Library Legislative Assembly

THE GRAND FORKS MINER.

SECOND YEAR. NO. 91 | GRAND FORKS, B. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHERE DEER DRINK.

NIGHTLY VISITS TO A SPRING IN ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Strange March Witnessed by a Prospector in the Lava Beds—Herd Approaches the Water When the Dignified Buck Scout Signals.

Canyon of Tres Alamos.

No region in the world possesses as much of weird grandeur as the lava beds of Arizona. No portion of this wild district is so weird, so fantastically wild as the narrow canyon of Tres Alamos. Securely hidden in the mountain fastnesses, it is the most forbidding of all the many gulches with which the region abounds. Vegetation is almost absent. But three evidences of what more favorable ground might do are present. These are the three cottonwood trees which give the canyon its name. The rocks which compose the sides and floor of this strange canyon are what are known as conglomerate among prospectors. They contain a badly mingled mass of materials, including the precious metals, but they are so fearfully mixed that they are useless for any scientific purpose. Few men have ventured into the canyon, still fewer would care to remain longer than necessary to drink of the spring which gushes out of the rocks at the roots of the trees.

No man who has prowled about Arizona has seen wilder sights than L. J. Court. He is a prospector who has passed many years wandering about the Territories in search of pay dirt. He is known all over the Pacific coast and has been in every nook of the dreary region where the earth vomited out its floods of lava rock. He put in several days and nights in Tres Alamos and witnessed the wild animals on their nightly visits to the spring for water. He recently made a visit to Phoenix after having remained in the canyon for a time. He relates an interesting story of his observations while out in the lava beds. He describes the canyon and then continues as follows:

A Wonderful Country.

A cold spring pours out of the solid rock and chatters its way noisily down the narrow canyon. Here, at the dead of night, come the beasts of the barren mountains for miles around to drink of the running waters. And here, lying quietly in the moonlight, I have been a silent spectator of some of the queerest sights that man's eyes ever beheld. I have seen the deer and the wildcat and the coyotes and the tufted lynx, and even a lumbering cinnamon bear or two, come here to drink. I have lain quite still in the moonlight and watched them for hours, and there is no more fascinating spectacle to be seen in the open.

"It is a wonderful country, and no man ever set foot into a wilder region. There are three cottonwood trees, where the spring pours out of the rock, and along the banks of the creek are many willows. Near the spring is a level spot of ten acres. The first night I camped there I was tired. But after that I stayed on for two weeks because of the wonderfully weird charm of the place. The walls of the canyon are marvels of conglomerate malpais or lava. There's gold, iron, copper, cobblestone, granite, marble, sandstone and silver ore all ground up in a mountainous mass that is as bare of vegetation as the day it poured from the heart of the earth. It was vomited forth in the most hideous shapes imaginable, and seen in the moonlight these shapes take on all kinds of horrible and wonderful aspects. It's a region worth traveling miles to see, and you can reach it in a day's lope from Congress.

Buck Acts as Scout.

"But the average man who goes there will not see what I saw in the moonlight. I'll tell you how the deer come to drink—it's the prettiest sight in the world. The first night I was on the point of going to sleep, when I heard a snort from the top of the bluff above me. I looked, and there was a big buck with magnificent antlers standing on the very brink, his dusky figure sharply outlined against the sky. In a moment his snort was answered by the patter of many feet, and he was surrounded by a pack of deer. I counted eighteen in all. The big buck ventured cautiously down the lava slope, and when half way down he halted, tossed his antlers about as he sniffed the air, and then gave another musical snort. At this signal on came the rest of the pack. They halted just behind him. Then he ventured further down, and presently stood so close to me that I could have hit him with a pistol shot. Here he halted again, again tossed his head up and down, right and left, then gave another snort and the rest of the pack came up.

"Three times in this way they halted. Always the buck acted as scout, and no one advanced till he gave the signal. Arrived at the water, the buck waded in a few steps, then signaled for the others to advance and drink. And while they drank he fell back of them several yards and stood there as guard until they had finished. Such an alert scout no human being ever made. And there was a world of pride and dignity in him as he stood there and watched and waited. Surely, he realized that the fate of the entire pack depended upon him, and his honors and responsibilities sat heavily upon him. It took the pack perhaps ten or fifteen minutes to satisfy its thirst. Then it moved back from the water and stood near the buck. Now it was the buck's turn to drink. He strode forth, bent his head and drew in great draughts of the cool water. But he drank with his dignity still upon him. The pack waited for him, and when he was once more at its head there was a wild scramble up the jagged sides of the bluff.

Other Animals Seen.

"I was fascinated by the spectacle and resolved to witness it again. So I stayed another night. The performance was repeated exactly. Again on the third night they came to drink in the same way, and the next night and the next, and so on, till it dawned upon me that I must quit loafing and get back to work. Of course, the deer scented me at once and knew all along just where I lay, but I kept very still and they did not seem to mind me.

"The smaller animals came at all times of the night, and the smaller they were the more noise they made. The foxes were the slyest of all and the most timid. They go on a dead run all the time, with their heads always wriggling from side to side. The first time they sniffed my presence at camp they made a wild scamper back to cover behind the rocks, but presently they ventured out again, and, after three or four essays, they finally came down and drank.

"I saw only one bear. He was a pretty big fellow, but I have seen lots bigger. He came down the bluff like a big pig, his nose rooting in the ground at every step. No, I wasn't afraid of him. There isn't an animal in America, I believe, that will touch man unless man makes the attack. He came within a few yards of me, stood still and stared at me. I met his gaze calmly and, I believe, fearlessly. Then he went on to the water, waded boldly in and drank his fill. Of all the animals that came to drink there only this gruff and daring old cinnamon bear went about his business fearlessly. Even the coyotes and bob cats moved cautiously, and would have turned tail and scampered off if I had stirred about. But Bruin was not that kind of an animal.

"I prospected in the region a little, but in a day or so I saw there could be nothing located there. The lava is of too recent a date, and the conglomerate altogether too conglomerated to be of any use whatever. In the early days there was a picket post at Tres Alamos, and the larger bluff back of the spring is the famous Signal butte that you have read about in Capt. King's novel by that name. You can't imagine what a weird and uncanny sight it is in the moonlight, nor what entrancing sights I have witnessed there when the deer, the bear, the lynx, the coyote and the fox come out of their hiding places in the dead of night and drink at the springs."

There are as many chumps to the block in Chicago as in any country town in the West.

THE BIG BUCK ACTED AS SCOUT.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.

Greyhounds of the Seas Are Growing Bigger and Faster.

The new flyer, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which, by a complication of genders upon which the inventor of the German language himself could hardly have improved, is to be the "queen of the seas" until the still newer Oceanic robs "her" of this distinction, brings up, as each of her predecessors has done in her turn, the question whether there is any assignable limit to the advance on the Atlantic ferry. Is it worth while to burn 500 tons of coal a day, amounting in the course of a voyage to a good-sized ship, for the sake of gaining two or three knots of speed?

Expert opinion, as evidenced by the infallible test of willingness to risk money on it, seems to be that it is. Atlantic steamers keep on growing bigger and bigger and faster and faster year by year. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse develops three times the power that has yet been obtained at Niagara, and the Oceanic will be driven by a force a third greater than that If there is enormous expenditure of energy while the need lasts, the drain is soon over. The Atlantic voyage is reduced to a sprint. A twenty-three knot ship can make two round trips in a year more than one of the twenty knots, and, when she also carries from 20 to 40 per cent. more on each trip, there is considerable margin for coal bills.

Twenty years ago the commercially attainable limit of speed seemed a matter of very simple calculation. It was somewhere between sixteen and nineteen knots. Unimpeachable mathematical formulae showed that the power required to drive a vessel increased as the cube of the speed, and it was soon evident that, at this rate, the cost of rapid transit would soon become prohibitory; but the builders persistently kept on until they confounded the mathematicians. They proved that the terrifying formulae were accurate within only certain limits, and that when the wearying hill between sixteen and nineteen knots was surmounted there was comparatively easy traveling on the other side.—New York Journal.

ROYALTY AT THE PLAY.

Cause a Whole Lot of Trouble When They Go to a Theater.

The outward and visible sign of the presence of royalty at a London theater is the Guard of Honor, composed of a corporal's guard of grenadiers stationed outside the doors.

At the houses bearing the title "Royal," Drury Lane, the Haymarket and the Covent Garden, the Guard of Honor is always mounted the year round while performances are given. Thus in case royalty should make up its mind at the last moment to look in the manager would be prepared. Although the Prince of Wales always pays well for his theatrical amusements, there is also increased trouble and expenditures incurred by the house, of which outsiders have no idea.

At Drury Lane Theater there is attached to the box a drawing room beautifully upholstered in old gold and tapestry. A couple of bottles of wine, a box of cigars and a case of the Prince's favorite cigarettes are laid on the table. There is also the program—a white satin square—upon which the cast is printed in gold. If it is the Princess of Wales whom they are entertaining the managers provide a bouquet, which is placed on the ledge of the box.

It is understood that ordinarily when members of the royal family visit the theater they are incognito, and unless the orchestra strikes up the national anthem, the majority of the audience are not aware of their presence. If the anthem is played it is a sign that the visit is a formal one and the audience rises as a mark of respect.

LESSON IN PALMISTRY.

Strong Fate Line Shows a Person Who Will Receive High Honors.

The line of fate begins at the bracelets that surround the wrist and extends across the palm of the hand to the base of the middle finger. It is seldom as straight as is indicated by the black line in the illustration, but zigzags back and forth, occasionally disappearing or running into other lines. A good fate line shows a person who will receive high honors in life. Accompanied by a good head line, it shows a person who will make a financial success of life. When the line of life is weak a good fate line will strengthen it and prolong life. People with great vitality always have good fate lines. Breaks in the line indicate losses—the more breaks the more losses. Two parallel lines indicate double success. A branch line from the fate line to the line of life indicates that the individual has been controlled by fate all his life. Spots on the fate line indicate losses by fire. The absence of the fate line indicates a subject who will lead a humdrum life, without either experiencing great losses or great successes.

THE LINE OF FAME.

Mines.

One million and a half of men work in the coal mines of the world. Of these Great Britain has 535,000; United States, 300,000; Germany, 285,000; Belgium, 100,000; Russia, 44,000. The world's miners of metal number 4,000,000.

There is a large class of people in the world who do not care whether you are moral or not, so long as you make a big pretense of it.

EXPENSIVE BEETLES.

Kansas Once Inhabited by a Breed of Insects Now Extinct.

Fifty dollars seems an extravagant price to pay for one beetle. Yet Kansas was once inhabited by such insects, and they sold readily for that much and sometimes for more.

AN EXPENSIVE BUG.

Twenty-one years ago two young scientists, Prof. S. W. Williston and Dr. H. A. Brous, while exploring the branches of the Smoky Hill River for fossil remains, came across the rarest of beetles, the amblichila, belonging to the family of voracious tiger beetles, the highest type of these insects.

During the remaining days spent in the field the two naturalists studied the insects' habits closely. They learned that this species was even more ferocious in its nature than other members of the tiger beetle family. The larvae dig holes about a foot deep. Climbing by two sharp sickel-shaped mandibles to the top of the burrow, with jaws open, level with the ground, they wait for any unwary prey that attempts to cross the opening. They are not only carnivorous but combative. If a stick or straw be thrust into the hole the angry grub will fasten on it with a tenacious grip, and will be dragged from its hole rather than give up its supposed enemy.

In ten days 1,170 specimens were taken. "The ground was so thoroughly stripped of beetles," said Dr. Williston in his office in Snow Hall Museum, at Lawrence, "that subsequent expeditions sent for years afterward from Eastern museums were never able to earn their salt. If the beetles could have been sold at prices paid in 1870 they would have brought more than $10,000."

ST. GILES' CHURCH.

Historical Edifice Which Was Damaged by the Recent Fire.

This historic edifice, which was badly damaged in the recent great fire in London, dates from 1545, in which year it was rebuilt after a fire. It is the burial place of Foxe, author of the "Book of Martyrs," Frobisher, the Arctic voyager, and Milton. At its altar Cromwell was married to Elizabeth Bowchier Aug. 20, 1620. The church was founded in 1090, and the original edifice stood until toward the end of the fourteenth century, when it was replaced by the one destroyed in 1545. The building as it stood before the fire was substantially as reconstructed at that time.

CHURCH OF ST. GILES

High Prices Charged Here.

This is a picture of the first restaurant in the Yukon gold fields. It can rival any American hotel in the matter of prices charged. It is the chief store in Rampart City, the town which grew up in a couple of weeks after the rush to the gold fields began.

THE FIRST KLONDIKE RESTAURANT.

Onomatopœia.

