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CARIBOO, YALE, LILLOOET, KOOTENAY.

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CARIBOO!

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THE PEOPLE'S ROAD.

The discussion which has arisen in regard to freight rates on the Cariboo road leads to the opening up of a question as to what freight rates have been in times past and what effect the agricultural products have had in lessening the cost of produce in the upper country and also the balancing effect that the annual production of beef, oats, flour, potatoes, and feed have on general prices in the Cariboo district. The first freight rates into Cariboo were in the neighborhood of $1 per pound from Yale, and this did not include first cost of articles brought into the country. Reductions were brought about by the introduction of pack animals, but in the '60's an incident is mentioned were 100,000 pounds of goods were taken over the trail from Forks Quesnelle to Williams creek (Barkerville) at a cost of 50 cents a pound, not including first cost and freight to the Forks.

Rates gradually came down, however, till in '72 freight was packed from Yale to Williams creek for 8 cents, the opening up of a fairly good road making it possible to move animals to Cariboo about as easily as it can be done now; at least during the summer months, for the road ran through good pasturage for considerable of its distance.

With the advent of ranchers who commenced to farm on a large scale the prices of produce in Cariboo came down steadily till living was not much dearer for years than it was at the coast.

With the advent of the C. P. R. prices of flour and feed came down still, and all reductions in cost of these articles that were consequent of competition of steam transportation of the railroad were met by the ranchers in Cariboo, who in turn found they could get groceries and other necessaries of life at greatly reduced prices also. Large areas of land which for a number of years produced wheat for consumption in Cariboo were found to be more valuable for raising of hay and grain for consumption by freight horses and a harmonious blending of the interests of miners and farmers has for many years kept Cariboo up to the standard of one of the best all round regions on earth, all consequent on the production of gold in Cariboo and the furnishing of supplies by the ranches in the neighborhood.

Some times freight rates were a little higher, and sometimes lower. At one time freight was 4 cents from Ashcroft to Barkerville, 285 miles distant, but now is holding steadily at 5 cents, and it probably costs half that much to move a load of groceries from Barkerville to Antler creek, a distance of only about ten miles. It occupies about thirty days time, going and coming to make the round trip, with a load of freight.

For many years the government exacted tolls and a gate at Yale barred the way over the road and two cents a pound were paid for the privilege of carrying freight up the road. Later the toll was reduced to 1 cent a pound and some years ago the tariff was removed entirely; but it is estimated that enough in tolls were collected to pay the cost of the road.

Referring to the idea as expressed above, that the ranches had acted as the balance wheel to regulate prices in Cariboo and keep cost of living within bounds, we can instance the cost of flour at Quesnelle, for instance. Flour is now higher than for years consequent on failure of the wheat crop last year. Prices are ruling at $7 a hundred or $14 a barrel, which is $3.50 per sack. For many years hitherto flour had ranged from $4 to $5 a hundred, or $2 to $2.50 per sack. Freight rates to Quesnelle from the C. P. R. are $3.50 per hundred and have been as low as $3 per hundred and at times even lower.

No potatoes are ever shipped up the Cariboo road from the railroad, for they are sold so cheap that the freighters cannot haul them and profit, even at the price of 50 cents per hundred, the figure they commanded at Ashcroft last fall.

Beef sells on foot at the mines at about the price obtained at the railroad, and no cattle have been driven to Cariboo for years, plenty of beef having been furnished by the stock raisers of Chilcotin, Alkali and Williams Lakes and Lac La Hache.

With the cost of flour, beef and potatoes at a cost much less than they can be freighted in by team, the people who mine and are compelled to pay the extra cost of freighting for their groceries, find that instead of the ranches being a detriment, they are really, when facts are brought forward, the balance wheel that keeps the cost within reason, and gives the miners and ranchers mutual interests that neither side should lose sight of, and the law of supply and demand, except in occasional instances, keeps the producers of supplies down to a market price and permits living in the mines to be obtained at really the lowest possible rates.

It must be evident to any one who is not prejudiced against the miners, the merchants and the farmers of Cariboo, that freight rates have regulated themselves to such an extent that the only possibility of a raise in prices is occasioned by a low crop, as unfortunately occurred last year, but the only product affected, even then, was flour.

Competition of the merchants of Cariboo should, though not always, cut considerable figure in the regulation of prices of commodities at the mines, though it has been hinted that the freight rates were a long ways from being responsible for unnecessarily high prices, in some cases, at the north end of the Cariboo road.

As we stated in the last issue of this paper the action of Messrs. Armstrong and Whittier, in endeavoring to supercede horse power with traction engines, wherewith to move freight to Cariboo, has a far wider significance to the people of the whole province, than the mere saving of one cent a pound on a certain consignment of pipe and mining material. The traction engine scheme, if successful, would practically establish an "underground" communication with Cariboo which would for a fact monopolize the transportation and smash every other interest in the district, and with the smashing of the agricultural interests in the upper country, leave the furnishing of supplies to the mines practically to chance, for the traction engine men do not pretend for a moment that they can operate the engines only under the most favorable circumstances during the dry season, and not at all in the winter when snow and ice cover the ground.

The promoters of the traction scheme have taken ground that the engines will be the means of giving Cariboo steam transportation akin to the feasibility of a railroad, but the physical obstacles are such that there can be no cheapening of freight rates, except by a company that would be powerful to operate the engines for nothing, or at a loss, for the purpose of driving the teams from the road. When the teams should be driven from the road, the outfits broken up and scattered, a cessation of grain raising by the farmers, and an impossibility of combatting a powerful moneyed concern apparent, the freight rates would at once go up to the limit, and stay there until a railroad is really built to Cariboo.

Freight rates to points in Cariboo are as follows:

150 Mile House, 1 3-4 to 2 cents; Horsefly, 2½ cents; Forks Quesnelle, 3½; Quesnelle Mouth, 3½; Barkerville, 5 cents.

Barkerville.

The weather has been very rough this week, snow having fallen every day accompanied by a heavy rain.

The "celestials" have spent the week in gay festivities, they having set off fire crackers by the thousands. Everybody was a welcome guest at their cabins. The chinamen greeted the visitors with "Happy New Year" and a smile like a crack in a "Barkerville pie."

A dance was held in the Opera House on Wednesday evening. Everybody was there and a pleasant evening was spent, the party dispersing after dancing "Sir Roger De Coverly" and singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. Eddie Bowron is here visiting his father, J. Bowron. "Eddie" is always welcome.

Mrs. J. St Laurent, of Quesnelle, is visiting in town.

Mrs. Sandy Look is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kelley.

Mr. Billings (not Josh) brought a wolf to town this week. Quite a number have been caught near town this winter.

Feb. 14th, 1896.

SIDETRACKED.

The report comes up from Victoria that the bill providing for the use of traction engines on the Cariboo road and its tributaries, was tabled by the committee on roads and works having the matter in charge. The committee wisely took the ground that the engines would be a perpetual menace to life and limb of any persons who desired to use horses and wagons on the road. This probably disposes of the scheme for the present, but it is likely that the people who are trying to induce the government to make them a present of the public highways of Cariboo will endeavor before the legislature adjourns to get some concession that will give them some kind of privilege on the road.

Wide Tire Bill.

The bill recently introduced in the legislature requiring teamsters to provide wagons with tires from 2½ to 5 inches in width seems to be more for the purpose of harrassing the teamsters and farmers who have occasion to use the Cariboo road than for the purpose of "preserving the road," as the bill recites. If the wagons now in use really damage the road it would be much better to impose a tax on the freighters and allow them to use any kind of a tire which they deem proper as it stands to reason that a teamster of experience would naturally use the width of tire best adapted to sustain heavy loads. The natural wash of running water is considerable and there would of necessity be required considerable repairs to the road, but it seems folly to impose any condition on farmers or freighters in regard to the tires of the wagons they use that they would not impose on themselves.

A Mining Boom.

Senator R. H. Campbell of San Francisco, writes as follows:

San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1896.

ED. MINING JOURNAL; Dear Sir:—I have enjoyed reading the JOURNAL very much since I returned from Cariboo last November.

