sluice amalgamator. It is light, compact and simple. After a *day's trial with the proper instruction* any one can operate it. The rocker can operate 20 cubic yards of gravel per two men and sluices from 50 to 3,000 cubic yards per 24 hours. In one word it is the finest tailing apparatus ever put on the market. The machine will be placed on ground on a royalty or a percentage of the gold obtained with said machine after the examination of the ground to be worked and proved to contain 10 cents and upward to the cubic yard and where there is sufficient water to work a number of said machines. Mr. De Keyser has demonstrated his wonderful gold saving apparatus several times, and will again do so in the near future. Any person interested in mining will do well to forward his address to M. De Keyser-Verbeist, Ashcroft, who will invite said persons to examine the operation on the Fraser river about the 15th of March, at Yale and North Bend. —COM.

See the notice of the Williams' Official Directory in another column. It is recognized by all as authentic and up to date.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

The shareholders of the Lightning Creek Gold Gravels and Drainage Co., Ltd., met in annual meeting at their office in Ashcroft on Monday the 6th., inst. British Columbia shareholders present were Dr. F. S. Reynolds, James Reid, Oliver Harvey, W. B. Bailey, W. D. Burdis, H. L. Roberts, D. Murphy. Mr. C. H. Unverzagt was present representing the eastern shareholders. Reports of the progress of work on Lightning creek were read and progress shown. The following trustees were duly elected. James Reid, representing British Columbia shareholders, Chas. H. Unverzagt and H. W. Moore representing eastern shareholders. Senator Reid, succeeding Dr. Reynolds, was elected president; Chas. H. Unverzagt vice-president; H. W. Moore secretary and treasurer, and O. Harvey auditor. The report of the work of constructing the drain tunnel on Lightning creek shows some 1600 feet completed and that the work was being pushed night and day with three shifts under efficient foremen, well timbered and permanently constructed. In addition to this a shaft is being sunk some distance ahead of and in line with the tunnel on a former location which showed up good results and which will drain the bench by the tunnel The shaft will assist also in determining the depth of the old channel and its exact location by drifting from the bedrock. At date of last report 30 feet of the shaft was sunk and at this rate in the course of a few weeks bedrock should be reached. The report further showed the company free from debt and in condition to complete the preliminary work of drainage and prospecting.

As is well known "Cariboo" is a name conjured with in the past and is today almost as well known as any geographical feature of any country anywhere. The golden yield of Cariboo in the past established the reputation of British Columbia in the mining world and in the reputation of Cariboo, Williams and Lightning creeks were among the principal gems. A great portion of Lightning creek is still virgin ground, untouched by the gold hunter in its richest depths because it is primarily an operation for combined capital instead of individual enterprise, and not until the recent change of laws, and more particularly the special grant of 1896 to the Lightning Creek company, was it favorably situated as a large commercial proposition. The coarse gold that has been found throughout its whole length and the generally well received opinion that its old channel will be found found rich in gold, and the large extent of the holdings of the Lightning Creek company, makes it one of the most important propositions in Cariboo, and one advantage is that it can be operated all the year around We hope soon to see Lightning creek again become a great producer and a mine that owing to its magnitude will last for fifty years to come.

Letter From Prof. Odlum.

I have *frequently* proposed writing you in relation to my trip into Cariboo and more particulary because of my various visits along Lightning Creek.

While there I learned that you had some financial connection with the big draining gold proposition, which I believe is managed by Major Moore. When the first work of survey was in progress I studied carefully the scheme and was then led to believe that it would, after large outlay, pay handsomely. On several occasions since I have had opportunities of seeing something of the actual work done and bearing the opinions of the best informed, with the result of a firmer conviction that there are bound to be good results if your men are only able to go on far enough. In fact I am sure the scheme is the only feasible one by which success can be had.

Speaking generally, I may say the future of Cariboo will shortly far surpass the splendid age of it's "golden millions."

I trust that the present government will show itself wise and strong in relation to our railway system within our own borders. There is room for a good railway from Ashcroft nerth to Barkerville. It would be of inestimable value to the whole country, and so far as I can judge, the road would be one of the easiest of construction, and would be a very popular line to the north.

Some very short sighted people object to lines connecting with the C.P.R. forgetting that all the wealth of that most enterprising railway is in turn used in Canada for making new lines, new bridges, railway systems, stations and other works, giving employment to men and business to merchants and factors.

Our day of advancement, of bold aggressive advancemeht has come. The time is upon us and we must face our work or fail to meet our pressing responsibilities. If ever in the history of the world there was a time when men with determined purposes were required to build a nation, that time is now. Let us go to and build for ourselves a great, a mighty nation such as has not yet been, and it shall be as we say.

E. ODLUM.

F. W. Foster has a change of adv. in this issue.

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F. S. REYNOLDS
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TWO MILES A MINUTE.

Mr. F. B. Behr, the advocate of the "Mono" rail system, in a lecture at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recently, gave some interesting details regarding the proposed "Lightning Express" railway between Liverpool and Manchester, over which trains are to run at a minimum speed of ninety miles an hour.

The new line will differ from the ordinary two-rail track in that it will consist of a single rail elevated about four feet above the ground, and supported on "A" shaped steel trestles. The coaches intended for the line are to be fitted with wheels in the centre, and these will run on the elevated rail. The position of the coach on the railway may be likened to the saddle-packs which hang on each side of the camel's back. It is intended to place the triangular supports about 3 ft. 3 in. apart, and at each side there will be fixed laterally two rails, one about 18 in. above the other. The object of these is to increase the stability of the system and to engage the thirty-two horizontal guide wheels with which the car is fitted.

Electricity will be the motive power, and the cars, each of which contains four electric motors, will pick up current from an electrical conductor. Mr. Behr promises that the journey from Liverpool to Manchester—a distance of some thirty miles—shall not take more than twenty minutes at the outside.

Similar lines (all worked by steam locomotive power) have been built in many parts of the world, and Mr. Behr has arrived at the conclusion that the system is the only one suitable for speeds of 100 miles an hour and over. At the Brussel exhibition in 1897 he built a Mono line and had a car capable of holding 100 persons propelled over it by electric traction at a speed of ninety miles an hour. Higher speeds, he says, could doubtless have been attained had more current been available. He is of opinion that when once he has built the Liverpool and Manchester line the railway companies will come to see the advantages of the Mono rail system for express passenger traffic at 100 to 150 miles an hour. He proposes that single rail lines should be built alongside the great trunk lines, and that these should be kept exclusively for express trains. The ordinary lines would then be used for slow trains and goods service, and all this would tend greatly to the benefit of the public and the companies.—Times.

"Which style of music do you prefer?" asked Willie Wishington who had just been reminded of the subject by a street piano, "the Italian or the German."

"I prefer the Italian," answered Miss Cayenne. "The orchestra doesn't wake one up so often."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S CRITICS.

Byron's well known satire on the critics would certainly seem applicable to those young men who pay flying visit to the goldfields of Western Australia, British Columbia, and elsewhere, and then assume to write with a profound knowledge of their subject. Western Australia has suffered a great deal from the hastily formed opinions and the superficial criticisms of "special mining commissioners," and it would, indeed, be safer to believe an epitaph than to accept the conclusions formed by some of these correspondents. We recently quoted at some length the remarks of the Economist's special commissioner with reference to the British Columbian mining industry, and we are glad to notice that the observations of that gentleman, some of which are obviously inaccurate, have been challenged by such a well-known authority on British Columbian topics as Mr. A. J. McMillan. Our contemporary's correspondent admits, with some ambiguity, that "in the abstract" British Columbia has a great future before it as a mineral producer, but he is puzzled to know "how that future is in practice going to benefit the English financial or mining world." He holds that English capital will never benefit in British Columbia to the same extent as it did in South Africa, West Australia, and India, because "the great majority of the mines and prospects in the country are owned and entirely controlled by Canadian and American shareholders." The fallacy of this contention must be obvious to anyone with the slightest acquaintance of the British Columbian mining industry. It is probably true that the claims already located are owned largely by Canadians and Americans, but as Mr. McMillan reminds us, the great majority of these are in the hands of men, or of local companies, without the necessary capital to develop them, and they must inevitably pass into the hands of strong companies with plenty of working capital.