A wag who, for a consideration, helped the Cincinnati police court to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, got off a good thing.

His honor asked an officer who the prisoner was.

"A Russian, your honor."

"His name?"

"I can't pronounce it, your honor."

"Spell it, then."

"V-e-z-o-z-i-z-a-z-e-z-s-h-s-h-z-z-i."

"What is he charged with?"

Then Carl Nippert, the wag, jumped up and said, "Soda water, your honor, I should say, by his name."

A man may wake his first baby just to see it laugh, but he never disturbs the peaceful slumbers of the second one.

ABOUT CABLES.

Girdling the Earth with Them—In Case of War.

A cable will be laid next summer from Scotland to Iceland by way of the Faroe islands. The Icelandic parliament has voted a subsidy to the enterprise. It is believed that Great Britain will connect Ireland with British America by cable, so as to give her another cable route to this country, says Leslie's Weekly.

Less than fifty years ago the first cable was laid between Great Britain and the American continent. Now a cable is laid every year. The last transatlantic cable was laid by the Commercial Cable Company in 1894, but many smaller cables have been laid since. Just now the interest of the world, or so much of it as is absorbed by the cable question, is centered in the connection between the American continent and the far west under the Pacific ocean. Great Britain has undertaken to lay a cable from British Columbia to Australia by way of the Fiji islands. At the same time two American companies are struggling for the privilege of laying a cable from our western coast to Japan and China by way of Hawaii. When one of these Pacific cables is completed the earth will be girdled. The consummation has been slow in coming. It is promised at a time when Tesla claims that he will soon be able to telegraph to any part of the world or every part of the world without cables or even land wires.

There are about 152,000 miles of cables, which have cost about $200,000,000. These figures are only approximate, because no one knows exactly the condition of all the cables. Undoubtedly some useless and abandoned cables still appear on the map.

Nine-tenths of the cables of the world are controlled by Great Britain, and even American cables make a first landing on British-American soil. Of the ten transatlantic cables in use not one lands in the United States. Those which do not land on British possessions have their termini on a French island. It has been said that in case of war with the United States Great Britain would have an advantage over us through her control of the cables. She would not control the French cables, and it is not likely that she would control the Canadian cables long.

The route of every cable on the ocean's bed has been marked and mapped carefully. If we had trouble with Great Britain it would be a comparatively simple thing to send a repairship out to grapple for the cables and cut them. It would be difficult to patrol each line, and it is altogether likely that a conflict between Great Britain and the United States, if it came to serious blows, would be settled without interference with the cables.

Spare That Tree.

It is well to think twice before cutting down a fine tree. Some claim that such a tree in a field is only "a big weed," but this is a narrow view. Possibly the hay crop may be slightly diminished, and the hoed crops will not yield quite as much as they otherwise would on account of the tree. But man ought to have some regard for the higher instincts of his nature. If he gets so that he can only see beauty in plants that have cash value in the market he dwarfs his nobler faculties.

The man who should plant potatoes instead of flowers in front of his house would be looked upon as deficient in taste, and strangers, at least, would gain the impression that he was not only an intensely worldly man, but that he was also lacking in mental cultivation. The man who removes a splendid tree because it takes a few feet of ground from his field crops is doing himself and all about him an injury.

A fine tree is a great object lesson in the natural world. It also has a decided value as a home for birds—those greatly neglected friends of the farmer—and in its effects upon the soil and the air.—Practical Farmer.

Lo Acquiring Civilization.

The progress of civilization among the copper faces has been shown in many ways, and includes the achievement of high hats and poker, but the recent feats of certain Sioux and Ree Indians at the North Dakota Fair deserve special mention. These gentlemen indulged in Indian sports, among which was a pie-eating contest of special merit. To conquer pie may not be the most intellectual of victories, but it shows in the conquering race a superior and an enduring hardiness. There are few enemies so dangerous and subtle as pie is. The Rees and Sioux will survive. We call them savage. Oh, be just. They are the victors in the incessant struggle of civilization against pie.—New York Sun.

The Reason for It.

Men's garments button toward the right side and women's garments usually button toward the left side. This custom dates back to the time when citizens were compelled to go about armed. When a lady took a gentleman's arm she usually walked on his left side, thus leaving his right arm free to use his sword to defend her. Her left arm was thus at liberty and her garments buttoned from the side opposite from that of the gentleman's in order to suit it.—People's Friend.

Rubber.

Hitherto rubber has usually been secured by the wasteful method of cutting down the trees. The recent discovery that the leaves furnish a purer and more copious supply of gum than the trees promises to produce a great change in that industry.

Overstudy sometimes makes men mad. An understudy often has a similar effect upon an actress.

The man who dyes his whiskers and the woman who bleaches her hair never fool any one but themselves.

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

How to Serve.

HERE is a plain message to the average Christian: You want to serve Christ; you want to show your love for him. Yet your abilities are commonplace. You cannot make a fine speech, you cannot write a great book, you cannot bear the martyr's witness. How then can you turn the eyes of any considerable number of people to the Lamb of God? Simply, and surely, by making your life one of ministration. Settle definitely that your consecration shall show itself by unselfishness. In the constant choices that every day and every hour brings, choose to sacrifice yourself. At all costs, serve people. Stoop to the humblest deeds of helpfulness. Make yourself of no reputation. And say nothing about your sacrifices, your consecration. Christlikeness speaks its own message. As certainly as the gospel is true, it will come to pass that all the multitude of people whom your life touches, directly and indirectly, will see in you the spirit and character of Jesus. By your life their thoughts will be turned to His life. Through you they will learn to love Him. Could angels ask for a greater life-mission than that?

Through Peace to Light.

I do not ask, O Lord, that life may be
A pleasant road;
I do not ask that Thou would'st take from me
Aught of its load.

I do not ask that flowers should always spring
Beneath my feet;
I know too well the poison and the sting
Of things too sweet.

For one thing only, Lord, dear Lord, I plead,
Lead me aright—
Though strength should falter, and though heart should bleed—
Through Peace to Light.

I do not ask, O Lord, that thou should'st shed
Full radiance here,
Give but a ray of peace, that I may tread
Without a fear.

I do not ask my cross to understand,
My way to see;
Better in darkness just to feel Thy hand
And follow thee.

Joy is like restless day; but peace divine
Like quiet night;
Lead me, O Lord—till perfect day shall shine,
Through Peace to Light
—Adelaide Anne Proctor.

The Value of Sympathy.

Sympathy is magnetic. It wins men as nothing else can. In business, in politics, in social life the first element of success is a warm heart. The man who can enter the heart of another through the open door of sympathy is a welcomed conqueror. Christ won the world by the manifestation of divine love.

All true helpers of the race have been men and women of deep compassion. The poor need our sympathy more than they need our money. Kindness and tenderness can do more than medicine to cure the sick. Pity and forgiveness, such as Christ always showed, alone can raise the fallen and put courage into the heart of the despairing.

Through sympathy one enters into the inheritance of all the good of all the world. Suppose my friend has suddenly grown rich, in proportion as I rejoice in his success do I come into the true possession of all his good fortune. Suppose my friend has conquered his lower passions and has become a noble and exalted character, then in all this moral exaltation I have part and lot. If I am capable of entering into sympathy not only with one friend but with many, and at last with the entire human race we can see how boundless must be my joy. Here we find the secret of gladness that must have always filled the heart of Jesus even in the midst of His earthly trials and sorrows.—Rev. J. L. Jackson.

Human Parasites.

Inscrutable facts are constantly confronting us in Nature. We are at a loss to understand why pain and evil are permitted by a merciful Creator. We cannot comprehend why some creatures are made and are allowed to live, when they are constantly sapping the vigor of their surrounding fellow-beings and kindred things. Some day we may hope to know what utility the parasite possesses in the grand economy of Creation. Stupid and bloodless, if it be animal, slimy and foul, if it be vegetable, the thorough parasite clings to life and clings to the organism on which it feeds, with a tenacity which would do credit to a more useful being. But it cannot be blamed, for it is not accountable, it has not free-will, and is following the only law which has been revealed, namely, the law of "Get all you can, and give as little." But there are human parasites, also and they cannot so easily escape their just condemnation. We do not refer to those poor, shambling unfortunates who, being the victims of unpropitious circumstances or, too often, of their base appetites and passions, throw themselves in desperation upon the charity of their more prosperous and frugal fellows. It is not these, but the more opulent parasite, rather, who neither toils nor spins, and yet lives sumptuously on the industry and thrift of his neighbors. By accident of birth, or by the play of fortune, he is possessed of wealth, which means opportunity, and opportunity implies responsibility, and that implies a sacred trust.

Does this parasite accept the trust, and does he spend his money and himself for the good of that society, the product of whose labor he largely holds, or for the good of that God whose creature he is? Not if he is the man whom we have in mind. He seizes every occasion to enlarge his own power and resources. If times are hard, he uses them to buy mortgages and foreclose on unhappy owners. He haunts the court house, to pick up land at tax sales, and gives it back only on payment of extortionate interest. In a thousand ways he uses the stone and mortar of another's misfortunes to build up his Castle of Greed. But, if times are good, he is just as quick and fertile to devise ways of turning them to his own advantage. He absorbs industries, controls trade, buys influence, debauches legislation and reaps and holds his reward. He does everything but work.—Ram's Horn.

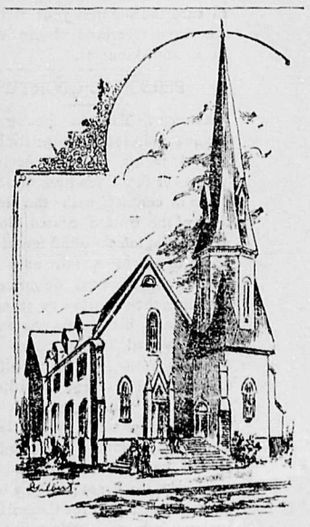
Righteousness and Salvation.

At death believers ever gaze toward the cross, not to the crown. The word they need is, "I will be merciful to their unrighteousness—to their righteousness—and their sins and iniquities will I remember no more." It is difficult in a time like this which takes the fact of salvation so easily, to understand how hard the first Christians found it to believe, and how strong was the consolation which God administered to them. Remember how the Apostle assured his trembling hearers of the awful, incredible wonder of the great salvation. "Wherefore God, willing more abundantly to show unto the heirs of promise the immutability of His counsel confirmed it by an oath, that by two immutable things in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us." "I die," said a godly minister, "resting on oaths and covenants and blood." He utterly abhorred, slighted and condemned his own righteousness. Over the grave where the dust of William Carey waits the Redeemer's return are the words so dear to our fathers.

A guilty, weak and helpless worm,
On thy kind arms I fall;
Be thou my strength and righteousness,
My Jesus and my all.
—Dr. Robertson Nicoll.

Church from One Tree.

A California church was built from the timber of a single tree. The building is in Santa Rosa, and was edected for the members of the Baptist communion of that place. The timber was taken from a redwood tree that grew in the neighborhood. The interior of the church was paneled and finished with wood, not a particle of plaster or other similar material being used. The doors, seating, pulpit, roof and roofing were all formed from material taken from the same tree, and after the building was finished in every particular stuff enough was taken from it to manufacture 60,000 shingles, besides a large quantity of scantlings, joists, and other dimension stuffs.



BUILT FROM A SINGLE TREE.

A Great Hymn Writer.

The year 1892 will have among its noteworthy anniversaries the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Isaac Watts. It will be chiefly as a writer of hymns that he will be honored by affectionate remembrance. Of his hymns the Christian world has chosen a few as pre-eminent. If he had written only the hymn beginning, "O, God, our help in ages past," his name would have a sure place in the roll of makers of verse worthy and destined to live. A great hymn levels denominational barriers. While men are talking of Christian unity, or dreaming of it, the hymn, in its sphere of influence, if only for the moment when heard or sung, makes believers one.

Don't Mention the Briers.

I once met a little fellow on the road carrying a basket of blackberries, and said to him:

"Sammy, where did you get such berries?"

"Over there, sir, in the briers."

"Won't your mother be glad to see you come home with a basketful of such nice, ripe fruit?"

"Yes, sir," said Sammy, "she always seems glad when I show her the berries, and I don't tell her anything about the briers in my feet."

I rode on. But Sammy's remarks had given me a lesson; and I resolved that henceforth in my daily life I would try to think of the berries, and say nothing about the briers.—Ram's Horn.

THE MINER.

THE MINER is printed on Saturdays, and will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States for one year on receipt of two dollars. Single copies five cents.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of $2 per column inch per month.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of 15 cents per nonpareil line first insertion. Advertisements running for a shorter period than three months are classed transient.

CORRESPONDENCE from every part of the Yale District and communications upon live topics always acceptable. Send in your news while it is fresh, and we will do the rest.

