Special News from Mines of Cariboo and Lillooet

ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

Oldest Paper Published in the County of Cariboo.

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LATE ARRIVALS!

A delayed shipment of NEW GOODS direct from Glasgow has just arrived which includes the following lines:

Ladies' Ready-Made Skirts, in black and navy.
Bengalines, in green, red and fawn.
Women's Cashmere Hose.
A magnificent line of Men's Natural Wool Underwear.
Men's Cashmere Half Hose.
A very full line of Men's Shirts, in flannels and tweeds.
Gents' Neckwear, in latest styles and colors.

F. W. Foster,
ASHCROFT, B.C.

"CARIBOO!"
Vieth & Borland
ESTABLISHED 1869.
QUESNELLE FORKS and KEITHLEY CREEK.

Having disposed of all our interests at the 150-Mile House to the Cariboo Trading Company, we purpose carrying on our business as formerly at Quesnelle Forks and Keithley Creek, with full stocks of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
and MINERS' SUPPLIES.

Being identified with Mining and its requirements, as Pioneers and Prospectors for the past 37 years, we are in a position to furnish Proper Supplies and give Straight Information to all who ask for it.

VIETH & BORLAND.

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.

Harvey, Bailey & Co.,
General Merchants,
ASHCROFT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

☞ Call and examine our stock and prices.

COINAGE FACTS.

A gold dollar contains 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, and a silver dollar contains 412½ grains of standard silver. By standard gold and silver is meant pure, usually called "fine," gold and silver mixed with the amount of alloy prescribed by law to give them the requisite hardness for monetary purposes. Our standard gold and silver consists of nine-tenths of pure gold and silver and one-tenth alloy. If 412½, the number of grains in a silver dollar, be divided by 25 8-10, the number of grains in a gold dollar, the result will be 15 98-100 times as many grains of metal as a gold dollar. This is so near sixteen that it is usually called 16. Hence the expression "16 to 1," which means a ratio of 16 grains of silver in a silver dollar to 1 grain of gold in a gold dollar. There are 23 22-100 grains of pure gold in a gold dollar, and 371 25-100 grains of pure silver in a silver dollar. Our gold and silver dollars have been the same in these respects as they are now since 1837. From that time until 1873 the coinage of both gold and silver was free; that is to say, the holder of either gold or silver bullion could take it to the mint and have it coined for his benefit. There was no restriction as to amount of either that he might have coined; and all the dollars the silver bullion turned out, and all the dollars and multiples thereof; such as $5 and $10 pieces, etc., that the gold bullion produced, were his. In 1873 an act of Congress was passed which, among other things, prescribed the pieces into which gold and silver should thereafter be coined; and the silver dollar was not among them. After that, therefore, so long as that act remained in force unmodified, silver dollars could not be coined. This is what is known as the demonetization of silver in this country. Germany demonetized silver about the same time, and in 1876 the Latin Union, composed of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, and Italy, stopped the coinage of silver on private account. Some other nations took the same, or similar, steps about the same time.

When the silver in a silver dollar is worth just the same as the gold in a gold dollar, an ounce of pure silver is worth $1.29 in gold, or in other currency than gold that is convertible at par into gold. That such is the case will be seen by dividing 480, the number of grains in an ounce, by 371 25-100, the number of grains of pure silver in a silver dollar. When the act of 1873 was passed, an ounce of pure silver was worth a little more than $1.29; so that, at that time, the silver in a silver dollar was worth a little more than the gold in a gold dollar. Soon afterward, however, the gold in a gold dollar came to be worth more than the silver in a silver dollar, and the difference between them has kept up a pretty steady growth in the same direction ever since. This has been called by some a depreciation of silver, and by others an appreciation of gold. I will speak of it as a depreciation of silver, and that is what it apparently was, whether it was actually that or the other. The average value in gold of the silver in a silver dollar during the year 1877 was 93 cents. In February of the next year an act was passed providing for the purchase by the Government of not less than $2,000,000 worth, nor more than $4,000,000 worth, of silver bullion per month and its coinage into these silver dollars. The same act also provided for the issue of silver certificates for the silver dollars when deposited with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States. This afforded a paper substitute for the silver dollars for the purpose of circulation. This act is what is known as the "Bland Act," and sometimes called the "Bland-Allison Act." It will be seen that it did not provide for the free coinage of silver. It provided for the coinage of only a limited amount; and that limited amount had to be silver that had been purchased by the Government. It was hoped by the advocates of this measure that the market it created for at least $2,000,000 worth of silver per month would not only stop the depreciation of silver, but even so far restore it to its former value that the silver in a silver dollar would be at par with the gold dollar. But whatever effect it may have had as to the advancement of the value of silver was only temporary. Silver soon resumed its downward march, and in 1889 the average value in gold of the silver in a silver dollar was only 72 cents.

In the next year, 1890, another silver act was passed. It provided for the purchase by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month (making 54,500,000 ounces per year), and the issue in payment thereof of treasury notes redeemable in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. These notes were made legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and also receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues. And when so redeemed or received they might be reissued. These notes differed from the silver certificates provided for in the Bland act; for the latter was redeemable only in silver, and were not legal tender in payment of debts. Both, however, were receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues. These notes, therefore, were the same in character as the old United States notes, commonly called "greenbacks" or "legal tenders." As the Government has pursued the policy of redeeming in gold, when the holders desire it, all its obligations redeemable in either gold or silver, like these treasury notes became practically redeemable in silver only, like the silver certificates, these treasury notes become practically redeemable in gold. Their continuous issue, therefore, in payment of the silver bullion purchased monthly, made a continuous addition to the amount of the obligations of the Government redeemable in gold. The same act provided for the coinage of 2,000,000 ounces per month of the silver bullion purchased under it into silver dollars until July 1, 1891, and for the coinage after that time of as much of the silver bullion so purchased as might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the above-mentioned treasury notes. It repealed the above-mentioned provisions of the Bland act, so that after July 1, 1891, there was no obligation on the part of the Government to coin any of the silver dollars whatever, unless such coinage was required to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes. And as the treasury notes were not very likely to be presented for redemption in silver when gold could be obtained for them, the coinage of silver dollars required for this purpose could not be large.

This law of 1890 is what is commonly called the "Sherman law." It was a compromise between advocates and opponents of the free coinage of silver. It was another attempt to stop the depreciation of silver and restore its value by enlarging the market or increasing the demand for it. With that end in view, it provided for a much larger purchase of silver by the Government than was made under the Bland act. Between 1878, the year the Bland act was passed, and 1890, the year this Sherman law was passed, being eleven years in all, the Government purchased, under the Bland act, 249,844,388.41 ounces of silver. This was a yearly average of 22,716,762.58 ounces. But the Sherman law called for the yearly purchase of 54,500,000 which was nearly 2½ times the yearly average of the purchases under the Bland act. The entire production of silver in this country in the year 1889 was 50,000,000 ounces; so that under this law the Government was required to purcase 4,500,000 more ounces of silver, in each year, than the entire silver product of the country in the year before the law was passed amounted to. Then there is always quite a large demand for silver for use in the industrial arts. It is no wonder, therefore, that a rise in the price of silver under the operation of this law was anticipated by those who supported it. And there was a temporary increase in such price. While the silver in a silver dollar was worth, on the average, 72 cents in 1889, it was worth, on the average, 81 cents in 1890, and 76 cents in 1891; but it fell to 67 cents in 1892, and to 60 cents in 1893.

No one needs to be told that in the last mentioned year the country was visited by a panic, from the effects of which it has hardly yet fully recovered. It was supposed by many that this panic was caused, wholly or partly, by the continuous issue of treasury notes under the Sherman law for the purchase of silver, which, as already shown, made a continuous addition to the Government obligations redeemable in gold. And on November 1, of that year, at an extra session of Congress, called by the President, the part of that law providing for the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereafter was repealed. Since then the price of silver has not improved, the value of silver in a silver dollar having been about 50 cents, sometimes a little more and sometimes a little less.

The Curling Club.