The transition of the best developed properties from the original owners to more wealthy companies has been going on for some time. Three years ago the best Rossland mines belonged to Americans. Today they are owned, for the most part, by British and Canadian capitalists. The Le Roi mine was bought by the British America Corporation from Americans, and the Centre Star and War Eagle mines, also at Rossland, were sold by Americans to Canadians. The Columbia-Kootenay, the Josie, and No. 1, three other promising Rossland properties, are also owned by the British America Corporation. It must be borne in mind, too, that there are immense areas in British Columbia which are known to contain deposits of the precious metals, and which have not yet been staked out. Englishmen have the same opportunities as Canadians and Americans of sharing in the latent wealth of these regions, and, forsooth, the "mystery of how English capital is going to benefit from the exploitation of British Columbia's mineral wealth is one of the Economist's correspondent's own weaving. The same authority is good enough to declare that "the English-floated British Columbian companies to date are a poor selection." The British America Corporation, the London and B.C. Goldfields, the New Goldfields of B.C., and the Canadian Pacific Exploration Company will doubtless feel grateful for the compliment. We think it will be generally admitted, however, that the Le Roi, and the numerous other mines owned by the B.A.C., as well as the Ymir, the Ruth, the Whitewater, and the Porto Rico, constitute the cream of the de developed mines of British Columbia. The statement by the correspondent that "the Hall Mine, floated some years ago, paid a dividend or two, and are now shut down," is untrue, and has been officially denied.

The correspondent is equally wide of the mark when, referring to the Cariboo district, he asserts that "no doubt there is still plenty of alluvial and placer gold to be found, but it lends itself more to the operations of private individuals than to those of a limited company." No one with the knowledge of the opportunities which exist for deep alluvial mining in Cariboo could make such an observation as that. Goldfields are remarkable for their rapid growth, but they cannot settle down to solid mining business in a day, and in the process there must necessarily be failures as well as successes. British Columbia, however, is rapidly getting rid of the disabilities which marred its progress in the earlier days. Railways are being constructed in every direction, smelting facilities are being provided, and the gold and silver mines are being developed apace, to what extent can be seen when it is stated that the Rossland mines alone sent to the smelters 130,000 tons of ore in 1898 as against 50,000 tons in 1897. British money has already acquired many of the best mines, and London capitalists are now fully alive to the opportunities which the country affords for profitable investment. The prospects of an early revival in the promotion of sound British Columbia mining enterprises is exceedingly promising, but this consummation, desirable alike in the interests of the Province and of English investors, is not likely to be assisted by such ill-digested opinions as those to which it has been our duty to take exception.—Colonial Goldfields Gazette.

Seventeen cent copper is now one of the realities. A few months ago a man would have been considered insane that predicted that 17 cent copper could be possible. Now there are a number of well posted men who predict that copper will reach 20 cents. The actual cost of producing copper is from six to seven cents, and it will be seen that if the price keeps up that there will be great profits in copper mining. As a consequence all copper shares have gone up to astonishing prices. The top has not been reached yet and it is safe to say that for at least a year copper will continue at good prices.

Pictures of Sound.

To take a picture of your voice it is only necessary to tie a sheet of thin strong paper over the flaring end of an old tin horn. Hold the horn with the sheet of paper upward. Take a little pinch of fine sand, and place it in the centre of the paper. Then hold the horn vertically above your face, and sing a note into the lower end of the instrument. Do not blow but sing the note. Now lower the horn carefully, and look at the sand. You will find that the vibrations of your voice have scattered the sand into a beautiful sound picture. Every note in the musical scale will produce a beautiful picture. So you may produce a great variety of them. Some of these pictures look like pansies, roses, and other flowers. Some look like snakes and others like flying birds; in fact, there is no limit to the variation. The pictures of the notes of musical instruments are made by holding the horn as near as possible to them.

As stated above, sand may be used, but lycopodium powder will produce even better effects. Lycopodium pictures may be "fixed" by first dissolving the powder in alchohol and then placing the powder of the fluid on the paper. But you must be quick about it. The alchohol evaporates in a few seconds, so you must make the sound in the horn as soon as you have deposited the drop. The small amount of liquid will not prevent the powder in it from spreading. When it has spread however it will stick the picture in its place on the paper, which may then be taken off the horn and preserved. You may thus obtain pictures of the voices of all your friends. Common gum tragicanth with a little alchohol in it also makes a good picture. If you wish to see the pictures while they are being made you may employ an old flaring bell-shaped trumpet, or you may use your old horn, with a short piece of rubber tubing on the mouthpiece.—Exchange.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The greatest saving in distance by the Suez canal is 3,600 miles, by the Nicaragua canal 10,000. The traffic absolutely tributary to the Nicaragua canal under present conditions of trade would be about 5,500,000 tons per annum. This would give the canal a gross yearly income of $9,900,000, or an income, after paying operating expenses, providing for a sinking fund, and paying interest at 3 per cent, on the $100,000,000 invested, of $4,900,000 per year. In view of the fact that the canal would create a new commercial era in the Pacific and stimulate American trade with Australia and South America, it is fair to assume that the income would be even larger than these figures indicate.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mrs. Henpeck—Do you dare to look me in the face and say that?

Mr. Henpeck—Not on your life. I propose to always reserve the right to dodge whenever I make a remark to you.

The rolling pin struck a corner of the mantel and fell harmlessly to the floor.

Game in Atlin.

Shotguns are a nuisance. Most of the game consists of squirrel, grouse, ptarmagan and snow-shoe, or kangaroo rabbits. A 22 rifle is the lightest, cheapest and best. The birds when flushed take to a tree and one can pick them off with a 22 as they can the squirrel. The rabbit is the only thing beside the duck, of which there are very few, that one can use the gun for, and I have seen more rabbits shot with a rifle than a shotgun. Then the weight of a shotgun, to say nothing of the price, is an enormous consideration, not only on the trail, but in the mountain climbing.

One ought to have creepers with them and colored glasses for the spring. If you have only one size moccasins they should be large so as to allow for wrappings inside them; which, according to the thermometer must be increased or decreased. It would be well to have two sizes; one medium and one large. The former for above zero, and the latter for below. Then the wet shrinks them a little and they wear out very quickly. Rubber boots should be large enough to allow two pair of socks for the winter and by all means take in a parke to keep the wind off the body and the snow out of one's neck going through the timber.—Alaska Mining Record.

"I've called to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory; why, my husband looks like an ape."

"Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."

Strange Man at Large.

"Are you the mayor of this city?" said a man with red whiskers on his face and a wild look in his eye, to Mayor Garden as he entered his office in the city hall Saturday morning.

"I am," replied His Worship.

"Then I wish to speak to you on most important business," said the man with the whiskers. "I wish to speak to you upon matters which affect eternity and all time," he continued.

"But we only deal with earthly and civic affairs here," said the mayor.

Nothing daunted the stranger pushed his way into the mayor's office. Closing the door, he commenced to sing a hymn, then offered up a prayer for the mayor's salvation. "I am from Ashcroft," he said, "and have just been converted to the Lord. I am young in Christianity but will succeed. I gave a lecture on my theory at Ashcroft, but it was not a success financially or otherwise. They laughed at me. My name is Johnson and I am to become a saviour of our race. More people assembled at the Ashcroft depot when I was leaving than attended the lecture. Just as I was about to step on to the car they produced eggs and pelted me. I did not mind, as I knew I was suffering for the cause. Do you see that scar? That is one of my wounds."