I have noted with much interest the numerous articles on mining in British Columbia published in the JOURNAL and believe that a genuine mining boom is in store for you the coming season; in fact, there seems to be an attraction from all over the world to the Pacific coast in search of gold. California, too, is on the eve of a mining boom such as she has not seen since the '50 period.

The Alaskan Question.

The Seattle Times says: It is time to stop scolding the Canadians for what they are trying to do to secure an entrance to the Yukon valley and the control of its trade, and address ourselves a little to the practical side of the case. Alaska has received scant attention from Congress or any one else in authority. It is worth while perusing the article above referred to in order to see how business like by contrast the course of our neighbors is in this matter. Lately there has been going the rounds of papers a statement that Alaska has been an unprofitable speculation for the country, that it has cost the United States more to govern the territory than was received from the rent of the seal fisheries. This is a narrow way to look at the matter. It might be proved by the same kind of reasoning that the Lousiana purchase was unprofitable. It is high time that the interests of Alaska were looked at from a more statesmanlike standpoint. It is a great territory. It will be the source of immense wealth to the United States. It ought to be developed intelligently and not in a hap-hazard way. Thousands of people are going into the territory. The influx of people has only begun. We tell congress that it owes a duty to these pioneers, and that it will only be discharging a very small part of it by making a moderate appropriation for a thorough survey of an all-American route from the coast into the Yukon valley. We urge our representatives to take the matter up. If they could stand on a Seattle dock and watch a steamer loading for Alaska and could realize the condition of things in that territory they would not delay an instant in urging the appropriation suggested.

F. W. FOSTER

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ASHCROFT, B.C., FEBRUARY 22, 1896.

Heavy snow falls in the Rocky mountains and north of Lake Superior have been instrumental in detaining trains for the past three weeks.

We have received the circular of the "Gold Mining Exchange," of San Francisco. The object of the association is the placing of meritorious mines on the markets of the world.

The dispatches say Maher has sore eyes and can't see to fight and that Fitzsimmons will not wait any longer but declare himself champion slugger of the world and claim the belt. It is really wonderful what assistance the anti pugilistic people have been able to render Fitzsimmons. If it had not been for the opposition he might ere this have been thoroughly thrashed, and set back into the ranks of fourth or fifth rate prize fighters.

It is necessary for everything both from the east and west, which is transported over the C. P. R. to come to Ashcroft, the depot for all Cariboo supplies. A lot of boilers and steamboat machinery, hydraulic pipe, dredging machinery, &c., recently came through Kamloops en route here. It is not exactly distorting the truth for the Inland Sentinel to say that "the machinery is at Kamloops awaiting transportation to Cariboo," but it rather conveys the idea, at least to those who are cognizant of the facts, that the Sentinel is seeking to make things slightly different from what they are. We call attention to this matter in the most friendly spirit.

The latest dispatches state that Dr. Nanson has discovered the North Pole and raised upon it the Norwegian flag, thus getting a corner on all the North Pole in the world and shutting out other people and countries from their rights, many of whom think they have a community interest in it. Whether the action of the doctor will cause any international complications or not is a question still unsolved, but the chances are that Norway will not be left in undisputed possession of the only and solitary North Pole yet discovered. And why should she? For decades and decades the prominent nations of the world have been seeking for North Poles, probably for the reason that one had not yet been found, and now to have it formally taken possession of by a country that lies so far north that it almost has a monopoly on ice and polar bears, let alone North Poles, is too bad. We expect Spain, Brazil, or the Sahara desert to immediately enter a protest.

Scooping up the Gold.

Victoria Colonist, Feb. 16: Mr. E. J. Fader, manager of the Main Quesnelle Gold Dredging & Mining Co., and Judge S. D. Griffiths, of Tacoma, one of the directors, were in town yesterday for the purpose of having their company, whose headquarters are at Tacoma, registered under the foreign companies act. This was done yesterday. The capital stock is $250,000, and the head office in British Columbia is at Quesnelle.

The two gentlemen have just returned from an extended visit to the east, and this morning left for Ashcroft to arrange for the beginning of active mining operations. Mr. Fader it will be remembered, is the inventor of an immensely powerful gold dredging plant, which it is intended to use on the company's lease on the Quesnelle river. Mr. Fader stated yesterday that he had completed the shipment of all the machinery and supplies for the first dredging plant and they were now at Ashcroft. A considerable quantity of freight has already gone to the mine and the machinery will be moved from Ashcroft shortly, it being intended to start operations about May 1. The boiler is of 40 horse power and the engines can gear the drum to over 100 horse power. This new method of dredging has already been described in the Colonist. It can be used in water even at as great a depth as 500 feet, the steel-toothed buckets of cast-iron handling 400 square yards of dirt in ten hours.

Mr. Fader says that by careful prospecting last summer with a small plant, he had found on both the north and south forks highly satisfactory results. The gold was coarse, running as high as $17.50 a cubic yard, and the North Fork was found equally as rich as the South Fork. He had received information that the works on the Cape Horn lease on the North Fork were about completed; the cut across the point had been successfully made and the dam put in. From the prospects he had made last summer just below the Cape Horn property, it would, be expected turn out to be very rich. There were many points from that lease down that had never been worked, as they had hitherto been too deep for the individual miner to work with the rocker and cradle. Now, however, with the new methods and machinery this could be handled, as he had satisfactorily to himself with the small plant he had used last summer in prospecting.

The first work he had done last summer, Mr. Fader said, was on the South Fork, just above the bridge, and that proved to be very rich, the dirt going as high as $17.50 a yard. An expert miner who had recently visited the Quesnelle river expressed his belief from personal experience that the South Fork from the lake to the Forks, a distance of eight miles, was without any doubt very rich in gold. In the canyons about the center of that distance gold is still being picked in large pieces from crevices, when the water is low enough to allow the prospector to work.

"Speaking of the Quesnelle river in general," went on Mr. Fader, "it passes through the rich gold belt of Cariboo and to my own knowledge during the last year, companies have been formed representing collectively capital of millions of dollars, to operate in different ways on the river."

Barnato Finance.

The meeting of the Barnato Bank, Mining and Estate Corporation, Limited, which was held on Tuesday, January 14, proves conclusively that in spite of the slump in South Africans and in spite of the efforts of his many detractors, Mr. Barnato continues to hold his position as the most prominent, popular and successful of all the South African magnates. It is continually being urged that Mr. Barnato is an unscrupulous financier, a prince of inflaters, an unmitigated humbug, that he unloads on the people all his worthless rubbish, etc. City men who pride themselves on being "superior people" refuse to recognize his existence and the majority of the financial and daily papers make a dead set at him. If, however, we make impartial inquiries into his record and business methods we find that with one exception, his past record has been blameless and even in the case of this one exception, the proofs of his fall from the paths of rectitude are very vague and shadowy. His first great success was the formation of the DeBeers Company, and the manner in which he developed and supported the diamond industry in the early days deserves the greatest credit. Afterward when he went into gold mining he purchased for mere songs several mismanaged mines, and many prospects which in good hands promised well for the future. The first thing he did was to engage competent American mining engineers, and from the very start the mines under his control commenced to pay handsome dividends. At the same time he started the Johannesburg Water-works Company by means of which a constant supply of water was provided for the mines and and the city. More recently he established the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company which took over some of his interest in various concerns together with other properties both mining and real estate. During the past year he has formed the Barnato Consolidated Company, and the Barnato Bank Mining and Estate Corporation. The former was organized to take over his interest in a very large number of mining companies and mining claims, all of which are of fully established worth, and the latter was formed to take over his interest, details of which are given below and its primary object is to finance other undertakings and to provide ordinary market facilities to the shareholders Barnato companies and the public in general. When the Barnato Bank was formed a few months ago it was registered in the Transvaal as all Barnato's companies are, and consequently no prospectus was issued in London. Nevertheless the British and Continental public rushed in to buy the shares, and the quotation of the £1 shares was up to £4 in a day. At the meeting held on January 14th Mr. Barnato met his European shareholders for the first time, and explained the object of the company and gave a detailed account of the assets. In spite of the recent slump the market value of the assets is quite 25 per cent. higher than the capital of the company. The assets are distributed over a very large ground, and include securities in such eminent dividend payers as De Beers, Johannesburg Consolidated, Johannesburg Water-work, New Primrose, Glencairn, etc., besides innumerable interests in many less known companies and thousands of proved claims in the Transvaal gold fields. If this bank does not succeed in paying satisfactory dividends it is difficult to see what company ever will. —Engineering Mining Journal.

