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Special News from Mines of Cariboo and Lillooet

ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

Oldest Paper Published in the County of Cariboo.

VOL. 5, NO. 23. ASHCROFT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OCTOBER 7, 1899. $2.00 PER YEAR

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BARKERVILLE NOTES.

The Colonial Mines Development Company of Canada, Limited, have taken over the hydraulic properties of Messrs. Hamshaw and Youngs on Summit Creek. Work will still be carried on under the personal supervision of Messrs. Hamshaw and Youngs. The Colonial Co. is composed of American and Canadian capitalists, and has purchased these claims after a thorough examination of the development work already done.

In May of this year active development work was commenced, and by the first of September a half mile of flume was finished—built of whipsawed lumber—and water, about 1,000 inches, turned on. A clean up will be made this month and the indications are that it will prove good. The installing of an hydraulic plant and operating the same six weeks the first season is remarkably good work in Cariboo.

A contract has been let for the building of another ditch one and three-quarter miles and a mile of flume. This will supply 2,000 inches of water for another plant. Next season will probably see this also in operation. Fifty men are employed about the works, and it is intended to continue work this winter on a deep shaft, the "Juanita," now down 100 feet. This shaft will be sunk some 40 or 50 feet further and then drifted to a channel about 150 feet.

A Chinaman working on Stevens creek has found a nugget weighing 17 ounces and worth $290. Several nuggets of four ounces were also taken out by him.

The Cariboo Gold Fields Company are reported to be sinking a shaft to further prospect their deep diggings.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Dominion Government in British Columbia, accompanied by Mr. McKay, of the Victoria office, Mr. Green, the surveyor, and Indian Agent E. Bell, of Clinton, has just returned from a visit to the Nemiah Valley Indian reserve in the Chilcotin district.

The party left Ashcroft on September 5th, by stage; driving to Hanceville by way of the Gang ranch. Here pack animals were engaged and the rough part of the trip commenced. No one could be found to give any definite information about the trails that must be travelled; in fact there did not seem to be any one that knew anything about the trails. The course taken was the trail following the Chilcotin river, to the outlet of the Chilco river. The condition of the trail was of the worst; mud, water and fallen timber in such quantities that the pack horses were continually forced to leave it and discover new and safer ground to travel on. Mr. Vowell pays a high tribute to the sagacity of his pack animals. Without guidance from any of the party they picked their way among the fallen and standing timber, never attempting to pass between trees where there was not sufficient room, but going out of their way to escape such places. The rivers and streams on the route travelled are usually fordable at this time of the year, but the unusual amount of rain this season would not permit of this, so a boat was used to carry the provisions across, and the pack horses were compelled to swim. This, however, is no hardship to a British Columbia cayuse.

The object of the trip was to survey reserves for the Nemiah tribes who occupy the Nemiah valley. This valley, lying close to Chilco lake is from one to two miles wide and twenty-three miles long, and interspersed with numerous small lakes. It is entirely surrounded with mountains, and Mr. Vowell states seldom has he seen more magnificent scenery than that surrounding the Nemiah valley. About fifty or sixty Indians are located in the valley, and obtain their living principally by fishing and hunting. Fox, bear, fisher, goats and sheep are plentiful. The Chilcotin river this year has been teeming with salmon, and the Indians have caught and dried sufficient for the winter's use. The Nemiah valley offers no inducements for farming, but is a good horse range. It is regularly visited by Chinook winds and the snow does not lay to any depth. Horses wintered there are in splendid condition in the spring.

Mr. Vowell gave some attention to the crops throughout the Chilcotin. He says the yield is good. Heavy rains in some cases prevented the grain from ripening at the proper time, but the weather at the time Mr. Vowell was there had greatly improved and he thought it possible more grain would ripen. If it did not ripen, however, it would not be a total loss as it could be cut for fodder. Some of the meadows would not be cut as there was too much water on them, but at the worst enough hay would be saved to feed the stock this winter. There is considerable old hay left from last year.

The beef cattle are in fine condition and practically all marketable cattle cattle have been sold at good prices. Robert Borland, of the 150-Mile House, was met with a band of about one hundred, purchased in the district. Everywhere Mr. Vowell found the feed good, and all stock will be in prime condition to meet the winter.

Asked as to the Department of Indian Affairs' attitude toward mining interests where they are affected by Indian reserves, Mr. Vowell said the department were friendly toward every legitimate scheme that came into contact with the reserves, and, while it was their duty to protect the Indians—and they would do this—they recognized the fact that business must not be unnecessarily interfered with, and in questions of right of way and matters of this kind the department would assist in securing satisfactory arrangements with the Indians.

The policy of the department is to encourage the Indians to live on and farm the reserves, and, as the country grows, it becomes more manifest that the reserves must be protected and the Indians urged to become still more self supporting. The British Columbia Indians are not provided for by the department as their brothers in the Northwest are. The only assistance they receive being medicine, and, in times of great destitution, clothing and food sufficient to keep them for the time being. This is seldom needed, and it is Mr. Vowell's opinion, based on an extensive experience, that they are steadily improving and daily becoming more self supporting. As an instance of what they can do under favorable circumstances, Mr. Vowell reported to his department last year that the "Okanagan lake reserve Indians had raised and delivered to the mills some hundreds of tons of wheat annually, and at Enderby the Spallumcheen Indians had delivered as much as one hundred and fifty tons of wheat in a season." In the same report, speaking of the general condition of the Indians, Mr. Vowell says: "In my visitations among the Indians I have been pleased by the evidence in most cases of a steady advance in cinilization and comfort. Their houses and mode of living become better each year, and more attention is being given to the improvement of their reserves, in fencing, cultivation, etc."

Last year Mr. Vowell visited the Kispyoux, Kisgegas and Kuldoe tribes, north of the Skeena river, and allotted them lands. Kuldoe, which means "far away," is a most appropriate name for that tribe. They live in the extreme northern part of the province and are very difficult to reach. This is the tribe that in 1891 prevented the then reserve commissioner from defining the reserves.

Thirty-Seven Years in Cariboo.

Alexander H. Wallace, who passed through Ashcroft last week on his way to Seattle, is one of Cariboo's oldest residents. For thirty seven years Mr. Wallace has lived in Cariboo, most of the time at the 13 Mile House, near Quesnelle. In 1858 he first came to British Columbia, and was employed in the customs service at New Westminster, under a Mr. Emory, who was chief officer. The customs house at that time was located on the south bank of the Fraser river, just opposite where the penitentiary now stands. Mr. Wallace is now in his eighty-second year and has never been out of Cariboo since going there in 1862. Some years ago he nearly lost his life by a blow from an axe in the hands of a Chinaman. This Chinaman, who lived with Mr. Wallace, conceived the idea of robbing him, and the better to carry it out attacked the old man with an axe, striking him a murderous blow on the head, but the old man had too much nerve to allow this, and in self-defence killed the Chinaman. Mr. Wallace, but for a slight touch of rheumatism, enjoys good health and looks more like a man of sixty-two than eighty-two years. After completing his business at Seattle he will return to Cariboo, there, as he says, "to live the remainder of his life."

Curling Club.

The curling club meeting last week was a business one from start to finish. D. Murphy, chairman, Messrs. Bremner, Gillard and Roberts, the committee appointed to solicit members, handed in their report. They had obtained the names of twenty-three anxious to become curlers, at a tax of fifteen dollars each. They also gave a detailed report of the proposed arrangements with Dr. Reynolds, regarding the building of the rink. The committee's report was received and after a vote of thanks to them they were discharged.

The officers elected to manage the affairs of the club are: J. H. Gillard, president; J. C. Smith, secretary-treasurer; and a committee consisting of S. T. Creelman, H. L. Roberts and J. A. Bremner.

The stones will be ordered in the east at once and will arrive before they are needed. It is to be plainly understood that the fifteen dollar fee does not give any personal ownership in the stones; they are solely the property of the club. On motion, it was agreed that a member joining now was at liberty, if he left the town before Jan. 15th, 1900, to sell his membership ticket. Preparations for the erection of the rink have already commenced, and it will be completed before the cold weather. The managing committee will, as early as possible, make necessary rules and regulations for the club.