JOB PRINTING turned out in first-class style at the shortest notice.

Address F. H. McCARTER & SON,
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898

Carson Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 37.

I. O. O. F. MEETS EVERY SATURDAY evening at 8 o'clock in their hall at Carson, B. C. A cordial invitation extended to all sojourning brethren.

P. B. NELSON, N. G
WM. M. CLARK, R. S.

Church Notice.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services every Sabbath in the church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the school room at Grand Forks. *Sabbath school 10:30 a. m. in the school room.* At Carson weekly 3 p. m.

VIA GRAND FORKS.

THE Klondyke fever, like most contagious deseases, is growing in intensity and is spreading rapidly. There is no question but 1898 will witness a gold excitement the like of which has never been heard of. How long it will last depends largely upon the amount of gold brought out in the spring and the extent, if any, of new discoveries. For the present, at least, all eyes turned Yukonwards and thousands will flock to the northern gold fields this season, regardless of consiquences. The overland travel will be large, even if it is confined entirely to the overflow from the coast cities.

While we feel certain that the Klondyke is already filled with more people than there are diggings and that the Boundary district and the Colville Indian Reservation affords better opportunities to make money in prospecting and mining than Klondyke, and would advise no one to go there in search of a fortune, because 999 out of every 1,000 persons who go are doomed to disappointment. But as long as people are bound to go and nothing the MINER could say would stop them, we would like to see every one go by the Spokane route via Grand Forks. Improved transportation facilities between coast points will undoubtedly enable thousands to reach Skaguay, Dyea, St. Michels or Wrangel. There are obsta les between those places and the Klondyke which will take months of hard work and enormous expenditures of money to clear away and it is a foregone conclusion that no improvements will be completed in time to permit the thousands, who will go that way, pursuing their journey to the promised land this summer. No such difficulties confront those who decide to make the trip by the Spokane route via Grand Forks. It is all plain sailing from start to finish, that is if proper precautions have been taken in the matter of outfitting at the start. Be sure and see that your ticket reads. "Spokane Overland Route Via Grand Forks and Ashcroft."

PERSONAL COURTESY.

AT THE Toronto Young Liberal's banquet held recently, Sir Richard Cortwright, in his address, declared that whenever the Canadian ministers had come in contact with the representatives of the United States Government at Washington they had found them disposed to act in a fair and courteous spirit. Sir Richard doubtless rightly describes the situation as it confronted himself and his colleagues as individuals. Notwithstanding this ascertion of Sir Richard's, the fact still remains that after the present Canadian miuisters' first to Washington the duties of the McKinley tariff were clapped on Canadian products exported to the United States, and that after their second visit, Congress passed a bill whose purpose was to kill the Canadian pelagic sealing industry. Washington's kind words butter no Canadian parsnips, while Washington's acts, if they effected their purpose, would spoil some Canadian dinners.

THE Ontario government proposes to spend $25,000 in erecting buildings for a new normal school at London. The fact that some three hundred applications were made for one teacher's position in the western part of the province of Ontario, goes to show that another normal school to turn out more teachers may be a necessity of politics, but it certainly is not from an educational stand point.

NOW is the time to buy real estate. It will be remembered, last spring, between the first of March and the first of April there was a greater advance in the price of Grand Forks real estate than in all the rest of the year. There is no good reason why the experience of 1897 will not be repeated in 1898.

THE political ball was set a rolling in North Riding of Yale, Friday evening of last week at Nicola, by the opening of G. B. Martin's campaign. There seems to be no doubt but that G. B. will catch the North Yale legislative cannon ball with one hand and go right ahead with his duties with the other.

THE railway petitions sent from Carson to Sir Wilfred Laurier, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Hon. Henry Blair and D. C. Corbin, at Ottawa contained the names of 80 residents' property owners, says the Reservation Record. "Residents' property owners" is good under the circumstances.

THERE are a great many complaints that a large portion of the trade which naturally belongs to Grand Forks is going to Greenwood and Nelson. The merchants of Greenwood seem to have advertisements in their local papers which is not the case with their rivals in this city. There may be a connection between these facts.

THE Odd Fellows Building and Investment company, limited, has been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," as a limited company with a capital of twenty thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of ten dollars each. *The registered office of the company* will be situate in the city of Nelson B. C.

IF THE dominion government fails to grant a charter to the Kettle River Valley railway, the people of the Boundary country can find consolation in the fact that they can set on the fence and see the reservation traffic go by.

THE dominion parliament would do a popular thing if they would give the Kettle River Valley railway what they are asking for.

THE House will meet in the new parliament building on February 10th next at 3 p. m.

Listen to That Boy of Ours.

The Record acknowledges a call last Thursday evening from a delegation of Grand Forks ladies and wishes to apologize to them for an apparent lack of hospitali y on our part. We had just closed 30 on copy and were boxing tacks to the best of our ability while the main-stay of the office was making up a form, when we were astonished by a succession of shouts in front of the office, ranging from high C down to the deep basso of the lower clef. With a shooting stick in one hand and a column rule in the other we responded to the call and found that the visit was a friendly one and that the side arms were unnecessary. We were about, with our accustomed gallantry, to invite all the ladies into our sanctum, but we thought of the long galleys of type sitting around on benches, boxes, and cases, and visions of pi floated like a chilly wind through the corridors of our cranium. We were mindful too of the accumulated rubbish of months that carpeted the floor and kept the wanton winter breeze from dallying with our tender toes, and knowing that the merry faces of our callers would be clouded if permitted to gaze upon such a perfect specimen of printing office housekeeping, we kindly bnt firmly refused to listen to the demands of courtesy and sociability, and permitted our fair visitors to depart feeling perhaps that they had experienced the sensation of coming in contact with the icy heart and frigid mitt.—Reservation Record.

Cascade City Notes.

Extensive mining operations will be commenced very soon on the St. Elmo property near Cascade City, which was recently purchased by Hon. Joseph Martin and Smith Curtis of Rossland

J. A Coryell, P. L. S. has just finished surveying the water right belonging to the English Co. that recently purchased the water power at Cascade City Mr. Coryell returned to Midway Tuesday.

The Townsite Co. of Cascade City are building a bridge about half a mile below the Boundray line. A wagon road is also being made to connect with the main stage road to Marcus in the vicinity of Pete Perres' place. When this road *is completed it will shorten the road to* Cascade some seven miles.

Christena lake is in a most dangerous condition at the present air holes being very numerous, a prospector very narrowly escaped drowning last week by falling into one of these holes. Fortunately for the man he was carrying a twenty foot pole which fact alone probably saved his life as he pulled himself out by the help of the pole.

Contractor Molville of Midway who has been on a trip to the lake, returned to Midway last Tuesday,

The C.P.R. surveyors are at present surveying in McRea Creek pass. It is understood that when they have finished in that section they will work towards Grand Forks.

Messrs. Earl and Lynch have their new business house nearly completed. *They expect to open a large general* merchandise store about the first of March.

It the English syndicate who purchased the water power here, carry out their intentions it will necessitate the expenditure of nearly half a million dollars.

A report is current that the Cascade townsite company have refused $100,000 for their holdings here.

Eureka Camp.

John McCann, of Eureka camp on the reservation, has sold a portion of his interests in that camp, including a one-third interest in the Lucky Two, for $6,000 cash, the Clark Bros. being the purchasers. One of the considerations of the sale, it is said, is that a 100 ton stamp mill is to be erected on the property this summer.

Manager Brown of the Little Coye property has purchased a complete pumping and hoisting plant for that property. The machinery was purchased in the Okanogan country and is being delivered at the mine by Frank Truax who has the contract for hauling.

Frank Evens, an enterprising mining man of the camp, went to Grand Forks last Monday returning an Tuesday.

The crusher for the Republic company arrived last Monday from Marcus in good shape.

Mr. Diamond has the contract of furnishing 600 cords of wood for the Little Cove company.

The Republic company are working two shifts in the erection of their mill.

Chas. Benson made a flying trip to Grand Forks this week.

Dr. Manly was among the visitors to Grand Forks this week.

Appointments.

The British Columbia Gazette of Jan. 27th contains the announcement of the appointment of Stanley Smith, to be a coroner, within and for the Grand Forks Mining division of Yale electorial district

Also the notice of the appointment of William Graham McMynn, of the town of Midway, to be a deputy clerk of the peace, within and for the county of Yale.

School Board Meets.

A meeting of the school board was held on the 22nd of Jan. last when arrangements were made for the making of necessary repairs and cleaning of the school house.

VALENTINES

Comic Sentimental and Ornamental.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH

Being St. Valentine's Day's Miss Zoe McCarter Desires to Inform the Public That Her Stock of Valentings

Will be open for inspection on Tuesday, Feb. 8th, 1898, and invites everyone to call and inspect the same.

TO OPEN THE RESERVATION.

The South half to Be Opened to Mining Men.

Senators Wilson and Turner, of Washington, U. S. A., have agreed to introduce an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill for opening the southern half of the Colville Reservation, in the state of Washington, to mineral locations. It will be remembered that at the last session of Congress an unsuccessful attempt was made to have the southern portion of this reservation opened for mineral locations, and the general impression seemed to prevail that nothing would be done at this session of congress to let in the mining men, therefore, this announcement comes as a surprise to the public. In the event that Messrs. Turner and Wilson are successful in there efforts to have the south half of the reservation, with its numerable wealth of gold and silver, thrown open to settlement this spring it will be done by proclamation of the president, as was done in the case of the north half. This proclamation, it is hoped, will be so issued that the land may be entered in May or April.

Associated Charities Club Meets.

A meeting ot the Associated Charlities Club, was held at Mrs W. Johnsons residence last Wennesday at this meeting five new members were admitted Mr. Fred Walloston being present handed over to the treasurer of the club $22.50 being proceeds of the recent masquerade ball.

The meeting then decided to give a New England supper and Valentine social on Friday the 11th inst. just before St. Valentine's day. The new England social is considered a most enjoyable affair, it consists of the serving of hot bakes beans. brown bread and coffee. The Valentine social is also capable of creating much fun for the young people, and everyone should attend.

After discussing several miner matters relative to the association the meeting adjourned until the last Wednesday in February, when a meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Manly.

Sleigh Ride and Dance.

A merry sleighing party and dance was given last evening by the members of the Whisper Club. The party consisting of about twenty couples, left Grand Forks about 8 o'clock in the evening, in two four-horse sleighs and drove to Nelson's hall, situated on the boundary line at Carson, where they were met by a delegation from Carson and Nelson, and for two or three hours joy reigned supreme, and the light fantastic was tripped to lively music furnished by Messrs. Sheads and Day.

About 12 o'clock the party drove home and partook of an oyster supper at the Delmonico restaurant. Nothing occurred on the entire trip to mar the pleasure of the particpants, and much cred it is due to Messrs. Keough, Wollaston and Sheads, the officers of the organization, for the royal manner in which the club entertained their friends.

City Council Meet.

The regular weekly session of the city council met yesterday with Alderman Davis in the chair, after the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, Clerk Wollaston read an invitation from Mr. Speaker Higgins to the city council to be present at the opening of the local legislature on the 10th inst. The clerk was then instructed to send a suitable reply to the communication.

The clerk then read a petition signed by sixty of the resident ratepayers of Grand Forks, which prayed that the council donate a sum of money not to exceed $300 to assist in defraying the expenses of a delegation to Ottawa to assist in securing Mr. Corbin's charter.

Alderman L. A. Manly then moved that the treasurer be instructed to issue cheque for $300 in favor of Mr. Armstrong who was the chosen delegate of the board of trade.

The meeting then adjourned.

To Bridge the Kettle River.

A subscription paper is being passed around for the purpose of raising money for the construction of a bridge across the Kettle river at First street. This is the bridge that the government has offered to donate $1,000 toward building, provided the citizens of Grand Forks will pay the balance, which will only amount to about $700. A bridge at this point is badly needed and it is only a matter of a short time until it will have to be built, and the people of Grand Forks should do everything possible to secure this liberal donation on the part of the goverament.

Cruelty to Animals.

There are some half dozen poor starved horses that have been roaming about the town all winter, some of them are said to be owned by business men of this city, who apparently do not care whether these poor animals live through the winter or not. Some few weeks ago one of these animals completely destroyed $10 worth of sleigh robes, in front of the Grand Forks hotel.

It is hoped that the city authorities will take some steps toward compelling the owners of these starving horses to see that they are cared for at once.

To Purchase Band Instruments.

There is a project on foot among the musical element of the city to give an entertainment for the purpose of raising money for the purchase of a set of band instruments. The first of the series is to be a minstrel show provided the talent of the town can be enlisted in the enterprise.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that the plans and specifications for the construction of a bridge across the Kettle river, on First street, can be seen at the office of L. A. Manly, and that sealed tenders will be received for building the same until 12 a. m., Wednesday Feb. 8th, 1898.