But the mayor had heard enough and the man with the mission was urged to depart. For several hours he remained about the City hall and the officials are still wondering what he wanted.—Province.

Mrs. Triggson—O, but I hate this weather.

Mrs. Wakeford—Why? I think it's lovely.

Mrs. Triggson—That's why I hate it. It rained the day I was married. You know Sue Dallington's wedding is to take place at high noon. I was in hopes that it would just storm.

Another Rich District.

Rich strikes in the Porcupine district are reported by northern arrivals and from all accounts the prospects are sufficiently encouraging to warrant those who have been there in saying that the Porcupine, Klohena and Salmon river districts will in time be a strong rival to the now famous Atlin districts.

J. B. Peterson and E. Blom, partners and joint owners in six claims in these three districts returned to Skagway last week from an extensive prospecting tour of that country and more especially the Porcupine country.

Porcupine creek is all staked Mr. Peterson says, but the bench claims are turning out rich results. Near discovery on Porcupine, Peterson out of ten pans of dirt from a bench claim panned out twenty-five cents' worth of gold. The gold is coarse and of unusually fine grade, worth $18.60 to the ounce. On bed-rock it was very rich.

The Porcupine, according to Mr. Peterson, appears to be the richest. They first prospected up to the head of Little Salmon and crossed over the summit and came down on the other side to the source of McKinley creek on both forks. They found an immense glacier on the right hand fork of the McKinley and report the country extremely rocky and very rugged. While on the summit they could see the Porcupine, but owing to the formation of mountains and the great altitude they could not get down to it but had to come back down the McKinley and around to Porcupine City, which is located about a mile and a half from the creek.

All these districts are tributary to the Chilcat. The Porcupine embraces all its tributaries and the Glacier river and its tributaries. The Klahena river district embraces the territory from the month of the Porcupine to the mouth of the Klahena and takes in Boulder, Rock, Mallard and several other creeks of minor importance, and not yet named. The Salmon river district takes in all its tributaries and runs down to the coast.

While all the claims appear to be staked, Mr. Peterson says that but few bench claims have as yet been staked and there is a big territory all through that country that is sure to give results equally as rich as those in the Atlin.

At present there are not many men in that country. They did not meet more than twenty men all told. There are three men wintering at the mouth of the Porcupine.

The prospectors in there have two recorders, one at Chilcat for the Porcupine district, and the second at Haines' Mission for the Salmon and the Klahena districts.

Messrs. Peterson and Blom are in Skagway for a fresh supply and new outfits, after which they will return in there and prepare for development work.—Colonist.

"They's going to be something the matter with my big brother Jim next week," said a 6-year-old child to her teacher.

"Indeed," said the teacher, "what is going to be the matter with Jim?"

"He's going to get married: that's what's going to ail him," was the surprising reply.

Getting a Reputation.

"Nothing seceeeds in getting a fellow a reputation for scholarship dirt cheap like fake statistics," said a citizen the other day. "Statistics are the most impressive thing in the world, and the beauty about them is that nobody dares to contradict you. I've been working on the scheme for several months, and my stock has advanced about a thousand points a day. How is it done? Oh, simply enough. For instance I was standing on the water front the other day watching a big pile driver hammering down pieces for a wharf extention or something of the kind. 'A whole lot of power there,' remarked a man at my elbow,' as the weight came down kerbitt." 'Immense, I replied, and, by the way, I was just making an interesting calculation in regard to it. 'Do you know, sir, that blow is exactly equal to 9,562 carpenters driving ten-penny nails into two-inch oak planks, with four pound steel hammers?' The man looked startled. 'You don't say so, professor?' he replied respectfully, and presently I saw him whispering to the others, who sized me up with awe. The other day when it was raining I joined a group under an awning. 'Bad day,' said somebody. 'Yes,' I returned. 'I was amusing myself a few minutes ago in figuring up the quantity of water that has fallen in the city limits between 6 a. m. and noon.' At that the other fellows got interested. 'How much was it doctor?' asked one of them. 'Poured into rows of ordinary half-pint tumblers,' I said impressively, 'it would make a line once and two-fifths around the globe; it would fill a 13-inch gun barrel reaching from here to a point about nine miles east of Copenhagen; it would quench the matutinal thirst of 9,568,941 Kentucky colonels the day after Christmas; it would barely go into a tank 4,562 kilometers long and 2,411 millimeters wide. By Jove! you ought to have seen those fellows' eyes stick out! When they see me now they all touch their hats. I squelched a smart Alec at our boarding house by informing him at the table that the pies consumed annually in New Orleans would form a column piled one above the other, precisely 12,622 miles high. 'Oh! I admit it leaves about 16 pies over,' I said, when he ventured a question, 'but that's only three and a half dekometers, and too small to compute.' That settled him. Now I'm the accepted authority of the establishment from hash to hydraulics. I've found it a good idea, by the way, to use the decimal system whenever possible. It mixes them up when you begin to talk about millimeters and hectometers, and gives a fine flavor of learning to your remarks. I never ran across a fellow yet who dared to question a statement in decimals. If I keep up this statistician racket until summer I wouldn't be surprised if they offered me a chair in one of the colleges."—World.

TAKE NOTICE

That the firm of Eagle & Paxton, carrying on business at Onward Ranch, Cariboo District as farmers, stock-raisers and general traders was dissolved on April 1st, 1898, by mutual consent, Charles William Eagle retiring. The business will be carried on by Thomas Paxton and John William Eagle under the style and firm name of Eagle & Paxton. All debts are to be paid to the continuing partners, who will liquidate all liabilities.

Dated this 20th December, 1898.
3414c C. W. EAGLE.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

W. PELLEW-HARVEY, F.C.S.

MINING ENGINEER AND ASSAYER.
VANCOUVER, - - - B. C.

Agent for
VIVIAN & SONS, Swansea.
THE ELLIOTT'S METAL CO., Wales.
CASSEL GOLD EXTRACTING CO. LD. Glasgow.

All kinds of ores bought.
Every appliance for complete sampling and mill tests.

$10.00

Will buy a 17-jeweled Waltham P S Bartlett Stem Wind Open Face Watch, Dust Proof Cases, Fully warranted. Your money refunded if not satisfactory. Sent to any place in B.C. Charges prepaid on receipt of $10.

TROREY, THE Jeweler,

VANCOUVER, - - B.C.

☞ Repairing a specialty.

Ashcroft Water, Light & Power Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the company's office, at Ashcroft, B.C., on Monday the sixth day of March, 1899, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to authorize the sale or disposal of all the assets, rights, tolls and privileges, and real and personal property of the said company.

Dated at Ashcroft this 23rd January, 1899.
JAS. C. SHIELDS,
3396 Secretary.

Ashcroft Waterworks Company Limited.

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the company's office, at Ashcroft, B.C., on Monday the sixth day of March, 1899, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, to authorize the sale or other disposal of all the assets, rights, tolls and privileges, and real and personal property of the said company.

Dated at Ashcroft this 23rd January, 1899.
JAS. C. SHIELDS,
3396 Secretary.

FOR SALE OR RENT

320 acre farm, well fenced and farming implements. In connection with the farm are good buildings, one 4-horse wagon, one 2-horse wagon, mower, rake, 2 plows, 2 cultivators, harrow, and many small farm tools, such as hand rakes, hoes, forks, etc., also several tons of hay. The farm is located 16 miles from Ashcroft on the Cariboo wagon road.

For particulars call on or write to
391 MRS. CATHERINE M. YEASEY.
Ashcroft, B. C.