A meeting of the Rossland Curling Club was held last evening in the rooms of the Bank of Montreal, with J. S. C. Fraser in the chair. The reports and accounts of T. S. Gilmour, the secretary were adopted. Officers for the winter of 1899-1900 were elected as follows: President, J. S. C. Fraser; first vice-president, R. Dalby Morkill; second vice-president, H. H. Smith; third vice-president, W. T. Oliver; secretary-treasurer, T. S. Gilmour. Messrs. McKane, McNeill, Lawn, Wood and Kerr were appointed, with the officers elect, a general committee to look after the affairs of the organization. Hon. C. H. Mackintosh was appointed patron of the club, and the Rev. D. McG. Gandier, chaplain. Fifteen new members were elected. From the enthusiasm shown by those present, it is evident that they anticipate a very successful season. The intention, therefore, is to provide extra accommodations, so that there will be ample opportunity for all who desire to play the "roarin' game. —Rossland "Miner." A chance for Ashcroft curlers to distinguish themselves by knocking out Rossland. We haven't any chaplain, but we have several members that look promising in training.

TITLE TO PLACER GROUND.

The coming session of the Legislature will devote some consideration to the subject of granting crown grants to placer ground, we are so informed by a member of the Government, and it is time that those so vitally interested as are the holders of placer ground in Cariboo, the Lillooets, and Omenica gave this question the consideration a subject of such importance to them is worthy of. The question is one that has been often brought up by the mining committee in the past, but no well mapped out plan has been reached and nothing done to bring about this very desirable object. It may be fairly assumed that if it is good policy to give crown grants for quartz mines after a certain amount of work has been done, it is equally right that crown grants should be given to the holders of placer ground after certain conditions shall have been complied with. The question is what should be the requirements so that such title may be properly granted. It may first be assumed that it must be done only after certain work has been done on the properties and there must be provision made for a reasonable revenue and that no individual or company secure large tracts of ground to let lie unworked. If these three points can be reached satisfactorily, there should be no question about securing titles to placer ground. We believe it is the wish of all investors, without class, to secure such titles, and that to do this they would willingly comply with any reasonable requirements. There is a certain hesitancy among mining men in advancing the large sums necessary to secure and open up placer grounds on a large scale that would be no doubt overcome to a large degree if this change could be brought about; for, while grounds are seldom or never forfeited, except where no real attempts are made to comply with the laws, it is very difficult often to make foreign investors believe this to be the case. If such objections can be overcome and no injustice be done the province by granting titles, it certainly should be done. We should like to see a discussion among mining men take place on this subject, and the views of men that have given the subject thought set forth. It can do no harm in any case, and may result in much good. The question of enacting laws and leaving the enforcement or non-enforcement with the Governor-in-Council is not, where it could be avoided, a good policy. For instance, in the amendment to the Placer Mines Act (the anti-alien) the Act reads as below, and the 6th section is one more particularly referred to. It does not seem to any one living in a foreign country a good proposition to advance large sums of money for opening up properties with the possibility staring them in the face that the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council may NOT, under the provisions of the Act referred to, after a few years grant a renewal of privileges. Laws should be so plain and so devoid of technicalities that any man of ordinary intelligence and education can thoroughly understand the same. This we submit is not always the case in British Columbia laws, and, as an instance, the laws governing the location of water rights with regard to mining and irrigation may be cited. It seems as though the same object might be attained and more simple language used. We believe it is the wish of men interested in placer mines to secure titles to their properties. Can it not be done and yet the rights of the province protected:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, 1899."

2. Section 3 of chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"3. (1.) Every person who is not less than eighteen years of age and is a British subject shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner under this Act, and shall be considered a free miner under this Act upon taking out a free miner's certificate, as long as such certificate remains in force. A free miner's certificate shall not be transferable.

"(2.) No joint stock company or corporation shall be entitled to take out a free miner's certificate under this Act unless the same has been incorporated, and not simply licensed or registered, under the laws of this Province, and unless such company or corporation is authorized to take out a free miner's certificate by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, Such authorization may at any time be cancelled, and in case of such cancellation such company or corporation shall not be entitled to take out a free miner's certificate under this Act, but any free miner's certificate already taken out shall remain in force until its expiry.

The word "person" in this section shall include only such companies or corporations as aforesaid.

"(3.) A free miner's certificate taken out by any person not authorized so to do by this section shall be null and void.

"(4.) A free miner's certificate issued before the coming into force of this section, the holder of which is not a British subject, shall not entitle the person holding the same to take up, record or acquire any interest in any claim under the 'Placer Mining Act,' but such certificate shall be valid only with regard to claims recorded under the 'Placer Mining Act' prior to the coming into force of this section, and as to which the holder of such certificate was, prior to the coming into force of this section, the owner, either wholly or in part. Any such certificate may be renewed, but such renewed certificate shall only be valid with regard to claims recorded under the 'Placer Mining Act' under the circumstances in this subsection stated.

"(5.) No free miner, after the coming into force of this section, shall hold any claim under said 'Placer Mining Act,' or any interest therein, as trustees or otherwise, for any person who is not a British subject, or for any corporation not authorized to take out a free miner's certificate as above provided.

"(6.) This section shall not apply to persons to whom the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, under the provisions of the 'Placer Mining Act,' grant a lease for dredging, and for what is known as hydraulic mining, as distinguished from ordinary placer sluicing."

3. All the provisions in said chapter 136 as to the rights, privileges and powers of free miners shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

WHEN TO STOP ADVERTISING.

An English journal requested a number of its largest advertisers to give their opinions concerning the best time to stop advertising, and the following replies were received:

When the population ceases to multiply, and the generations that crowd on after you and never heard of you, stop coming on.

When you have convinced everybody whose life will touch yours that you have better goods and lower prices than than they can get anywhere else.

When you perceive it to be the rule that men who never addertise are outstripping their neighbors in the same line of business.

When men stop making fortunes right in your sight solely through the direct use of the mighty agent.

When you can forget the words of the shrewdest and most successful men concerning the main cause of their prosperity.

When every man has become so thoroughly a creature of habit that he will certainly buy this year where he bought last year.

When younger and fresher houses in your line cease starting up and using the trade journals in telling the people how much better they can do for them than you can.

When you would rather have your own way and fail than take advice and win.

Northern Hotel Changed Hands.

The Northern Hotel was sold last Friday, Frank Barney being the purchaser. He will close up the dining room and run a lodging house only. S. Feeler and F. M. Aiken, the former proprietors of the house, left hurridly the following day, Saturday. It seems they left some unpaid bills behind them, and Ike Lee, who had trusted too much in their integrity, started with Deputy Murphy in pursuit of the young men and caught them at Perry's ferry on the Okanogan. They were brought back that same evening. All who had bills against the pair were notified to turn them in. After everything had been settled they were allowed to depart and left Sunday morning. It appeared that Feeler was not to blame for the failure to pay the bills, as he gave money enough to settle all debts to Aiken Saturday morning, with the understanding that Aiken would settle them.—Palmer Mountain "Prospector."

Vancouver Board of Trad .

The following, taken from the coast papers, reports a meeting of the Board of Trade on Nov. 14. It will be of interest to all in this section. Vancouver is taking the right course in this matter, and by assisting the interior is helping itself. The course of the Vancouver Board of Trade will not be forgotten by the business people of this section:

At last night's meeting of the Board of Trade, the northern mail service was the subject of a very careful report from the special committee appointed for the purpose.

The board took action in the matter of the memorial from Ashcroft business men on the building of a colonization road to Omenica, a resolution being drafted which will be forwarded to the provincial secretary.

A communication was read from the business men of Ashcroft and vicinity setting forth the desirability and necessity of a wagon road from Quesnelle north to Omenica, Stuart lake, a distance of 200 miles, and soliciting the influence of the Vancouver Board of Trade in gaining the action of the government in the matter. The memorial gave particulars of the operations now being carried on in the district and of mining and agricultural lands that would be opened by such a road.