L. A. MANLY.

MINING RECORDS.

Grand Forks Mining Division.

January 27—Nevada H. B. Thorn, North Fork.
January 28—Alice, Wm. Landon, Summit camp.
January 29—Snow Flake and Snow Shoe, M. I. White, Brown's camp.
January 31—Novelty, fraction, E. E. Barchard, Summit camp.

CERTIFCATE OF WORK.

January 27—Fair Play, J. Ashfield et al, Carson. F. Graff et al.
January 28—King Fisher, J. Meyers et al.

TRANSFERS.

Jan. 28—Mayflower, all interest, from Neil McCallum to Ella Clark.
Britton, all idterest, Chas. Hay to Ella Clark.
February 1—Novelty, fraction, all interest, E. E. Barchard to A. H. Harrison.

Kettle River Mining Division.

LOCATIONS.

Jan. 29—Long Lake, Long Lake camp. Walter Frances.
Jan. 29—Apex, Central camp, J. J. Harris.

CERTIFICATES OF WORK.

Jan. 25—C. S. & H., and P. H., Boundary Creek Mining and Milling company.
Hidden Treasure, Asaph Castleman.
Jan. 31—Myrtle, fract., Greenwood camp, Forbes Kerby.

TRANSFERS.

Jan. 26—Gold Drop, frac., Greenwood camp, Dan Bensnghan to James Moran.
Jan. 29—No 95, ¼ quarter interest, Samuel Webb to John Bell.

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT.

Jan. 31—Capital Prize, Lind creek, to John Weir, Thos. Hardy, Ewing Keightley, John W. Lind, Thos. Humphrey.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned intends to apply to the License Commissioners of the City of Grand Forks, at their next setting, for a license to sell liquor by retail on the premises to be known as the Preslar, on lot 9, block 2, in the City of Grand Forks.

MRS. A.W. PRESLAR.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY OFFICE.

His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

21st January, 1893.

STANLEY SMITH, of the City of Grand Forks, Esquire, M. D., *to be a Coroner, within and for* the Grand Forks Mining Division of the Yale Electoral District.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

CESTIFICATE OF IMROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

B. C. Mineral Claim (Lot 882) situated in the Grand Forks Mining Divison of Yale District. Where located:—Summit Camp near the Ontario Mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Isaac H. Hallett, as agent for Albert Keough, Free Miner's certificate No. 89733, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

I. H. HAILET.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1897.

Are You Insured? IF NOT, ALL ON J. K JOHNSON, at the Miner office and have write yoy a policy

NOTICE.

A sitting of the County Court of Yale will be holden at

Midway, on Thursday, the 10th Day of March, 1898,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By command W. G McMYNN,
Government Office, Midway, B. C. / D. R. C. C
January, 17, 1893

NOTICE.

A sitting of the County Court of Yale will be holden at

Grand Forks on Monday, 14th Day of March, 1898.

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

By command S. R. ALMOND,
Government Office, Grand Forks, / D. R. C. C.
B. C., Jan. 27. 1898,

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Assessment Act and Provincial Revenue Tax Act Rock Creek Division of Yale District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN ACCORdance with the statutes that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all other Taxes levied under the Assessment Act, are now due for the year 1898. All the above taxes collectable within the

Rock Creek Divison of Yale District,

are payable at my office at Osoyoos, Yale District.

Assessed taxes are collectable at the following rates, viz:

If Paid on or Before June 30th, 1898,

Three-fifths of one per cent. on real property.
Two and one-half per cent. on assessed value of wild land.
One half of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars, the following rates, namely: Upon such excess of income, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent.; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.

If Paid After July 1st, 1898.

Four-fifths of one per cent. on real property.
Three per cent, on the assessed value of wild land.
Three-fourths of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates, namely:

Upon such excess when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one and one-quarter per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and less than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and three-quarters of one per cent.

Provincial Revenue Tax $3.00 per capita.

C. A. R. LAMBLY, Assessor and Collector.
Osoyoos, B. C., Jan. 3, 1898.

A. L. McDONALD,
Contractor and Builder,
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Plan and specifications drawn, estimates furnished on all kinds of building. Work strictly first-class.

Go to Eureka

Via McElroy's Stage Line.

Daily stage betwen Grand Forks, Leaves Grand Forks 7:30 a. m., reaching Eureka same day, Returning, arrive in Grand Forks at 4 p. m.

[L. S.] THOS. R. McINNIS.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

A. G. SMITH, Deputy Att'y-General, } WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature;

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Tenth day of the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favor of God be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable THOMAS R. McINNIS, Lieutenant-Govenor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this thirtieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.
JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made to the Parliment of Canada at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate a Company to construct and maintain a railway from a point on the International Boundary Line at or near Cascade City, British Columbia, thence in a westerly direction following the valley of the Kettle river to a point on the said Boundary Line, at or near Carson, also from another point on the said Boundary Line at or near Midway, thence northerly, following the valley of Boundary creek to a point about twenty (20) miles north of Midway, with power to construct, and maintain branch lines and at the said Boundary Line to connect with and to operate the whole inconjunction with the Railway Line of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company, with power to the company to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines, as well for commercial purposes as the business of the railway, and for all other necessary and usual powers.

Dated the 4th day of December, A. D., 1897.

BODWELL, IRVING & DUFF,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

MINERAL ACT 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.

"B. C." mineral claim situate in the Grand Forks mining Divison of Yale district. Where located:—in Summit camp.

TAKE NOTICE I Isaac H Hallet, as agent for Albert Keough free miner's certificate No. 89733, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim,

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

I. H. HALLETT.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1898,

NOTICE.

Vernon, Osoyoos, Kettle River and Grand Forks Mining Divisions of Yale District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all placer claims legally held in the Vernon, Osoyoos, Kittle River and Grand Forks Mining Divisions of Yale District, B. C., are laid over from the 15th day of November, 1897, to the 1st day of June, 1898,

C. A. R. LAMBLY,
Gold Commissioner.

Osoyoos, B. C., Nov. 13th 1897.

MINERAL ACT 1897.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Ontario mineral claim, situate in the Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Summit camp.

TAKE NOTICE that I William Shaw, Free Miner's Certificate No. 87,526, intend, sixty days form the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 16th day of December, 1897.

W. E. STACHE,
Bath Rooms,
AND TONSORIAL PARLORS.
RIVERSIDE, - - - GRAND FORKS

H. A. SHEADS,
- ASSAYER -
GRAND FORKS, B. C.
SAMPLES GIVEN PROMPT AND CAREFUL TTENTION

JUBILEE - HOSPITAL
GRAND FORKS, B. C.
R. B. STANLEY SMITH, M. D.
Resident Physician & Surgeon.

FORBES M. KERBY,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
And Civil Engineer.
OFFICE, MIDWAY, B. C.
Associate Member Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

H. S. CAYLEY,
BARRISTER AT LAW;
SOLICITOR, ETC.,
Office, Main Street, - GRAND FORKS, B. B.

F. WOLLASTON,
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Civil Engineer, Etc
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

GRAND FORKS HOTEL
Barber Shop.
Centrally Located. All Work Gauranteed to be First-Class in every Respect.
PETER A. Z. PARE, - - PROPRIETOR.

J. W. JONES,
Manufacturer of
Spring Beds, Mattresses,
LOUNGES, ETC.
DEALER IN HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
GRAND FORKS, B. C.
Saw Filing and all Kinds of Repairing.

The Bar of The Grand FORKS HOTEL,

Contains all the Famous Liquors of the Present day. The Cigars are from reliable makes and give out, when in action, an aroma that sents the immediate atmosphere with an odor that is pleasing to the olfactories of man.

In the billard room of this hotel the ivory spheres can be sent in motion whenever the Public desires.

CHAS. VAN NESS, Prop.

Spokane Falls & Northern,

Nelson & Ft. Sheppard, Red Mountain Railways.

The Only All-rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Going North.		Going South
12:12 a. m,	MARCUS	2:28 p. m,

Close Connections at Nelson with steamboats for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

Queen Heaters . . . .

Are the Best and Cleanest Heaters Ever Put on the Market. We Sell Them.

We have the only complete line of stoves, tin and granite ware, paints, oils, brushes, sash and doors, etc., in the city.
Large Stock of New Goods Expected Daily.
Our stock is always kept strictly up to date in every respect.

When in need of anything in the Hardware line don't forget to call on

Tin and Repair Shop in Connection — **W. K. C. Manly,**
Bridge Street, Grand Forks, B. C.

H. A. HUNTLY,
Dealer in
Tobacco and Cigars,
The Only Place in Town that Handles Fruit.
Fresh Supply Received Daily.
Groceries, Salt Meats and Miners Supplies.
BRIDGE STREET GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Prospectors and Miners will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing I can save you money. Full Line of Fishing Tackle just Received.

TORONTO HOUSE,
BROWN'S CAMP, UP THE NORTH FORK.
Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars,

This hotel is located about 12 miles from Grand Forks up the North Fork. Good Fishing and Hunting in the vicinity. Meals served at all hours, and the best of sleeping accommodations. H. P. TORONTO, Proprietor.

The Grand Forks Hotel.
Joseph L. Wiseman, Prop

Is the oldest and leading hotel in the city, and headquarters for mining and commercial men The house has just been refurnished and the rooms are unsurpassed for comfort, while the cusine is away above par.

All Stages Stop at the House.

THE MIDWAY HOTEL
MIDWAY, KETTLE RIVER.
First-Class Accommodations, Good Stabling, Termius of Stage Line From Marcus, Washington.
McAuley & Keightley, - - Proprietors

COSMOS HOTEL
GRAND FORKS, B. C.
Everything New and Best Furnished House, and is in everyway prepared to welcome Guests and provide Good Accommodation
Headquarters for Mining Men. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Special attention paid to Transcient trade.
EZRA INBODY, - - - - - Proprietor.

Boundary Creek Mining Exchange
SANSOM & HOLBROOK,
Financial and Mining Brokers
OFFICE AT GREENWOOD CITY, B. C.
Groups of claims Bought for Stock Companies, Etc., Etc.

KETTLE RIVER
Stage **Line,**
G. W. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Daily from Marcus to Grand Forks
Greenwood City, Anaconda, Boundary Falls, Midway and All Points on Colville Indian Resevation.
Stage Leaves Marcus on the Arrival of the Northbound Train, arriving at Grand Forks at 8:15 p. m. Leaves the Forks at 4:00 a. m., arriving at Marcus in time to connect with northbound Train. Passengers from Kootenay Points make connection at Bossburg going and coming.

ELECTION BAD

That is the Opinion of Deputy Attorney General,

A VERY CLEAR DECISION

Advises the Electors to Agree Upon the Members of the Council Themselves.

The following communication from Arthur D. Smith, deputy attorney general, was received this morning by F. H. McCarter, in reply to a request made to the attorney general for an opinion as to the legality of the recent municipial election held in the city. The answer is a very comprehensive one and gives evidence of having been fully considered before being rendered:

Memorandum respecting the position of Grand Forks City in view of the disqualification and lack of candidates.

The position of the city appears to be as follows:—

Having been ncorporated by Letters Patents issued under the provisions of the Special Act, viz: The speedy Incorpartion of Towns Act, 1897, an election for members of the council was held on the 8th day of May, 1897, and the mayor and aldermen were elected.

The correspondence now before the department does not expressly state whether the council then elected were duly qualified but at any rate they have acted until the present date.

The first point for consideration therefore is whether they do not require legislation to validate their acts. In accordance with law this council should have been replaced by another to be elected on Thursday the 13th of January and an election was held the validity of which is now under consideration. Against the validity of the same a number of objections are urged:

1. The municipality failed to comply with the following clauses of the Municipal Elections Act, 1896, viz: 17 (a), 17 (c) and 17 (d). viz; Place for nominations, do for polls and D. R, O's.

2. The council appointed their city clerk as returning officer but such officer was not sworn in; as is presumably called for by Section 48 of the Municipal Clauses Act.

3. The voters list was not certified as corrected by the mayor as provided in section 8 of the Municipal Elections Act and presumably the returning officer was not furnished with a list of voters as provided by section 17.

4. Objection is taken to the qualification of one of the aldermen elected on the ground that his property does not lie entirely in the ward for which he is elected. I see nothing in any of the Acts, however, to support this objection.

5. The municipality being divided into two wards a sufficient number of candidates and mayor and aldermen were nominated in each ward but between the time of nomination and the election some candidates found that they had not the necessary property qualification and withdrew leaving no candidates in one ward. (Note: The withdrawal is not expressly stated but it is understood the facts are as set out.)