CASH FOR FURS

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs. Ship to me at once and be convinced. I give a fair and square assortment, and make prompt returns on all consignments. Price lists are misleading when market values are changing. Keep posted by the returns you get from

C. W. BALDWIN,

P.O. Box 964. Winnipeg, Man.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—
FINE HAVANA CIGARS.

Our Specialties:
PRIDE OF KAMLOOPS
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KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Dominion Hotel.

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

Every Convenience for Commercial Men. First-class Cuisine (French Chef). Well Stocked Bar.

C J. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act authorizing the construction and operation of a railway and lines of telegraph and telephone from at or near Ashcroft, British Columbia, by some feasible route to Dawson City, Yukon District, and thence to the International boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, and branch lines of telegraph and telephone from points on the main line to other points in British Columbia and the Yukon District.

Dated December 14th 1898.
BLAKE, LASH & CASSELS,
3419 Solicitors for Applicants.

Cariboo Exchange

Sleeping Rooms and Parlors, -

Are now under the Management of the undersigned. Guests and patrons will receive every consideration.

Board by the day, week or month, with or without room. Rates reasonable.

ALLISON WOODS

SMITH & BRYSON

General Blacksmiths, Horseshoeing,

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

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

I. LEHMAN,

Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Wagon Builder

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

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

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

M. DUMOND,

DEALER IN—

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

ASHCROFT, B.C.

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.

Trim & Haddock,

LIVERY, SALE & FEED STABLE.

ASHCROFT, B.C.

Saddle, Pack and Driving Horses for sale and hire. Rigs kept at both stables.

Special trips made to Lillooet or points in Cariboo at any time. Wire at our expense for rigs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HAY AND GRAIN.

THOS. DUNN & Co. Ltd

—IMPORTERS OF—

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Placer and Quartz Mining Supplies

☞ WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

8 and 10 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B.C.

A Word on Beef Teas

Meat Extract resembles Beef Tea made at home in the fact that it contains no nourishment at all. Hard doctrine this for the ladies who think that nothing can equal their own make. How is

BOVRIL

Nourishing then? Because it is not a Meat Extract only. It contains, in addition, the nourishing qualities of pure, lean, ox beef, highly concentrated and pulverized. Bovril is, therefore, superior to Meat Extracts or Beef Tea.

SIDNEY WILLIAMS, P.L.S., P.A.S.L., Lond
Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman.
QUESNELLE MOUTH, B. C.
Engineering and Survey work. Reports on mining properties. Maps and plans prepared of any portion of Cariboo district.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company, with all necessary and usual powers, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from a point between Ashcroft and Kamloops, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in British Columbia, thence in a northerly direction to the Quesnelle Forks, or other point on the Quesnelle river in the District of Cariboo, thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Fraser river, along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail to a point on or near the Nechaco river, thence in a northwesterly direction along or following the general route of the said Telegraph Trail to a point at or near Hazleton, at the forks of the Skeena river (with power to vary the said location from said point on or near the Nechaco river, by crossing the Nechaco river and following the general route of the Stuart river to a point on or near Stuart lake, thence westerly to a point on said Telegraph Trail, and thence following the same to Hazleton aforesaid); or, alternatively, a line of railway from said point between Ashcroft and Kamloops, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point at or near Barkerville, in the District of Cariboo, thence north-westerly by way of Willow river and Bear river, crossing the Fraser river, and thence along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail, or by other shorter or more convenient route, to a point at or near Hazleton at the forks of the Skeena river; also with power to receive from any government, corporation, or persons, grants of land or money or other assets in aid of the construction of the undertaking; to acquire or construct, and to operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the route of said railway or connecting therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to collect tolls therefor; to construct, acquire, maintain and operate tramways, vessels, wharves, warehouses, docks and other works, and to conduct the business of carriers of passengers and goods by water, and of warehousemen generally; to erect and manage electrical works for the use and transmission of electrical power, and acquire and make use of natural and other water powers for such purposes; to enter into traffic and other arrangements with other railway and transportation companies; to issue preference stock and bonds; and with such other powers, rights, and privileges as may be necessary or incidental to the working or for the purposes of the undertaking.

LEWIS & SMELLIE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Dated at Ottawa this 24th day of December, 1898. 3510

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SOO-PACIFIC LINE.

The Best and Cheapest

ROUTE TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

TOURIST CAR SERVICE.

Tourist car leaves daily for St. Paul; every Wednesday for Boston; every Sunday for Toronto.

The Dining Car service along the line of the C.P.R. is unequalled anywhere.

No. 1, westbound due at Ashcroft at 1.57 a.m.
No. 2, eastbound, " " " 23.34 p.m.

Empress Royal Mail Line

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For Japan and China, every four weeks.

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Miowera, Warrimoo and Aorangi,

For Honolulu, Fiji, Australia, every four weeks.

For full information as to rates time &c., apply to the nearest ticket agent to

A. L. CLEMENTS,
Agent, Ashcroft.
or to E. J. COYLE,
District Passenger agent,
Vancouver, B. C.

A YELLOW FEVER FIGHT.

Staten Island Once In a State of Rebellion Over the Disease.

The first "packet" running between New York and Staten Island began its voyages semiweekly in 1755, and the ferrymen summoned the passengers by the blast of a horn. For a number of years afterward communication between the city and Staten Island was generally intermittent, and the attempt made officially 40 years ago to utilize a portion of Staten Island, now the most tranquil, law abiding, bucolic, sylvan and placid subdivision of the city of New York, for quarantine purposes created a disturbance so remarkable in character, so clearly at variance with the pacific nature of the inhabitants and so dangerous to the state that the record of it seems almost to be exaggerated. The old provincial council years before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war established a quarantine, especially for vessels coming from the West Indies, many of them Dutch possessions at that time, on Bedloe's island. After the close of the Revolutionary war the quarantine establishment was removed to Governors island, but that was objected to on the ground of its proximity to New York. Nevertheless it continued in use until the state purchased 30 acres of land within the township of Castleton for quarantine purposes.

In the summer of 1856 there was an outbreak of yellow fever, and the inhabitants of Castleton organized into a mob and armed with sticks, stones, guns and torches, attacked a quarantine building, which they set on fire and destroyed, despite the resistance of the local authorities and calls for soldiers from other states. The state authorities began to erect new quarantine buildings, but these in turn were burned by another mob of violent Staten Islanders, all efforts to placate whom failed utterly. Recruits even were sent to aid the Staten Islanders from New Jersey. The hostility to the establishment of a quarantine increased in strength. The Castleton board of health declared it a nuisance, and on the night of Sept. 1, 1858, the place was attacked by a mob, the sick were carried from the hospitals and laid upon mattresses in the fields, the officers and physicians were driven off, and all the buildings, save the women's hospital, were destroyed by fire. The next night the remaining hospital was burned down.

The governor declared the island in rebellion and sent troops against the Staten Islanders, but without effect. John A. King, a resident of Long Island, was at that time governor. He proclaimed Staten Island under martial law, but the inhabitants remained obdurate. They refused to recognize King and after destroying 32 buildings declared that they would never lay down their arms until the "yellow jack" was removed. Ultimately Richmond county was compelled to pay for all the losses occasioned, but the state receded from its position and abandoned its claim to the right of a quarantine on Staten Island, a floating hospital being established instead by a commission appointed by the legislature for that purpose. Horatio Seymour was at the head of it.—New York Sun.

CRUCIFIXION OF CHRIST.

Death on the Cross Was a Most Terrible Form of Torture.

"Crucifixion was a terrible death," writes the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D. D., in The Ladies' Home Journal. "It was reserved for offenders of a servile class and never used for a Roman citizen. The hands and feet of the victim were nailed to the wood, and a kind of rude seat was provided—just enough to prevent the weight of the body from tearing through the flesh. The exact spot where Jesus was crucified cannot now be identified. Golgotha was probably some skull shaped hill 'outside the city wall.' Thither a strange procession wended its way—the condemned with their crosses on their backs, the hard hearted rabble making fun of them as they passed. The strength of Jesus failed before the destination was reached, and another was compelled to carry the cross for him. The crucifixion, like all others, was cruel and barbarous in the extreme. The executioners were Roman soldiers, but a host of Jews feasted their eyes on the hideous sight.