It was the unanimously expressed opinion of the members of the board that the road desired was highly necessary and would be a great benefit in developing trade. The following resolution was moved by Messrs. W. H. Malkin and H. T. Lockyer:

"The Vancouver board of trade, having considered the petition from the merchants of Ashcroft for a wagon road from Quesnelle north to the Omenica and Stuart's lake, a distance of some 200 miles, would respectfully ask the Provincial Government to give the matter its favorable consideration, as such a road would be of great benefit to the community, and assist in opening up and developing what has proved to be a very rich section of the province; and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Provincial Secretary, and Mr. F. S. Reynolds, of Ashcroft."

H. Bostock, M. P., has informed the Stuarts lake road committee that it is impossible for him to visit Ashcroft before Christmas. Mr. Bostock is, however, impressed with the importance of having the road built and will assist the committee to that end.

HORSEFLY.

We are unable to get reliable news from the Miocene mine in the Horsefly, in which the entire community are interested. The last reports stated that Senator Campbell was down some 475 feet and still going. If he keeps this up much longer, it will be about as easy for him to come out on the other side of the earth, say in the Philippines. Messrs. Dunlevy, Adams, E. Bowron and others have located a large tract of ground below the Miocene Co., the tract reaching down below Beaver lake. These locations are on, as is supposed, the old channel that originally run through Horsefly and emptied into the Quesnelle at Beaver river about twenty miles below the Forks.

DRAGON CREEK.

Gus Lange, who has been operating for several years on Dragon creek, came down on Tuesday's stage, and will spend a few weeks at his home in Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. Lange is more than satisfied with the work done by himself and associates on Dragon creek, and this year the output has been very satisfactory. The company have their flume up now to bedrock, and next season Mr. Lange expects to take out a large amount of gold. He finds many coarse pieces of gold in their ground and has a double handfull of specimens that are very handsome, the largest of which weighs about $85 in value. Mr. Lange will work quite a large force of men on Dragon creek next season, and will also open up some new ground on a creek in the neighborhood of Burns creek, from which he anticipates good results. He intends returning in a few weeks to continue work through the winter in drifting on his new ground. Mr. Lange has been a hard working miner and stayed with Cariboo for a number of years, and the fortune that he now has assured in Dragon creek properties is well deserved.

TRADE NOTES.

The great advance in price of iron, and consequently in all articles manufactured from it, appears to have touched nearly all other lines; and it need cause no surprise to buyers at retail if prices generally are higher.

The "Commercial Trade Journal" says: Price of leather is firm and expected to take another advance. Groceries, dried fruits, raisins, canned vegetables and rice are higher. Hardware, latest price list shows an advance of from 15 to 50 per cent. in wire chains, and a marked advance in carriage and machine bolts and glass. The greatest advance appears to be in dry goods.

Ingrain carpets have advanced 2½c. per yard at factories.

Canadian quilts and crashes are 7½ to 10 per cent. dearer at factories.

In British markets some lines of linens show the phenomenal advance of 50 per cent.

Plain canvases are higher and so also are Hollands and grass cloths, the advances amounting to about 7½ per cent.

There have been six distinct advances on cottons in Canada since July last, on the following dates: August 16 and 21, October 2, 20, 23 and 30.

Campbellford flannels were advanced 2c. per yard recently. The mills are very busy. Some have orders to their full capacity for many months.

Another Suicide.

About mid-day yesterday a rider came into town for a doctor to attend Ed, Columbus Guillaine, who had attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat with a butcher knife. Immediately Dr. Lambert went out, and found the patient alive, but so badly cut that it neeessicated his removal to the hospital. He, however, never lived to reach it but died on the way. Edward Columbus Guillaine, or as he was better known, Eddie Vick, was the youngest son of the late Victor Guillaine, and was born here in 1874.—Kamloops Standard.

Eligible to be President.

A patron of the Seattle "Times," residing at Monroe, Washington, asks for an answer to the following constitutional proposition:

"If an American citizen should move his family to England, and while there should have a son born to him, and thereafter should move back to the United States, would that son be eligible to be President of the United States?"

The constitution of the United States, Article 11, Section 5, concerning this subject, reads as follows: "No person except a natural born citizen, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to the office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States."

The fact that a son is born to American parents on foreign soil, those parents still retaining the allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, cuts no figure further than that he may be compelled to return to this country and reside therein fourteen years before his election to the presidency.

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F. S. REYNOLDS
Editor and Proprietor

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

Cassiar and Cariboo.

(Concluded from Last Week.)

It is further pointed out that the company applying for rights to operate automobile wagons, etc., in the Omenica district, via Hazelton, is asking for "power to build, maintain and operate a wagon road from the head of Kitimatt Arm to Hazelton, and any branch roads in connection therewith which may be of convenience to the public and facilitate the company's business; to construct, maintain and own and operate on, over, and along the said wagon road and the said branches automobile or other vehicles for the carrying of passengers and freight, and to do a general transportation business, etc."

This being the case, if the proposed company carry out its intentions, a road into the Omenica via Port Essington is assured and without cost to the country or Government; the latter will therefore be at liberty to expend its money in opening up and improving the speedier route via Quesnelle and Ashcroft. The powers accorded the proposed company could also be arranged in such a manner as to make it a private toll route under Government supervision, thus guaranteeing the protection of the public from the exorbitant charge, which would also be further guarded against by the competition that would be introduced by the alternate route.

Such were the facts, pertaining to the two proposed routes, gleaned by a "News-Advertiser" reporter in an interview with Colonel Wright last evening. In pointing out the present difference between the two roads, Colonel Wright stated that Mr. Davison, the company's secretary, left for Ottawa last spring for the Omenica, three weeks ahead of himself. Mr. Davison travelled in via Port Essington and Hazelton, while the colonel took the Ashcroft route. Mr. Davison did not reach Manson creek till late in June, having taken three months and one day over the journey, while he (Colonel Wright) arrived at his destination in a little over one month and a half after leaving Ottawa. A similar difference in the time occupied by the two journeys was also noticed in coming out this fall. The parties leaving via Hazelton and the coast route invariably left the camp earlier than those who chose the Quesnelle route, and yet they reached their destination later. On the coast route snow is encountered much earlier than on the alternate route and the delay often occasioned by waiting for fine weather to cross the Tatlah lake; the difficulty in securing canoes and reliable Indians to handle them when steamboats are not available, for the river trip, and again waiting several days for a steamer at Port Essington, all tend to make the coast route more tedious.

Colonel Wright, although far from opposing the coast route believes that the most feasible one for both the miners and the Government is via the Cariboo road to Quesnelle and Stuart lake, thence by boat across the lake, which leaves but 70 miles of road to be built to land supplies, etc., at Manson creek. If the government decided to open up this route, Colonel Wright believes that the miners would assist towards the cost of construction, as they believe it is the most feasible one to be undertaken.

The principal companies operating in the Omenica are the 43rd Mining & Milling Company, of Ottawa, which has already invested some $125,000 in the district, and the St. Anthony Company, of California, representing, probably, $100,000 invested. Further particulars of these companies' operations will appear in the next issue of the "News-Advertiser."

A Successful Arbitration.

We have been frequently told that arbitration failed in the Venezuelan dispute because the award appeared to be a compromise. It is now said that Mr. Justice Brewer has been interviewed in Paris on the subject, and that he verifies the compromise theory. That is, the judges were not agreed as to the true boundary, some thinking that first discovery should be the governing principle, while others were more impressed by actual occupation and settlement. The upshot was, of course, that they compromised, and thus reached an unanimous award.

The New York "Post" defends this course. It is "the usual course," it says "in nearly all trials by jury in civil actions, and not infrequently in criminal cases. It is also the proper course and the only one by which society and government can be administered. Litigation, whether on a large or on a small scale, must be got out of the way to make room for other ligitation and other human affairs. Therefore, compromise is not only allowable in such matters, but is indispensable." More than that, the "Post" is frankly glad that Britain "won her case," thus securing the control of a large part of the gold mines. It says:

"This was to be desired in the interest of civilization. Those gold mines, according to all accounts, can be worked at a profit only under a stable government. Not only must the government of the region where they are situated be that of a civilized and enlightened country, but the approaches to it must be under like control. At the time when the United States was in a spasm over this question, and when these gold mines were figuring in the press as the prize for which Great Britain was chiefly contending, letters came from American miners there saying that their interests and those of all the gold-producers depend on the continuation and confirmation of British control; that if the region were turned over to Venezuela, their property would be exposed to depredation, spoliation and confiscation, and that they might as well abandon the country at once."