There is a further practical difficulty before the municipality that there are not within its limits at present a sufficiant number of duly qualified persons to fill the vacant offices in the council.

Dealing with these objections seriatim the following results are arrived at:

1. The effect of this would appear to be to render the election null and void. In Reg. ex rel. Allemaing v. Zouger, 1 Ont. P. R., 219, it was held that where the place for an election had to be appointed by by-law the appointment of the place by resolution was a nullity and in Reg. ex rel. Preston, 2 Ont. C. L. Chamb. R. 178, the provisions in regard to the place of holding the election were also strictly construed.

2. I do not think that this would in itself have been illegal and avoided the election as in the case no returning officer had been appointed, the city clerk would have acted ex officio and he no doubt was duly sworn in as city clerk.

3. It is not stated upon what list the election was held. It is presumed that the returning officer had some list and that the list under which he was holding the election was publicly exhibited. If so, and no elector at the time took the objection, it is possible that the election might be upheld. See in one case in Ontario, Reg. ex rel, Davis v. Wilson, 3 U. C. L. J. 165, it was held that where the returning officer was not furnished with a list and not withstanding proceeded with the election that it was an irregularity which rendered the election liable to be avoided, if the objection were taken by someone qualified to urge it, though it might not ipso facto render the election void. See Harrison's Municipal Manual, notes to Section 131. The point however is doubtful and the election seems unsafe.

4. In view of the almost certain invalidity of the election this last question is a most important one as even if a new election is held no city council can be elected. It appears necessary therefore that an act should be passed not only validating the actions of the last council but also providing for the municipal government of the city for the coming year.

The best way of obtaining this legislation is for the electors themselves to agree upon the members of the council and join in a petition for an act appointing them irrespective of property qualifications. This will get rid of all difficulties as it is understood that by next January there will be plenty of candidates who possess the necessary qualifications.

MAY THE BEST MAN WIN.

The C. P. R. Getting Ready for the Coming Race.

The party of Canadian Pacific railway surveyors who passed through G and Forks recently, in charge of L. M. Rice, have established a camp on Chas. Rendell's ranch on Pass creek where the work of surveying has been commenced, Mr. Rice intends working both ways from this point and will follow pretty closely the survey made by Mr. Sullivan for the Columbia & Western railway in November and December last. If the Kettle River Valley railway succeeds in getting its charter there will be an interesting race between it and the C. P. R to reach the district first. While the race will be a short one it will have a good many thousand interested spectators who will eagerly watch the contest with satisfaction regardless of who gets there first.

To insure the early construction of a railway into the district the dominion government must grant a charter to the K. R. V. company, otherwise the C. P. R. will doubtless take its time in building this way.

LOCAL NOTES.

Send your children to school.

Ranch eggs are selling at 50 cents a dozen,

A. K. Staurt of Midway was registered at the Alberta Tuesday.

The late municipal election has ceased to be a bone of contention,

Over 1,000 tons of ice has been put up in Grand Forks this season.

The fall of snow in the hills this winter is said to exceed that of last.

Rev. G. A. Wilson of Vernon has been called to Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver.

Mr. Stone has been engaged to take charg of the engine at the B. C. mine.

Mose Burns returned from Greenwood last Monday. And his dog came with him.

Dr. Manly was an arrival from Eureka last Monday afternoon returning home Tuesday.

Mrs. Jack Carragher who has been quite ill for some time past is able to be about again.

W. H. Fisher has moved his family to Summit camp, where he is employed on the B. C. mine.

The sidewalk on the south side of Bridge Street has been completed to the foot of the first bench.

C James Keightley, one of the proprietors of the Boundary Falls hotel at Midway, was a visitor in the city Thursday,

Wm. Hoffman and Jas. Seal are at work on a claim belonging to the former located on Fourth of July creek creek.

The managers are putting in extra seats this week in the Manly's Hall to accommodate the increasing congregation.

Mr. Joseph Manly has commeced the erection of a residence building on the bench in the north part of the city.

The front of the half finished business block between the "Big Store" and the Grand Forks hotel has been boarded up.

Charley Wright has secured the contract for hauling the machinery for the water works and electric plant from Marcus.

Local weather prophets are predicting an early break up. If we don't get a railroad their predictions will certainly come true.

Rev. W. G. McLennan will preach next Sunday evening at W. K. C. Manly's Hall at 7:30 P m, on Pilate's Inquiry: What Is Truth?

Sam Martin has put on an opposition stage line between Grand Forks and Greenwood. He connects with the Marcus stage both ways.

P. Z. Pare one of the Riveside avenue tonsorial artist is plastering his building in Upper Grand Fork that is at present occupied by Postmaster Wright.

Unless the city council soon passes a by-law imposing a tax on dogs there will soon be more dogs to the square inch in Grand Forks than in Constadtinople,

Fred Knight came down from Ceder creek the first of the week and reports that a party of C. P. R. surveyors are at present working in the Pass creek section of the country.

Edmond Duford, one of the proprietors of the Queen's hotel, in new town, has returned from Greenwood where he has been in the hospital for treatment for blood-poison,

Faurk Truax of Grand Forks was in town this week. He has been engaged in hauling the machinery for the Little Cove mine from the Okanogan.—Reveration Record.

Mrs. Albert House, of Bossburg, arrived in the city Tuesday evening on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Addison. She expects to remain in the city about ten days.

Dick Defreese has sold his interests in the Greenwood stage line to his partner Mr. Parker and Richard will hereafter confine his attention entirely to the livery business.

Messrs Baker and Robinson who own several good mining interests in the Christina lake section are considering some recent offers on the well known Christina property.

Prospectors and mining men will watch the coming session of the provincial legislature with interest, as several changes in the mining laws of the province are being agitated.

Mr. Albert Keough, free miner's certificate No. 8933, through his agent Mr. I. H. Hallett, of Greenwood, is making an application for a crown grant for B. C. mineral claim, in Summit camp.

I. H. Hallett, solicitor and barrister of Greenwood city, was an arrival in the city Tuesday evening and left Wednesday morning for Rossland, where he goes on business.

John McDuff, a C. P. R. contractor and an old friend of John and Dan McLaren at Carson, is paying them a visit. Mr. McJuff and John Mc Laren were associated in contracting a number of years ago and their acquaintance dates back to 1868.

Mitchell Brothers arrived at Eureka safe with the crusher for the Republic mine. It weighed 18,000 pounds and was about the heaviest piece of machinery that has ever been brought over the road from Marcus. The trip was made in six days from Marcus to Eureka.

The next social event on the list is the St. Valentine's day dance and banquet, to be given under the auspices of Nelson Lodge, No. 108, K. of P., in their hall at Nelson, Wash., on the evening of Feb. 14th, and will be strictly an invitation affair. The price of admission has been placed at $2.50 a couple.

J. A. and Frank Coryell, P. L. S., Midway, were in the city Tuesday on their way home from Cascade City, where they have been for sometime surveying the Cascade water power, recently purchased by an English syndicate, who contemplate erecting a large electric power plant there. This company proposes furnishing power and building tramways to the different mining camps of the district.

Word has reached here that a carpenter by the name of Moore was killed in Eureka camp Wednesday afternoon, by the falling of a timber, being used in the erection of the mill at the Republic mine. It appears that Moore was engaged in putting up a frame of heavy timbers and the ground from beneath one of the props which held the timbers in place caving away allowed it to fall, striking Moore on the back of the head, killing him instantly.

At the Hotels.

At the Grand Forks: Duncan McIntosh, Winnipeg mine; S. F. Ralston, Diamond Hitch; B. W. Leyson, Medical Lake, Wash.; A. B. Jensen, Bridgeport, Wash.; Ben Pitanist, R. E. Batterman, S. Martin, J. H. McKenize, Jas. Williams, A. Wennick, J. J. Miller, Jas. Smith and Mr. Brown, Greenwood; S. G. Stooke, J. W. Lind, Midway; C. E. Barchard, B. C. Mine; Ed Morrison and Miss Carra Morrison, Marcus, Wash.; A. J. Drake, Spokane; C. A. Wright Bossburg; Mr. Fleming, B. B. Mine; A. E. and J. W. Keough, Colville; A. H. Black, Vancouver.

The following are the latest arrivals at the Alberta Hotel: T. R. Ella, Vancouver; O. Ferguson, P. Clark, James L. Freeburn and E. E. Williams, Spokane: H. E, McElroy, F. Rogers, A. J. McQueen, Geo. W. K. White, city; A. K. Stuart, F. and J. Coryell, Midway; Thos. Clark, J. W. McCann, Jas. W. Ralston, Eureka; I. H. Hallett, J. King, G. L. Parker, Greenwood; E. L. Phillips, M. McKenzie and wife, Rossland; W. M. James, Idaho; D. L. Campbell, Marcus; P. L. Thompson, Chicago.

B. B. White, a practical Undertaker and Embalmer, of Rossland, B. C., has located in Eureka camp. All messages sent by the stage driver will receive prompt attention.

For 50 cents you can become the proud possessor of 100 aged newspapers by calling on Miss Zoe McCarter at the MINER office.

ON THE ROAD

Grand Forks Representative to Ottawa.

THE CTTY GIVES $300

Mr. Richard Armstrong Selected at a Mass Meeting Held Last Thursday Afternoon.

The mass meeting called by the board of trade Thursday afternoon for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisibility of sending a representative to Ottawa from Grand Forks, to urge upon the dominion government the necessity of granting to the Kettle River Valley railway a charter, was largely attended and harmonious in every respect. The meeting was called to be held in the office of City Clerk Wollaston, but the attendance was so large, an adjournment had to be taken to the Victoria hotel in order that everyone could gain admittance.

The meeting was called to order by President Manly, who briefly stated that the object of the same was for the purpose of making provision for the sending of some one to Ottawa to look after the interests of Grand Forks, and to press upon the members of the house of parliament that the future development of the Boundary country depends largely upon the granting of a charter to the Kettle River Valley railway. That since the C. P. R. had acquired Mr. Heinze's interests, that unless a charter was granted to the aforesaid road, the field would be left entirely to the C. P. R. and it was more than cetain that they would not build through this district for some time to come, unless they were forced to do so by the construction of a competing line into the district. The fact that the government had given to the Kootenays competition in transportation facilites, had done more toward making that district what it is today than anyother one thing. If the government would give to the Boundary conntry the same competition, in twelve months from this time, it would be making huge strides toward heading the list of the mineral producing districts of the province. But without transportation facilities and competition in the matter of freight rates, the people who have been for the past few years endeavoring to develop the resources of the district, might as well join Coxey's army and hit the road. Loud cries of hear! hear! came from all over the room.

A private letter to Mr. Manly from parties in Ottawa was read conveying the information that the C. P. R. people had purchased Mr. Heinze's railway and smelter in the Kootenay district, and his charter and land grant for a line from the Columbia river to Penticton, and that every influence possible was being brought to bear upon the dominion government against the granting of a charter to the Kettle River Valley railway company and suggested the advisibility of sending two representatives from the Boundary district to Ottawa, one from Greenwood and one from Grand Forks to place before the members of parliament the resources of the Boundary country, which with competition in railway transportation, would soon become one of the richest mineral producing districts in the province.

Continuing, Mr. Manly said there was no question but everyone present fully realized the importance of having some one in Ottawa to look after our interests in this matter, but the question of providing ways and means to get him there was one thing that would have to be fully considered by those present before steps could be taken toward sending a representative. An invitation was then extended to those present to express their views on the subject.

Mr. Addison suggested that as every citizen of Grand Forks was interested alike in the Kettle River Valley railway securing a charter, and that in order that every property owner would contribute his portion of the expense incurred in sending a delegate to Ottawa, that it would be nothing more than fair that the city council should appropriate the amount necessary. By this method the burden would be very light, not to exceed a mill on each dollar of valuation.

Mr. Cumings desired to know what amount would be required to send a representative to Ottawa.

Mr. Manly stated that as it would be necessary for him to be in Ottawa from six to eight weeks, and he would have travel in pretty fast society, it would take from seven to eight hundred dollars. Of that amount he was willing personally to subscribe $200 if the citizens would make up the balance. Owing to the stringent times, he coincided with Mr. Addison's idea of the city council making an appropriation toward an expense fund, but as a member of that body, he did not feel like doing anything in the matter unless it was the unanimous wish of the rate payers of the city.

Aldgerman Davis was of the opinion that if the charter would be granted to the railway company it would be alright for the city to make an appropriation.

Harry Shoads and Robert Hewitt, also spoke in favor of the council making an appropriation, and expressed the opinion that there was not a ratepayer in the town that would object.

