# THE GRAND FORKS MINER.

FIRST YEAR.—NO 40. GRAND FORKS, BRITISH COLUMBIA. SATURDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS



## W. J. ARMSTRONG & CO.

ANACONDA, B. C.

Steel ranges, Stoves, Silverware, Graniteware, Crockeryware, Glassware, Woodenware, Tinware, Toilet sets

## -HARDWARE-

Of All Kinds, Cutlery, Churns, Sewing machines, Wringers, Washing machines, Window shades, Wagons and Trucks, Furnrce Work, Steam and Pipe Fitting, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Etc., Etc.

FIRSTCLASS JOB SHOP IN CONNECTION.

## WILLIAM MADER

Wholesale and Retail

## :BUTCHER:

All Kinds of Fresh Meats at Live and Let Live Prices.

I ALSO HAVE SOME NICE CORNED BEEF AND ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGES.

Second Street - - - - - - - Grand Forks, B. C.

## VICTORIA HOTEL.

Grand Forks, B. C.

The Mammoth Hotel of the Kettle River District.

MRS. A. V. DAVIS, Proprietress.

NIGHT CLERK ALWAYS ON HAND. RATES $1.50 AND $2.00 PER DAY

## Now is the Time

## To Invest.

One Hundred Dollars Invested NOW Will Buy as Much as a Thousand Next Spring.

## INTENDING INVESTORS

We have now on sale the following good properties:—

| | |
|---|---|
| GROUP OF TWO CLAIMS. | One-half mile from Grand Forks and adjoining the celebrated BONETA mine. Will be sold as a group or singly. |
| GROUP OF TWO CLAIMS. | One mile and a half from Grand Forks, quartz ledge, good Assays and an immense surface showing of ore. |
| OVER TWENTY GOOD PROPERIES | For sale CHEAP in the vicinity of the Great Volcanic Mountain and Seattle mining properties. |
| The Above Properties | We can honestly recommend as good investments. We can give you good claims in any particular section at bed-rock prices. |

## LIST YOUR CLAIMS WITH US

We Offer to Prospectors and Mine-owners Special Facilities for Quick Returns as We are in Constant Communication With Capitalists in all Parts of the Country.

Correspondence Solicited.

McCarter, Johnson & McCarter,

Or F. H. McCARTER, Spokane, Washington. Grand Forks, B. C.


**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, R. S.
D. D. McLAREN, N. G.

**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.

REV. THOS. PATON, Pastor.


H. A. SHEADS. J. ADAMS.

SHEADS & ADAMS,

## -ASSAYERS-

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

SAMPLES GIVEN PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

J. K. JOHNSON,

Law and Collecting Agency.

CONVEYANCER, MINERAL CLAIMS BOUGHT AND SOLD. NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRAND FORKS, - BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Chas. de Bois Green C E P L S, F. Wollaston P L S

GREEN & WOLLASTON,

Provincial Land Surveyors

Civil Engineers, Etc.

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Office in VanNess' Addition with J. H. Featherston, assayer.

A. L. McDONALD,

Contractor and Builder,

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

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

W. E. STACHE,

Bath Rooms,

AND TONSORIAL PARLORS.

RIVERSIDE, - - - GRAND FORKS.

J. H. FEATHERSTON, B. A. S. c.

ASSAYER.

And Mining Engineer. Member of Quebec Mining Society. Mineral Claims Examined and Reported on.

BRIDGE STREET, GRAND FORKS.

GRAND FORKS HOTEL

Barber Shop.

Centrally Located. All Work Gauranteed to be First-Class in every Respect.

PETER A. Z. PARE, - - PROPRIETOR.

RICHARD THERIEN,

BLACKSMITH,

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Does all kinds of kinds of repairing and horse shoeing. All work gauranteed.

H. H. HUFF.

BLACKSMITH.

GREENWOOD CITY, B. C.

Does all kinds of repairing and horseshoeing Work strictly firstclass.

J. P. McLEOD.

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.

ANACONDA, - - - - - - - - - - - B. C

GEO. B. STOCKING,

EXPERT WATCHMAKER

Watch Repairing My Specialty. All Work Warranted.

GRAND FORKS, - - - - - B. C.

A. C. SUTTON.

Barrister at Law, Notary Public, Etc.

GRAND FORKS, - - - - - - - - - B. C.

FORBES M. KERBY,

Provincial Land Surveyor.