From all this, it would appear that arbitration really achieved in this Venezuelan case a most conspicuous success. It removed a dangerous question from the pale of war; it brought the valuable gold lands in dispute under the control of the government most likely to permit and protect their best development; it satisfied the American people that the British claim was not unjust; and it closed one of the open sores of the universal body politic. Would any species of war have done as much? Certainly war between Britain and the United States would have been an unspeakable disaster compared with this result. In place of healing one minor "open sore," it would have created another in which most of the best hope of Christian civilization must have disappeared. Even had the United States remained out of the dispute, and had a few British gunboats brought the Venezuelans to terms, still the American people would never have been satisfied as they are of the justice of Britain's claim, and the good understanding which served our neighbors so well during their Spanish trouble and which may serve us equally well at no distant day, might never have come about.

The far seeing wisdom of Lord Salisbury in accepting the proposed arbitration has been abundantly justified; and the possibility of settling disputes of this character by arbitration proven once for all. We are only anxious now to see the same method of settlement tried on the Alaskan boundary dispute' —Montreal "Star."

Boer's Claim.

The claim of the Boers upon the sympathy of the world has always been sadly weakened by their treatment of the blacks. They were the hardest taskmasters in Cape Colony before the great trek, and were seriously involved with the government on that account.

When Livingstone, the explorer, penetrated the interior following the emigration by five or six years, he found that the Bechuanans held the Boers in greater dread than they did their natural foes among the native tribes. The Kaffir has been "cruel to their enemies and kind to the conquered. The Boers killed their enemies and enslaved their friends."

Slavery was, in fact, their expedient for securing labor. The blacks were forced to work gratuitously on the fields of the oppressors, and then to support themselves as best they could. "I have myself seen Boers come to a village," says Livingstone, "and according to their custom demand twenty or thirty women to weed their gardens. These poor creatures accordingly proceeded to the scene of requited toil, carrying their own food on their heads, their children on their backs and their instruments of labor on their shoulders. 'We make the people work for us,' said the Boers, 'in consideration of allowing them to live in our country.' "

Greed of slaves and greed of cattle were both impelling motives for plundering forays upon the negroes. "It was long," declares the explorer, "before I could give credit to the tales of bloodshed told by native witnesses, but when I heard the Boers either bewailing or boasting the bloody scenes in which they themselves had been actors I was compelled to admit the validity of the testimony."

Livingstone speaks of nine expeditions which were undertaken during his residence in the interior for the purpose of adding to the Boer stock, brute and human. The methods of the Boer raiders are thus described: "One or two friendly tribes are forced to accompany a party of mounted Boers, and are arranged in front to form a shield. The Boers then coolly fire over their heads till the devoted people flee and leave cattle, wives and children to the captors." Children taken in this manner were brought in slavery.

No such system was possible under English law, and with the spread of English influence the Boers themselves have become sensible to its effect upon their reputation throughout the civilized world. But they are still severe in their conduct toward the blacks, and have only yielded to external pressure.—Skagway "Budget."

Sale of the "P.-I."

The editor of the Tacoma "Ledger" visited Seattle on Thursday and carefully investigated the rumored sale of the "P.-I." to the Northern Pacific railroad. The editor evidently believes that he is giving the facts when he makes the following statements:

"The Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer has been sold to the Northern Pacific Railway Company. E. C. Hughes, of the law firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken, who are the attorneys of the Northern Pacific at Seattle, engineered the deal, and left for New York on Tuesday night to arrange details. The price agreed upon for the paper is $325,000. Of this amount $25,000 was paid in cash for an option extending to December 15, when the balance of the money is to be paid. This money will come out of the treasury of the Northern Pacific, and that corporation will control the destinies of the 'Post-Intelligencer.' It is expected the transfer of the property will be made about December 1. Edgar B. Piper will remain as managing editor of the paper temporarily, and it is probable that he will be retained permanently in that position. This is upon the authority of Mr. Hughes himself.

"The changes in the business department will be complete. Who the new business manager will be is not known, but it is understood that he will come from the east. The policy of the paper under the new management will be sound money, Republicanism and the Northern Pacific always.

London can boast of a single omnibus line, carrying 200,000,000 people a year, at an average rate of about three cents each. What is more remarkable is the fact that each one of this multitude is invariably provided with a seat. To convey them some 1,200 buses and 16,000 horses are required.

"THE ABSENT MINDED BEGGAR."

(From the San Francisco "Examiner," October 31st.)

The accompanying poem is Rudyard Kipling's contribution to a fund for the wives and children of the British army recruits sent to South Africa. He sold it to the London "Daily Mail" for $1,250, to appear Oct. 31, with the understanding that simultaneous copyright service could be secured for $25—all the proceeds to go toward the fund referred to:

I.

When you've shouted Rule Britannia! when you've sung God Save the Queen,
When you've finished kiling Kruger with your mouth,
Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tambourine,
For a gentleman in khaki ordered south?
He's an absent-minded beggar, and his weaknesses are great,
But we and Paul must take him as we find him.
He is out of active service, wiping something off a slate,
And he's left a lot of little things behind him.

Chorus:

Duke's son—Cook's son—son of a hundred kings—
Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay.
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after their things?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake and pay—pay—pay.

II.

There are girls he married secret, asking no parmission to,
For he knew he wouldn't get it if he did.
There is gas, and coals, and vittles, and the house rent falling due,
And its more than rather likely there's a kid.
There are girls he walked with casual; they'll be sorry now he's gone,
For an absent minded beggar they will find him;
But it ain't the time for sermons with the winter coming on,
We must help the girl that Tommy's left behind him.

Chorus:

Cook's son—Duke's son—son of a belted Earl—
Son of a Lambeth publican—it's all the same to-day;
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after the girl?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake and pay—pay—pay!

III.

There are families by thousands far too proud to beg or speak
And they'll put their sticks and bedding up the spout;
And they'll live on half o' nothing paid 'em punctual once a week,
'Cause the man that earned the wage is ordered out.
He's an absent-minded beggar, but he heard his country's call,
And his regiment didn't need to send to find him;
He chucked his job and joined it! So the job before us all
Is to help the home that Tommy left behind him.

Chorus:

Duke's job—cook's job—gardner—baronet—groom—
Mews or palace or paper shop—there's some one gone away!
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after the room?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake and pay—pay—pay!

IV.

Let us manage so as later we can look him in the face,
And tell—what he'd very much prefer—
That while he saved the empire, his employer saved his place,
And his mates (that's you and me) look out for her.
He's an absent-minded beggar, and he may forget it all;
But we do not want his kiddies to remind him
That we sent 'em to the workhouse while their daddy hammered Paul,
So we'll help the homes our Tommy's left behind him!

Ohorus:

Cook's home—Duke's home—home of a millionaire—
(Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay!)
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and what have you to spare?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake and pay—pay—pay!

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THE GENTLE FILIPINO.

(As the Sergeant sees him.)

Oh, I've chased the sweet Apache
through his God-forsaken land,
And I've tracked the darlin' hoss thief
where his tootsies marked the sand,
And I've summered with the dago
down at "Caney by the Sea,"
But the gentle Filipino—say, he beats
'em all fer me!
He beats 'em all for me, son, the
whole immortal lot,
In his squashy, mushy country, where
the climate's good and hot.
Oh, I've tackled red and yaller, and
I've tackled wild and tame,
But the gentle Filipino, he is high,
low, jack and game.

With his timid little manner and his
sweet and lovely smile
And his easy way of swearin' that he's
loved yer all the while,
With the white flag on his shanty
hangin' out ter catch yer eye,
And his little rifle ready for ter plunk
yer by and by.
Ter plunk yer by and by, son, ter
shoot yer through the back,
And skip away as lively as a sprinter
down the track;
Ter come 'round when they plant
yer, jest ter drop his little tear,
Fer the gentle Filipino is a tender-
hearted dear.