"Such agony was no protection against the gibes of the crowd. With but one of his disciples in sight, and only two or three friendly women near—one of them his mother—Jesus passed the last hours of his earthly life. Those who suffered by crucifixion sometimes lingered three or four days—Jesus lived about five hours. While hanging on the cross he spoke seven times. Soon after the cross was raised, looking over the coarse and brutal soldiery and the mistaken fanatics who had hounded him to that hour, he uttered a prayer, which has probably made a deeper impression on the world than any other single prayer ever offered—'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'"

Peak Knob.

From the moment of my arrival in Pulaski, says Bradford Torrey in The Atlantic, I had had my eye upon an eminence, the highest of the hills roundabout, looking to be, as I was told it was, 1,000 feet above the valley level or some 3,000 feet above tide water. I call it Peak Knob, but that was not the name I first heard for it. On the second afternoon of my stay I had gone through the town and over some shadeless fields beyond, when I was interrupted by the approach of a cart in which sat a man driving a pair of oxen by means of a single rope line. He stopped at once on being accosted, and we talked of this and that, the inquisitive traveler asking such questions as came into his head and the wood carter answering them one by one in a neighborly, unhurried spirit.

Along with the rest of my interrogatories I inquired the name of the high mountain yonder beyond the valley. "That is Peach Knob," he replied, or so I understood him. "Peach Knob?" said I. "Why is that? Because of the peaches raised there?" "No; they just call it that," he answered. But he added, as an afterthought, that there were some peach orchards, he believed, on the southern slope. Perhaps he had said "Peak Knob" and was too polite to correct a stranger's hardness of hearing.

TYNDALL'S GYMNASTICS.

How the Great Scientist Kept Up His Reputation as an Athlete.

Some great men have a weakness for what one might call stage effects, and sometimes it is obvious that the effects have entailed careful preparation beforehand in order to bring them off. But I know of very few instances where great men have been caught at their preparations. However, at one of the meetings of the British association I heard a story told in this connection about the late Professor Tyndall which is well worth repeating. The scene of the story is laid in the lecture room of the Royal society on the morning of the day for one of the professor's lectures.

On the morning in question a certain Mr. ——B., who was engaged upon some chemical analysis, wanted to see Professor Tyndall about it, and, knowing that, as he was lecturing that evening, he would probably find the professor engaged in arranging his experiments for the evening, he went into the lecture room to look for him. Professor Tyndall was not preparing experiments when Mr. B. came in. He was engaged in vaulting on one hand backward and forward over the iron railing from behind which the lecturer delivers his lecture. Mr. B. was rather surprised, but supposed that Professor Tyndall, being very hard worked, was glad to take a little exercise whenever and in whatever way he could.

Mr. B. happened to attend the lecture that evening. In the course of the lecture Professor Tyndall was reading from a notebook, which he rested on the iron railing in front of him, when, apparently by accident, he let the book drop. Without a moment's hesitation the professor placed one hand on the railing, lightly vaulted over, picked up the book and then lightly vaulted back again. The audience greeted the performance with loud applause. Then Mr. B. understood that in the morning Professor Tyndall had been preparing to sustain the popular reputation as an athlete which he had acquired from his Alpine exploits and was not merely snatching what exercise he could get during a rare few minutes' leisure.—Today.

AFFECTED BY ILL HEALTH.

Diamonds Are Alive and If Worn by Some Persons Lose Brilliance.

Professor von Schroen of the Naples university declares that diamonds are alive. Be this as it may, there would appear to be many reasons for believing that some precious stones are affected by the health of the wearer. A contribution to an English weekly journal says: "Pearls and opals are both said to grow dull through the ill health of her by whom they are worn, and the turquoise is said to become pale from the same cause, while I have heard, and on excellent authority, though it is a fact I can hardly credit, of a ruby ring which on the hand of an invalid went paler and paler until on the patient's death the stones lost their color entirely.

"Pearls are extraordinarily sensitive to the condition of the skin on which they rest. An example of this fact is shown by an episode of which an acquaintance of my own was the heroine. She greatly desired to possess a pearl necklace, and her husband bought a very beautiful one. A month or two afterward, however, the pearls began to lose their luster, and, much annoyed, he took the necklace back to the jeweler who sold it to him.

"The salesman admitted the deterioration. 'You are quite right,' he said, 'but the truth is that your wife cannot wear pearls next her skin. Let her maid wear the necklace for a few weeks, and the pearls will regain their brilliancy.' The turquoise, again, will change color. I know of one which after having been worn for years turned a vivid green when its wearer was passing through the Red sea. Positively it was affected by the temperature of her skin. It is probable that the turquoise has a form of life, as pearls undoubtedly do. A pearl dies as actually as a flower, though its life is a great deal longer, and all its color and brilliancy disappear. Its average life is impossible to estimate, as some pearls are known to be hundreds of years old, but it is probable that the life of others is far shorter."—Medical Record.

The Reward of Haughtiness.

The other day a chemist was awakened about 1 o'clock in the morning by a lad clamoring at his shop door. Opening his bedroom window, he saw a small boy, who was gesticulating wildly.

"What's the matter?" inquired the chemist.

"I want a penn'orth o' camphorated chloroform for t' toothache," howled the lad.

The chemist was not overjoyed when he found how small the order was for which he had been so rudely awakened from his slumber; but, taking pity on the sufferer, he dressed himself and went down stairs to supply the much desired relief. While measuring the drug he could not help doing a growl at the lad.

"It's like your cheek," he observed, "to wake me up at this time of the night for a paltry penn'orth of chloroform."

"Oh, is it?" said the boy resentfully. "Then I'll tek mi custom somewheer else. Yer can keep yer chloroform. I wean't *her it neaw for yer blooming sauce.*"

And he didn't. He went off quite indignantly, nursing his jaw, to wake up another chemist.—Pearson's Weekly.

Tipping Club Waiters.

"Who tips club waiters?" is the question put forth by a writer in the London Sketch, who continues: "I have been making some inquiries lately on this vexed question of members of certain clubs and have heard strange stories. The prevalence of the tip is beyond dispute, despite the penalties that must needs accompany the discovery of the procedure, although it may not be found, of course, in the very best clubs. I dined the other evening at a big political club, and my host apologized for the inordinate length of the intervals. 'Truth to tell,' he said, 'I would rather endure any interval than tip the waiters, and many of my fellow members, who are less scrupulous, get better service.'

"A member of another club, nonpolitical, told me that after trying the two methods he found that prompt service followed a tip and indifferent service was meted out to members who gave the waiters only trouble and a Christmas box. Beyond a doubt the man who makes himself objectionable to the club waiters must endure many a small annoyance, and in the desire to lead a quiet life the system of tipping has entered many a club of repute and will take hard work to uproot. It is a very unpleasant system, and yet, seeing how deeply rooted it is in the modern order of things, can one wonder if it extend to the club?"

HISTORIC FLAG.

In It the Assassin Booth Caught His Heel After Shooting Lincoln.

Why the government has not taken better care of the silk flag which hung over President Lincoln's box in Ford's theater that fateful April night in 1865—the flag over which the assassin tripped, causing him to sprain his ankle—is an official enigma. All the Lincoln relics have been cared for in a special museum in Washington, but this flag, while in the hands of the government, was given over to the care of the treasury department. No special attempt has been made to preserve the silk, and it is likely soon to decay and disappear. The flag has a history of its own.