And Civil Engineer.

OFFICE, MIDWAY, B. C.

Associate Member Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

## DAILY STAGE

From Grand Forks to Greenwood and return.

Stage Leaves Grand Forks 5 a. m. On Saturdays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and on Monday Wednesday and Friday At 7 O'clock a. m.

Makes Carson, Greenwood, Anaconna, Boundary Falls and Midway.

EMMERT & SPONG, Proprietors


## LOCAL NOTES.

A. L. Rogers and J. D. Sears were among the many arrivals yesterday.

Chas. VanNess has gone on a visit to the eastern states. He will gone about two months.

Oliver Cooper, of Spokane, arrived on Monday's stage. He is here with a view to investing.

J. J. Caufield, of Greenwood, came over the mountain this week and spent several days in town.

Charles Hay, of the Forks, is in Victoria and will likely return some time toward the end of the month.

Four families from Hood River, Ore., are expected to arrive in the Forks soon to make their future home here.

Frank Griffin and Wm. Dircksen returned Wednesday night from Rossland where they have been for the past 10 days.

Any person desiring to purchase a first-class piano of any make will find it to their advantage to call at the MINER office.

William Hood came down from Empire camp a few days ago and reports work being steadily prosecuted in this camp.

A. B. Jones, who has lately arrived from Oregon, contemplates starting a saw and planing mill somewhere up the North Fork.

W. J. Penrose is building a small dwelling house on his property on Main street. When completd it will present a very neat appearance.

Maurice Tracy, of Dundas, Ontario, was among the many visitors to the Forks this week and may remain some little time among us.

C. G. Dixon, W. W. Murk, and P. K. Fraser, of Spokane were arrivals in town last Tuesday. They remained several days to size up their surroundings.

Frank Wood, of Greenwood formerly of the firm of Wood, Hubbel & Westel, hotelkeepers, was in town on Tuesday last and returned home the same day.

Mr. Ward, who has secured the contract for building the basement of L. A Manly's wholesale liquor store intends commencing operations immediately.

Wm. Guttridge, who has been up on Pass creek for the last ten days, came down on Thursday. He says the snow is a couple of feet deep and deer are very plentiful.

Wright & Schawn who own the stage line between Bossburg and Grand Forks were compelled to put on an extra stage yesterday to provide accomodation for their passengers.

VanTassel and Sutton, who own a fine placer claim on Fourth of July creek, are making preparations to do extensive work on their property as soon as the snow goes off.

The hoisting machinery for the R-Bell property in Summit camp was brought into town yesterday and will be taken up to the mine at once when work will again be pushed ahead.

J. Jennings and Mr. Sullivan, of Barrie, Ontario, were among the many guests at the Victoria Hotel this week. They have come to look after invesments for their eastern principals.

Edward Cordingly, of Victoria, was a possenger on Wednesday's stage from Penticton. It is his intention to inspect several properties in the immediate vicinity of Grand Forks during his stay.

There will be a general meeting of the officers and members of the Grand Forks Social Club on Monday evening the 15th inst. to consider the advisability of giving a dance on the evening of the 22nd inst.

On the Boneta, on Observation mountain, the tunnel is now in between 20 and 30 feet and a fine showing is being made. It is expected to tap the ledge almost any day now.

Wm. Coyle, who has been working all winter on his claim the Shawnee in White's camp, arrived on Thursday last from the claim and left Friday morning for Spokane where will likely close a deal of no little magnitude.

C. A. R. Lambly, gold commissioner for this section, arrived on Thurday last from Spokane, accompanied by his bride, and left on Friday for Midway. The MINER extends congratulations and wishes them many years of happiness.

A. B. Jones, of Hood River, Oregon, and a brother of C. A. Jones of this place, arrived on Wednesday last. It is his intention to make Grand Forks his future home and it is quite probable he will purchase some property and build a 40 room lodging house at an early date.

Colin Campbell and J. W. Young went over to Midway on Thursday last to be present at the postponed hearing of the case of Regina vs Edward Davis, who was charged with selling a mineral claim to Mr. Campbell after he had previously sold it to another party. After examining the records and receiving some evidence the prisoner was committed to stand trial in March, by the presiding magistrates Messrs. Norris and Kerr.