OUR RANCHERS WIN.

New Westminster, Oct. 6.—Farmers Knight, Harvey, Murphy and others will be pleased to know that Ashcroft takes first and second prizes but must divide the purse of $350 with Vernon; so Ashcroft is all right.

F. S. REYNOLDS.

Strike on C.P.R.

From Winnipeg comes the news of a strike of the machinists employed in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops from Fort William to Vancouver. W. W. McLean, of Vancouver, vice-president of the Union, states the case of the men as follows:

What we want may be summed up under three heads. 1. Recognition of our Union. 2. Establishment of a minimum wage clause. 3. Increase of the allowance made for overtime. The members have come to Winnipeg from points all the way from Fort William to Vancouver, and on arriving the manager refused to see them, thus failing to recognize the Union. We are also taking advantage of the busy season of the year to press our demands, as we feel that they are perfectly just, and that the company has had ample time to consider them and procure any information as to the rates paid on other roads.

The minimum wage asked for is: From Brandon to Fort William, 25 cents per hour; from Laggan to Brandon, 27½ cents per hour; from Vancouver to Laggan, 30 cents. I might say that this schedule is very reasonable and considerably lower than the rate of wages on either the Northern Pacific or the Great Northern Railway.

Lead May Be Smelted in Bond.

Sir Henri Joly received a telegram from Ottawa yesterday afternoon to the effect that the Dominion Government had decided to admit free of duty in Canada all lead, which being mined and smelted in Canada, is refined in the United States. This concession will mean a great deal to the Hall mines smelter and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's smelter at Trail in their efforts to do a customs smelting business in lead ores.

The proposition to have lead, mined and smelted in Canada, readmitted free of duty after being refined in the United States was first advanced by the South Kootenay board of trade in March last when J. J. Campbell of the Hall mines addressed the members of the board upon the question and urged that representations be made by the board to the authorities at Ottawa to this end. When he addressed the board Mr. Campbell pointed out under the present arrangements the United States refineries took advantage of the customs regulation, which permitted the refining of lead in bond, and used the Canadian lead for their export trade. That the Canadian market was able to absorb all the lead at present produced in Canadian mines was apparent from the fact the Canadian imports of lead were greater than the entire lead production of the mines of Kootenay. The Canadian imports of lead aggregated annually 6,000,000 pounds of raw lead, and with no provision for the re-entry of Canadian lead refined in the United States, all the raw lead imported was obliged to pay a duty of 15 per cent. The provision for the re-entry of Canadian lead smelted in Canada and refined in the United States, he urged, would materially encourage smelting in Canada and would at the same time encourage lead manufacturing, since it would cut fifteen per cent. off the present cost of raw material.—Nelson "Tribune."

Gold Production in 1899.

During the two-thirds of the current year which have so far passed, the promise of an advance over the great gold production of last year has been fulfilled. Early in the year we referred to this condition as likely to be prominent in the record of the mineral industries for 1899; and in almost all parts of the world the gold mines have shown undiminished activity. So far as reports have been received, there has been a greater output everywhere; and—with one important exception—this seems likely to continue through the remainder of the year.

In the United States the reports from all the chief producing districts have been favorable. In Cripple Creek and other districts in Colorado, increases are to be noted, and the gold receipts at the Denver mint have been the largest on record. Mining in California has been aided by a sufficient supply of water, following the two years' drought, which interfered with operations at many mines last year. In all the mining centers of the Rocky mountains there has been a full measure of activity. Even in the south there has been a revival of interest in gold mining, and in Georgia preparations are being made for systematic work on a larger scale than heretofore, the results of which are already felt. Under the conditions of general prosperity which have prevailed during the year, capital is seeking new investments, and a fair share of it is going into mining enterprises.

In other parts of the North American continent there is a similar record. Our news columns have shown from time to time indications of an increased production in Mexico, which will doubtless be manifest when we obtain the returns at the close of the year. In Canada an increase is also to be expected, as the returns from the Yukon region point to a production of about $15,000,000, as against $10,000,000 in 1898; a good deal of development work is going on also in the Ontario mines, which will be felt in the year's returns. The gold mines of Nova Scotia also promise the largest output they have ever recorded.

In Australasia there has been the greatest activity in gold mining known for many years. The full official returns from five of the seven colonies—excluding only New Zealand and South Australia—for the seven months ending with July, show a total production of $38,633,000, an increase of $7,573,000 over the corresponding period of 1898. For the eight months ending with August, the production of Australasia has been approximately $47,000,000, showing a gain of very nearly 25 per cent. over last year. A considerable part of this comes from Western Australia, which this year takes the leading place among the colonies as a gold producer; but Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand have also made very good records.

In Russia it is somewhat difficult to gauge the current production, but such accounts as we have are favorable. The great Siberian placers are receiving their full share of attention. The extension of Russian operations into northern China will hardly show actual returns before next year; but the improvement of communications and the growing immigration into Siberia are already felt.

The doubtful point in the year's production is in South Africa. So far there has been marked progress in the Transvaal, the returns for the eight months ending with August showing a total output of $62,287,000, which is a gain of no less than 28 per cent. over 1898. Under the conditions which prevailed earlier in the year, this would point to a total of over $95,000,000 for 1899; but the political troubles threaten serious interference with mining work. The hope that the questions in controversy between Great Britain and the South African Republic might be settled by diplomacy has gradually been growing less strong. It is still possible that the great moneyed interests which should be affected by a war may succeed in preventing actual conflict, but this is daily more uncertain. If, as the cable reports say, the more important companies of the Witwatersrand have decided on a general shut down, production may be at an end for the year. In the event of war the course of the Boer government toward the mines is uncertain. Operations will certainly be suspended, but it seems hardly possible that the threats of general destruction of mining property will be carried out, unless there should be a long and exasperating contest. At the best, the result is very uncertain, and it looks as if the Transvaal might add very little to its gold output during the balance of the year.

Even should this be the case, a great gold production for 1899 is already assured, and the amount of increase over 1898 now depends entirely on the results in South Africa.—Engineering and Mining Journal (New York).

JUST WHISTLE A BIT.

Just whistle a bit, if the day be dark,
And the sky be overcast;
If mute be the voice of the piping lark,
Why, pipe your own small blast.

And it's wonderful how o'er the gray
sky-track
The truant warbler comes stealing back.
But why need he come? for your soul's
at rest,
And the song in the heart—ah, that is
best.

Just whistle a bit, if the night be drear
And the stars refuse to shine:
And a gleam that mocks the starlight
clear
Within you glows benign.

Till the dearth of light in the glooming
skies
Is lost to the sight of your soul-lit eyes.
What matters the absence of moon or
stars?
The light within is the best by far.

Just whistle a bit, if there's work to do,
Within the mind or in the soil.
And your note will turn out a tailsman
true
To exorcise grim Toil.

It will lighten your burden and make
you feel
That there's nothing like work as a
sauce for a meal.
And with song in your heart and the
meal in—its place,
There'll be joy in your bosom and light
in your face.

Just whistle a bit, if your heart be sore;
'Tis a wonderful balm for pain.
Just pipe some old melody o'er and o'er
Till it soothes like summer rain.

And perhaps 'twould be best in a later
day,
When Death comes stalking down the
way,
To knock at your bosom and see if
you're fit,
Then, as you wait calmly, just whistle
a bit.

HORSEFLY.

It is reported that the Ward mine has again struck it rich. The regular output of this mine since the big find a short time ago has been one thousand dollars a day. "More gold than gravel" is the expression used by our informant when speaking of the recent discovery.

Senator Campbell, of the Miocene Gold Gravels Company, is now down in his deep shaft 400 feet, most of the time in pay dirt. Everything is working smoothly and unless unforseen difficulties present themselves important results may soon be expected.

Of Interest to Canadian Bankers.

Montreal banks have advised the rate on call loans to be raised from five to five and one-half per cent., making a total advancement of one per cent. so far this year. All Canadian banks which have spare funds are now lending in the New York market to get the benefit of the exceptionally high rates which now prevail. This has the effect of making money scarce in the local market.