When Jubal Early made his raid in 1864 around Washington, the male employees of the treasury department organized to aid in defending the capital. The women employees could not fight, but they made a silk flag and gave it to the treasury guard.

April 12, 1865, two nights before the assassination of President Lincoln, the treasury guard gave an entertainment at Ford's theater for charitable purposes. The theater was beautifully decorated. On the boxes occupied two nights later by President Lincoln and the White House party were the two flags mentioned. They gave the boxes such a pretty appearance that the manager of the theater requested that the flags be allowed to remain until the night of the 14th, when the president was expected to be in attendance at a play. The request was granted, and on the arrival of the president at the theater the fatal night he commented with pleasure on the decorations and expressed admiration for the flag which hangs in the treasury. In jumping from the box, after the shooting of the president, to the stage below, one of the spurs on Booth's boot caught in the folds of the flag, causing him to lose his balance and fall, thereby spraining his leg. The rent in the flag is shown to visitors and has been on exhibition for years.

The treasury people take as good care of the flag as they can, but they are unacquainted with the scientific way to do it. The heat of the building is causing the flag to decay rapidly.—Exchange.

POLE SAVED HIM $30,000.

It Gave Him the Chance to Avoid the Man Who Had Cheated Him.

"The most thrilling moment I ever had," remarked a man in the lobby of a hotel the other evening, "was during the great western boom of 1888. Through my agent, Seymour Green, I had invested about $30,000 in ranches near San Diego. The returns on the investment were sent me regularly, and I supposed I had the nucleus of a fortune when something came up that made me suspicious.

"I had placed entire confidence in Green and decided to go out and see if I had made a mistake in so doing. He took me to visit the ranches, and I found to my surprise that there weren't half a dozen cattle on either of them.

"'They're all back in the brush,' insisted Green pompously, 'but they are all in fine condition, and you have the two best ranches in southern California.'

"However, I soon saw that my $30,000 was invested in a scoundrel. I knew that if I showed the least sign of suspecting him he would skip over the border into Mexico, and that would be the last of my money. So I pretended to believe him and let him take me to the station, supposedly to go back home. He seemed particularly anxious to have me get out of town and never left me for a moment until we reached the depot. I waited until he was out of sight and then took a carriage to the hotel.

"The next morning we made arrangements for his arrest in the afternoon, and about 1 o'clock I decided to take a little stroll. There was only one man in town that I knew must not see me, and that was Green. The chances were small, as I was two miles from his house, and I took them.

"I didn't meet a pedestrian, but at the sound of wheels looked up, and there was Green driving right toward me! There seemed no way of escape, and for the moment I was paralyzed. Suddenly I noticed that there was a large telegraph pole just ahead of me, and I saw that by retarding my speed and gauging it according to his I could move in such relation to the pole that it would obstruct his line of vision *and hide me. I never walked so carefully* in my life, but it saved me $20,000, for two hours after we arrested him and he refunded the money."—Detroit Free Press.

PIN HOLES IN THE CHECKS.

The Only One of the Cashier's Precautions That Was Overlooked by the Forger.

In the course of a lecture delivered recently on chemical tests used in discovering by the ink the age of documents and whether there have been interpolations Professor C. A. Doremus told of a curious discovery in the case of a raised check made by his father, who is an expert in chemistry and in documents. The interests involved in this case were very large, and it was not practicable that the original check should be tampered with or chemically treated. For purposes of testimony an enlarged photograph of the check was taken by Dr. Doremus, who was called as an expert in the case. The first trial resulted in no decision, and on the second trial what purported to be the original check was produced. It was handed to the cashier of the bank for identification. He examined it and said:

"This is not the original check."

"How do you know that?" demanded the amazed lawyer.

"Because in the heading of the original check I picked a hole in the center of each of the 'o's' with a pin," was the reply. "This check has not those holes."

In all other respects the check seemed to be identical. The court called for Dr. Doremus' photograph to be produced. It plainly showed the pin holes. Upon this the lawyer for the defense threw up his case, and the guilty substitutor of the false check fled the country.—New York Sun.

A Chinese Feast.

It may have been the privilege of some of you to have indulged in all manner of gorgeous feasts, to have supped with potentates, to have eaten of the rarest dainties procurable, but I venture to state that few have partaken of viands the like of which were laid before the present writer at Peking.

The dinner lasted for three hours. There was no stiffness in the feast, it being quite courteous, after you had taken the birds' nest soups and the shark fins, to toy with chopsticks, affect an appetite and smoke in direct, profuse British fashion while the attendants stood over you waving peacock fans.

You began with cake, with apricot kernels and watermelon seeds washed in salt for a relish; then came a group of courses —ham garnished with bamboo sprouts, smoked duck and cucumbers, pickled chicken, shrimps with leeks, spiced sausage with celery, fish with fir tree cones and sweet pickle. After this came peaches in honey, pomegranates, water chestnuts, fresh thorn apples and honey gold cake.

In my list of the 70 courses I notice that we were proffered birds' nest soup, roast duck, shark fins, mushrooms with pigeon eggs, baked white pigeons, lotus seeds, ham in honey, a fat duck, perch, sweetmeats, the stomachs of fat fish, pears in honey, whale sinews, soles of pigeon feet, lotus seed soup, sliced flag bulbs, salted shrimps, prune juice and almonds with bean curd!—Strand Magazine.

Fleeing a Captive.

When Charles II was reigning, he sent his wife, Katharine, to Oxford, and forbade her to return to St. James for a full year. The warden of Merton entertained the queen during her stay, and the rooms occupied by her in the quadrangle are still shown.

One day as the queen sat working by the open window a bullfinch flew into the room, and she caught it and held it until a cage could be made of hemp and rushes. Some weeks later as she was leaving the bird escaped and flew away. On her departure from the college gate her majesty said:

"Mr. Warden, in remembrance of my happy visit I pray you always liberate hereafter a wild bullfinch on this day."

So it is that on the 3d of June every year the warden comes into the quadrangle at 11 o'clock holding a little cage of hemp and rushes, in which a bullfinch is confined. The junior bursar, who has been awaiting his arrival, then advances, saying, "Mr. Warden, is this Queen Katharine's bird?"

"Aye," the warden replies, "this is Queen Katharine's bird."

The bursar then opens the cage and claps his hands until the bird flies away. During the rest of the year the cage is kept on a pedestal in the senior common room.—New York Tribune.

The atmosphere of a court was not agreeable to Mr. Gladstone. Lord Beaconsfield adapted himself to it with the ease and grace that come of studied care and natural fitness. In the last year of his life he said to Mr. Matthew Arnold in a strange burst of confidence which showed how completely he realized that his fall from power was final: "You have heard me accused of being a flatterer. It is true I am a flatterer. I have found it useful. Every one likes flattery, and when you come to royalty you should lay it on with a trowel."

As a courtier Lord Beaconsfield excelled. Once, sitting at a dinner by the Princess of Wales, he was trying to cut a hard dinner roll. The knife slipped and cut his finger, which the princess, with her natural grace, instantly wrapped up in a handkerchief. The old statesman gave a dramatic groan and exclaimed, "I asked for bread and they gave me a stone, but I had a princess to bind my wound."—New

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

QUESNELLE MOUTH,
CARIBOO, - - - B. C.

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware, Boots and Shoes,
Miners' Supplies.

Bed-Rock Prices. Goods Guaranteed.
QUALITY.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

Situated near Depot, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

DUPONT & CORNING, - - Props

MACKAY SADDLERY AND HARNESS CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and Harness Trimmings.

REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH
All orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed
ASHCROFT. : : : : B. C.

JOHN McRAE
HOTEL & GENERAL STORE.

QUESNELLE FORKS, B. C.

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

McLENNAN, McFEELY & Co. LTD.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

WHOLESALE

Hardware, Stoves, etc.
Mill and Mine Supplies.