H. E. Beach, one of the owners of the Columbia property near Volcanic mountain is pushing ahead with the tunnel he is running on the claim. He is now in some 42 feet and is in solid mineral a recent assay running $24 in gold and a good percentage of silver and copper. Mr. Beach also owns a one-third interest in the Mass Battery claim which joins the Columbia and he intends doing assessment work immediately on this claim.


J. S. HARRISON,

MIDWAY, B. C.

Searcher of Records. Notary Public.

ABSTRACTS PROMPTLY FURNISHED.


## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

ASSESSMENT ACT AND PROVINCIAL REVENUE TAX.

*Rock Creek Division of Yale District.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with the statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all Taxes levied under the Assessment Act are now due for the year 1897.

All of the above named Taxes collectible within the Rock Creek Division of Yale District are payable at my office at Osoyoos, B. C.

Provincial Revenue Tax. $3 per year.

Assessed Taxes are collectible at the following rates; viz:—

If paid on or before June 30, 1887:—

Three-fifths of one per cent on Real Property, two and one-half per cent on the 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 when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.

If paid on or after 1st of July, 1897:—

Four-fifths of one per cent on Real Property, three per cent on the assessed value of wild land, three-quarters of one per cent on Personal Property. On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates, viz:—Upon such excess, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and three-quarters of one per cent.

Jan. 2, 1897. C. A. LAMBLY, Assessor and Collector.

## KETTLE RIVER MINING DIVISION

### Records of Mineral Locations for the Week Ending Feb. 8.

February 2—Pretty Girl, Grand Forks, Neil Hardy.
Sunshine of Promise, North Fork, A. Clyde.
Rix, Summit camp, A. E. Keough.
February 3—Forget-me-not, fract., Central camp, Lewis Hind.
February 4—Happy Thought, Grand Prairie, Wm, Pfiefer.
Wormwood, Providence camp, S. Inkster.
Manganita, ditto, J. C. Olson, S. Inkster.
Iron Chancellor, Pass creek, W. A. Glover,
February 6—Davidson, Brown's camp, A. Preslar, J. H. Smith and J. Davidson
Ajax, Edward's camp, W. Guttridge.
Springfield, Hardy mountain, Bert Ring.
Carson, Wellington camp, Jno. Meyer.
Frisco, ditto, F. K. McMann.
Boston, ditto,
February 8—McKinley, Smith's, A. Castleman.

CERTIFICATES OF WORK.

February 6—Queen Sabe, Henry Morgan.
Mountain View, G. A. Rendell, C. F. Sears.
Iron King, Max Kuntz.
Columbia, C. H. Teschner.
Kupper Queen, Max Kuntz, C. H, Miller.
Chester, J. J. Flournoy, Eliza McCallum
February 8—Jewel, L. Bosshart, F. Dittmer, M. Garland.

## ACQUITTED.

### Tom McKay Did Not Hold up Uncle Sam's Mail.

On Saturday last Tom McKay, under arrest on suspicion of being connected with the robbery of the U. S. mail on the 2nd., was brought before Justices of the Peace McCallum and Almond. Considerable evidence was taken but it was of such a nature as to warrant the magistrates dismissing the case.

Great interest was taken here as to the outcome of the investigation as McKay has resided in the Forks for some little time and a general feeling of satisfaction was expressed when it was learned that the case was dismissed.

As to who is guilty of robbing the mail on this occasion is, as yet, unknown but there is every reason to believe that the authorities still have the matter in hand and may yet bring the highwayman to justice.

## CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for the assistance and sympathy which they so freely tendered us in the hour of our late bereavement.

CHAS. O. EMMERT.
LYDIA EMMERT.

## BE CAUTIOUS.

### Mr. McCallum Advises Investigation Before Signing Petitions.

[We are in no way responsible for the views of correspondents.]

To the Editor GRAND FORKS MINER—Dear Sir. In your issue of January 30, I was very much surprised to read an article headed "Sign the Petition."

In the petition in question the legislature is requested not to grant the franchise now being applied for by the Casade Water, Power & Light Company on the ground that that company is not in a position to make use of the franchise if granted, and further because the Grand Forks Townsite Company would thereby be prevented from using the water power in question, which, acord to the petiteon, it is capable of doing.

Now, sir, let me ask, would it not be well, before blindly signing any such petition—and thereby endorsing statements which are certainly open to refutation—to make enquiries of a practical nature. First as to the capital and financial backing of the Cascade Water, Power & Light Company and secondly as to those of the Grand Forks Townsite Company.