Quesnelle Forks.

At the Gold Point Company's claim work is progressing favorably. The De Keyser gold saving machine in operation there is reported a success, saving the finest gold and practically all of it. Some of the dredger managers are considering using it on the dredges.

The New England Dredging Company are pushing work on their scow. One car of their machinery is now in Ashcroft and three more are daily expected.

Yukon Mail Service.

When river and lake navigation is closed in the Yukon and Atlin districts for the winter, all matter other than letters addressed thereto or posted therein will be treated as non-transmissable by mail until the opening of navigation, due notice of which will be given to the public. It is therefore recommended that no mailable matter other than letters posted be for transmission to or from the districts in question during the time that such navigation is likely to be closed. The above is a late order from Ottawa.

Passenger List.

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

ARRIVALS.

Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Barkerville; by special stage from Barkerville, Chief Justice McColl, Mrs McColl, and Attorney-General Henderson; J. McB. Smith H. P. Horan, C. Stone, Mrs. Paxion, Mrs. Horan, 150-Mile House; M. V. Birch, Mr. McKimmon, Quesnelle; A. Green, A. W. Vowell, C. Macdonald, Soda Creek.

DEPARTURES.

Rod Atkin, G. Bell, Wm. Downs, Lil-J. G. Blair, S. G. Prior, W. A. Bissett, 150-Mile House; M. Bailey, 70-Mile House; Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Card, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Zero, Clinton.

All the visitors at the great fair were much impressed with Ashcroft's exhibit.

C. C. Taylor and A. M. Collins, of Philadelphia, are registered at the Ashcroft Hotel.

R. H. Pooley, A. E. Bannister and A. J. O'Reilly, of Victoria, have been shooting near the 70-Mile House and Clinton.

Mr. H. P. Horan, J. P., of the 150-Mile House, registered at the Cargile hotel. He left on Friday's train to visit the Westminster fair and the coast cities. This is Mr. Horan's first visit to Ashcroft in seven years. On his return from the coast he will stay a few days and renew old acquaintances.

Chief Justice McColl held court here on Tuesday, on his arrival from Barkerville. Julius Johnson appeared before him to answer a charge of assault with intent to commit an indictable offence against a Chinaman. There being some doubt as to Johnson's sanity, Chief Justice McColl remanded him to Kamloops gaol for examination by a doctor.

A very pleasant entertainment was given last week by the ladies of St. Alban's Church of England; the Rev. A. A. Dorrell presided. The attendance of the Kamloops band, from eight to nine o'clock, was much appreciated, as was Mr. Warren's singing. Mr. Warren has a splendid voice and will be gladly heard again. Capt. Dowling's violin playing, accompanied by Mr. P. Oldham on the piano, was well received, he being encored repeatedly. Miss Alice Shaw's singing, accompanied by Miss Murphy, won the favor of the audience, as did Mr. D. Murphy's recitation, "Finnegan." At the close of the programme, Mr. Murphy conducted an auctioneering sale of fancy work. The sale, from the view of the ladies was, no doubt, a grand success, but the forced purchasers are not inclined to uphold Mr. Murphy's methods as an auctioneer.

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ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

F. S. REYNOLDS

Editor and Proprietor

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

CALLAHAN V. COPLEN.

Below will be found the full text of Judge Martin's finding in the case of Callahan v. Coplen, as regards the ownership of certain mineral claims in the Slocan mining district:

On the 24th day of May, 1892, the defendant located, and subsequently recorded, the Cube Lode mineral claim on the divide between Cody and Sandon creeks in the Slocan mining district. Over four years afterwards the plaintiff located, on August 3rd, 1896, the Cody fractional mineral claim, and on the 27th of September, 1896, the Joker fractional mineral claim, and duly recorded them. The Cube Lode claim as now surveyed, would occupy most of the ground claimed as that of the Joker and Cody fractions. It is contended on behalf of the plaintiff, first, that the present situation of the Cube Lode is not according to its original location, or, in other words, the defendant has fraudulently "swung" the posts of the Cube Lode so as to place it practically on the wrong (eastern) side of the divide. This, of course, is an allegation of a very serious character, and to substantiate it I must be satisfied beyond doubt that the defendant has deliberately committed what is tantamount to a criminal offence. In view of the positive assertion of the defendant that the location line at the top of the divide, which the plaintiff took to be that of the Cube Lode, was really that of the Summit claim, also located by the defendant on the same day as the Cube Lode, and that someone has changed the name of the claim and the name of the locator, and the corroborative testimony as to the original location of the Cube Lode, I feel I would not be justified in giving prepondering weight to the evidence offered on behalf of the plaintiff on this point, though without explanation it was a strong case of circumstantial evidence. I might say here that it was a pleasant feature of this case that I had no reason to believe from anything in the demeanor of the principal parties concerned that there was any intention to deceive the court, or that anything other than a straight story was being told; there is practically no direct conflict of evidence. Second, the plaintiff contends that in any event the present location of the Cube Lode is invalid, because upon No. 1 post, the initial post, the "approximate compass bearing" of No. 2 post is not given as required by the Act. On his cross-examination the defendant admitted that the compass bearing, "south-easterly," which is written on No. 1 post, does not give the true direction, and said that instead of being south-easterly the bearing should be a "little north of east." While admitting that the compass bearing is misleading, he states that it would be very easy to find the location line because of the reference in the record to the adjoining Freddy Lee claim. He explains his mistake by saying that he had no compass at the time. The answer to that is that he should have had one. The plaintiff contends that the proper bearing is "north-easterly," and according to the evidence of Mr. Heyland, P. L. S., who made the survey for the defendant, the compass bearing, that is magnetic (under which he states surveys according to the Mineral Act are always made), would have been N. 74 degrees, 9 minutes east. I have come to the conclusion that south-easterly is not the "approximate compass bearing" within the contemplation of the Act, and it is quite clear that the plaintiff in this case was misled by that description. Further, I do not think that where an approximate compass bearing is not given this plain requirement of the Act can be cured by a reference in the record to another claim. But the defendant claims the benefit of s-s. (g) of s. 16 as amended by the Mineral Act Amendment Act of 1898. Assuming for the moment that the defendant is otherwise entitled to the benefit of this section, so as to cure his non-observance of the formalities required, I am of opinion that in this particular case he does not come within the scope of the section, because I find the non-observance was "of a character calculated to mislead other persons desiring to locate in the vicinity," and did in fact mislead them. But he also claims the protection of section 28 as curing the irregularity. This section is as follows: "28. Upon any dispute as to the title to any mineral claim no irregularity happening previous to the date of the record of the last certificate of work shall affect the title thereto, and it shall be assumed that up to that date the title to such claim was perfect, except upon suit by the attorney-general based upon fraud." It is shown on the part of the defendant that for several years before the plaintiff located his claim, he, the defendant, had recorded certificates of work and has continued to do so up to the present time. The plaintiff has also duly recorded his certificates of work, and he likewise claims that this section places him in as good a position as the defendant. As pointed out by Mr. Justice Drake in Fero v. Hall (unreported), July 26th, 1898, the position is one of difficulty, and I have reserved judgment largely on this ground. On mature reflection I have, with some diffidence, come to the conclusion that the defendant is entitled to the benefit of the section. If effect is to be given to it at all, the irregularity complained of was cured by his recording his last certificate of work, for I am directed in positive terms by the statute to "assume that up to that date the title to such claim was perfect;" nothing could be stronger. The same remarks apply to the plaintiff's case, but with this exception, that other things being equal the defendant has the prior location (now cured of all irregularity) by over four years. As Mr. Justice Drake said in Fero v. Hall, under such circumstances, "the court has to fall back upon prior location and record," and I feel this is the only safe rule to be guided by. It is in accord with the legal maxim "Qui prior est in tempore, potior est in jure," which seems particularly applicable to mining titles. The action will be dismissed with costs.

Miners and Forestry.