Agents for the Giant Powder Company.
Agents for the Majestic Steel Range
Mail Orders Solicited.

'THE WELCOME' RESTAURANT AND CHOP HOUSE

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.

STRAYED.

To the premises of the 20-Mile House, one Sorrel Mare with white stripe on face and on the back from the saddle; brand same as in cut as near as can be made out, on left shoulder. If not claimed by owner within thirty days will be kept or sold to cover expenses.
G. F. MUNDORF.
20-Mile House, Jan. 15, 1890. 3814

I. O. O. F.—ASHCROFT LODGE NO. 25 I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday evening in Oddfellows Hall 7:30 o'clock. Visiting members cordially invited to attend. J. B. BRYSON, SEC.

FOR SALE.

An A1 Dairy Stock Ranch for sale. A central place for a Creamery. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
A. S. ULRICH.
38tc 132-Mile House, Lac La Hache, B.C.

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.

THOM CHONG LUNG,

Employment Office, Store and First-Class Laundry.

Where work is done cleaner and cheaper than at any other place in town.
Ashcroft, - - British Columbia.
East end of town, near wagon bridge.

—THE—

CHICAGO,

MILWAUKEE &

ST. PAUL R'Y

is the best line to and from Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East. With its 6,155 miles of thoroughly equipped road it reaches all principal business centers in

Northern Illinois; Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota and North Michigan

THE ONLY LINE

Running Electric Lighted and Steam Heated Vestibuled Trains.

Time tables, maps and information regarding routes, rates and other details relating to the road will be furnished on application to any coupon ticket agent, or by addressing C. J. EDDY General Agent, Portland, Ore.

KAMLOOPS HOUSE,

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

is the place where you can always be sure of getting the

Choicest Wines and Liquors,

And the Best Brands of

Foreign and Domestic Cigars.

Oyster Cocktails and Tom and Jerry are specialties.

NOTICE.

Having leased my properties in different parts of the Province, I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by anyone without my written order. S. TINGLEY.
Ashcroft, Jan. 13, 1890. 3715

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.

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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. Headquarter for mining men, well furnished rooms. Table supplied with everything in season. Most complete bar in Cariboo.

Stables in connection, Hay and Oats in quantity.

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

FURNITURE

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS etc., etc.

Cheapest house on earth, write for prices
M. P. GORDON, - KAMLOOPS, B.C.

Beaver Lake House,

C. W. EAGLE, Proprietor.
On the Main Road from the 150-Mile House to Quesnelle Forks.

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

We Build Boilers

Good Boilers. Boilers to carry any Pressure you wish.

Externally fired Horizontal Boilers. Pipe Boilers. Marine Boilers of diffetent types. Vertical Boilers.

A Complete Stock of Boiler Tubes Always on Hand. Orders for Marine Work, Boiler Work, Special Steel Work and Repairs executed promptly. Estimates furnished on application.

Armstrong & Morrison

Engineers, Machinists, Boiler Makers.
Office and works—Foot of Heatley ave. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Hotel Cariboo,

QUESNELLE, B.C.

The only First-class Board and Lodging in Quesnelle. Stable in connection. Every attention to guests.
J. A. McISAAC, Prop.

150 MILE HOUSE

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

At this Point will be found a good assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE & MINERS SUPPLIES

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

VEITH & BORLAND Proprietors and Stock Raisers.

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS
VICTORIA, B. C.

Oppenheimer Bros.

WHOLESALE GROCERS
Vancouver, : : : B. C.

THE MINING JOURNAL, $2 A YEAR

THE B. C. MINING JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Look over the adds in this issue.

Matt Stewart now has on hand hay, oats, wheat, etc., and can fill all orders.

Wm. Boyd, the genial proprietor of the 70 Mile House, is in town for a day or two.

Dick Burden, Winnipeg's well-known bill poster, had his leg broken in a railway wreck at Imlay, Mich., recently.

Mr. Doxat left on a business trip to Toronto on Thursday. He is interested in the water works company and the saw mill plant.

The Daily Victoria Globe is among the arrivals this week. It is a well gotten up paper, newsy and interesting. We shall read it with interest.

J. W. Burr left on Wednesday for the coast taking down the prisoner to Westminster that burgulized the Ashcroft hotel. He was sentenced to two years.

Mr. Chas. E. Brown desires us to say that the report that there is a case of scarlet fever in his family is a mistake, that there is not and has not been such a trouble.

Mr. White has the contract for the bridge across the Bonaparte. There were four bids in, ranging from $850 to $1,095. Work will be commenced as soon as the timbers arrive.

Hamshaw & Youngs have about 20 tons of mining machinery at Ashcroft to be taken in at once for their Cariboo mines. They hope to accomplish a large amount of work there this season.

Mr. James Osburne, representing the Thompson Stationery Co., Vancouver, spent a day in town this week. The Thompson Bros. have now one of the finest stores on the coast and are well prepared to do business in their line.

Dr. Sibree Clark and partner, W. E. Janline have rented the vacant store in the Harvey-Bailey block and will shortly engage in the drug and stationery business and will also deal in some other lines. They will have a fine store building and a good location.

Yesterday Mr. George Blair, manager of the Perry ranch, owned by the Western Canadian Ranching Co., shipped three carloads of cattle and of such a grade as the province cannot, we believe, excel. The entire shipment averaged 1420 pounds, weighed in Ashcroft. It was a splendid looking bunch of cattle.

John McRae and Andrew Burrill, of Quesnelle Forks, left last Monday morning for home, after a few weeks at the coast. Mr. Burrill also paid a visit to relatives in the east. We should be much pleased to see a telephone line built from the Forks to the 150. It is a work that should be done and would, we believe, well repay the enterprise.

Mr. F. Hamshaw, of Barkerville, who with Mr. Young, is largely interested in mining, is stopping at the Ashcroft and will leave on Monday for Barkerville. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hamshaw and will be pleasantly situated there in the future. His partner, Mr. Youngs, and wife, will be in British Columbia in June.

Armstrong & Morrison, whose card appears in another column, are manufacturers of all kinds of hydraulic mining machinery. By dealing with them you have no duties to pay and their terms are fair and machinery first-class. It would be well for mining men to write to or visit them before buying outside of the province.

Some smart idiot took away the lamp from the north end of the Ashcroft hotel porch a few nights ago. Those lamps are placed as they are for the benefit of the public and taking one away or destroying it is both foolish and a misdemeanor. No one with a particle of sense will call it smart. If much of this kind of work is done some one will be very likely to suffer for it before many days.

We are told by one who is in a position to know that the Cariboo Gold Fields Company's entire holdings have been taken over by a very wealthy English syndicate and that a large amount of English capital has been and much more will be invested in properties there. It is good news to all interested in the prosperity of Cariboo to have such a company taking hold at this time. Of the value of the holdings of the Cariboo Gold Fields there has never been a question. It is conceded by all that, outside of the new ground that can be moved that the millions of tons of old tailings from Williams creek will well repay working on a large scale. The ground has never been handled but once, yet in all old placer mines where rich dirt was handled in early days the tailings have made fortunes for those enterprising enough to work them on a large scale after abandonment by the original owners. For instance, the Caledonia claim, in Cassiar, was worked the second time by white men, and Chinese afterwards again worked the tailings and extracted many thousands of dollars. It is certainly a matter of congratulation that the transfers which have of late taken place in Cariboo ensures working on a large scale.

The "Skin Tyee" will be pleased to receive your fur shipments.

Messrs. Eagleson and West spent a couple of days in town this week.

Work will be resumed at Keefers in the early spring by the Ashcroft Gold Mining Company.

Roy McDonald, who has been hauling hay at the 83-Mile House for the past month, came down Thursday.

Mrs. J. B. Leighton was a passenger on last Wednesday's delayed express on her way to California to visit friends and relatives for a few months.