He's as playful as a kitten, and his pastime, as a rule,
Is ter shoot the flag-er-truce men as a
sort er April fool;
If he can find a tree-top and sit up
there with his gun
And pick off the chaps that's wounded,
then he knows he's havin' fun.
He knows he's havin' fun, boy, a
grand, good time all 'round,
They look so awkward tumblin' from
the stretcher ter the ground;
It's such a joke ter spot 'em and ter
kill 'em where they lay,
Fer the gentle Filipino loves his
pretty, childish play.

Course I know that he's a angel, pure
and white as ocean foam
'Cause I read it in the pamphlets that
they send us here from home;
And I know that I'm a "butcher,"
'cause the pamphlets say I am,
But I guess I'll keep on fightin', jest
the same fer Uncle Sam.
The same fer Uncle Sam, son, fer—
jest bear this in mind—
The watch dog's better than the curs
that sneak and snarl behind;
I'll try to bear up, somehow, under-
neath my "murd'rer's taint,"
Fer the gentle Filipino is a blame
queer kind er saint.
—Joe Lincoln in "Leslie's Weekly."

And Then He Wilted.

An exchange prints the following marriage ceremony, which was said by an Outagamie county justice a short time ago:

"Wilt thou take her for thy pard; for better or worse; to have to hold, to fonly guard 'til hauled off in a hearse? Wilt thou let her have her way, consult her many wishes; make the fire every day and help her with her dishes? Wilt thou comfort and support her, her father and mother, Aunt Jemima and Uncle John, three sisters and a brother? And his face grew pale and blank; it was too late to jilt; as to the floor he sank he said, "I wilt."

R. M. King, of the St. Anthony Exploartion Company, will start in about ten days on a trip which only the most intrepid would attempt. He proposes to go into the Omenica country by the way of Kitimat Arm, over the trail which was cut during the summer. He will have to break a trail through the snow, but as he is thoroughly at home behind a dog team, having spent five winters in the north, those who have entrusted him with the work he has on hand, have every confidence in his ability to carry it out. He will carry a mail to Hazelton for the Hudson's Bay Company and through to Germansen creek for his own company. Anybody else having mail to go to Omenica or Fort Graham will be accommodated. Mr. King will spend the best part of the winter in the country, moving to Germansen creek the machinery and supplies that the St. Anthony Exploration Company have cached between Hazelton and their mine.—"World."

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VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

BY THE SEA.

High on the cliff, where the golden moon
Hangs like God's sentinel in the sky,
There is a cot, and the breakers croon
To a child about to die.

This is the song the breakers sing,
For the winds to hear to the cot above:
"Life at best is a passing thing,
But heaven is endless love."

The waves are still, and the winds are still;
A childless mother weeps o'er her dead;
The silent moon, from the darkened hill,
With the soul of the child has fled.
—Ralph Graham Taber in Ainslee's Magazine.

THEY MET BY CHANCE.

But Remained Together Intentionally.

She didn't ask him in, and after pausing a moment he said a regretful "Good night" and went on down the road. She stood at the gate watching his retreating figure. The walk home had not been lively, for how could Olive chat cheerily as usual, with her cheeks burning and her heart beating indignantly at the recollection of the scrap of gossip? She was standing in the vestibule waiting for him at his request when the words reached her ears.

"So schoolmarm's after the minister now?"

"La, yes, and she's got the inside track. Goes home from meeting with him regular, and they do say he's down there ev'ry week."

That was all, but it meant that she was being watched and talked about, and so she stood there thinking. The moonlight seemed to mock her. Every object in the landscape was visible in its brilliant rays, yet there was nothing in it of warmth or vitality. It struck her that her sense of duty illuminated her path in life with similar cold pale rays. She shivered in the fresh spring scented air and turned to go in, but the chill and sting of her new resolve went with her and drove sleep away.

She had been so innocently happy. Why could not prying eyes and gossiping tongues have turned elsewhere for employment?

Of course he came home with her. Any gentleman would. He went her way and knew that Mr. and Mrs. Hopper never came out nights. As for the weekly visits, they were nothing but psychology lessons. A progressive schoolma'am, of course, must know it, and he had offered to assist. And she must give it all up when she needed it so? She set her lips firmly. She must keep her position and couldn't afford to be talked about. It made no difference if neither had ever had a thought beyond the lessons, and no matter how hard it was to give them up.

"It's always well to stop before one gets fond of anything," she reasoned, "and I'll give it all up and never speak to him again."

She had no idea how she had depended on the lessons until there were no more to which to look forward. "We'll talk it over at the psychology lesson," had grown to be her habit of meeting schoolroom puzzles, and now that there was to be no such way of solving them there were more puzzles to meet. The following day was a hard one. Her own sad and distraught manner was not without its effect upon the children. A full half hour of the noon recess the school spent as prisoners, because it was found that some one had broken off the knob of the door, and it could only be opened from the outside. And they were compelled to wait until some one passing released them.

Four o'clock brought welcome relief. "It's the embarrassment of writing to the minister that ails me," she told herself. "If I get that off my mind, I'll be all right and forget about it."

And diligently she set to work, but each attempt was more unsatisfactory than the last. The old folks had retired, and the clock struck 8:30 just as she signed and sealed the letter, and then suddenly she remembered that the school report must be made to the commissioner on the morrow, and the roll books were at school.

"I'll have to get them tonight," she said to herself, "late as it is. Serves me right for being so careless."

Going to the kitchen shed, she took down the lantern only to find it empty. Supplying herself with matches, she peered cautiously out upon the moonlit road and then ran swiftly the short distance to the schoolhouse, not seeing the gathering clouds behind her. By the light of the moon she unlocked the outer door, and, in order not to repeat the experience of the morning, she took up a block of wood and carefully placed it in front of the inner door to keep it from shutting.

The dingy lamp above her desk gave scanty light, and the task lengthened itself out until a muttering of thunder and dash of rain upon the roof startled her. Olive was not timid, as her trip to an empty schoolhouse in the dark would prove, but to be alone in a thunderstorm was the one thing that unnerved her. Hastily rising, she looked up at the lamp. It was nearly empty. It would be safe to leave it to burn out of itself, and she could more easily find her way to the door, but as she reached it she came into violent collision with the minister. He had come in hurriedly, tripped upon the block in the doorway, kicked it out of his way, and the door slammed shut behind him.

Olive stepped back and stood trembling. She was astonished, glad and sorry at his appearance, but more than all was she dismayed at the predicament in which he had placed her, and under the impulse of these conflicting emotions she burst forth angrily: "There, now, you've shut the door. What brought you here, anyway? I said I would never speak to you again."

The minister stared at her in amazement.

"I was passing," he explained somewhat stiffly, "and took refuge on the stoop from the rain. Finding the door ajar, I came in. I did not dream that any one was here. I can go at once, of course."

But he turned only to stand helpless before the broken knob. At once he understood the situation. An exclamation of impatience escaped him, and he crossed the room hastily and threw open a window and heavy outside shutters, while Olive sat limply down and watched him. The lamp flickered out, but every few seconds he was visible in the lightning flashes, standing up brave and strong and unaffrighted. The girl's strength was fast leaving her, and when a lurid flash danced upon the floor and played mischievously about among the benches she gave a cry of terror.

The minister hastily closed the window and groped toward her. "Is anything the matter?" he inquired anxiously.

"Nothing, only I'm afraid—so afraid of the storm," she moaned.

His heart went out in pity for her in her weakness, and, sitting down, he put his arm protectingly about her, as one would soothe a frightened child, and said tenderly, "Poor little one." And Olive, as crash after crash terrorized her, clung to him and hid her head on his shoulder and sobbed and shivered. And so they sat until the storm had spent itself and the moon shone again. Then she sat up, abashed and prim.

"I don't know how we're to get out," she said hopelessly.

"How about the windows?" he inquired.

"All too high."

"And the cellar?"

"Opens only out of doors. There's nothing to do but wait till some one passes and call out. We tried every way today." And then she told him her previous experience.