F. H. McCarter then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Richard McCarren:

Whereas the early construction of a railway into the Boundary country is of vital importance to every resident of the district, and as the government has been liberal with the Kootenays in providing competition in the matter of transportation facilities; and

Whereas the Kettle River Valley Railway company is making application to the dominion parliament for a charter to build a railway into the Boundary district, and is asking for no public aid and has expressed its intentions of beginning actual construction immediately upon the granting of the charter; and

Whereas it behooves the citizens of the Boundary country to use every honorable means within their power to urge upon the dominion parliament that it is an absolute necessity, for the rapid development of the district, that a charter be granted to the said Kettle River Valley railway company, and that in order that the wishes of residents of Grand Forks and the district may be placed before the members of the house in a proper manner, that it becomes necessary to send a representative from Grand Forks to Ottawa. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the city council be requested to appropriate a sum not more than three hundred dollars toward defraying the expenses of the same.

Before putting the adoption of this resolution Mr. Manly invited every ratepayer present to express his opinion on the subject.

Mr. Chas. Cumings, secretary and treasurer of the Grand Forks townsite company, stated that if Mr. Manly gave $200 and the city council $300, that the townsite company would make up the balance of the amount necessary to pay the expenses of the trip.

The adoption of the resolution was then put to a vote and carried without a dissenting voice.

The question of who should go to Ottawa was the next one brought up for consideration.

F. H. McCarter stated that as everyone present was aware that unfortunately for the welfare of the city the inhabitants of Grand Forks were divided among themselves, that if a person was named from one side of the house, the other side would oppose him, from a mere matter of policy if nothing more; that the present was no time for stiring up factional differences, and as this was one which needed the hearty and united co-operation of every resident in the city and of the district, he moved that some one not identified with either of the factions be selected to go to Ottawa, and suggested that Mr. Richard Armstrong, the resident representative of the Toronto Guarantee and Trust company, be named as such representative.

Mr. Hewitt heartily agreed with the suggestion of Mr. McCarter and moved that Mr. Armstrong be selected to represent us in Ottawa, which was seconded by Mr. James Addison, and being put by the chair was unanimously carried.

On motion of F. H. McCarter, seconded by Robt. Hewitt, the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of three to circulat a petition requesting the city council to appropriate not over $300 toward paying the expenses of Mr. Armstrong to Ottawa.

The chair then appointed Robt. Hewitt, Chas. Cumings and James Addison.

Those present were requested to come forward and sign the petition, after which the meeting ad journed.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT,

Old papers 50 cents per hundred.

The Presbyterian mission at Greenwood has a new organ.

The new shaft on the Winnipeg has reached a depth of sixty-five feet.

J. C. Hass, of Greenwood, has been appointed attorney of the Acme Gold Mining company (foreign).

Call on Zoe McCarter at the MINER office when in need of anything in the line of stationery, pens, pencils, etc.

A rich strike is reported to have been made on the Midnight claim in Deadwood camp, owned by W. S. Fletcher.

Last Sunday Mr. Rogers, resident manager of Williams' stage line in Grand Forks, took a sleigh load of the "city bloods" to Nelson and Carson for a sleigh ride.

The Newby brothers were awarded the contract for getting 200 cords of wood for the B. C. mine, in Summit camp; the contract price being $2 a cord, delivered.

Billy Spong, one of Grand Forks' all-round sports made a professional visit to Marcus last week returning home Sunday, Billy as usual, was "all shot to pieces" by his Marcus expedition.

A number of prospectors are making preparations to explore the head waters of the east fork of the North Fork of the Kettle river this spring, in the hopes of discovering free gold, which it is claimed is to be found in that district. If they are successful in their mission they are of the opinion it will for a time prove them a Klondyke on a small scale, devoid of the hardships and perils of the land of gold.

Chas. Cumings, manager of the Grand Forks townsite Company, has gone into the real estate business individually to handle Grand Forks property. Mr. Cumings is a rustler and if he had been given carte blanc last spring in handling the town, instead of being hampered by unprogressive associates in the townsite company, the boom which started off so favorably for the town might have attained a greater degree of permancy.—Reservation Record.

Illicit Whiskey Dealer.

Chas. Benson, of Eureka, was arrested by U. S. Customs Inspector L. K. Boissonnault, at Nelson, about 11 o'clock last Tuesday evening for smuggling whiskey across the line. When arrested he had 32 gallons of liquor in his possession. Wednesday Provincial Constable Dinsmore escorted the prisoner from Carson to the Boundary line below Cascade City where he was turned over to the U. S. Officers who took him to Spokane for trial. Benson is said to be an old offender and has been running a "bot-leg" saloon in Eureka for some time, operating a larger portion of the time between Midway and Eureka.

Green Wood Stage Changes Time.

The Greenwood stage has changed time again. It now leaves in the morning and returns in the evening connecting with the Marcus stage both ways. For the present the Penticton and Greenwood mail will arrive and depart daily at noon heretofore being carried by special conveyance until such times as orders can be received from the postal department changing it back to the schedule in force before the recent change.

See What We Give For Only 10 Cents.

Take Notice.—You are given a choice of one of the following articles and The Home 3 months for only 10 cents. Lord Lisle's Daughter, by Charlotte M. Braeme; Book of 60 pages on Crocheting and Knitting; or a Stamping Outfit of 66 patterns, many new designs, including centerpieces, doilies, etc.

The excellent stories, for which the Home is noted, will be continued; the Fashion and Fancy Work departments will be kept up to a high standard. Kate Sanborn will continue her bright "Off-Hand Talks," and every one of the numerous Departments will be increased and made brighter.

Illustrated Premium List, or outfit for canvassing sent free.

THE HOME PUB. CO.,
141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

TIT FOR TAT!

You Can't Preach in Our Church, Ya! Ya!!

AFTER REV. McCLENNAN

The People of Upper Grand Forks Want Him Removed on Personal Grounds.

The fight between the old town and new town has broke out in a new place like a running fever sore of an old standing. This time it has made its appearance within the folds of the Presbyterian mission and the Rev. McClennan is the bone of contention. It appears that shortly after that gentleman's arrival in the city, as pastor of the Grand Forks Mission, it was fully demonstrated to him that if he was to have an audience to preach to, that something must be done to secure a place of worship near the residence portion of the city, the present location of the church being to far away to permit of a very large attendance. Mr. McClennan at once took steps looking toward the removal of the church building from its present location, about a mile and a half from the city to a location near the school house, donated by the Grand Forks townsite company. This would have put the church building nearly in the center of the present incorporated limits of Grand Forks and about three-quaters of a mile from upper Grand Forks.

When this project was made known at a church meeting recently held it was met with bitter opposition by Messrs. McCallum, Hay et al, owners of the new townsite and their sympathizers who looked upon the removal of the church as being detrimental to their interests, and after engendering considerable hard feelings between the various members of the church, it was decided to drop the matter. Now, in order to get even with the pastor, Messrs. Hay et al have circulated a petition addressed to the Moderator of the Presbytery of Kamloops, asking for the removal of the Rev. McClennan.

Now a counter petition is being circulated by the pillars of the church residing in Grand Forks, setting forth that the removal of the pastor would be detrimental to the interests of the church here and praying that the city of Grand Forks be made into a mission within itself and that the Rev. McLennan be retained in charge of the same. A list showing the amount of money that has been contributed toward the maintainance of a mission will also be forewarded with the petition.

While the MINER does not claim to be advised as to the merits or demerits of the controversy, nor does it desire to express an opinion as to who is at fault in this disgraceful row in the church, that has been kicked up over nothing more than jealousy, the outgrowth of two opposition towns, which in reality should be banded together in harmony and love, instead of quarrelling like two Tom cats; it cannot refrain from pointing out the fact that this factional strife is doing more toward giving both places a black-eye and making them the laughing stock of the outside world.

LATER—Since the above has been placed in type the MINER has come in possession of a copy of the charges preferred against the Rev. McClennen, which will be published next week. In this connection we desire to state that they are to absurd to be worthy of notice, and brands the person, who would stoop so low to make such wilful and malicious charges, a cur of the lowest order, unworthy of the respect of any community. We have take steps to obtain the names of the parties who are responsible for these libelous charges, which be given to the public as soon as they are obtained.

AT IT AGAIN.

Another Shooting Scrape Reported From Eureka, Wash.

Another shooting scrape is reported from Eureka, on the reservation, wherein a man by the name of Genders was shot by Dick Percell. The shooting occurred in one of the numerous dives in that typical American mining town known as the "Lions' Den," and was the outgrowth of a "Josh." It appears that Percell and a number of others were congregated in the above named resort and were having a good time drinking and carousing, when Genders commenced to josh him about Mrs. Church, a running mate of Parcell's, which so enraged him that he pulled his gun and fired, the ball taking effect in Wynn's privates inflicting a painful, if not serious wound.

Percell and Mrs. Church run the Miners' Home at Nelson, Wash. about a year ago. And it will be remembered that it was during their admisistration that Billy Sands was robbed of his gold watch and chain and some $40 in money while occupying a room in the house. At the time of the robbery Percell was caught in the room, and was badly beaten up by Sands, who claimed that he was the party who committed the robbery.

As far as we have been able to learn no arrests have been made.

Wants to Be a Solicitor.

Mr. Richard Armstrong has given notice that he has applied to the Benchers of the Law Society of British Columbia for call to the bar and for admission as a solicitor of the supreme court of British Columbia, subject to the provisions of th Legal Profession Act 1895. Mr. Armstrong expects to open an office in Grand Forks about the first of March.

The Alberta Hotel,

Grand Forks, B. C.

IS a new House, with new Furniture and everything comfortable for the traveling public, and has accommotions for a large number of people. The Dining Room is provided with everything in the market.

The bar is repleted with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

TRAUNWEISER & FRASER,

Prospector's Livery & Feed STABLE,

Riverside Av., Grand Forks, B.C.

Saddle and Pack Horses a Specialty,

We are also Proprietors of the Grand Forks and Greenwood Daily Stage Line.

Passengers taken to all Points in British Columbia and on the Reservation at Reasonable Gives us a call and get our Prices. We will use you right.

PARKER & DEFREECE.

ROUGH DRESSED LUMBER,

All Kinds of House Finish, Sash and Factory,

Store Fronts a Specialty,

Furniture Made to Order,

Saloon and Store Fixtures.

All orders will receive Prompt attention,

E. Spraggett,

Grand Forks, B. C.

T. G. COOPER,

Manufacturer of Brick and Lime.

Contractor of all kinds of Mason Work. Estimates on work cheerfully given.

ZOE McCARTER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS

Plain and Fancy Stationery

MINER OFFICE,

RIVERSIDE AVE, GRAND FROKS.

CHAS. CUMINGS,

Real Estate AND MINES,

Grand Forks, B. C.

Grand Forks, B. C., is the coming metropolis of the Kettle River District, and presents the best field for investors in the country property.

For further information address

CHAS. CUMINGS,

Sec'y Grand Forks Townsite Co.

The Miner's Job Room

Is Prepared to do all Kinds of

Commercial Printing,

With Neatness and Dispatch.

MEASURING THE BABY.

We measured the riotous baby
  Against the cottage wall.
A lily grew on the threshold,
  And the baby was just as tall;
The wee pink fists of the baby
  Were never a moment still,
Snatching at shine and shadow
  That danced on the lattice sill.

His eyes were wide and sparkling,
  His mouth like a flower unblown,
Two little feet, like funny white mice,
  Peeped out from his snowy gown;
And we thought with a thrill of rapture
  That yet had a touch of pain,
When June comes round with her roses
  We'd measure the boy again.

Ah, me! in a darkened chamber,
  With the sunshine shut away,
Through tears that felt like bitter rain,
  We measured the boy to-day.
And the little bare feet that were dimpled,
  And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together
  In a hush of long repose.

Up from the dainty pillow,
  White as the risen dawn,
The fair little face lay smiling,
  With the light of heaven thereon;
And the dear little hands, like rose leaves
  Dropped from a rose, lay still,
Never to snatch at the sunshine
  That crept to the shrouded sill.

We measured the sleeping baby
  With ribbons white as snow,
For the little snow-white coffin
  That waited him below;
And out of the darkened chamber
  We went with a dreary moan,
To the height of the sinless angels
  Our little boy had grown.
—Boston Traveler.

REFLECTIONS OF A SPINSTER.

A fire is warm tonight and crackles merrily in the open grate. My cat is curled up on her soft cushion and is blissfully purring herself to sleep. Two books lie on the cozy little table near me, the "Reveries of a Bachelor" and the "Love Affairs of an Old Maid." My knitting, with its balls of pale blue and deep wine red, rests idly in my lap. I lean back comfortably in my big chair, and with half-closed eyes I let my wayward thoughts wander where free fancy leads them.