J. C. Barnes, who has not been in good health for some weeks is much improved. We hope to see him active and able, for many years yet in our midst.

See the advertisement of the De Keyser amalgamator in another column. Those who have seen it in operation say it is, when properly placed, a success as a gold saver.

Send for a catalogue descriptive of nursery stock, flowers, green house plants etc., to M. J. Henry, Vancouver, whose advertisement may be found in this issue. The catalogue is very complete and interesting.

Senator R. H. Campbell is now at the coast and will be up next week on his way to the Horsefly, where the extensive work of the Miocene company is being carried on. We look for a big boom in the Horsefly country within a year.

John Stevenson, of Barkerville, Sheriff of Cariboo, spent a day or two in Ashcroft this week and is now at the coast on business. Mr. Stevenson is one of the old and faithful public officials and his actions are such that no criticism ever arises. Few men in Cariboo have as many friends as has Mr. Stevenson.

Philip Parke contemplates living in Ashcroft before very long. We think he should build a neat little house here and help us to make Ashcroft what it should be, a beautiful city. We have water now and can set out trees and sow grass seed. A couple of years will witness a vast improvement in the looks of the town.

Mr. C. H. Brown has rented for a term of five years the Harper mill ranch and will fix up and improve the vineyard and fruit orchard. He will have grape cuttings to sell to anyone wishing to set them out in their yards in town. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meldrum have rented Mr. Brown's house and will run a private boarding house.

Mr. T. R. More, Manager of the St. Anthony Gold Mining Company, arrived in the city yesterday from San Francisco. The St. Anthony company owns nearly all of the Germanson creek property in the Omineca District, and it was to purchase machinery for the operation of this for the coming season that Mr. More has been in the United States. He has completed the purchase there, and in Victoria, of machinery the total value of which will be in the vicinity of $100,000 and it will have to be taken in this season.—News Advertiser.

Joseph W. Burr, acting as sheriff for Cariboo County, sold at the Court House as per advertisement in the JOURNAL, at 1 o'clock on Friday, the ranch and buildings known as the 59-Mile House, formerly owned by Peter Eagan. The bidders for the place were W. Boyd, of the 70, D. Stoddart, of Clinton, and J. R. Mitchell, representing E. G. Prior. The place was finally sold to the last named for $1,700 the latter also assuming the unpaid taxes for two years. It was sold for much less than it is worth. A good man could do well on the place as it is a favorably situated property.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

Young Man and Wife (no children) want employment in Hotel or Restaurant, or Ranch work in British Columbia. At present employed with large ranch outfit in Alberta. Best of references. Address
J. L. ABRAMS,
4014 New Oxley, Alberta.

HOPE, YALE, LYTTON, AND CACHE CREEK DIVISIONS OF YALE DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all taxes levied under the Assessment Act, are now due for the year 1899. All of the above named taxes collectable within the Hope, Yale, Lytton, and Cache Creek Divisions of the District of Yale are payable at my office, Yale. Assessed taxes are collectable at the following rates, viz.:

If paid on or before 30th June, 1899—
Three-fifths of one per cent. on real property.
Two and one-half per cent. on assessed value of wild land.
One-half of one per cent. on personal property.
On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates, viz.: Upon such excess of income, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one per cent.; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent.; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.

If paid on or after 1st July, 1899—
Four fifths of one per cent. on real property.
Three per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.
Three-fourths of one per cent. on personal property.
On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates, viz.: Upon such excess, when when the same is not more than than ten thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent.; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and three-quarters of one per cent.

Provincial revenue Tax, $3 for every male person over the age of 18 years.
WM. DODD,
Assessor and Collector.
Yale, February 6th, 1899. 4114

Ashcroft-Quesnelle Railway.

The Province of the 8th inst. says: Arrangements are being made in Vancouver for the survey for the proposed Ashcroft-Quesnelle railway, and it is probable that a party of men under an engineer will set out from here before the end of the present month.

The charter obtained by the company makes it neccessary that the work be commenced by April 15th, so that the surveyors will have little time to spare. Upon the starting of the work hinges the granting of 20,000 acres per mile for a broad gauge line and 10,000 acres for a narrow gauge. The charter was bought for $50,000, of this sum $15,000 being cash. The balance is to be subscribed in railroad stock. With this proposed line the little town of Ashcroft promises to be a busy centre this summer.

Ashcroft's Needs.

The Colonist of the 5th says: "Elsewhere is reproduced an extract from the B. C. MINING JOURNAL in the form of a petition to Hon. C. A. Semlin setting forth the need of more school accommodation and better provisions for the care of prisoners in the Ashcroft gaol. The niggardly policy of the present government may prevent compliance with the request of the petitioners, for we are on the eve of a starvation policy as regards public works. It was because Mr. Turner's ministry was disposed to meet the needs of all parts of the province in this respect that they were decried as extravagant. Yet every one ought to know that it is not possible to do what a province like British Columbia needs, without discounting the future".

We are extremely obliged to the Colonist for its favoring remarks and will not even criticise the fact that a year ago when we made the same effort to secure what is our right that it escaped the Colonist's notice. We would at that time have accepted a school house and gaol just as quickly from that government as now from the present government. All we ask is that we be given what we are justly entitled to and we will then overlook the fact that we should have had these buildings years ago. If the Colonist rightly interprets the inclinations of the opposition, there can be no question of our obtaining our rights in the way of appropriations, for the Premier being the representativd of this district knows that the petition quoted is asking only for that which should be given, and his thorough knowledge of this will no doubt convince, if need be, any of his colleagues that think we are asking too much. Ashcroft has asked only for the smallest sum that it was thought these indispensable buildings could be erected for and it is only a little of what our neighbors have been given whose rights or necessities were no greater than ours.

If you want to employ a young married couple without children, on a ranch or in a hotel, look over the adds.

NOW READY

Williams' Official B.C. Directory

FOR 1899.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

The Largest and Most Complete Directory yet published for British Columbia.
Contains over one thousand pages of all the latest information.

PRICE - - - - $5.00.

To be obtained direct from the Directory Offices, Victoria, the agents; or, Post Office Box 485, Victoria, B.C. 4115

Fruit and - - -
Ornamental Trees!

Bulbs, Roses, Hollies, Rhododendrons, Fancy Evergreens, etc. Thousands growing on my own grounds. Most complete stock in the Province. Hoes and bee supplies, agricultural implements, spray pumps, cut flowers. New catalogue now ready.

M. J. HENRY

604 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

TAKE NOTICE.

That the firm of Clarke & Rogers, carrying on a General Blacksmithing and Wood Working business at Quesnelle Mouth, have dissolved partnership, N. S. Clarke retiring. The business will be carried on in future by Fred. Rogers. All debts are to be paid to the undersigned, who will liquidate all liabilities.
FRED. ROGERS.
Dated this 4th day of February, 1899. 4114

WEST END HOUSE

COR. RAILWAY AVE. AND SIXTH ST.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

Well furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.
Bath room and all modern conveniences.
Everything new and first class.
Rates reasonable.

MRS. BROWNE, Prop.

W. C. Morgan,

Next door to Telegraph office.

Mattresses
Made to order and repaired.

Desks
Built at reasonable rates.

Furniture
Manufactured or repaired.

All kinds of Upholstering done with neatness and despatch.
Picture Framing a specialty.

Barb Wire

Barbs 4 and 6 in. apart.
Best American Wire.

Send for Quotations.

VANCOUVER HARDWARE CO., LTD.

339 HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

ANNUAL CHEAP
Cash Sale!

Before Stock-taking we are anxious to reduce the stock as much as possible and have marked the balance of our winter goods away down to clear them out for cash.

McArthur & Harper.

N.B.—No Coupons given on Goods during Sale.

E. G. PRIOR & CO. Ld.

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