To no class of people is forest preservation more important than to the miner. From the time the prospecting miner enters the hills in the search for mineral until the mine which he may locate is finally abandoned, worked out, the question of timber is an all important one. And yet we are compelled to chronicle the fact that few prospectors or miners are careful to hoard the forest resources of the region in which they operate. From the sapling to the largest tree there is nothing spared and the landscape which one day was a mass of evergreen of the seemingly innumerable trees in the course of three or four years becomes a barren waste of rocks with no covering, even the moss and grass refusing to grow under the sudden and radical change in conditions. The water supply, which heretofore was supplied by the springs and small streams, has been dried up, and the melting snows pour their torrents over bare and baking rocks, in a short time leaving the long hot months of July and August without adequate supply to run the machinery. Nor is this all; snowslides and landslides increase in number and the cost of mining is considerably and sometimes prohibitively increased, due entirely or partly to the loss of cheap timber.—Mining.

Commercial Notes.

The Midland Railway contractors in Nova Scotia are pushing their work, says the Truro "News." The rails are now laid up to the Shubenacadie river, and ballasting is going on day and night. An electric light plant has been installed in the ballast pit at Stanley, so that night work can be pushed with redoubled vigor.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Steel Company was held at New Glasgow the other day, and it is evident that the past year has been one of great prosperity for the company. The directors were able to announce the handsome dividend of 24 per cent. This year the company had a million dollars paid it by the Whitney company for a portion of its Belle Isle iron property to divide up, pay off old scores and add to the "rest."

Large figures characterize the imports at Toronto last month. They are larger than last year or the year before; larger indeed than any August we remember. Free goods brought in amounted to over a million dollars, and dutiable goods to $2,065,679, the total being $3,076,729. Exports were of the value of $989,102, which makes the aggregate of inward and outward foreign trade no less than $3,756,831. In the previous August it was $3,103,795.

By way of helping the development of dairying, the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia has made provision for granting a sum of about $1,200 to each county of that province where a successful creamery or cheese factory is not yet in operation. Professor Robertson, Dominion commissioner of agriculture and dairyman, has gone to the Maritime provinces to arrange for the establishment of such creameries in some parts of Nova Scotia where co-operative dairy work has not yet been introduced or been successful. Besides this he will take part in establishing chicken - fattening stations down there, for our poultry trade with Britain, already considerable, is going to be large. It is understood that the department of agriculture undertakes to run these creameries for a few years on a plan similar to that which was followed in Prince Edward Island, and which has proved very satisfactory there.—Toronto "Monetary Times."

Caution to Mine Owners.

This year's holiday season has taken many visitors from this country to the mining districts of western Canada. To the majority of these, the scenery through which they pass will be a dream of enchantment. The towering mountains clothed with dark green Douglas fir up to the snow line; beyond that the sparkling glaciers send down innumerable cataracts of fleece-white water, melted by the summer sun; in the valleys, are the rushing streams, or, where they broaden out, lakes that mirror back their surroundings, and are wistful in their weird loneliness. At intervals comes the "busy hum of men," and the talk is mostly of minerals, for the whole country is more or less mineralized. The glamour of all enwraps the visitor, and he begins to think that with little effort upon his part he can have a good share of the riches that mother nature has stowed away in her treasure vaults. True it is, that these vaults are mighty hard to break into. They require a disciplined army to attack them, and the expenditure of much money for machinery, supplies, and powder to blast an entrance. But the holiday visitor reeks little of these things, and makes up his mind to be a mining promoter. His enthusiasm is contagious, and he finds little difficulty in bonding claims, some good, some bad, the majority unproven, and of doubtful value. He seldom is successful in doing anything with the claims he bonds, and the result is vexation of spirit to everyone concerned.

It seems right at the present time to offer a word of advice to our readers in the Lake of the Woods district, and in British Columbia. They should be careful in bonding their claims. Hundreds of excellent mining enterprises are discredited in London by the way they are hawked about by persons who know nothing of the business of company promotion. To the mining industry, the promoter is as necessary, and as legitimate, as the agent, the broker, or the auctioneer to the ordinary branches of business, but he must be a man of some means, of undoubted position, and above all with a good connection. Now that the principal banks of Canada have dotted the west with their branches, it ought to be easy for anyone there to ascertain very quickly whether a visitor from this side is a suitable person to take a bond over a mine with a view to promoting it into a company. All the banks have London offices or agencies, and a cablegram, costing a few dollars, will easily procure the required information, without which it is not safe to act. The London offices of the Canadian banks are conservative and careful in giving an opinion, and when it is forthcoming it is worth following.

It is in an inquiry of this kind that the office of the agent-general for British Columbia might be specially useful. Any query addressed to him would of course have to come through the Provincial Government, but the office of minister of mines was created to foster, protect and develop the mining industry; and obtaining information, such as has been referred to, is presumably one of the duties of the office towards the holder of a free miner's license. Through the extensive business connections of the present agent general for British Columbia in London, it should be easy for him to obtain the information required, and in the form of an official report, it would be perfectly certain to be as nearly correct as possible, and without personal bias.—"British Columbia Review."

The Assay Office.

One of the most useful institutions in the city of Vancouver, and one the possibilities of which are very great, is the Provincial Government assay office, on Pender street, under the direction of Mr. W. Pellew Harvey. The object of that institution is chiefly to enable Klondike and other gold miners to get their gold melted in Vancouver, and receive its full value, less the usual commission. But the office has been established with a secondary, but almost as important, object, and that is to induce miners to come here and circulate their money among the local merchants. That a very erroneous impression exists as to the charges at the assay office is quite evident from the letter of Mr. J. Coote, published in the "News-Advertiser" on Friday. Mr. Coote took a small lot of gold to the office and had it made into a gold brick. The assayers' charge was $3, and Mr. Coote exclaimed at that. He failed at the time to realize that if he sent his gold to Seattle the charges would be much larger. In the first place, he would have to go to the United States customs and pay $2.50 down for the mere right to ship a bar of bullion into the United States. Besides this, if he sent his gold via Sumas, he would have to pay border charges. The banks are not charged the $2.50 per bar because they save many bars and ship in one lot. But after paying this $2.50 Mr. Coote would have to put his hand in his pocket to pay express charges and insurance, and then he would have to pay the assay charges at Seattle, which is $3, the same as Mr. Pellew Harvey charges.

To enable people to understand exactly how the Provincial Government assay office is run, a representative of the "News-Advertiser" waited upon Mr. Pellew Harvey on Friday and asked him to explain the matter, in view of Mr. Coote's letter. Mr. Pellew Harvey was happy to afford every information. He said:

"Let us put it this way. A miner from the north brings his gold into Vancouver. We will suppose that Vancouver is acting agent for the sale of the gold for this man. The agent at Vancouver is the Government assay office. The gold is melted and the value given, as per certificate, to the seller. That gives the man the actual value of the gold in the open market."

"So there is no necessity to go down to Seattle at all?"

"None whatever; the thing is settled here. The man is saved all the expenditure and time necessary to go to Seattle, and the banks here will accept that certificate and pay him the full value, less one per cent.; in the case of large quantities the bank charge is less than one per cent."

"Now then, so far as that man is concerned," continued Mr. Pellew Harvey, "he has no more responsibility and no more risk at all. The transaction is closed as far as he is concerned. If the bank has paid too much for the gold the assayer is responsible. In any commercial transaction, or any transaction where you buy or sell, you have an agent on both sides so that, naturally, when the bar is shipped out from Vancouver it goes to the hands of the purchaser, and he is not going to give too much for it. Therefore the man knows at the start that he is getting his full value."

"In other words, Mr. Pellew Harvey, you give the man a certificate saying that the gold is worth $17 or $18 per ounce, as the case may be, and the man gets that sum at the bank, less the bank's charge, and he also has to pay you the assay fee. If he did not do this the banks would offer him say $15 an ounce, and he would be the loser; is not that it?"