Hard Labor for Fraud.

Harry Tussing, who was committed a couple of weeks ago on a charge of fraudulently obtaining money from Jas. McMahon and R. S. Wilson in connection with an advertising write-up which was never published, came up for trial before Judge Cornwall on Thursday. After hearing the evidence, which all went to show that the prisoner had no authority to collect money, the Judge said he had no hesitation in finding him guilty of fraud, and imposed a penalty of four months at hard labor in each case, terms to run concurrently. Mr. R. B. Kerr was the prosecuting attorney.—Kootenay Mail.

The man referred to above was very busy a few years ago writing up (?) eastern Washington towns. He was a terror to the little newspapers in that section as he could rustle dollars for his "write ups" where the newspapers could not get pennies for legitimate work.

Its Like Was Never Seen.

The general public can have but a partial and inadequate idea of the extent of the ore bodies in the Le Roi mine from the accounts that have been published from time to time. Nothing but a personal inspection such as was made by the writer last Thursday afternoon in company with the most courteous of superintendents, John Moynahan, can make the greatness and supremacy of this mine convincingly apparent. Perhaps the best way to describe the ore bodies of the Trail Creek mines is to say these bodies consist of iron carrying gold and copper. Primarily they are iron mines. The extent of their ore deposits is like that seen in regular iron districts like those about lake Superior. The Le Roi mine has vast bodies of ore impregnated throughout in varying degrees, but always in paying quantities, with gold in copper, a combination never before found until the discovery of the Trail Creek camp. The Le Roi today is simply a wonder. It is destined to take its place as one of the great gold mines of the world. When one sees it and comprehends it he feels doubly assured of the permanency and brilliant success of the Trail Creek camp.

It is not proposed to go into details here further than to say the best part of the Le Roi is the deepest part—that part on the 450 foot level where from a little chamber 15 feet wide and about 30 feet long nearly 1,000 tons of ore running from $80 to $100 per ton have been taken out and where the real width of the ore body has not yet been discovered. On Thursday afternoon a blast was made in the 15-foot breast in the east end of this chamber. There were 27 drill holes and a core four feet thick was thrown out and broken to small fragments, the whole mass measuring about 60 tons, or three carloads, worth not far from $5,000. The ore here is almost free from waste. It is almost a pure sulphide and contradicts the theory lately advanced that Trail Creek ores are more silicious with greater depth. It is true the Le Roi has a large body of silicious ore, but this is on the 350 foot level. Save a few patches of spar here and there the ore on the 450 foot level has as good an iron base as any ever found in the mine.

A diamond drill is doing very valuable work on the 350 foot level Explorations have been made north, east, west and south, the result being highly satisfactory. They have revealed other ore bodies whose presence was not suspected, and added vastly to the greatness of the mine. These borings, which are on a horizontal plane, will no doubt be continued on the 450 foot level. The success of the diamond drill here ought to insure its use in other mines. Superintendent Moyanahan has put tremendous energy into every thing at the Le Roi. The drilling and hoisting machinery have been put to their utmost limit of speed. One feels the power of high tension in every part of the mine. The big ore bucket travels up and down about 180 times every 24 hours and in that time jerks out an average of 120 tons of ore. And yet this is not fast enough. The company realizes it must increase the output capacity and has already gone to work on a double compartment shaft in which it will place two skips which will draw two tons each at a time, or an aggregate of 300 tons a day. This will require a new engine, new hoisting machinery, a new compressor and additional drills. Whether it shall be a 20 or a 40 foot drill plant is a question now being considered by the company. But be this determined as it may the new plant will probably be put in as soon as possible—probably within the next 60 or 90 days. All this heavy expenditure will not interfere with another $50,000 dividend to be paid on or about March 1.

A Matter of Taste.

A beautiful girl in white flannel bloomers and other fittings came bowling along a Dorsetshire road on a bicycle. Espying an agricultural sort of person sitting by the wayside, she pulled up, jumped off, and asked:

"Is this the way to Wareham, d'you know?"

"As to that replied the lethargic tiller of the soil, with a sly glance at the rig-out, "I suppose its all a matter o' taste, but my missis wears 'er petticoats outside 'em."

And the pace at which the fair one went off was a Zimmerman.

A New Sinking Pump.

The limitations of space often required in work requiring sinking pumps has caused a large amount of time to be spent in reducing the dimensions of such pumps to a minimum without cutting down their capacity.

The Palmer Special sinking pump, can be worked in a very small space and shows a great capacity as well as strength for great pressures. In this pump there are two steam cylinders exactly alike in size and action, placed tandem, their pistons being directly connected by the rod actuating the water plunger. This arrangement of steam cylinders secures twice the capacity, theoretically, of one occupying the same shaft space, while, since there is hardly any increase in the number of moving parts or amount of internal friction, more than double the ordinary duty is obtained to actual service. The cylinders are each 16 inches in diameter, and the double acting plunger is 12 inches in diameter, giving a capacity of 587 gallons a minute at a piston speed of 100 feet per minute. The common stroke of steam cylinders and plunger is 20 inches and the speed of piston travel can run up to 200 or 210 per minute, in case of emergency, corresponding to a delivery of from 1,175 to 1,230 gallons per minute, which is said to be more than three times as much as can be handled by other types of pumps which can be passed endwise through the same opening. A high and low pressure pattern of the pump are manufactured. The dimensions over all of the pump for water pressures up to 125 pounds per square inch are 14 ft. 7¾ in. x 40⅝ in. by 39½ in. Its weight is 10,200. For pressure up to 200 pounds the dimensions are 14 ft. 8½ in. x 47 in. x 29 in. The weight of this pattern is 13,600 pounds.

Extra heavy pot valves of late designs are used on the water end of the high pressure pattern, with free swinging cover bolts, allowing quick and easy access whenever necessary. The valves themselves are of vulcanized rubber, working on seats of gunmetal composition.

One of these pumps was placed in the Argentum-Juniata mine at Aspen, Col., which had been flooded for two years previous, after a severe preliminary test at the Mollie Gibson mine during which it was run at a delivery of from 510 to 1,730 gals. per minute, under a varying head of from 150 to 425 feet vertical lift, with a steam pressure of 85 pounds at the pump.

During a practically continuous run of 90 days it lowered the water in the Argentum-Juniata mine a vertical distance of 709 feet, the actual time consumed in beating down the water being 30½ days, while for the balance of the time it was holding the water during the placing of a new Knowles compound condensing duplex pumping engine at the 400 foot level and the cleaning and starting of the two Knowles pumps at the 600 and 900 foot levels which had been under water continuously for more than two years. During this service the Palmer sinker was lowered and operated through a shaft opening of 4 ft. x 5 ft. in the clear, was not backed up a foot during the entire time, and worked at an average delivery of from 700 to 900 gals. per minute, sometimes being pushed to 1,000 to 1,100 gals. for several consecutive days.

In September, 1895, a Palmer special sinker was started in the Gregory incline at Black Hawk, Colo., and in 15 days' continuous pumping lowered the water a vertical distance of 105 ft, lifting at an average about 700 gal. per minute through a 6 in. column, and at times more than 1,000 gals.

A local dodger which at one time expressed its editorial opinions under the nom-de-plume of "Diogenes" last week published a screed under the alias of "A Rambler." We come to this conclusion because "A Rambler" advocates the reduction in size of mineral claims from 1,500 feet square to 500x1,500 feet. This shows how much the dodger in question knows about mining. A motion will now be in order to strike the name of the said dodger from the British Columbia Mining Record's list of mining papers and insert in place thereof the name of the Rossland Social Critic.—Rossland Miner.

Many of our readers are well acquainted with the charm of Canada as a holiday resort in the summer for fishing, later in the year for large game shooting, and in passing through the Dominion its farming capabilities, well developed over a vast expanse of acreage, cannot have failed to attract attention. Its mineral and lumber resources have also frequently caught the eye of men of business, and not always without benefit to themselves when the opportunity offered.