Who knows what tender feelings steal into many a lonely heart when the shades are drawn and a brooding silence settles down on a quiet little house? I cannot help wondering whether, after all, my neighbor over the way is more or less happy than I, and my mind goes back to the time when we were schoolmates.

Lillian at 16 was the prettiest girl in school. Her wide-open blue eyes, her soft, round cheeks, and her waving hair made her a picture of girlish beauty. She never cared for study, but a romp, a picnic, or a dance was her delight. Well, at 18 she married one of the "boys" and expected to have a gay time forever after. Her Jack was a good dancer and drove a stylish horse, all the girls envied her, and what more could one ask for?

But the first year brought severe disappointments. Lillian grew careless of her personal appearance and wildly jealous of Jack. He hated scenes, and preferred to spend his time where he would not be annoyed by them. After some bitter lessons Jack's wife learned to keep within certain well-defined limits. With her fresh beauty faded, and with the knowledge that she has lost her husband's adoration, she drags along a weary life, in which there is neither pleasure in the present nor hope for the future. Said I to myself, "I am far happier in certain loneliness than in such companionship," and I looked around my cozy room with a sense of relief to think that no scowling face and no harsh words marred my "Old Maid's Paradise."

Then I took up my half-finished work and knitted industriously for awhile. I was making some socks for little Ted, my young nephew. Who could tell the proud joy, the infinite tenderness and love which were in the heart of Ted's little mother? There was an answering thrill when I thought of her, and contrasted her life with mine. How closely she clasped the little fellow in her arms, as if she would shield him from all the world! With what eagerness she watched for the first responsive look, the first plain word, and the first tottering step. And there was even an absurd fondness in those tender mother eyes as she gazed on the antics of her young son and imagined them vastly superior to those exhibited by any other infant in the wide world. Ted was not a commonplace, everyday baby, not he. His wordless babblings were full of wisdom, only we poor ordinary mortals could not understand the mysterious language in which they were uttered.

I laid down my knitting and in the red coals of the open fire grate I read the coming years, bringing the inevitable changes for Ted and his mother. The boy is not satisfied to live within the clasp of those sheltering arms. He must see life, be free, go out into the world and judge for himself. The mother's eyes are dim with gathering tears and she trembles with forebodings. Her boy, her little Ted, is out there, away from her love and watchful care. He may be cold, or weary, or ill. The great world is pitiless, and there are many snares. She reads the papers and trembles at every sensational item. O, if she could only have kept him as he was, a little innocent child, when she knew his thoughts and directed his actions. Her solitude is far more lonely than mine, and for the moment I am glad that the tiny sock in my lap is for Helen's child and not for mine.

But as the years spin on I see Ted, a man; no longer a heedless child; the comfort and support of his mother. He has gone through the fires and come back to her, with his boyish fancies, his egotism and ignorance replaced by the quiet decision and self-reliance of the mature man. How his mother appeals to him, defers to him, and anticipates his wishes! In her eyes he is the wisest and the handsomest young man in the town. She is proud of his loverlike attention to her, and with a flush on her cheeks and an added brilliancy in her dark eyes, she looks but a few years his senior. These are happy days, but in the height of their enjoyment the shadows come stealing. It is, at first, only a thought, an imagined preference, but it is soon deepened into a reality.

Ted's mother believes in marriage. She would say so if you or I should ask her. She believes in it as the truest and happiest condition for man and woman kind. She has deliberately and firmly studied the question, and decided that there is not a single girl in the town who would make a good wife for her boy. There are good girls, pretty girls, accomplished girls, but not one who combines the necessary gifts and graces. Lately there has been a difference in Ted. He has not talked so freely at dinner, and has been strangely absent-minded. He surely cannot be attracted by frivolous little Miss Flossie, the only and petted darling of Dr. Everett? Ted's mother always admired her son's taste until now, but in this most vital choice she cannot understand him. In vain she appeals to his reason. He says little and acts much. Though he respects his mother's opinions, she is forced to see that she is alienating him at each expression of them. So she decides like a sensible woman to make the best of things.

Miss Flossie is invited to spend a quiet afternoon with her prospective mother-in-law. She is found to possess a shrewd little head, a warm heart and a charming manner.

After all that has been said and done they decide to make the most of each other, and in the intertwining of my balls of fleecy yarn I see the parable of their united lives. The last stitch on the last needle is bound off, and the playful kitten is rolling the bright remnants on the hearth rug.—Mary Peabody Sawyer, in Boston Budget.

Natural History

The sacred crocodiles of Egypt were buried with her proudest kings.

Spiders have played important parts. It is said when Mahomet fled from Mecca he hid in a cave and a spider wove a web over the entrance. When his pursuers came thither they saw the web and believed no one was there. It is said a spider performed the same kindly act for David when Saul was hunting him.

Australia has been found to be such a favorite home for the apple that immense orchards have been planted and are now in successful bearing. They find they can get them to England and still successfully compete with Americans in a financial sense. Nearly 100,000 cases had been received in England up to June 1, the bulk of them coming from Tasmania. One great advantage they have is in their period of ripening, as the English markets can be supplied after the American apples have disappeared.

Everything in any way connected with Alaska and the Klondike is of special interest at present, and among other items the foot of the reindeer deserves particular mention. The forefoot of the horse to a great extent determines its value, as upon this portion of its anatomy its speed and endurance depend. The foot of the reindeer is most peculiar in construction. It is cloven through the middle and each half curves upward in front. They are slightly elongated and capable of a considerable amount of expansion. When placed on an irregular surface, which is difficult to traverse, the animal contracts them into a sort of claw, by which a firm hold is secured. When moving rapidly the two portions of the foot, as it is lifting, strike together, the hoofs making a continuous clattering noise, which may be heard at a considerable distance. It is this peculiarity of the feet that makes the reindeer so sure-footed and so valuable in that rocky and uneven country.

Raising the Wind in France.

The French Government finding itself unable to increase the taxation, which is heavier per capita in France than in any other country of the world, has decided to resort to the conversion of its treasury bonds or rentes from 3 per cent. to 2½ as the easiest, and, indeed, the only available means of increasing the revenues of the state. The ground is taken that as the national credit is such that the Government has recently been able to secure temporary loans at ¼ per cent., the interest charge on treasury bonds is far too high, and that a conversion scheme would respond to the present state of France's national credit. That the latter should stand so high is surprising, when it is remembered that, although in the last twenty-six years France's population has only increased by 298,000 inhabitants, or at the rate of about 11,500 a year (England having doubled hers in the last forty years), the consolidated national debt of France has grown from $3,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000, while the taxation, both direct and indirect, has more than doubled.—New York Tribune.

Danger from Using Stoves.

Cast iron stoves for hard coal, though in many ways desirable because they make an even temperature possible, may be the source of much danger in ignorant hands. If the drafts are not properly turned carbonic acid gas and sulphurous fumes may pour into the room, and in a sleeping-room may smother the slumberers before they are aware of their danger. Three per cent. of carbonic acid gas in the air of a room is fatal to animal life, and a large-sized baseburner will not take long to supply this percentage in a close room. Such stoves should always be carefully watched and never handled save by experienced persons.

Paying the Policeman.

Lake City, Fla., has set to make the dancer pay the fiddler in a novel way. The town has appointed a single night watchman, and decreed that he shall be paid at the rate of $2.50 for each arrest made, the prisoner to furnish the money.

The world will never get any better until children are an improvement on their parents.

MINES OF THE NORTHWEST

CONTROL OF POORMAN MINE.

Figuring on the Gold Production of the Country During the Past Year —Blue Grouse Mine in Northern Idaho Bonded.—Montana Notes.

The control of the Poorman mine at Rossland has passed into the hands of the British America corporation. Ex-Governor Mackintosh, who has been in the city for several days, consummated the deal himself, and he is authority for the statement that the control is now in the hands of the big syndicates which he represents as managing director. The price could not be ascertained, but is said to be at the rate of 12½ cents per share. The capital stock of the Poorman company is 500,000 shares of a par value of $1. The property has been developed so closely in connection with the Josie mine and the workings of the two are so interwoven that the mines are really one property, and since they are to be operated under one management their development will be economically accomplished.

The sale of the controlling interest in the West Le Roi and Josie companies took place as announced in the papers only a few days since. The price was, as stated, about 30 cents per share. The officers of the company have not been willing to admit that the deal was consummated, but Governor Mackintosh says that his corporation not only holds the controlling interest, but owns all the stock except a mere fraction.

Gold Production for 1897.

Director of the Mint Preston says that he thinks ex-Governor Grant's estimate of $20,000,000 as the gold production of Colorado is closer than Mr. Puckett's figures of $22,000,000. "I believe that the total product of the country will reach about $61,000,000," he added. "I know that the estimate of Rothwell of the Engineering and Mining Journal is $57,000,000, but I think he has excluded the new Alaska product on the theory that it all comes from across the international boundary. This, I believe, will prove an error, for a considerable item will be represented by the product of the locations on our side of the boundary."

Mr. Preston estimates the Utah product of precious metals at 78,000 fine ounces of gold and 6,500,000 of silver. Utah is the only state in the union that does not show an increased gold product. The director has sent out his circulars and blanks to private refineries of the country for information. He says that no certain figures can be given until the returns are received, but that these will afford a close approximation to the exact product.

Big Seven on the Increase.

The Barker boys, Dave and Jenks, principal stockholders in the Big Seven, near Neihart, Mont., have decided to work that well known rich property on a somewhat larger scale and heavily increase its output. In consequence they have now a force of 25 men at work, all they have accommodations for just at present. Later on they expect to put on a few more, as soon as room is made for them. The Big Seven is a high-grade silver mine and the ore carries no inconsiderable amount of gold. For that reason the price of silver does not cut so much figure. It is one of the most desirable properties in the camp; so desirable, in fact, that several parties have obtained options on it, but to date no deal has been effected.

Smelter Returns.

The smelter returns from the five-ton shipment of ore from the Silver Nugget claim, on Twelve-Mile creek, near Slocan City, have been received. The ore averaged 383 ounces in silver to the ton. The property has been stocked by the Slocan City Mining Company, of which Hon. Hugh Sutherland is president and F. S. Andrews secretary. Mr. Sutherland is in England raising funds for the further development of the property. The carload of ore from the Republic mine, near Slocan City, which was shipped to the Nelson smelter a short time ago, averaged 205 ounces in silver and $18 in gold to the ton. This property is owned by Dave Sutherland and Tom Montgomery, and most of the shipment of ore was taken out by themselves.

The Checkmate Mine.

The superintendent of the Checkmate mine, at Willow Creek, Idaho, talking about that propetry, says a second ore chute is being developed that is found fully as good as the Chapin chute from which so much rich ore was taken a year or so ago. This new chute is found 120 feet west of the other. It was opened in drifting on the tunnel level. The drift has penetrated it 58 feet with no indication yet of the limit having been reached.

Blue Grouse Bonded.

William Williams has bonded the Blue Grouse to parties whose names cannot all be learned, yet some of them are local parties and some are from Latah or Nez Perce counties. The Blue Grouse is on Sunset peak, about a mile southwest from the Colwyn, in the immediate neighborhood of the Manhattan and Amazon. Neither of these three claims have been developed much, but all show ore in considerable quantities and a wagon road will probably be built from Dobson's pass to the next summer.

Strike in the Columbia.

A strike of good ore have been made in the Columbia mine, seven miles west of Whitehall, Mont., owned by State Senator C. W. Hoffman and other Bozeman men. Work has been going on several months, and the development shaft has reached a depth of 320 feet. At 320 feet a crosscut was run, which has tapped the vein. The owners of the Columbia have shown great faith in their property, and their judgment seems to be making a permanent property.

Wasco Group Sold.

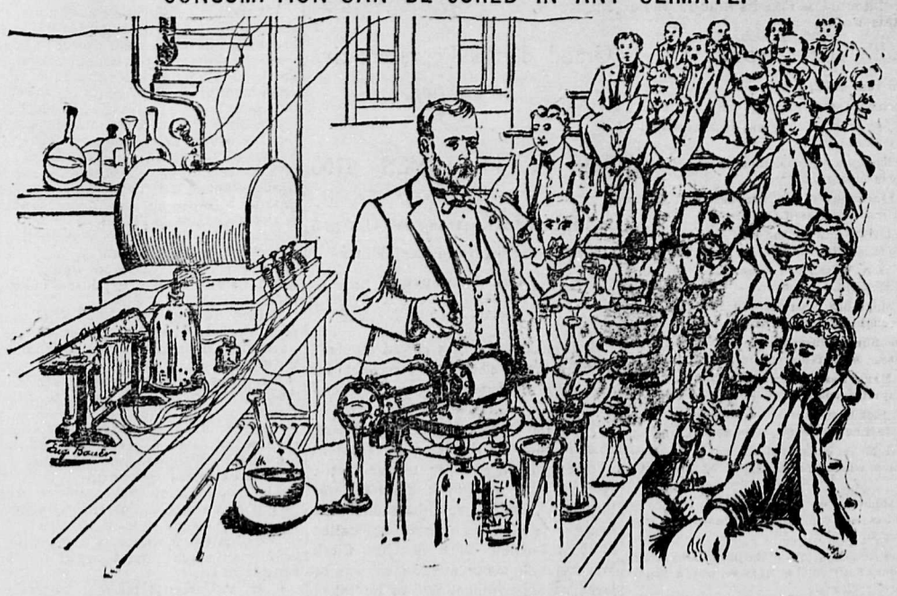
The Wasco group of seven claims, in the Salmon river district, B. C., has been sold to the Wilkinson Exploration syndicate of London for $20,000. The vendors were John J. McKane and R. W. Grigan. The purchasers will set five men to work at once.