"You have grasped the idea," returned Mr. Pellew Harvey. "Further, I may say that there is no mint in Canada, so the gold is bound to go to the United States. But by paying the assay charge and the bank's small percentage the miner is saved all trouble and gets a guarantee of value. The full value of his gold is certified. If he did not get his gold melted here he would be called upon to pay the express charges to Seattle, and the assay charges there also. Moreover he would have to take all risk as to any mistakes it might be possible for them to make at Seattle. In addition, if he takes the gold down there he has to run all the risk of handling, and he has to wait in town three or four days before he can get his money. In cases where gold has been received in Vancouver and shipped on to Seattle, I know that people have had to wait two, three and even four weeks, before they could get returns at all."—Vancouver "News-Advertiser."

Blowing a Cork Into a Bottle.

Ask some of the company if they can blow a small bit of cork which you have placed in the mouth of a bottle so that it will go into the body of the bottle.

Lay the bottle on the table upon its side and place the bit of cork about an inch or less inside the open end. The uninitiated will blow until they get red in the face, and the cork will invariably come out of the bottle instead of going into it. There is a simple reason for it too. The direction of the air forced by the one blowing brings it against the bottom of the bottle. The air compresses within the bottle's walls and must find an outlet; therefore it is turned and forced out at the only vent the bottle has, necessarily blowing the cork with it. But take a common lemonade straw, place the end of it near the cork in the bottle neck, blow very gently—and the cork rolls in.

Ordering Breakfast In India.

Shortly after her arrival in India a young woman missionary was allowed to order breakfast for the household in order to test her progress in the language. She intended to ask for fresh eggs, but used the wrong words, saying to the astonished cook, "You may bring us, this morning, an old blind man, nicely boiled!"

Face to Face.

"I've got the money to back my offer," said the ponderous citizen, "and I'd give a fortune to anybody who could show me how the reduce my weight."

"And I'd do the same for anybody who would stop my hair from falling out. By the way, how did you make your money?"

Bombay is one of the chief gates to India, and a lovely view of it is obtained from the sea as the vessel gradually draws near to the harbor, which puts inland, and is surrounded by the town.

Brazil has 3,200,000 square miles, or is about the area of the United States, excepting Alaska.

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42tc C. W. EAGLE.

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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.

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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.

Government Assay OFFICE

The Vancouver Board of Trade

GIVES NOTICE THAT THE

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Have established an Assay Office in Vancouver and that the banks and merchants will negotiate the certificates issued by the Government Assayer in charge, W. Pellew-Harvey, Fairfield Block, opposite Postoffice, Vancouver city.

CHAS. E. TISDALL, President.
WILLIAM T. STEIN, C.A., Secretary.
7m3

P.O. Box 447. Telephone 138.

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Certificate of Improvements.

GOLDFINCH NO. 2; GLADSTONE; AND EAGLE FRACTIONAL MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Richfield Mining Division of Cariboo district, British Columbia. Where located—On Lowhee creek, near Barkerville, B.C.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred H. Chaldecott, acting as agent for The Oriole Syndicate, Limited (foreign) Free Miner's Certificate No. 20342 intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this Thirteenth day of September, 1899.

21t10 A. H. CHALDECOTT.

W. C. MORGAN

PAINTER.

* * * * * * * * *

The above is now prepared to execute all orders in connection with the Painting business which may be intrusted to him.

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20,000 Holland Bulbs to arrive in September; 5,000 Japan Lillies to arrive in October. 1,500 Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Magnolias, Roses, etc., to arrive in October.

Thousands of Roses, Camelias, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., growing on my own grounds for the fall trade. Catalogues free.

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Modern Surgery.

"The average man would be greatly surprised to know how far the surgical world has moved in the last quarter of a century," said a prominent New Orleans practitioner. "It's hard to realize, even for one in the profession. We do things as a matter of course at present that only a few years ago would have been looked upon as downright murder.

"I remember back in the seventies I was called to attend a man who was shot through the intestines with buckshot, making a number of perforations. I promptly opened the abdominal cavity and sewed up the wounds, which at that time was regarded as a wildly daring operation. The man died from unavoidable complications, and his friends were determined to prosecute me for killing him. In fact, I had a close squeak from unpleasant consequences, for a great many other surgeons condemned my procedure in the severest terms.

"Just think of it! Today things are exactly reversed, and a surgeon who failed to open the abdomen in such a case would undoubtedly be punished for malpractice. This is one instance out of many. It is no exaggeration to say that the modern surgeon saves thousands of lives that his earlier brothers would have abandoned without an effort. 'Necessarily fatal' would have been the verdict and the sufferer assisted into the valley of the shadow by a merciful opiate."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Effort to Create Life.

The news that Wohler had obtained, in 1828, out of inorganic stuffs a certain substance, urea, which occurs in nature as a distinct product of vital activity in animals, upset current ideas. Then, later on, Liebig in Germany and Frankland in this country made several important syntheses, and in 1860 Berthelot published his epoch making work, "Organic Chemistry Based Upon Synthesis," in which he proved that the synthesis of organic bodies must be pursued and may be achieved in a quite systematic way, going step by step over the whole series of organic compounds.

At the present time about 180 different acids, aromatic oils, fats, coloring matters, and so on, which are only found in nature as products of vital activity, have already been prepared in our laboratories out of inorganic matter. Some of them are already fabricated in this way for trade. Every year brings some new achievement in the same direction; so that the main interest now lies, not so much in adding a new product to the already long list of chemically prepared organic substances, as in catching the secrets of the tiny living laboratories in the vegetable and animal cells.—Prince Krapotkin in Nineteenth Century.

Without Shuffling or Evasion.

From Fenimore Cooper and other authorities we have gained the impression that the Indian is a stolid, severe individual, with no sense of the white man's humor, but one red brother showed himself quite a civilized joker in the United States court. He was on the stand in a hotly contested case, and Attorney D. R. Bailey of Sioux Falls was after him in the most approved fashion of cross examination. Finally, after apparently frightening the Indian with the awful consequences which would follow the slightest deviation from the truth, Mr. Bailey took his most portentous tone and solemn manner and demanded:

"Now, sir, I want you to tell me the exact truth, without any shuffling or evasion. I want you to look me square in the eye and tell me how you get your living, sir."

The Indian looked straight at Mr. Bailey, and, with that imperturbable air familiar to all acquainted with the red men, simply said, "Eat."

The courtroom roared, even Judge Carland smiled and Mr. Bailey let the witness go.

Good For a Whole Chapter.

The overturned coaches lay at the foot of the embankment, where they had rolled when the train left the track. The wrecking train had arrived, the crew had gone to work, and the wounded had all been cared for.

"Will you please tell me your personal experience in the accident?' asked a reporter, whipping out his notebook.

"You will read about them, sir," replied the solemn looking passenger with a slightly foreign accent, whom he had addressed, "in the book I shall certainly publish about this country."—Chicago Tribune.

Well Answered.

In the course of a lecture to an unimpressionable Scotch audience De Rougemont, talking of "the dear, dead days,' explained that he had a good memory and a better imagination. An unbeliever in the unreserved seats persisted in asking unanswerable questions, which ultimately brought out an interesting reflection.

"I have always found," said the wanderer, "that it was enough for one ass to bray at a time."

And thereafter he had peace.

An Honest Admission.

She—You are hypercritical. The fact is, you don't like German opera.

He—Oh, I don't know. It isn't so bad—that is, you know, to a man who is very hard of hearing.—Boston Transcript.

A Pleasant Pose.

"Emeline, you are not happy. What makes you pretend that you are?"

"Because artificial happiness is lots better than none at all."—San Francisco Examiner.

The Last Man Wins.

"They say the secret of success is tenacity of purpose."

"Of course; if you hold on long enough, competitors die off."—Chicago Record.

They Settled.

Long before the war General Butler, who was then a struggling young lawyer, lived up in a Massachusetts manufacturing town. He had displayed ability at college, but had to wait the usual number of years for his first case. At last a young girl who had worked in a cotton mill came to him for redress against her employers. She had been discharged without wages, and on a request for three weeks' wages was unceremoniously thrust from the door. The case looked blue, for the firm was a very rich one, but she needed money badly. She offered Ben one-half to collect it.