The most valuable portion, perhaps of the Dominion, however, is possibly least known to Americans, and that is British Columbia.

The question as to whether some of the richest gold-fields of the far North-west are on English or United States territory is likely to come up at an early date, and will form the subject of a boundary commission, or perhaps a dispute of far greater importance and more tangible than the extremely shadowy one in Venezuela that has created such a rumpus and inflicted such unnecessary loss on the country.—Mining & Engineering Journal.

The San Joaquin Electric Company, of Fresno, Cal., has let contracts for the pipe line for carrying water from the reservoir to the power house, the total length of the line being 4,050 feet. For the heavy pressures 20-inch lap welded pipe continues up the hill from the power house for a distance of 2,200 ft. The greatest pressure on the first section of 1,000 feet is 602 pounds per square inch; the greatest pressure on the second section of 840 feet is 516 pounds per square inch. The pipes in these sections are joined together by the "National" patent recessed flanges, which are shrunk on the pipe and beaded; the flanges are bolted together with 16-1-in. bolts; a hard rubber gasket is placed in the recess against which the flanges are tightly pulled. The third section, 360 feet long, sustains a pressure of 334 pounds per square inch. The pipe in this section is also 20-in. lap-welded pipe; the lengths are joined together by the Converse lock joint. All the lap-welded pipes are guaranteed to stand the pressures named on the various sections as a working pressure. For the balance of the distance to the reservoir for the light pressure sheet iron riveted pipe is used. This line of 20 in. lap-welded pipe is the largest of the kind on the Pacific Coast. The heavy lap-welded pipe was all furnished by the Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Company, of San Francisco, Cal.

Job Work.

In addition to the news department the B. MINING JOURNAL has an elegant and elaborate job department, where all kinds of artistic, fancy and plain work is done by skillful and experienced printers. No better job work can be done on the Pacific coast than is turned out of the JOURNAL office and we solicit the patronage of business men when desiring anything in the job work line such as fancy wedding cards, pamphlets, letter heads, bill heads, statements, business cards, receipts, posters, &c. Prices, cheap as the cheapest, and satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, T. H. Williamson of the town of Quesnelle, intend to apply to the assistant commissioner of lands and works at Richfield, for a lease of meadow land, comprising about seventy-five acres, situate on the west side of Fraser river about seven miles above the town of Quesnelle, opposite to, and a little above Nam Sings ranch.

T. H. WILLIAMSON.

Quesnelle, Feb. 5th 1896. 41-44

"MINERAL ACT (1891) AMENDMENT ACT, 1893."

NOTICE OF TAX SALE.

Notice is hereby given that upon the following described real estate, mineral and placer claims situated in the District of Cariboo, there is due for the tax imposed by section 22, of the above entitled Act the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective claims as follows:

NAME.	LOCATION.	AREA.	AMOUNT.
Ambrose Claim	French creek	26 acres	$27 00
Amalgamated Claim	Davis creek	11 "	4 50
Bonanza Claim	Lightning creek	10 "	12 50
Bay State Claim	Williams creek	20 "	25 00
California Claim	Williams creek	20 "	25 00
Deadwood Claim	Williams creek	5 "	6 25
Forward Claim	Williams creek	5 "	6 25
Great Eastern claim	Grant creek	43 "	22 50
Home Stake claim	Lightning creek	10 "	12 50
Independent claim	Grub Gulch	3 "	2 25
Myrtle claim	Williams creek	5 "	2 25
Point claim	Lightning creek	50 "	34 50
Union Quartz claim	Lightning creek	25 "	31 50
West of England claim	Island Mountain creek	24 "	13 00
Water Lily claim	Lightning creek	20 "	15 00
*Burns Mt. Co's claims	Burns Mountain	15 "	3 75
		63 "	47 25

*To be sold subject to a charge of $125 for taxes due under section 87, ch. 82, Consolidated Statutes.

And in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the above entitled Act, I will offer for sale by public auction, at the Government office, Barkerville, at 1 p.m., on Monday the 20th April, 1896. All of the above described claims on which the said several sums and the expenses of advertising shall then remain unpaid.

JOHN BOWRON,
Gold Commissioner,
Cariboo District.

41-50

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Lieut.-Col. the Hon. James Baker.

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Alberni district	T Fletcher	Alberni
Cassiar "	James Porter	Laketon
Cariboo "	John Bowron	Richfield
Lillooet "	F Soues	Clinton
Yale "	G C Tunstall	Kamloops
Yale "	C A R Lambly	Osoyoos
East Kootenay	A P Cummins	Donald
West Kootenay	N Fitzstubbs	Nelson

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East Kootenay	S Redgrave	Donald
"	F G Lang	Golden
"	G Goldie	Windmere
"	C Edwards	Port Steele
West Kootenay	J D Graham	Revelstoke
"	W J Goepel	Nelson
"	A Sproat	New Denver
"	J C Rykert	Rykerts
"	J Kirkup	Rossland
"	T Taylor	Trout Lake
Cariboo district	W Stephenson	Quesnelle
Yale "	W Dodd	Yale
"	L Norris	Vernon
"	C A R Lambly	Osoyoos
"	W McMyn	Rock Creek
"	H Hunter	Granite creek
Lillooet district	C A Phair	Lillooet

ASSAYERS.

H Carmichael, Victoria.
W V Bowron, Richfield, Cariboo.

INFORMATION.

Post Office at Ashcroft.—Mails exchanged daily with train mail clerks east and west. These mails close week days at 7.45 p. m. Money order and registration branches close at 7.30 p. m.

Cariboo and Intermediate points—Registration closes at 7.30 Saturdays. Other matter for these points may be mailed at the office up to 2 a. m. Mondays.

Clinton and Intermediate—Registration closes Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7.30 p m. Other matter mailed up to 5 a m. Wednesdays and Fridays and 2 a. m on Mondays will go forward.

Lillooet—Registration closes Tuesdays and Saturdays 7.30 p. m. Other matter mailed up to 5 a. m. on Wednesday and 2 p. m. on Monday will go forward.

ASHCROFT CHURCH DIRECTORY.

St. Alban's Episcopal—Rev. F. Yolland Incumbent. Services every alternate Sabbath at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m.

Zion Presbyterian Church—Services at 11 a m, and 7:30 pm. Sunday school (union) at 2 p. m. *Y. P. S. C. E. on Wednesday* evening at 8 o'clock. M. McKee Presbyterian, and Rev. James Turner Methodist clergymen, preach on alternate Sundays. All are cordially invited to attend.

Placer Mining Claims.

In the construction of the Placer Mining Act the following expressions shall have the following meanings respectively, unless inconsistent with the context:

Mine, placer mine, and diggings, shall be synonymous terms, and shall mean any natural stratum or bed of earth, gravel or cement mined for gold or other precious minerals.

Placer claim, shall mean the personal right of property or interest in any placer mine; and in the term *mining property* shall be included every placer claim, ditch, or water right used for placer mining purposes, and all other things belonging thereto, or used in the working thereof. Placer claims shall be divided into creek diggings, bar diggings, dry diggings, bench diggings, and hill diggings.

Creek diggings, shall mean any mine in the bed of any river, stream, or ravine, except bar diggings.

Bar diggings, shall mean any mine over which a river extends when in a flooded state.

Dry diggings shall mean any mine over which a river never extends.

Bench diggings shall mean any mine on a bench, and shall, for the purpose of defining the size of a claim in bench diggings, be excepted from dry diggings.

Hill diggings shall mean any mine on the surface of a hill and fronting on any natural stream or ravine.

Streams and ravines shall include all natural water courses whether usually containing water or not, and all rivers, creeks and gulches.

Ditch, shall include a flume, pipe, race, or other artificial means for conducting water by its own weight, to be used for mining purposes.

Ditch head shall mean the point in a natural water course or lake where water is first taken into a ditch.

Free miner shall mean a person or joint stock company, or foreign company named in, and lawfully possessed of, a valid existing free miner's certificate, and no other.