He rose and paced uneasily about the room, looking out upon the road. Olive closed her eyes and thought over the events of the last three hours. She was perfectly conscious that she ought to be ashamed of her conduct during the storm, yet somehow she was not, and try as she would she could not be otherwise than glad that he was with her. Her reverie was broken in upon by the minister.

He seated himself again at her side, saying forlornly: "We are likely to be kept here for some time, perhaps till morning. I am more sorry than I can tell you."

"Yes," she replied. "I know. It can't be helped."

"I wish you would tell me," he went on, "what you meant by your words when I came in."

Like an ice wind piercing even to her heart came the recollection of her vow. There was no reply.

"Perhaps it isn't the proper time to ask it, but I think you owe me an explanation."

Olive remembered the written pages addressed to him at home. She could have sent him the explanation, but it seemed well to get it over with at once. "We have been gossiped about," she said dully, "and I made up my mind that I'd give up church and lessons and everything rather than be talked about."

"And you wanted to give up psychology?" he asked.

"No, I did not, but I thought it best."

"I understand how it is," he replied slowly. "I am fond of the lessons, too, and yet I've heard the gossip, and I've made up my mind that I'd better give them up."

Her face flushed and paled, and she sat up straighter and primmer than ever, mentally rejoicing that she had suggested it first.

"Unless," he continued, low but distinctly, "we care enough for each other to study together all our lives."

The sentence ended so unexpectedly that she caught her breath in a half sob and buried her face in her folded arms on the desk in front. He leaned over her and tenderly stroked her soft hair.

"I shouldn't have spoken of it tonight, little one, but it spoke itself. And you think you could? Tell me," he pleaded eagerly.

"Yes, I think I could," came the low reply, "for you don't know how dreadful I felt when I thought I must give up the psychology."

The sound of wheels suddenly awakened them to a realization of the present. The minister hastened to call to the driver, who speedily released him, laughing heartily over the scrape. Then the two men went off together, leaving Olive, with beating heart, wedged in behind the door. When the farmer drove down the road, the minister returned for Olive.

"I'm so glad he didn't see me," she said, "but you must promise that you'll never tell."

And the minister promised.—Chicago News.

These Rapid Days.

City Editor—Well?

Reporter—Can I have 15 minutes this afternoon?

City Editor (frowning)—For what?

Reporter—I'm to be married.

City Editor—Well, hurry up. And (absently) get the name of the bride and all that, and if there's anything sensational enlarge upon it. I shall expect half a column. Get a hustle on.—St. Louis Republic.

Achieving His Ambition.

"And by the way," asked the old schoolmate, "what has become of Mosely, who used to talk so much about devoting his life to uplifting mankind? Did he go into the ministry?"

"No," answered the other schoolmate, "he is in the elevator business."—Minneapolis Journal.

A calm at sea resembles that artificial sleep which is produced by opium in an ardent fever; the disease is suspended, but no good is derived from it.

Hose Water and Rain.

Flowers know the difference between a rainstorm and a drenching from the garden hose. You may deluge them with barrels from the hydrant, and they will at best simply hold their own. Generally they wither in the long, dry seasons and that without regard to the artificial wetting they may receive from the gardeners. But let a little shower, however brief, fall upon them, and they brighten visibly.

The difference is that the rain brings down with it through the air or collects in the air a chemical quality that the vegetation needs. The rainwater may be as like that in the lake as two volumes of water can be, but when it has ridden the upper levels of the atmosphere, when it has traveled through the various stages of vapor and liquid and has tumbled down through that retort of the air, it has become charged with elements that no man can give it, and the flower knows and recognizes it, as the first field flowers recognize it in the beginning.

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

Hotel and Store in Cariboo.

The owner is selling on account of ill-health. Value of stock on hand, $12,000; yearly profits from $5,000 to $7,000. Suitable terms will be made to right party. Apply to ASHCROFT JOURNAL, Ashcroft, B.C. 24tc

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

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

LAND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have located, and now make application for permission to purchase 11 (eleven) acres of land situated about one-half mile north-east of the town of Quesnelle Forks. The description is as follows: Starting at initial post planted as above; thence south 13.70 chains; thence west 7.00 chains; thence along top of bank of Quesnelle river about 14.60 chains; thence east to point of commencement. JOHN McRAE, per W. McRae. 27t10

FOR SALE.

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

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.

Dan Stewart,

Merchant Tailor,

Vancouver, - B.C.

Fine Tailoring a specialty. Perfect fit guaranteed:

Send to Us

For Prices of—

WATCHES,

OR ANYTHING IN THE

JEWELRY LINE

We manufacture anything you wish:

Davidson Bros.

146 Cordova st., Vancouver, B.C.

N. de Keyser,

Practical - Watchmaker,

Manufacturing - Jeweler and Optician.

ASHCROFT, - B.C.

All orders by mail and express promptly attended to.

HAUD YER HAUN BOYS

Come and inspect my a' oo'

SCOTCH GOODS!

My first shipment direct. They are a credit to the name they bear.

Tweeds, Serges, Worsteds, Vicimas, Pantings, Breechings, Vestings.

Charges moderate. First-class workmanship.

TOM McCOSH

THE MERCHANT TAILOR,

ASHCROFT - - - B.C

E. G. PRIOR & CO. Ld.

(ESTABLISHED 1859.)

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

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

Victoria. Vancouver. Kamloops.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD,

VICTORIA, - - - B.C.

—Wholesale—

LIQUORS and GROCERIES.

Agents—

Columbia Flouring Mills,

Enderby and Vernon.

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 FORK, B. C.

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

C. H. GIBSON,

MEAT MARKET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Attention and satisfaction guaranteed to customers.

Main Street, ASHCROFT, B C.

Heintzman & Co. Pianos . . .

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

DYKE & EVANS, GENERAL AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER, CARIBOO AND THE LILLOOETS.

HYDRAULIC PIPE

Water Works or Mining Plants.

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

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

Armstrong & Morrison

Office and works—Foot of Heatley ave. VANCOUVER, B.C.

When in Vancouver

IT WILL PAY YOU TO VISIT

Clubb & Stewart,

THE LEADING

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS

ON THE COAST.

We carry an immense stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings, Waterproof Coats, Trunks, Valises, etc.

We always carry the celebrated Stetson Hats; also the Levi Strauss overalls. Custom Tailoring on the premises.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

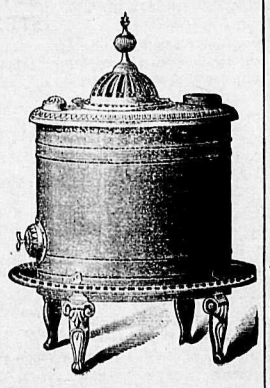
Clubb & Stewart,

160 CORDOVA STREET,

Vancouver, - B.C.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR NEW 1899

AIR-TIGHT - HEATERS



A GREAT FUEL SAVER AND LOW IN PRICE

MARK DUMOND, Ashcroft.

ASHCROFT HOTEL,

Wm. Lyne, Proprietor.

Directly opposite Depot, . . ASHCROFT, B.C.

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

Good table and good service

The only first-class Hotel in town.

Free Sample Room in Connection.

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

Stables in connection, Hay and Oats in quantity.

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

FURNITURE CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS etc., etc.

Cheapest house on earth, write for prices

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

Beaver Lake House,

C. W. EAGLE, Proprietor.

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

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

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.

I. LEHMAN,

Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Wagon Builder

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

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

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

PITHER & LEISER.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS

VICTORIA, B. C.

Oppenheimer Bros.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Vancouver, : : : B. C.

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.

THE ASHCROFT JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Dr. Clarke made a visit to Kamloops this week.

Wm. Parker, of Big Lake, was in town this week.

Jack Cummings, after a week's stay in Ashcroft has gone to the coast.

A. Stevenson, and daughter, of Lytton, were in town a day or two this week.

Clements Bros., at Lytton, are reported as doing very well in the drug trade.

John Wilson shipped five cars of cattle this week from Savona to the coast cities.

H. Bornstein, of Victoria, hide buyer, is looking after his interests about Ashcroft this week.

Ashcroft expects to have one of the best race tracks in the interior for next season's races.