The next morning, while on her way to look for employment, she came upon a great gathering at a crossing. She inquired what was the matter and learned that the factory she had left had shut down for the first time in 30 years. Wondering what could have brought about such a state, she passed on and presently met Butler. He was leaning against a lamppost whittling a stick.

"'Tsall right," he called, waving his knife with a jaunty air. "'Tsall right. I've got 'em!"

"Got who?" ventured the young lady.

"Why, those old skins up at the factory I went to 'em right after I saw you yesterday and demanded the bill. They told me to hustle. I then got out an attachment on their water wheel and shut up the shop. You own $15 worth of the entire machinery. Oh, they'll settle by noon!" And they did.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Mystery of Sausage.

The composition of the sausage is not only complex, but it is often obscure. In this country the preparation of this (as it should be) useful article of food is confined to the employment of minced beef and pork. The only exception probably is the so called "black pudding," which is made with pig's blood and perhaps some heart and kidney.

Abroad, however, the sausage is compounded of a much wider range of substances. These include brains, liver and horseflesh. The last substance is generally considered repugnant, while, of course, it is fraudulent to sell sausages as beef or pork containing horseflesh. Occasionally, however, sausages do not contain meat at all, but only bread tinged with red oxide of iron and mixed with a varying proportion of fat. The remarkable feature of horseflesh is the high proportion of glycogen which it contains, and this fact enables the presence of horseflesh to be detected with some amount of certainty. The test which depends on a color reaction with iodine has recently been more carefully studied and with more satisfactory results, so that the presence of 5 per cent of horseflesh in sausages can be detected.—Lancet.

A Street Hustler.

"What's your business?" asked the police magistrate of a man who was before him for abusing his wife because supper was not ready.

"I'm a street hustler," was the reply.

Explanations showed, says the New York Herald, that the man represented a large number of fellows in New York who have no regular occupation, but nevertheless manage to make a good living, particularly at this time of the year. They loiter around the streets until they see a vanload of furniture going somewhere. Then they follow the wagon, oftentimes for miles. The wagon drivers do not take kindly to these men and will not let them ride.

Men who are "handy with their hands," as it was explained to the magistrate, have no difficulty in getting a job laying carpets, cleaning windows and furnaces or hanging out clotheslines. It is a poor wagon chase that does not net from $3 to $4 a load. Sometimes, when two or more men are following the same load, competition is keen. The wagon driver whips his horses, and the prize falls to the man who has the fleetest foot and the greatest wind power.

A Sense of Security.

"Eudora," said Mr. Cumrox, "I have been several times annoyed by the way you see fit to worry about my grammar."

"It's awful," said his wife. "You use commas where they don't belong, and you forget all about your periods. You'll lose all your friends.'

"Eudora, let me remind you that I have money enough to float any scheme I take a fancy to. A man may be loose on his punctuation, but when he enjoys my facilities for a capitalization he is bound to have friends that he couldn't lose if he tried."—Washington Star.

Benny's Failure.

Benny, the 4-year-old member of the family, had been trained to believe in the deep water form of baptism. This is believed to be the reason why he was trying to plunge the household cat into a bucket of water. The animal resisted. It howled and scratched and clawed and used violent language. Finally Benny, with his hands covered with scratches and with tears in his eyes, gave it up. "Darn you!" he said. "Go an be a Methodis' if you want to!"—Chicago Tribune.

Impudence.

"I have just learned," she said, with a perceptible tinge of asperity, "that I am the ninth girl to whom you have been engaged."

"Well," he suavely replied, "that ought to make you glad."

"Glad!" she exclaimed. "I'd like to know why?"

"Don't you know," he answered, "that there's luck in odd numbers?"—Chicago News.

She Ought to Make Him Confess.

During the first three months of every engagement the girl makes a confessional of the man. Later she wishes she hadn't confessed so much.—Atchison Globe.

It Proved a Boomerang.

There can be no doubt that the war indemnity paid by France to Germany after the six weeks' war, was a boomerang to score up against Bismarck. The good it did to France is inestimable. Prior to the war there was an enormous amount of money locked up in the form of small savings. The appeal of the government to the people set this sum into profitable motion, and, to the amazement of the world, France paid off her creditor in less than half the stipulated time. This gave a vast impulse to business enterprise of all kinds, and since then France has steadily become more wealthy. In Germany the effects were less beneficial. The huge influx of gold sent up prices with a rush. A mania for speculation set in, followed by the inevitable crisis. Most serious of all, however, was the unexpected discovery of France's strength. Bismarck intended to cripple her forever, but he only revealed her immense power, and this, of course, necessitated the gigantic military burdens which year by year weigh more heavily upon Germany.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He Got the Window.

Old "Saw Log" Sam Stevenson is said to be the richest man in Michigan. He was in congress several years, but was defeated for re-election in 1894. He lives in the upper peninsula, and is a lumber king. He was probably the most ignorant man who ever sat in congress. He knew the value of a dollar, however, and could tell the color of one as far as the next man. He could be generous on occasion, and, on occasion, he could be lavish.

When forest fires swept over Wisconsin some years ago and wrought such destruction and occasioned such destitution, "Saw Log" Sam wired Pillsbury, at Minneapolis, to send to the sufferers 1,000 barrels of flour and forward the bill to him.

When McKinley was inaugurated, one of the Vanderbilts was a guest of the Arlington hotel. He sent his secretary out to secure a window on the avenue from which to view the parade. The man asked $400 for it, and the secretary told him to hold it until he could consult Mr. Vanderbilt. Nearly all the windows had been taken. Along came "Saw Log" Sam window hunting, and approached the window seller Vanderbilt's man had been negotiating with. After some haggling "Saw Log" bought the window for $1,000 cash in hand and he and his party at once took possession.

A Little Punctuation.

People who fail to punctuate their communications are invited to study the following line, which is a correct sentence:

"It was and I said not or."

We got that line one day this week by wire, where punctuations are always omitted. We nearly wrecked our mentality trying to clear up the mystery of the single line, when all of a sudden it occurred to us to look up a copy of our letter to the party, when we discovered that our friend wanted to inform us he did not use the word "or," but did use "and." To be plain, the sentence is correct and should have read, "It was 'and' I said—not 'or.'"

Another party who has been studying Pope wrote us as follows: "My Dear Mr. George—I have been thinking over the statement you made last week, and I too believe that that is is that that is not is not, and I take pleasure in believing so."

A good way to untangle the above is to write it as follows: "That that is, is. That that is not, is not." In other words, it is a play on Pope's "whatever is, is right." People who eschew punctuation should not feel hurt if their meaning is not always readily grasped.—George's Denver Weekly.

She Was Over Twenty-one.

In Australia there are so few natives left that anything but a white man's marriage is a comparative rarity. The curious difference, however, between weddings there and in the mother country is that here we license the place for the solemnization of the ceremony and at the antipodes they license the man who performs the rites. Marriage can be performed at the registrar's office for a guinea, but if a minister knowingly marries a minor without her people's consent he is liable to imprisonment and a fine of $1,500. If, however, the contracting parties have taken the oath that they are of full age, he is safe, though it has happened more than once that young lovers have gone to the registry office and obviously perjured themselves on the age question.

A smart but very good looking girl in Australia who was once asked, "Have you the written consent of your parents?" responded, "No, but I'm over 21."

"Are you sure?" doubtfully. "As sure as I stand here," was the answer, and indeed what she said was accurate enough, for she had written the number 21 on the sole of each of her shoes.—Cassell's Magazine.

A Query For Him.

He had discoursed learnedly, if somewhat wearyingly, to his friend on the influence of food upon character.

"Tell me," said he in summing up, "tell me what a man eats and I will tell you what he is."

His friend, though fatigued, was evidently interested.

"There is only one question I wish to ask you," he said.

"Ask it," replied the discourser magnanimously, with an air that said very clearly, "Give me a hard one while you are at it and I'll show you how smart I am."

"It is this," replied the fatigued friend. "How much sago tea would you have to drink to make a wise man of yourself?"

No answer being promptly forthcoming, the conference broke up.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Safeguards.

"The cashier informed me," said the president, "that he was strongly tempted to skip with the funds, but that he locked himself up with them and prayed over them all night and overcame the temptation."