Legal post, shall mean a post standing not less than four feet above the ground, and squared or faced on four sides for at least one foot from the top, and each side so squared or faced shall measure at least four inches on its face so far as squared or faced, or any stump or tree cut off and squared or faced to the above height and size.

Record, register, and registration, shall have the same meaning, and shall mean an entry in some official book kept for that purpose.

Record, when used without qualifying words showing that a different matter is referred to, shall be taken to refer to the record of the location of a placer mining claim.

Full interest, shall mean any placer claim of the full size, or one of several shares into which a mine may be divided.

Close season, shall mean the period of the year during which placer claims in any district are laid over by the Gold Commissioner of that district.

Cause, shall include any suit or action.

Judgement, shall include order or decree.

Real estate, shall mean any placer mineral ground held in fee simple.

Joint stock companies shall mean any company duly incorporated for mining purposes under the Companies Act, Companies Act, 1890, and any company duly incorporated in British Columbia for mining purposes under the Companies Act, 1862, (Imperial), and shall include all companies falling under the definition of foreign company in the Companies Act.

Every free miner during the continuance of his certificate, but no longer, has the right to enter, locate, prospect and mine for gold and other precious metals, upon any land in the Province of British Columbia, whether vested in the Crown or otherwise, except on government reservations for townsites, land occupied by any building, any land falling within the curtilage of any dwelling house, and any orchard, land lawfully occupied for placer mining purposes, or Indian reservation. Previously to any entry on any lands already lawfully occupied, such free miner must give adequate security to the Gold Commissioner for any loss or damage that may be caused; and after such entry he must make full compensation for such damage.

A free miner may locate, and record a placer claim on each separate creek, ravine or hill, but not more than two claims in the same locality, only one of which shall be a creek claim, but can hold any number of placer claims by purchase.

SIZE OF PLACER CLAIMS.

Creek claims.—100 feet long in general direction of stream, and, in width, from base to base of hill or bench on each side, but when these are less than 100 feet apart the claim shall be 100 feet square.

Bar diggings.—100 feet long at low water mark, and in width from highwater mark, into the river to its lowest water level.

Bar diggings.—100 feet square.

Bench diggings—100 feet square.

Hill diggings.—A frontage or base line of 100 feet parallel to the main direction of the stream or ravine, and the side lines at right angles to the base line, extending to the summit of the hill.

Legal posts must be placed 100 feet apart on base and side lines.

Discovery claims, in dry, bar, bench, creek or hill diggings.

To one discoverer, one claim, 100 feet in length.

To a party of two discoverers, two claims, together amounting to 600 feet in length.

To a party of three discoverers, three claims, together amounting to 800 feet in length.

To a party of four discoverers, four claims, together amounting to 1,000 feet in length.

To each member of a party beyond four in number a claim of the ordinary size only.

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

A new stratum of auriferous earth, gravel or cement, situated in a locality where all placer claims have been abandoned, is considered a new mine; and dry diggings discovered in the vicinity of bar diggings is considered a new mine and vice versa.

A placer claim must be, as near as possible, rectangular, and marked by four legal posts at the corners. Posts must be at least four inches square. One post must be marked initial post, and on that post a written notice must be placed stating—

The name of the claim.
The length of the claim in feet.
Its general direction.
The date of notice and
Name of locator.

If any side line exceeds 100 feet in length, legal posts must be placed on such line not exceeding 100 feet apart.

Locations made on Sunday are valid.

In any dispute as to title, priority of location will determine the right, subject to validity of record, and to the free miner having complied with all the terms and conditions of the Act.

All placer claims, and all records in respect thereof, must be recorded in the Mining Recorder's office of the mining division in which such claims are situated.

Every placer claim must be represented and bona fide worked by the holder, or someone on his behalf, continuously during working hours; and

If unworked on working days, for a period of 72 hours, except during the close season, some lay-over, or leave of absence, during sickness, or some other reasonable cause shown to the Gold Commissioner, it is deemed abandoned and forfeited.;

Any free miner, or company of free miners, shall be entitled to one year's leave of absence from claim—

Upon proving to the Gold Commissioner an expenditure equal to $1,000 on each full interest, in cash, labor or machinery, on a claim, or on any portion of a set of claims, without any return of gold or other minerals in reasonable quantities.

Upon application for such leave of absence being signed by all the holders of the claim or set of claims.

Leave of absence will not relieve the holder of a claim or set of claims from carrying out the provisions of the Act respecting free miner's certificates, records and re-records of such claims.

The above does not affect the discretionary power of the Gold Commissioner in granting leave of absence under other conditions.

After recording a placer claim, the removal of any post by the holder, or any person acting for him, for the purpose of changing the limits of the claim, shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

Every forfeiture shall be absolute—notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary.

No placer claim located and recorded within 14 days before, or at any time during the close season, will be laid over, unless sufficient work is done thereon to satisfy the Gold Commissioner that such claim is fairly entitled to be laid over.

When the supply of water is insufficient to work a claim, such claim may be laid over during such insufficiency, but no longer, except by leave of the Gold Commissioner; but notice of the same must be posted on the office of the Mining Recorder within three days from the cessation of work. This does not apply to mining property held under leases, such leases being governed by the terms thereof.

A free miner is entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or passing his placer claim, not already appropriated, as the Gold Commissioner shall deem necessary for the due working thereof.

The Gold Commissioner may grant a water right in any unappropriated water, for placer mining purposes, for any term not exceeding ten years, on such terms and conditions as he may see fit; but no free miner shall be charged any money rental for such water used by him for mining purposes on his own claim.

Before applying for grant the free miner must—

Post notice on legal post on conspicuous part of ground where water is to be used, and a copy of same on Mining Recorder's office for at least 20 days, which notice must contain the following particulars:

Name of each applicant.
Number of each applicant's certificate.
Name or description of stream, lake or other source from which the water is to be taken.
Point of diversion, or intended ditch head.
Number of miner's inches of water applied for.
The purpose for which it is required.
Date of notice.

If more than three hundred inches are applied for, a deposit of $25 is required, which is refunded if grant is refused.

Grand Piano Drawing

A Williams & Son's Upright Piano will be drawn for at the Cariboo Exchange Hotel on Saturday evening February 29, 1896. The instrument is in good condition and will be put in tune. This is a chance to secure a good musical instrument cheap.

TICKETS $2.00

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. C. Smith and J. G. Mitchell as general blacksmiths, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, J. G. Mitchell retiring and J. C. Smith continuing the business who will pay all claims against the late firm and who alone will collect all accounts due the late firm. Signed

WITNESS, J. C. SMITH,
J. B. BRYSON. J. G. MITCHELL.
Ashcroft, B. C., February 10, 1896. 41-44

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Chilcoten Post Office.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company with power to operate traction engines and cars upon the Cariboo Wagon Road and tributary roads in British Columbia.

W. H. ARMSTRONG,
27-tf Agent for applicant.

"Sawney's Letters and Cariboo Rhymes."

A few copies of a reprint of the above are in hand and may be obtained at 50 cents each postpaid to any address.

54 tf W. V. BOWRON,
Barkerville, B. C.

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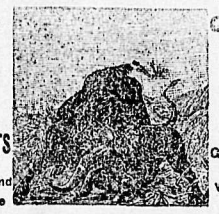

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For Clinton and intermediate points stage leave Ashcroft on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning following day.

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Stages for Lillooet and intermediate points leave Ashcroft on Mondays and Wednesdays, Monday's stage leaving Ashcroft at 5:30 a. m., going through to Lillooet via Marble Canyon same day, and returning to Ashcroft the following day.

Fare between Ashcroft and Clinton, $5. Return limited tickets, good 8 days $8

Extra stages, or special rigs (buggies or light stages) furnished at short notice. Feed Stables and Corral at Ashcroft, with water on the premises, and best attention given. Rates moderate.

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J. J. MACKAY, General Agent.

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Ashcroft, B. C.

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HOUSE LARGE AND NEWLY FITTED UP. GROCERIES AND MINERS SUPPLIES. A WELL STOCKED BAR. FIRST CLASS STABLING PASTURING AND CORRALS.

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LOCAL NEWS.