M. Oppenheimer, representing the well known firm of Oppenheimer Bros., was in town this week.

Read the article, "Coinage Facts," on the first page, if you want to understand what "sixteen to one" means.

J. Menzies has sold out his stock of confectionery, etc., to W. Hawthorne. Mr. Menzies will go out of business soon.

Thomas Drummond, a well known mining man, came down from Cariboo on Tuesday's stage, leaving for Vancouver the next morning.

At last reports the water was still on at the Cariboo mine, and it is reported that another small shipment of gold would be made this year.

Nicola will be a lively camp next season if the C. P. R., as now seems most probable, build the road from Princeton to Spence's Bridge.

Smith & Bryson have turned out from their shops a first-class bob sleigh for Wm. Parker, to be used on the Forks Quesnelle stage route.

D. B. Taylor, a prominent dredging man, passed through Ashcroft this week on his way from Quesnelle Forks to the east. He will return in the spring.

A new residence is being built on Bancroft street by Mr. Elliott. It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Elliott will occupy the residence a few weeks later on in the season.

S. Hemans had, last week, a magnificent young Durham calf sent him from the Ladner stock ranches. He is only a few months old but is as large as a common two year old.

To day Deputy Sheriff Webb will sell at Lytton the pipe, monitors, etc., of old Van Winkle Company, that operated on the left bank of the Fraser opposite Lytton some years ago.

E. Knight, mechanical superintendent for the Ashcroft Water, Electric & Improvement Co., came from Kamloops to install the irrigation pump at the company's works on the Bonaparte.

J. A. McIsaac, the well known hotel man of Quesnelle, spent a night in town this week. Mr. McIsaac will make a hasty trip to the east and then in a few weeks return to Quesnelle.

Col. H. B. Beecher, of New York, who is now engaged in mining on Antler creek, came down for a few days visit to the coast on business. He will return soon to Barkerville. Col. Beecher is a son of the celebrated divine, Henry Ward Beecher, so long the pastor of Plymouth Church, New York City.

Mrs. Robert Hurry, of Nelson, is visiting her relatives in Ashcroft, Mr. and Mrs. G. Munroe. Mr. Hurry has been very fortunate in business since his departure from Ashcroft some three years ago, and has interests of value in the city of Nelson. His many Ashcroft friends will be pleased to hear of his success.

A young man in Skagway, says the "Budget," of that place, recently got even with a girl who had jilted him, by sending her a request to go driving, and when she had joyfully accepted and rigged herself out in her best clothes, he cruelly sent her a hammer and a lot of nails with the information that she could drive all she pleased.

G. E. Johnson, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, has somewhat improved in health for the past few weeks, but is still unable to be about, or but very little of the time. Mr. Johnson is having a long and hard siege and his many old acquaintances hope that his improvement will be continuous until he is again strong and well.

Oliver Evans spent a couple of days in town this week. He is much better in health than he was a few months ago, but is not yet well. Mr. Evans states that he is slowly improving and hopes, in the course of a few months, to again have fairly good health. It seems rather good to see him around the town again, where he has lived since the first house was erected.

Miss Stevenson, of Lytton, is visiting Mrs. S. Tingley.

The amount of duty collected by the customs here for October was $2,006.35.

F. C. Tingley, from the Consolidated Cariboo mines, was in Ashcroft this week.

Freight and passenger receipts at the C. P. R. local office for the week ending 14th Nov. were $2,738.42.

Wm. Thompson, of Barkerville, the general manager of the syndicate formed to develop mines in Cariboo, was a down passenger on Tuesday's stage. Mr. Thompson is much pleased with Cariboo and the outlook for it from a mining view. He will visit England and on his return will continue extensive development work on his company's properties in Cariboo.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Parke, of Cache Creek, will leave for the Atlantic coast next week, and will from there sail for Ireland to spend the winter with relatives and old friends. Their many Ashcroft acquaintances will often think of them during the coming winter and will be glad to see them back to their home in the early spring. They certainly deserve and can afford a long holiday such as they are taking. Mr. Parke has one of the finest stock ranches in British Columbia.

The scow for the big dredge on Quesnelle river, that is now partially constructed, will be 40 x 80 feet and supplied with very heavy machinery. A number of men that have been employed in construction work on it who reside in eastern Canada, returned to their homes this week, work having been suspended until spring. Among the lot was one young man who was 6 ft. 6 in. in height. The measuring man also caught the prize short man, who measured 5 ft. 2 in.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of two excellent Transvaal war maps, from the Montreal "Herald." Accompanying our volunteers to South Africa the "Herald" is sending a special correspondent who will furnish that paper with sketches and photographs of scenes in which the Canadian contingent participates. The record of events as furnished by the "Herald's" artist will be interesting and valuable to all Canadians who are eager to know the movements of our "boys."

Messrs. Pinkerton and Butts, two of Barkerville's respected citizens and old timers, are sojourning for a few days in Ashcroft. Mr. Pinkerton's daughter is also with the party. They will spend a few days at Harrison Hot Springs while on the trip, and will also visit Kamloops. As for climate they do not need to go any further than Ashcroft to get the finest weather in the world this season. It is now in the latter part of November, yet warm, pleasant and sunshiny weather as in May.

A shipment of gold was received at the express office in Ashcroft on Thursday night from the Cariboo mine, it having been brought down from the mine by Wm. Parker accompanied by several guards. The amount of the shipment is not known, as, for some reason, the management are keeping it secret as yet. It is, however, known that the amount is not so large as was confidently expected. Hydraulicing still continues at the mine and another clean-up will, it is stated, be made yet this season.

On Tuesday night several thousand dollars' worth of cheques were cashed by the Bank of B. N. A. for down passengers. The officials of this bank very good naturedly open up on stage nights for an hour or two to accommodate the passengers. Business men in Cariboo should encourage business in their line by doing it through the Ashcroft bank. It is a convenience and now almost a necessity to have a bank here, and there is a large volume of business that is not yet, but should be, done through it.

Joseph Hunter and son spent a couple of days at Ashcroft this week, Mr. Hunter meantime making arrangements regarding his freight shipments and care of horses for the winter. In speaking of the Golden River Quesnelle Co., Mr. Hunter stated that they had been seriously interfered with this season by reason of high water. He did not state the future intentions of the company. On Spanish creek he left a force of five men at work. They are expected to continue through the winter at the work they are now engaged on. The Moore Company are down some 80 feet with their shaft and progressing favorably. All together the outlook for development next season in the Quesnelle Forks section is good.

The Ottawa "Citizen" believes the report that the Ameer of Afghanistan has become insane and is boiling his faithful subjects in oil and crucifying them upside down as a social recreation, may have something to do with the war preparations in Britain, which are admitted to be out of all proportion to the requirements of the Transvaal crisis. News does not leak out of Afghanistan very easily, and for several weeks ugly rumors have been filtering down through India from "the root of the world." If it is true that the Ameer has become insane there will be a scramble for the throne of the "buffer state," and Russia and Britain each have different candidates which they will back with all their might.—Nelson "Economist."

Take care of your trees for the winter. It is easier and less expensive than to replace them in the spring.

Miss Gretwood, of Vancouver, is stopping for a few days at the Ashcroft Hotel and will leave on Monday for the Cottonwood house, where she goes as governess to Mr. Boyd's daughters.

It now looks as though the Quesnelle-Stuart lake wagon road would be begun in the early spring. All interested should keep pushing the petitions sent out this week by Secretary Knight.

H. W. Main, who has recently gone from Kamloops to Fairview, will be found by his new friends at the latter place to be "all right." Mr. Main lived in Ashcroft for a year or more and has many friends here.

A financial statement of the Dominion shows that the revenue for the three months ending September last was $11,064,400, or $224,000 over the same period of last year. The expenditure was $6,159,332, as against $5,784,581 for the year previous, or a general increase of nearly $600,000. There was a decrease of over one million dollars in the capital expenditure since June 30th. The public debt was reduced by $1,247,000.