"I know it," said the chief director. "I had a detective at his door, one at each window and one on the roof—at the chimney flue—while he was praying."

Reciprocity.

"Where do actresses get all their pretty little tricks of high bred manner?'

"They imitate the society girls in the boxes."

"And where do society girls get all their fascinating little ways?"

"Why, they imitate the actresses on the stage."

The Phœnix was the name of the first fire company in England, and it was established in 1682. At that time in the towns squirts or syringes were used for extinguishing fires, and their length did not exceed two or three feet, with pipes of leather.

Hint From an Expert.

"Billy, which would you get—a new suit or a new wheel?"

"Well, if you wear good clothes maybe you can get trusted for a wheel, but having a new wheel won't help you out any on clothes."

The people of the United States use 490,000,000 matches every day, or 178,850,000,000 every year, and it is computed that these, placed end to end, would stretch away 4,939,786 miles.

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Main Street, ASHCROFT, B C.

Heintzman & Co. Pianos . . .

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

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Armstrong & Morrison

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Distances from Ashcroft to

Cache Creek	0
C. McDonald's	12
Hat Creek	14
20-Mile House	20
22-Mile House	22
Clinton	32
59-Mile House	44
61-Mile House	46
70-Mile House	55
83-Mile House	68
87-Mile House	72
100-Mile House	85
105-Mile House	90
108-Mile House	93
111-Mile House	96
115-Mile House	100
117-Mile House	102
121 Mile House	106
122-Mile House	107
127-Mile House	112
132-Mile House	117
134-Mile House	119
137-Mile House	122
141-Mile House	126
144-Mile House	129
150-Mile House	135
Soda Creek	163
Alexandria	181
Moffatt's	189
Australian's	198
Bohanon's	200
Shepherd's	205
Quesnelle	220
Cottonwood	241
Beaver Pass	261
Stanley	267
Barkerville	280
Big Lake*	159
Beaver Lake*	157
Quesnelle Forks*	191
Berry's†	22
Funny's†	28
Martley's†	37
Pavilion†	40
Garigan's†	41
O'Halloran's†	41½
Cole's†	42½
Clark's†	46
Keithley's†	50
Fountain†	56
Lillooet†	62

*Branch off at 150.
†Branch off at Hat Creek.

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Occidental Hotel,

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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.

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Cheapest house on earth, write for prices

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THE ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Mrs. Fred. Nelson is visiting friends at New Westminster.

Col. H. B. Beecher, oldest son of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, is in Cariboo examining mining properties with a view to investment.

Mr. S. Tingley, Mrs. Tingley, Miss P. Tingley and Miss Tingley returned this week from a long visit to C. H. Tingley, at the 108-Mile House.

Elevator; baths on every floor; large, well lighted dining room and good service are some of the advantages found at the Commercial Hotel, Vancouver.

Chief Justice McColl, Mrs. McColl and Attorney-General Henderson arrived in town by special B. X. stage, on Tuesday. They proceeded to the coast Wednesday morning.

Mr. J. W. Bell, assistant professor of metallurgy and assaying in McGill University, Montreal, is reported to have accepted an engagement with a western mining company.

Thomas Fulton Helgesen, of Quesnelle Forks, is appointed a justice of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay.

On Wednesday, Mrs. A. L. Clements passed through Ashcroft on the east bound Imperial Limited. Mrs. Clements goes to her new home at Grand Forks, where Mr. Clements is station agent.

The Ashcroft Trading Co. and J. H. Clements, the druggist, are installing the electric light in their respective establishments. Every business house on Railway avenue now uses the electric light.

H. Bornstein, hides buyer, of Victoria, is in town. He says rain is needed on the coast. We should like to visit the coast when rain was considered necessary. What a change it would be.

J. B. Bryson, Dr. F. S. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds, Frank Reynolds, Miss Hawthorne, Mrs. Swanson, W. Hawthorne, Stuart Henderson and S. Tingley are representing Ashcroft at the Westminster fair.

Mr. Youngs, a well known mining man, registered at the Cargile House, on Tuesday. Mr. Youngs is accompanied by Mrs. Youngs, and left Wednesday morning for the coast, to purchase mining supplies.

Mr. W. Lyne, Mrs. Lyne and Master Ernest are visiting the Westminster Fair. This is Mr. Lyne's first visit to the coast for some years, and as one of Cariboo's best known residents, he will meet many old friends.

W. B. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey and daughter left Tuesday, by special rig from Stewart & Crozier's stables, for a holiday visit to the 70-Mile House and vicinity. They will be joined there by Marcus Bailey, and the slaughter of the ducks and geese will begin.

In last week's issue we stated Wm Dodd, of Yale, had been appointed Government agent for Yale district. It should have read "Mining recorder and constable" for Yale mining division of Yale district. The Government agent is Mr. J. W. Burr, and his office is at Ashcroft.

Mr. C. H. Unverzagt, special agent and Mr. Z. Zimmerman, vice-president of the British American Gold Mining and Trading Co., of Baltimore, Md., are visiting the Lightning Creek properties owned by this company. They purpose giving some attention to other favorably situated properties in Cariboo.

Mr. H. S. Walters, of Horsefly, writes that he is sending us a box of potatoes grown on his ranch, at Harper's camp, near the Miocene Co.'s works. That Horsefly is an agricultural as well as a mining district will be news to most people, but as the "proof of the pudding is the eating," the raising of potatoes goes to prove that agriculture is possible. We shall gladly acknowledge receipt of the potatoes when they arrive.

Congratulations to the Columbian New Westminster. Their Souvenir Exhibition number is not excelled by anything of the kind ever published on the Pacific coast. The faces of the notable citizens shown are familiar to us and the "confident, prosperous and conquering air" is most appropriate to them. This number, for the valuable information it contains, is valuable, and should be preserved by all interested in the Royal City.

A. H. Walters, proprietor of the Texado Hotel, Sturt Bay, writes that business is very good there. The mines are kept regularly to work supplying the smelter, which runs night and day. A lime kiln, under the management of J. J. Palmer, produces 145 barrels of lime a day, and the sawmill cannot supply the demand for lumber. Fishing and shooting are good and easy of access. Gasoline is used for lighting the mines and business houses. The Texada Hotel uses this light. Six steamers make regular trips to and from Sturt Bay, Vancouver, Victoria and surrounding points.

Thanksgiving Day is fixed for Thursday, October 19.

Stanley Henderson, a well known insurance agent of Vancouver, is in town.

Several cars of potatoes are being shipped this week to Kootenay and coast points.

The Commercial Hotel, Vancouver, is strictly first class. Whatever your business in Vancouver, this hotel will meet your wants.

Mrs. George Blair, Perry ranch, is a visitor at the Westminster fair. Mrs. Blair will spend some time on the coast visiting friends.

Dr. F. Welsh, dentist, has returned from Clinton, where he has been practising of late, and will resume his office in the Harvey-Bailey brick block.

James C. S. Shields is travelling a very rough road since the defeat of the Toronto lacrosse team by New Westminster. He is attempting to explain it.

Rev. Laidley has returned from a short visit to the coast. He visited the great fair, and says the Ashcroft exhibit was the centre of an admiring crowd.

The steamer Charlotte, running between Soda Creek and Quesnelle, will not be able to make many more trips owing to the rapid falling of the water in the river.

The Ashcroft Water, Electric and Improvement Company are extending the water main and electric wires on Bancroft street to accommodate the skating rink.

We are glad to see that Mr. Maxwell, the well known freighter, was not injured as seriously as was supposed, in his late accident. Mr. Maxwell came in Thursday.

A leading director of the Inland Agricultural Association suggests the dropping of the live stock prizes, and giving that amount to the fruit, vegetable and fancy work divisions, next year.

Ashcroft and Kamloops had better combine their lacrosse teams and meet the Toronto boys, that is, if the Westminster juniors don't want to add another victory for their team. They seem easy.

First prize for fruit and grain at the great Chicago exhibition, in competition with the world; first prize at Westminster, competing against the Province. This district should tackle the Toronto fair next year.