James Estes left for Rossland Thursday night.

Mrs. G. E. Johnson went to the coast this week to be gone several weeks on a visit.

The freight receipts at Ashcroft for week ending February 22nd were 277,650 pounds.

The pay car rolled into town Thursday and after making the railroad men happy rolled out again.

Mr. Andy Patterson came down from Kamloops first of the week and spent several days in Ashcroft.

Messrs. Burns and Johnson have been at Kamloops some weeks constructing a residence for A. Patterson.

J. Cohen, the barber, went down to the coast Sunday night to visit his wife and child, who are at Vancouver.

Joss Knight, the genial manager for Collins & Haddock, went to Kamloops night before last on a business trip.

A carload of oats for the B. C. X. arrived last night and is being unloaded and stored in the company's ware house.

It is now about an assured fact that spring is here. The boys are beginning to talk about fishing, duck hunting, &c

After wearing out their drums and cymbols the Chinese band has dissolved and ordinary silence reigns in Chinatown.

A. S. VanAlstyne has again been installed as day clerk at the Ashcroft hotel after a vacation of several months, during which time his health has greatly improved.

Richardson and Glen, the painters, have just finished giving the Cariboo Exchange a double coat of fresh paint. It has greatly added to the appearance of the well known place.

A carload of hydraulic pipe, nozzles, &c., destined for the Fry & Johnson hydraulick mine on Cottonwood river came in Thursday and a load of the pipe was started north this morning.

An article from Quesnelle signed "One of the Few," discusses the "Traction Engine" question, but is unavailable for the reason that the identity of the writer is not made known. We insist that communications be signed.

Judge Griffith, a prominent citizen of Tacoma came up Sunday night in company with Mr. E. J. Fader, and spent part of the week here, returning Thursday night. He is interested in the mining operations of Mr. Fader.

C. W. McCorkle, of Chicago, who is interested in the Underwood dredger at Quesnelle came down on the last stage and proceeded east to Chicago, his home. He reports Col. Underwood as pushing work on the dredger as fast as possible.

Reports are that Mr. Bellamy is having success in his prospecting at Horseshoe Bend on the Thompson river. It is gratifying to know that seeming rich deposits lie so close to Ashcroft, as their working will add greatly to the business of the town.

J. G. Collins has about completed one of the neatest cottages in this section. It is beautifully painted and frescoed, the artistic work having been done by Messrs. Richardson and Glenn. Mr. Collins and family should enjoy life in their new home.

Mr. L. H. Mason, who has been acting in the capacity of day clerk at the Ashcroft hotel for three months past, departs for Rossland tomorrow night where he expects to go into business. Mr. Mason leaves many friends in Ashcroft who wish him success.

Among the freight receipts this week was a carload of hydraulic pipe, nozzles, china women, &c., destined for the Ward hydraulic mine on the Horsefly river, to the amount of 33,000 pounds. The machinery is of fine appearance and seems well adapted for its work.

Messrs. Barnes and Allen, who went to Victoria two weeks ago, to represent certain matters pertaining to traction engines and their uses on the Cariboo road, returned Thursday night. They were well treated in the capital city and appear to have enjoyed their visit very much.

L. M. Lapointe, the Vancouver cattle buyer, returned Wednesday from a trip to the Chilcotin country where he purchased several carloads of cattle which will be shipped to Vancouver tonight. Mr. Lapointe is a dealer who knows good beef when he sees it and his dealings with the stock men have made for him many friends.

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd, at Kamloops branch, is this year putting in an especially large stock of the well-known American and Canadian Bain wagon for the coming summer's business. These wagons have a well established reputation and are particularly adapted for use in this province, being light for their bearing capacity. A number of heavy wagons, with freight beds, have been made to order by the Bain company for the trade of Prior & Co., so as to be especially adapted for the Cariboo teaming. A greater number than usual are expected to be sold this summer. Prior & Co. are increasing every year the stock of agricultural machinery and implements carried so as to meet the growing wants of an agricultural community. The steady increase at the Kamloops branch is the substantial testimony of the enterprise of the firm and the efficient management of J. R. Mitchell, who is in charge here.—Inland Sentinel.

There is very little snow on the Cariboo Road till the green timber is reached.

The Cariboo road has been soft all winter. The freighters complain of heavy hauling.

A late dispatch says that President Cleveland has signed the bill extending the operation of the mineral land laws to the north half of the Colville Indian reservation, in Washington, to the location of mining claims.

The Knights of Pythias of Primrose Lodge of Kamloops gave the annual dinner commemorative of the founding of the order 32 years ago on Wednesday night of this week. A large number of brave men sat down to the feast which lasted nearly all night.

The summer's work has already started on the C. P. R. A gang of masons is at work building a large stone arch near Keefers, and the filling of the approaches will keep a steam shovel going all summer. The quarry at Camp 16, west of North Bend, has been started. More work gangs will be put on, beginning at the first of the month to work west of Ashcroft, and repairs will also be made to the road bed between Kamloops and Revelstoke.—Sentinal.

A Mining Boom.

It is gratifying to note the tone of Senator R. H. Campbell's letter which we publish in another column. The "boom" referred to by the Senator is in reality very near and means an era of tremendous development and prosperity for all the coast. British Columbia was never in a better position to welcome a "boom" than at the present time. The Kootenay and Cariboo are producing, and with thousands of quartz veins and thousands of acres of alluvial grounds, inviting the capitalist and prospector, there is no reason why British Columbia is not a good place in which to cast one's lot.

A Correction.

EDITOR MINING JOURNAL, Dear Sir:—I note in the last issue of your paper my name appearing in the list of petitioners against traction engines, but you failed to insert after my name the qualification I was most careful to put there. When I signed that petition I wrote opposite my name ("I am opposed to granting a monopoly, only".) I am first, last, and all the time most strenuously in favor of traction engines, or any other kind of engines that will tend to lessen the time and expense of transportation over the Cariboo road. At the same time I am just as much opposed to granting any monopoly, as this would be, in my judgement, "out of the frying pan into the fire." As the fact of my name appearing in your paper without the appended reservation might tend, in the very slightest particular, to influence anyone, I trust you will give this note equal prominence. Respectfully,

FRED C. LAIRD.

Barkerville, Feb. 14th, 1896.

Freight Shipments.

Below will be found the date of peparture, teamster and destination of freight shipped north by Ashcroft's forwarding agents:

Feb. 15,	B.CX.108	2,320
" 15,	J. Gannon, Clinton	4,125
" 17,	J.McMillan, 150	8,020
" 17,	A.McRae, Ques & Soda ck	5,100
" 17,	S.Berlin, 150	10,140
" 17,	G.P.Muaphy, Quesnelle	6,300
" 17,	J.McYoung, Barkerville	6,000
" 17,	T.Smye, 150	1,090
" 17,	E.P.Oeschird, Bark & Qs	1,000
" 17,	A.McKinlay, 150	7,770
" 18,	J.C.Shermer, Barkerville	16,000
" 18,	H.C Rayson &Co, Carp'rs	10,000
" 19,	B.C.X. 150	3,480
" 19,	R.Rutherford, 150	4,000
" 19,	J.McKivor, 150	8,720
" 19,	J.Gannon, Clinton	4,617
" 20,	P.Eagan, 59	6,600
" 20,	J.Chenhall, Williams lake	8,000
" 20,	L.J.Crosina, 150	7,306
" 20,	J.Wright, 150	7,900
" 20,	J.R.Felker, L.Hache B'rk	8,000
" 20,	B.C.X. 108	3,900
" 20,	W.Peebles, Dog Creek	1,200
	Total	153,982

Wedding Bells.

Last Tuesday evening at nine o'clock at the Union church in Ashcroft occurred the wedding of Mr. Clark P. Streator and Miss Ida J. Lehman, daughter of Mr. Isaac Lehman. An invitation had been issued to all friends who desired, to be present and witness the ceremony which was to unite one of Ashcrofts fair maidens with the husband of her choice. Messrs. Oliver and Stewart acted as ushers, and on the appearance of the bridal party, Miss Alice, a sister of the bride played a wedding march on the organ. Mr. D. Anderson acted as groomsman and Miss. M. Elliot of Kamloops was bridesmaid. The bride was tastily attired in white. Rev. Jas. Turner performed the ceremony. At the conclusion, and as the bridal party returned to the residence, the church bells were merrily rung. Mr. Streator has gained a sweet and amiable wife and one who has the earnest affection of a host of friends, who wish her and her husband a long and happy life. Mr. Streator is a naturalist of distinction, being in the employ of the United States Government as an attaches of the Smithsonian Institute in the Ornithological department.