Relief Supply Expedition.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 31.—A carload of grain and about 14 tons of supplies, a portion of th government's Alaskan relief expedition, have reached here from Vancouver, Wash. The grain and supplies will be shipped from here to Dyea with a detachment of the relief expedition on the steamer Signal about Feb. 7.

THE TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IN ANY CLIMATE.



A scene in The Slocum Laboratory, New York: The Discoverer demonstrating to Medical Men and Students the Value and Wonderful Curative Powers of his New Discoveries.

NOTE.—All readers of this paper can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor's New Discoveries, with complete directions, by sending their full address to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, 98 Pine street, New York City.

Queer Occupations for Women.

Mrs. Barotti, a Chicago woman, makes a good income by conducting a nut-cracking establishment. Mrs. Barotti's place of business is known to all confectioners and street venders. Her establishment consists of a long, narrow room. Down the center of it extends a long table surrounded by men, women and children. In front of each person is a square iron slab with nuts piled high on one side of it. Each worker has a hammer and hammers away from morning until night. Skill is required to extract the meats without breaking them. A good nut-cracker can crack about sixteen pounds of nuts a day. They are paid about $2 a day. In the busy season Mrs. Barotti employs from thirty to fifty hands.

An enterprising Philadelphia woman has a novel manner of converting her muscle into cash. She is an expert in floor cleaning. Kitchen floors are her specialty. Kitchen floors nowadays are made of hard wood or tile or they are covered with oilcloth or linoleum. An expert can clean them with great rapidity. This woman can clean the average floor in half an hour, and her charges are 25 cents. She carries her own tools, soaps and cloths. For each customer she has a certain half hour on a certain day. She earns from $3 to $4 a day. Many women are now making good incomes as professional menders. Their chief customers are men. They have regular days for each client. They sew on buttons, darn stockings, brush clothes, and the experts are able to sponge and press clothes as well as any tailor, at a reduced price. They have certain boards and irons for the purpose.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Tortoise Shell.

The tortoise shell of commerce is not, as generally believed, the horny covering of shell proper of the turtle; it is the scales which cover the shield. These scales are thirteen in number, eight of them being flat and the other five somewhat curved. Four of those that are flat are quite large, sometimes being as much as twelve inches long and seven inches broad, nearly transparent and beautifully variegated in color with red, yellow, white and dark brown clouds, which give the effects so fully brought out when the shell is properly polished. A turtle of average size will furnish about eight pounds of these an eighth to a quarter of an inch in thickness.—New York Evening Sun.

Too Slow for Him.

Passenger—Is this an accommodation train?

Conductor—No, sir; it's the limited.

Passenger—Well, the company ought to raise the limit.

On a stone of the temple of "Wingless Victory" on the Acropolis at Athens, an inscription has been found stating that the monument was built by Kallicrates, who was one of the architects of the Parthenon. This fixes its date at about 450 years before Christ.

There has just been placed in the special libraries floor of the Boston public library a large oak cabinet, made to hold 20,000 mounted photographs and half-tone prints of the world's best examples of architecture, sculpture, painting and decorative designs.

AN OPEN LETTER

From Miss May Sachner, of Columbus, O., to Ailing Women.

To all women who are ill:

It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for the boon given to suffering women in that excellent remedy.

Before taking the Compound I was thin, sallow, and nervous. I was troubled with leucorrhœa, and my menstrual periods were very irregular. I tried three physicians and gradually grew worse. About a year ago I was advised by a friend to try Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and Vegetable Compound, which I did. After using three bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one package of Sanative Wash, I am now enjoying better health than I ever did, and attribute the same to Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful remedies. I cannot find words to express what a Godsend they have been to me.

BLACK AND BLUE.

Black and blue colors are not subject to fashions this season nor any other season. They hold their own and will not wash out. They are pretty solid colors, and but for the misery of wearing them might become fashionable. Some men take pride in wearing them as tokens of their profession, as soldiers do their scars. But bruises, black or blue or both, ought to have immediate attention, for under them may be a nerve hurt or a muscle badly wrenched. A black and blue bruise is a bad thing, not only from its tender soreness, but the contused blood is prevention of regular circulation. While sore spots like these will not wash out, there is something that will rub them out in no time, and that is St. Jacob's Oil. It is peculiarly adapted to their quick cure. A pennant can be won only by hard knocks, with scars and bruises, but after the ball is over, if any remain, this one cure is the best. Bruises come from contusions in all avocations, and it is well to remember at all times just what will cure them best.

The beautiful doorway to Rouen cathedral, forming part of perhaps the most picturesque facade in existence, is in so bad a state of repair that the municipal council has been forced to depart from its principle not to assist ecclesiastical restorations and has voted $20,000 toward the work.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec 8, '95.

"Society is getting dreadfully mixed nowadays."

"Yes; isn't it? People whose grandfathers made money are having to associate with those horrid people who make it themselves."

One of the novel ideas of decorative effect in Japan is to catch fireflies, keep them in a cage or box of wire until you have company, and then release them in the garden for the guests to admire and talk about.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.
TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.
The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.
ERIE MEDICAL CO. 65 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
25 CTS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 50 CTS.
CONSUMPTION

Queer Occupations for Women.

"Does you wife do much fancy work?"

"Fancy work? She won't even let a porous plaster come into the house without crocheting a red scallop round it and running yellow ribbon through the holes."

GOOD ROADS

The Question's Economical Side.

There are, it is estimated, 300,000 miles of highway roads in the United States, about 20 per cent. of the roads of all the world. Great Britain has 120,000 miles of roadways, and these are some of the best in the world. Germany has 275,000 miles of roads, and some of them are as poor as the roadways of a great country can be. France, which has taken an enlightened view of the good roads question for many years, and has spent by governmental or local authority more than $1,000,000,000 on highways, has a road mileage of 330,000, more than any other country. Russia, with an enormous area, has only 70,000 miles of roadways, while Italy, a smaller country, has 55,000.

For a considerable time the agitation in the United States for good roads languished for the reason, perhaps, that by the American system of subdivided local authority, "what's everybody's business is nobody's business," and, controversies being frequent as to the liability of a national, state or municipal authority for needful expenditures, very little was done. The National League for Good Roads was organized in 1892 "to awaken general interest in the improvement of public roads, to determine the best methods of building and maintaining them and conduct and foster such publications as may serve these purposes." At the beginning of the agitation, the good roads question did not make much headway, and it was not until the popularity of bicycling grew that the demand for improved roads became organized, and since that considerable headway has been made. A computation advocating of good roads is this: There are approximately, though the number is on the decline steadily, 14,000,000 horses in the United States (there were 15,000,000 by the census of 1890), and there are about 2,000,000 mules, principally in the South, the annual cost of fodder for these animals being $1,500,000,000. On fine stone roads one horse can haul as much as three horses can haul over the average dirt road of this country. It is estimated that it would be necessary to build about 1,000,000 miles of macadamized roads in the United States in order to have as good a system of public highways as is found in several European states. At $4,000 a mile this would involve an outlay of $4,000,000,000, a pretty large sum. But if one-half of the draft animals could be dispensed with by the building of such roads, there would be an annual saving of $700,000,000 in the food bill. Consequently, if road bonds were issued bearing 3 per cent. interest, 6,000,000 miles of macadamized road could be built without increasing the annual expenses one dollar.—New York Sun.

Evolution of the Road.

"Trace the history of almost any country road, and what do we learn? If in the West a track was hewn through the forest, and later, when the country was settled, this track was plowed and the dirt from the ditches was thrown into the center of the road. Each taxpayer was compelled to furnish so much labor in this road work, which was done under the supervision of a road overseer who, nine times out of ten, has no idea whatever of road-building. Then came the turnpike system, where pikes were built by private companies, who were allowed to charge toll from every traveler afoot. This tax, collected at every tollgate, was considered an injustice to the farmers, the pikes became unpopular, and finally in Indiana and many Western States, the turnpike companies sold their roads to the counties, and the roads then became free again. Each county now in nearly all Western States maintains these roads by the old system of a road tax, paid either in labor or money. Turnpikes owned by private corporations are exceedingly unpopular everywhere now.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Road Notes.

Prosperity travels on good roads.

Bad roads mean dreary isolation for months every year.

"Confound the luck!" exclaimed the new captain general of Cuba; "things have come to a pretty pass."

"Or to a show-down, rather," facetiously replied an officer. "But what is the trouble now?"

"Why, here I am, expected to put down this insurrection, and I find it utterly impossible to gain a single victory without committing plagiarism!"

AT LAST!

A Cure for Consumption, Catarrh and Lung Troubles That Cures.

Remarkable Discovery of an American Medico-Chemist.

ITS GREAT VALUE TO HUMANITY.

How Every Reader of This Paper May Obtain the New and Free Scientific System of Medicine

CORRESPONDENCE-ADVICE ABSOLUTELY FREE AND PROFESSIONALLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Workers in the wide, unexplored field of modern chemistry are daily astounding the world with new wonders. Professor and layman vie with each other in their commendable efforts to lessen the ills of humanity. Yesterday it was Pasteur and Kock, and today it is Slocum, with a new discovery which is the result of years of careful study and research.

Foremost among the world's greatest chemists stands T. A. Slocum, of New York City. His researches and experiments, patiently carried on for years, have finally culminated in results which are proving as beneficial to humanity as the discoveries of any chemist, ancient or modern. His efforts which for years had been directed toward the discovery of a positive cure for consumption, were finally successful, and already his "new scientific system of medicine" has, by its timely use, permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, and it seems a necessary and humane duty to bring such facts to the attention of all invalids.

The medical profession throughout America and Europe are almost unanimous in the opinion that nearly all physical ailments naturally tend to the generation of consumption. The afflicted die in the short, cold days of winter much faster than in the long, hot days of summer.

The Doctor has proved the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate, and has on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of letters of heartfelt gratitude from those benefited or cured in all parts of the world.

No one having, or threatened with, any disease, should hesitate a day, but should write at once. Facts prove that the Doctor has discovered a reliable and absolute cure for Consumption (Tuberculosis) and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest troubles, stubborn coughs, catarrhal affections, scrofula, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh, and all wasting conditions, and to demonstrate its wonderful merits, he will send Three Free Bottles (all different) of his New Discoveries, with full instructions, to any reader of this paper.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, giving full address.

There is no charge for correspondence-advice—strictly professional and confidential.

Knowing, as we do, of the undoubted efficacy of The Slocum System of Medicine, we urge every sufferer to take advantage of this most liberal proposition.

A system of medical treatment that will cure catarrh, lung troubles and consumption is certainly good for—and will cure—any wasting disease that humanity is heir to.

Please tell the Doctor, when writing, that you read his generous offer in our paper.

Of the 57 silk mills erected in 1897, 38 are located in Pennsylvania, 6 in New York state, 3 in Paterson, N. J., 3 in Connecticut, 1 in South Carolina, 2 in Virginia and 1 in Rhode Island.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

What a woman thinks of women is the test of her nature.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Officers of the Swedish navy are considered military officers, and in full dress must wear spurs.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 Pkg. Early Spring Turnip, 10c
1 " Earliest Red Beet, 10c
1 " Bismarck Cucumber, 10c
1 " Queen Victoria Lettuce, 15c
1 " Klondyke Melon, 15c
1 " Jumbo Giant Onion, 15c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.
Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c. postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. 1 (
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

NORTHERN SEEDS GROWN 1868 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGS FREE Buell Lamberson 180 FRONT ST PORTLAND, OR

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.
Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

Drugs... Patent Medicines at Cut Rates...
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Portland.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED 15 to 25 pounds per month. HARMLESS; no starving; 22 years' experience. SNYDER, BOOK FREE. Address DR. McVicker's Theatre, Chicago Ill.