Is there not a great object lesson in our victory at Westminster, to the farmers and fruit growers of this district. Surely with such a climate and soil as we have, more attention should go given to fruit and vegetable growing.

Mr. B. Smith, auditor-general for the Province, registered at the Ashcroft hotel. Mr. Smith has been on a combined business and pleasure trip through Cariboo. He verifies the report of the rich strike at the Ward mine.

A meeting of the athletic association will be held in the Town Hall next Thursday, for the purpose of electing officers for the next year. All members of the association are urged to be present. Reports of the present year's business will be submitted.

W. W. Birch, engineer on the Pittsburg and Cariboo dredge, came down on Thursday's stage and registered at the Grand Central Hotel. Before leaving Quesnelle, Mr. Birch put the dredge in winter quarters. He left yesterday for his home in California via Seattle.

Everybody in Clinton is at the races today (Friday); at least so Operator Sherr says, as he is unable to obtain any further information than the following: Thursday's races resulted as follows: First race, hurdle, won by J. D. Prentice's "Chilcoten Dick"; second race, Clinton Derby, won by Jas. Wilson's "John Atkins"; third race, trot or pace, won by James Wilson's "Conde"; fourth race, cowboy, won by T. Cooney's "Little Joe"; fifth race, provincial stakes, won by James Wilson's "Valentine."

Hon. C. A. Semlin returned to the coast Sunday night. In a brief interview with a representative of the JOURNAL, he said the eight hour question in the Slocan was adjusting itself, and most of the mines are operating under the eight hour time. The output of the coal mines he believed to be larger than in any previous year for the same time. Asked as to the workings of the Chinese exclusion act, Mr. Semlin said that if necessary for the protection of white miners, the Government would amend the regulations.

Rev. R. B. Laidley returned home Thursday from the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which met at New Westminster. Rev. Mr. Laidley was the delegate from the Ashcroft lodge and reports a successful meeting. The officers present were: Rev A E Green, GCT; Miss L Hall, GVT; N R Brown, GC; Dr L Hall, PGCT; J W Evans, GES; J C Brown, GS; S Gough, GT; G D Brown, GM; Miss Alice Reny, GAS. The newly elected officers are: Rev R B Laidley, GC; Miss King, GV; Rev J A Williamson, GSJT; J N Evans, GS; G D Brown, GC; S Gough, OT; J G Brown, G S; Miss Veye, GM. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held at Nanaimo.

ASHCROFT FIRST.

District First and Second Prizes, Given by Westminster Fair, Comes to Ashcroft.

Think of it you exhibitors at the Ashcroft fair, from your exhibits—less this year than any other—were taken the fruit, vegetables and grain that came in competition with the various agricultural associations of the Province and you have won first and second prizes. For some reason not yet made clear the prize money has to be divided with Vernon.

To the energy of the few and their faith in the quality, quantity and general excellence of the agricultural products of this district, is due the credit of this fine display at Westminster, and it is due them to say their efforts made it possible for this association to keep faith with Commissioner Keary. From the notices of praise and admiration of the coast papers, which follows, the credit of the tasteful and artistic display, described more fully in the "Columbian," is due to Mrs. F. S. Reynolds, who was untiring in her efforts to make it a success:

The following were the exhibitors at the Ashcroft fair from which this excellent display was selected: John Smith, P. Parke, C. F. Cornwall, C. E. Brown, O. Evans, W. Bose; Wood & Campbell, Long Sen, Mrs. J. W. Burr, Miss I. Campbell, Hon. C. A. Semlin, Mrs. H. L. Roberts, Mrs. F. S. Reynolds, Western Canadian Ranching Company and I. Lehman:

ASHCROFT'S EXHIBIT.

Big, jovial Doc. Reynolds—he's not the exhibit, though a leading attraction—never tires of standing in front of a very artistic display which his home district has sent down to compete for the districts prize. He is ever telling the inquiring visitors of the wonders worked by irrigation, and all or nearly all the varied assortment of fruits, vegetables, grain, etc., are the product of irrigation.

It is no flattery to say that no more artistic or effective design or display has found a place in the hall this year. Mrs. Reynolds and Mr. William Hawthorne, of Ashcroft, are the workers who have arranged the whole exhibit, and it was no small task to handle the tons of produce forming the exhibit, all of which are the articles taking first prize at the Ashcroft fair, which closed last Friday.

There are 36 varities of apples, and some of them the most magnificent specimens ever seen in the hall. One variety particularly has a single apple weighing 23 ounces, while not one of the dozen or more weighs less than 21 ounces. They were grown by Archie Clemes, of Spence's Bridge, whose place is next to that on which the apple grew which took first prize at the world's fair. That specimen weighed 26 ounces. Other fruits there are, grapes, pears and peaches in variety and splendid development.

The Ashcroft potatoes, which are famous the Province over, as the best produced, are a leading feature, sixteen varieties being shown. Squashes weighing nearly a hundredweight are there, and many other vegetables. The artistically draped canopy forming the ceiling over the exhibit finishes it off very appropriately. Another feature is the grain grown at Dawson donated to the Ashcroft fair by Premier Semlin. —Vancouver Province.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF ASHCROFT.

In this, there is a pretty design carried out, the produce being disposed in the form of a horse-shoe, surrounding a heart, the whole being raised slightly, in the rear, so that the design and constituents may be easily seen. The wall is hung with engravings and etchings, flags and evergreens, the centre piece, at the middle of the curve of the horse-shoe, being a handsome framed photo of Ashcroft. From this picture depend bunches of grapes. The outer edge of the shoe is composed of a shelf, full of all sorts of vegetables, terminating in vessels containing grain seed; the rest of the shoe is a broader shelf of fruit, of a uniformly rich color, some of the apples being particularly fine. The heart is composed of apples, chosen for their lighter and bright coloring, and making a contrast with the remainder, the centre being a pile of magnificent Bertgheimers. The rest of the space is filled up with fine specimens of field produce, pressed hay, etc. Across the base is a row of potted, flowering plants, flanked by sheaves of grain, and fruitful cornstalks. Among this grain are samples of a crop "grown within five miles of Dawson City." For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with local conditions, a large placard calls attention to the fact that all these exhibits were grown by irrigation.—New Westminster Columbian.

THE EXHIBITS.

In mentioning the district agricultural exhibits yesterday, the Ashcroft display was omitted in error. This exhibit is perhaps the most tastefully arranged in the whole building, and includes a unique feature in several samples of grain, grown near Dawson, in the Yukon, which were donated to the Ashcroft exhibition by Premier Semlin. Dr. Reynolds and Mr. W. Hawthorne are in charge of the exhibit which contains some magnificent specimens of fruit, roots and grain, grown in a country where almost every acre of land has to be irrigated.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

H. L. Penny has been appointed general auditor, John Leslie auditor of disbursements, and C. B. Black auditor of agencies, of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When Baby is Sick

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

The Remedy Should Be

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

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H. C. RAYSON & CO.,
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Hotel Metropole,
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B.C.
Rates—$2 to $2.50 per day.
Strictly first-class, with all modern improvements. Large sample rooms for commercial men. Cuisine and table service unsurpassed.
W. HODSON, Proprietor. GEO. PARKER, Manager.

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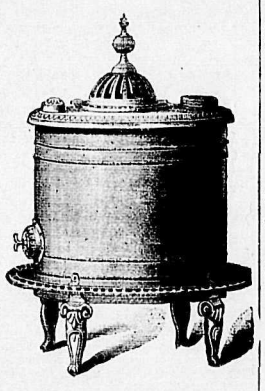

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Goods received, stored and forwarded with despatch to any point in Cariboo reached by wagon or pack train. Consign your goods to our care and we will settle railway charges and ship to destination with least possible delay.

CARGILE HOUSE
Under New Management.
Mr. Fred. Nelson now has entire charge of the Hotel, and has thoroughly renovated and refitted it. Dining rooms well supplied, neat and orderly.
The bar is well supplied with the best grade of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
The house solicits a fair share of the public patronage.
Free Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.