Fitzsimmons Whips Maher.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 22.—(Special to the Mining Journal.)—Fitzsimmons was declared the winner and champion of the world after one minute and thirty-five seconds fighting.

Young's Dredger.

The Young's dredging machine destined for use on the Fraser above Quesnelle Mouth is now here awaiting transportation to the seat of operations. Two boilers each of about 50 horse power, engines, pumps and boxes of all kinds of fixtures make up the outfit. The dredger is of the centrifugal system and the machinery will be placed in a boat similar in design to that recently built by Colonel Underwood for use on the Quesnelle river.

Machinery for Placers.

A marked tendency of modern placer work is the use of machinery for handling material, and many an old gulch that was hastily worked over in the '60's with rockers and toms is now being worked by the use of power appliances, and the leavings of the old miners make good profits for the strong concerns that now take hold of such things. Not only are such well known and tried devices as hydraulic elevators and water elevators being used more than ever, but a modified form of steam shovel is being used to excavate gravel and deliver it to the head of a sluice, and various forms of cranes are successfully employed to handle the boulders. Besides there are any number of devices for lifting gravel from under the water and sluicing and amalgamating it, within or upon the machine itself, being used with success.

The mechanical and labor saving spirit of the times is asserting itself in British Columbia, and at no distant day not a pice of gravel will be left untouched.

The Fader Dredger.

E. J. Fader came up from the coast Sunday night and spent the week in town to perfect arrangements to move his new dredging plant from Ashcroft to Quesnelle river. The plant is a perfect affair and the designer has certainly hit upon a plan to scoop gravel out of a river bed which has more than ordinary merit.

A 40-horsepower boiler and engine is the power which is to be used to do the work required. Two immense iron buckets, or more properly speaking, scoops, are to be drawn across the river. They are round in shape and the openings are of such shape that they are self-filling and will come out of the river on each passage full to the brim. A big wire hauser will be stretched across the river and the buckets so arranged that they will start from opposite sides at the same time and pass each other in the middle. The hauser is strung through blocks on each side of the river in such a manner that the scoops are about 30 feet apart on the line traversed by each.

When the scoop has made a few trips across the stream a sort of furrow is opened and the scoop naturally travels back and forth at the lowest place, each scoopful going deeper and deeper and as the sides cave the gravel is always taken from the lowest place. The scoops can be worked at any depth of water. The device is very simple and at the same time ingenious and it promises great success. A crude affair with which Mr. Fader operated last season while exploring his ground proved quite successful but it was a bungling affair at best and only served to show how rich the gravel taken out of the river was.

There is no other machine in existence similar to the one which Mr. Fader is now taking to the Quesnelle river and it is unique among gold saving apparatus.

Chilcotin.

We are still having a fine winter, although it went 36 degrees below zero at Alix creek. Mr. Norman Lee is feeding most all of his cattle. Mr. G. McDonald, who has charge of Mr. Wilson's ranch at Deer lake, is feeding about 150 head of cows and calves. Mack is also in charge of the Minton ranch and is feeding about 75 head, most of the stock running on the winter ranges.

Mr. Thomas Hance, of Hanceville, is still gristing and turns out extra flour.

Mr. John Simstor passed here on his way to Soda creek.

The snow is about 8 inches deep on a level.

Mr. Bomant of the Whithrow ranch is feeding 175 head of cows and calves. Mr. A. W. Stobie has been around the Whithrow range gathering steers and brought down 130 head and turned them on the Thorner range.

J. Ross has returned from a trip to Yale.

Two deaths have occurred here. One was William Swanson of Chimney creek. The deceased was an old timer, highly respected, who owned a ranch at Chimney creek. He was in Cariboo but seemed to have no luck, and was also in the Granite creek excitement. From there he moved to St. Mary creek, where he took out wages. It was there he dropped mining and prospecting and went ranching. He was ill only a few days before passing away. He came from Scotland and leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his loss. The other was Wm. M. Strouse, born in Pennsylvania. From there he went to California, came to this country in '84 and worked at Lac La Hache for a couple of years, he then removed to Chilcotin Falls and began stock raising. He was always troubled with heart desease and while gathering stock caught cold, was laid up in bed for four days and on the fourth of this month passed away. A large gathering of neighbors, were at the funeral which took place on the 6th inst., Mr. D. Natubursy is looking after the ranch and stock.

W. Jones, of the south side of Chilcotin river, has sold out to a stranger from Cariboo, ranch, horses, cattle and everything on the place.

J. D. Prentice has returned from Victoria and looks hale and hearty.

It is thawing at present and the snow is disappearing fast.

Trapping and Handling Furs.

We have just received from Jas. McMillan & Co., Inc., fur and hide dealers, whose advertisement is printed regularly in the MINING JOURNAL, a list of instructions to parties handling and shipping furs. They have been carefully compiled and are entirely reliable, and we take pleasure in printing them below.

Fisher, foxes, lynx, marten, mink, opessum, otter and skunk must be "cased," that is, not cut open. In skinning cut at the rump and turn the skin inside out (like a glove) over the body of the animal, leaving the pelt inside out.

Scrape clean, put a thin board inside the skin, cut the natural shape of it, stretching the skin to its fullest extent, but not so much as to make the fur thin. Too much stretching spreads the fur over a large surface and makes it thin and lacking in richness. Remove board when partly dry. Never use bent sticks, bows or anything in shape that yields.

Muskrats must be "cased," but with fur side in. Chop off the tails. Skin at the tail and make rumps square. Muskrat skinned from the nose, rumps rounded with a bow, have less value and do not sell well. Muskrats must not be injured by shooting or spearing; trap them.

Badger, bear, beaver, cats, raccoon, wolves, wolverine should be "open" that is, cut open, up the belly from the rump to the head. After scraping, cleaning and drying, stretch a uniformly oblong shape, but not so much as to make the fur thin. When dry trim off legs, shanks, flippers, and any little pieces that spoil the appearance of the skin.

Beaver are sometimes stretched almost round, but appear very much better stretched oblong. Value by the skin, never by the pound. They rapidly lose weight. They bring most sold by the skin.

TRAP FURS. Spearing tears the pelt and shaves off the fur. Both do serious injury and lessen the selling price.

Do not cure with alum or salt. It injures them for dressing and spoils their sale. Do not dry skins at a fire or in the sun, or in smoke. It often "burns" them and makes them more liable to spoil or ruin on being dressed. Dry in the open air where shady. Mostly skins often "burn." The meat and fat on them heats and "burns" them, and they then go to pieces and rot on being dressed. Too much warmth curls and spoils the top fur or hair. Never stuff furs of any kind; dry and stretch as explained. Do not stretch out the nose and make it pointed. It gives a southern appearance and lessens value. Do not cut off heads, ears or noses, or mutilate in any way. It lessens value and injures sale. Remove as much of bone from tail as possible, otherwise the tail rots.

Skunk with the white stripe shaved out or any portion cut out, blackened or tampered with, must be bought at half price.

Fur-bearing animals MUST NOT be killed till they have at least a fair growth of fur. Stop trapping as soon in early spring as the fur begins to shed or become thin or a little faded.

JAS. MCMILLAN & CO., Inc.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Incorporations.

The Main Quesnelle Gold Dredging & Mining company of Tacoma, has been registered to do business in British Columbia.

The Pacific Gold Mining Company is applying for an act to incorporate.

The Van Anda Copper & Gold Company, Ltd. has been incorporated at Seattle, and will shortly be registered in British Columbia.

A. D. Whittier, Victoria; Ernest Collins and J. S. Livessy, of London, ask a charter for the Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway. Capitalization to be ten millions in $100 shares. Offices in London, Eng.