Thursday a message was received from Kamloops saying that Jim Young had died at the hospital there. It is only last week that Government Agent Burr took him to Kamloops, and it was hoped that after a few days at the hospital he would be strong enough to remove to the Old Man's Home. He was well known about this district as trustworthy and reliable at his trade of carpentering, but the drink habit had ruined his constitution to such an extent that he steadily grew worse after reaching the hospital.

The following story is related by the occupant of a room in a certain lodging house in town: In the small hours of the chilly morning of Nov. 17th, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred, the house was rudely aroused by the shrill cries of an evidently greatly excited female. To the cry of "Quick! the stars!" "Run to the window!" and other ejaculations too numerous to mention, the lodgers responded en masse, some getting there on all fours, others on their heads, some with eyes and ears open, and, from the noise that emanated from every quarter of the house it was more than evident that not a few of them had slept with their mouths open—not a little, but wide open, each one to its own capacity, and all kinds of contortion acts were performed, so great was the desire to see something. Windows were hurriedly raised, and heads, great and small, old and young, appeared at the openings in a jiffy. But man is born to disappointment, and this occasion proved no exception to the rule. All eyes were immediately turned heavenward (no doubt from the effects of early training) each one expecting to see the much talked of Leonids. Several minutes were thus spent, when it suddenly dawned upon the sight-seers that someone had blundered and a retreat, which would have done credit to a funeral march, was commenced. For some time after bed was reached, murmurings were heard from more than one room, but so low as not to be discernible. They were, evidently, repeating some favorite Sunday school lesson.

Surveying New Railroad.

The C.P.R. has a party of engineers and surveyors at work surveying a line through the Nicola valley to connect the Crows Nest railway with the main line at Spences Bridge. One gang of men is working towards Princeton, and thence to Keremeos, and another gang is working towards Nicola lake and Spences Bridge.

The road will run from Keremeos to some point near Princeton, through Otter valley, down Quilchena creek, near Quilchena; thence westerly to Nicola lake and up the Nicola river to the main line of the C.P.R. This road will open up the rich mineral belts of Otter flat and the Similkameen, as well as the Nicola coal fields; also the rich agricultural district of the Nicola valley. Construction work will be commenced in a few weeks, it is said.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

A dance will be given in the town hall next Thursday evening, Nov. 23. Admission 50 cents.

Try Lake of the Woods Hungarian Flour and you will have no other. Sold by the Ashcroft Trading Co.

The Metropole, in Vancouver, is a good and thorougly comfortable hotel and gives satisfaction to its patrons.

Try some fresh Finnan Haddies for breakfast. F. W. Foster is receiving weekly shipments of this delicacy by express.

Flower of Cashmere and Pride of Assam teas at 50c. and 40c. lb. give excellent satisfaction. Sold by the Ashcroft Trading Co.

We are now receiving weekly shipments, by express, of fresh Finnan Haddies. This is a tasty delicacy for breakfast or lunch.—F. W. Foster.

Steamship tickets by any line to the Old Country can be bought as cheaply from H. E. Leslie, C. P. R. agent here, as they can be purchased on the coast. Berths reserved on any steamer from either Canadian or American ports. November 23rd is the last advertised sailing via the St. Lawrence route.

BUSINESS IS A PLEASURE

When customers go away pleased with what they buy; this is the way we find it. Our customers are so well satisfied with their purchases that they not only come back themselves but bring their friends also. We aim at conducting a first-class (in every respect) Drug and Stationery business. Mail orders attented to promptly.

J. H. CLEMENTS, PHM. C.,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

STORES AT ASHCROFT and LYTTON.

Grand Central Hotel

ASHCROFT, - B.C.

Large Airy Rooms.

Only First-Class Hotel in Town.

Sample Rooms Free.

G. E. JOHNSON, - - Proprietor.

A SNAP IN BLANKETS

12 lb. All Wool Grey Blankets to clear at $6.00.
10 lb. All Wool Grey Blankets to clear at $5.00.
10 lb. Union Grey Blankets to clear at $4.50.

AND A LOT OF

Mackinaw Suits

TO CLEAR AT COST.

* * * * *

THE ASHCROFT TRADING CO.

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.

H B Beecher, C Irving, Barkerville; J A McIsaac, D B Taylor, W Thompson, E R Brobeck, Quesnelle; J C Famahan, J A Anderson, Thos Drummond, R Gardner, W I McDonald, F McLaren, C Best, S Babbitt, 150; G Lange, Stanley; W McArthur, Bridge creek; R Ferguson, Clinton.

By special stage—Messrs Bickmore and Busy, Barkerville.

DEPARTURES.

W J Grant, Fred Foster, Mrs Borland, Mrs Glassey, Clinton; Mrs Bayliff, Mr Hargreaves, H A StA Davies, Mrs McInnes, J G Bain, Mrs Horan, 150; Mr Tucker, Stanley; Mr Irland, Lillooet.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Gallagher, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by an order made by His Honor Judge Cornwall, Judge of the County Court of Cariboo, on the 11th day of November, 1899, letters of administration were granted to John A. Fraser, of Quesnellemouth, B.C., official administrator of the County of Cariboo, to the personal estate of John Gallagher, deceased intestate, late of Ashcroft, B.C. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amount due by them to the said John A. Fraser or the undersigned forthwith. All persons having claims against the said John Gallagher are required to send full particulars thereof fully verified and of the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to the said John A. Fraser or the undersigned on or before the 17th day of February, 1900. After the 17th day of February, 1900, the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated the 13th day of November, 1899.

DENIS MURPHY,
2915 Solicitor for Administrator.

J. MEIKLEJOHN, Proprietor. HARRY EDWARDS, Manager.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

308 Water st., VANCOUVER, B.C.
(Opp. Hudson's Bay Stores.)

It is popular, central, comfortable, homelike; famed for square dealing, and run on the highest standard of respectability.

BOARD AND ROOM, $1 AND $1.25 PER DAY.
Meals 25 cents.

Accommodation for 150 guests. Free coach to and from all trains and steamers.

Mining properties that guests may desire to sell or develop will be listed and described, and such description furnished to mining bureaus in mining centres. This is done without charge or commission.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

HAYWOOD & PRESCOTT, Props.,
Cor. Hastings and Cambie sts.,
VANCOUVER, - B.C.

NEW, MODERN and STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

Rates $2 to $2.50 per day.

Good Sample Rooms.

B.C. ASSAY AND CHEMICAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Ltd.

DEALERS IN

Acids, Chemicals, Chemical Glassware, Furnaces, Fire Clay Goods, Platinum, etc.

Sole Agents for—

MORGAN CRUCIBLE CO., Battersea, England.
F. W. BRAUN & CO.'S GASOLINE FURNACES.
AINSWORTH'S and BECKER'S BALANCES.

733 Pender st., VANCOUVER, B.C.

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

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.

Out-of-town orders are solicited and will receive prompt attention.

HENRY DOYLE & CO.

We carry a full stock of—

Maltese Cross Brand

RUBBER - - FOOTWEAR!

435 Granville street,

VANCOUVER, - - B.C.

THE

McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON COMPANY

(LIMITED),

"The Wholesale Druggists,"

VANCOUVER, B. C.

J. LECKIE,

IMPORTER OF

Fishing Nets and Twines.
Cotton Ducks and Drills.
Cotton and Manila Ropes.
Flags and Bunting.
Rubber Goods and Oiled Clothing.

AGENCIES:

W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilburne, Scotland.
The Canadian Rubber Co., Montreal, Que.
The Canadian Oiled Clothing Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Company Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.

GRANVILLE ST,
P.O. Box 373. VANCOUVER, B.C.

J. C. VOSS. E. E. LEASON.

The Hotel Victoria

VICTORIA, B.C.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
AMERICAN PLAN $2 AND UPWARDS.

A home for Tourists and Commercial Travelers.
First-class in every respect.
Steam heated. Sample rooms.

Center Tables
Bedroom Suites
Sideboards
Wardrobes
Easy Chairs, etc.,

IN THE

New Golden Oak.

Weiler Bros., VICTORIA, B.C.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue of complete House Furnishings.

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