British Columbia Syndicate, Ltd.—Filed February 8, under Companies Act, 1890 by Wm. Goode Johnson, David Gordon Marshall, of Vancouver, and Daniel M. Linnard, of Rossland. Objects, general mining operations. Capitalization, 200,000 shares of $5. Office, Rossland.

French Creek Mining Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

Iron Mask Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—Incorporated at Spokane, Wash., January 27, 1896, filed in British Columbia under Part IV, Companies Act, by Pat Clark, W. J. C. Wakefield, Austin Corbin, B. C. Kingsbury, of Spokane, John A. Finch, A. B. Campbell, of Wallace, Idaho, and H. L. Frank, of Butte, Mont. Capitalization, 500,000 shares at $1. B. C. office and place of business, Rossland. Agent, James Clark. Objects, general mining.

The Rush to Colville.

Marcus, Feb. 17.—Yesterday the town of Marcus, which for the past half century has been a frontier trading post, had less than 100 inhabitants. Today several hundred anxious men are impatiently awaiting the opening of the Colville reservation. Marcus is the Mecca of the prospector, for it is from this point that much of the travel diverges northward to the northern Colville reservation and Boundary creek, B. C., points.

Cripple Creek Mines.

On the western slope of Pike's peak, about 20 miles away in a direct line, lies Cripple creek, now the leading gold mining camp of Colorado. It is not to be mentioned as a health resort, as it is 9,500 feet high, and much exposed; nor should the invalid even visit it without his physicians consent. But it is an interesting place for a robust man. Its mines, which for so long were looked upon as not likely to amount to much, really do amount to a good deal, as any one who cares for statistics may learn by consulting a mining broker. Lying as it does within the limits of El Paso county, it has thrown much business into Colorado springs, the county seat. Some people near and far have made money out of the mines. One, a carpenter who used to work in the Springs for $3 a day, now owns the whole Independence mine, and draws from $40,000 to $100,000 from it each month. During the first four months of 1895 his income from various mining properties was $600,000. As an offset to this man's luck it should be said that many persons, visitors in Colorado as well as permanent residents, have invested much money in mines which they could not well afford to lose.

Nansen Relief Expedition.

Recent reports concerning the return of Dr. Nansen from the north pole have induced a Chicago syndicate to consider the advisability of despatching a party at once to the Lena river for the purpose of ascertaining the foundation for the accounts received, as well as to assist, if possible, the returning explorers in the probable march toward Yakutsk or Irkutsk. The man selected to lead the party is Evelyn B. Baldwin, meteorologist of Lieut. Peary's North Greenland expedition of 1893-94. Much information concerning the region to be traversed, as well as special facilities for expediting Baldwin on his journey to Siberia, have been afforded by Monsieur A. S. Savine, Comte de Toulse-Loutree, in Chicago, who is connected with the Siberian railway. In an interview Baldwin said: "Barring such information concerning Nansen's whereabouts as would make the proposed work inexpedient at this time. I shall go direct from San Francisco to Vladivostock, on the Pacific coast, more than 8,000 miles from St. Petersburg. From Vladivostock to Irkutsk the first 450 miles will be by railway, and the remaining distance by post. Twenty-two days will be occupied in making the transit. The time to be consumed betwen Chicago and Irkutsk will be about fifty days."

The Rigorous Yukon.

As long as Fred Gasch, jr., lives he will remember the rigors of the Arctic winter of 1895-96, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. He has just passed through an experience that would try the nerves of any man. His escape from threatened starvation in Alaska is modestly told in a letter to his sister, Miss Haidee Gasch. The letter was written at Dyea January 26, and says:

"You will evidently be surprised to hear from me at this season of the year when I I am supposed to be winding my weary way over the icy fields of Alaska on the journey to the Yukon country. I have not taken the trip yet; neither has Tom (Mr. Healy). Misfortune seems to have followed our party from the very start, but we have still the same old pluck and enterprise with which we started out, and are going to see this through, come what may. We are not going to make the trip ourselves, but Bill Stewart, the third white man of our party, is going in with an Indian guide hired by Mr. Healy and myself

"My feet were frozen pretty badly, but I am able to travel again in good shape, as only yesterday I traveled eighteen miles on snowshoes from the foot of the mountain to Dyea; not for pleasure, I can assure you, but it was because we ran out of food. We have been camped in the mountains for five weeks trying to cross the summit. A little over twelve days ago we began to run short of food, and Mr. Healy and the Indian started back. But when they reached the post the wind was blowing from the north, and it was 30 below zero and impossible to face the wind and return to camp with food.

"Two miles further up the mountain to the stone house there was food enough to last us all winter, but no human being could face the storm and bring it to our camp. On one of my short trips around the camp I found half a sack of chop feed hanging up in a tree, where it had been left last spring by the pack animals. It was but a very few minutes before I appropriated it, and don't you forget it, Stewart, myself and five dogs lived on chop feed mush and bread made of flour and water—no baking powder—and it was awful good, I assure (sinkers).

"Yesterday we began to size up our stock—five starved dogs and two hungry men There was flour to last abou three days more for one man, and I made up my mind to chance the cold and return to the post, or perish in the attempt. I took three of the dogs—two Yukon dogs and a hound—and away I went. The wind was blowing and the snow flying. After traveling about seven or eight miles the hound gave out, and lay down and began to yelp and howl. I felt rather bad. I took my rifle out of the case and cocked it, and as I put it against my shoulder and took aim the poor beast looked up at me—oh, what a pitiful look—and crawled up to me. I could not get heart to shoot and leaned down and petted his head. He got up and I started again, but he fell once more. I turned my head away and got out just as fast as I could, and made for the post. We sent a native up to Stewart this morning with supplies."

Young Gasch is assistant manager of the Yukon Transportation Company, which has the contract with the Canadian government for carrying the mails into the region of the Yukon.

Spokane, Feb. 17.—Three hundred mining men and prospectors left here this morning for the Colville reservation, in anticipation of the president signing the bill extending the mineral laws to the north half of the reserve. Some are going in via Marcus and the Spokane & Northern road, while others are going over the Central Washington. News was received tonight that several hundred men are in camp at Marcus, but others have gone in regardless of the Indian police.

During the past summer several hundred claims were staked out on the reservation, it being a legal point as to whether the mining laws were not already in force. Most of those now going in have been there before and their purpose now is to stand guard over their claims. Miners and prospectors are also coming down from the camps in British Columbia. The reservation is now covered with snow, but the weather is mild, and as fuel is plentiful no hardships are anticipated.

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BROKER and NOTARY PUBLIC
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Main Street, KAMLOOPS, B. C.

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Examinations and Reports of Auriferous Gravel Deposits Made, as to the feasibility of their being worked by the
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Plans, Specifications and Estimates of cost of Hydraulic Mining Plants submitted, and their construction and erection on the ground superintended and their efficiency guaranteed. Catalogues of Hydraulic Mining Machinery and Circulprs Explanatory of the Hydraulic Gravel Elevator System furnished upon application.
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First-class Livery and Saddle horses on hand for hire Pack and Saddle Horses for sale to miners and prospectors. Special rates made to traveling men and others wishing to make the round trip to Cariboo or Nicola. Largest and most convenient stables in the country.
We buy our oats in car lots from the Northwest and furnish them to teamsters at reasonable rates. Stables on Railway Avenue.

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All orders given to our agent E. C. Davison will receive our immediat attention.
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THE ECONOMICAL COBBLER,
Contains the following articles
Iron Half Soling Stand with three Reversible Lasts, (small, medium and large,) Shoe Hammer, Shoe Knife, Pegging Awl and Handle
Securely packed in wooden box with hinged lid. Weight 11 pounds. Also
THE "FAMILY COBBLER,"
contains the following articles
Iron half soling stand with three reversible lasts, (small, medium and large,) shoe hammer, shoe knife, pegging awl and handle, large bottle of leather cement, large bottle rubber cement, four pair of heel plates, package pegs, package heel nails, package clinching nails for men's and boys' work, package of clinching nails for women's and children's work, and three pair of half soles. Ask your nearest merchant for them.
McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, DYNAMITE, Etc., Vancouver, B.C.

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