Who are the Grand Forks Townsite Company?

According to the B. C. Gazette that company consists at present of Mr. Chas. Cummings, of Grand Forks, Henry Croft, of Rossland, and Edward H. Kane, of Trail. The company's head office is at Rossland, and not at Grand Forks, and its capital stock is $26,000. With this small capital the company proposes, amongst other small items, to run hotels, boarding houses, stores and trading posts, to build trails, roadways, tramways, railways, canals, reservors, water courses, bridges, aqueducts, wharves, furnaces, saw-mills, crushing works, smelting works, hydraulic works, factories, telephone and telegraph lines, gas works, water works and electric works. Would it not be well before signing the petition to find out what property in Grand Forks or elsewhere is owned by this enterprising company and who are its real backers.

I am of the opinion that it would be unwise and not in the best interests of the people to grant such widely extended privileges to any company under any circumstances.

The Cascade Water, Power & Light Company should not have any right in or control over waters outside of the vicinity of their own townsite, say a distance along Kettle River not to exceed two miles. The Grand Forks Townsite Company should be limited in the same manner to the distance over which they may claim any particular or special right of the river and as a fair business precaution the company acquiring such an important and valuable franchise should be first required to give reliable guarantee that the work set forth in the Act incorporating the company should be commenced within a reasonable specified time and continued to completion within a definite fixed term; and in the event of failure to comply with the obligations incurred under the Act then that all their rights and privileges should cease. No company should have such unlimited powers as to prevent or to be the means of keeping those valuable rights from being utilized by some other parties who might be prepared to proceed with that or some other class of industry which would be advantageous to the people and for which the same power might be required.

In conclusion I would say be careful about signing the petition until you are sure that the public interests are thoroughly safe-guarded, and that you can only be certain of after seeing the proposed Act.

PETER T. McCALLUM, J. P.

## A BIG PROJECT.

Bids for the construction of the Midway irigating ditch were opened last week, but as yet we have not learned who the successful competor was.

This ditch is one of the best pieces of engineering in the district, it commences near what is known as Jolly Jack's cabin and extends for fully 3½ miles down the valley, it will practically irrigate over three miles of fine bottom land.

At one point in this ditch sufficient power could be obtained to generate electricity to run a dyanmo to supply electric light for the town, which will likely be used within the next year.

The Midway Town-site Company is composed of a syndicate of Montreal's most promiuent business men who are noted for their push and business tact and as they have secured the services of Mr. A. K. Stuart to act as their representative in Midway, there is every reason to believe that they will be successful in their undertakings as Mr. Stuart is an old timer in this section and consequently is throughly posted as regards the country's requirements.

# RUN BY A SINGLE WIRE

**NEW SYSTEM BY WHICH POWER FOR ELECTRIC CARS IS DRAWN.**

**Fewer Poles, Less Weight of Wire and Greater Strength Are Some of the Advantages Claimed.**

A new trolley system by which the cars of a double track road draw the current from a single wire has just been invented by a Denver man.

This invention, in addition to being cheaper in construction than the double wire system, has the advantage of requiring only about one-half the usual number of poles—which, from an artistic as well as a business point of view, is an important consideration.

Instead of being strung directly over the center of each track, like the wires of the ordinary trolley system, the single feed wire is suspended above and directly between the two tracks. It differs in shape from the old style wire in being broad and flat, more like metal tape.

The manner in which the electric current is taken from the feed wire and carried to the cars is, however, the most noticeable characteristic of the new scheme.

The familiar long trolley pole, with its nerve-racking traveler, is not used, but in its place there projects from the top of the car an upright, firmly secured in position. Projecting at right angles from this is a long metal rod bent in the form of a U. Both ends of this rod are attached to the upright, while the closed end of the U strikes the feed wire; and as the car moves along it retains that position, receiving the current and transmitting it to the upright, from which it passes to the motor beneath the car in the usual manner.

The comparatively few poles that are required to support this single feed wire are placed in diagonal positions on opposite sides of the street. They are spaced 200 feet apart, and the wires which support the feed wire are strung upon them in a zigzag line. With wires so arranged it is claimed that the strain on the poles is reduced one-half, while the lateral pull is a balanced one. The weight is also reduced one-half, in consequence of which much lighter poles can be used.

As the current is taken from the side of the wire instead of from beneath, the trolleys of cars on the different tracks do not interfere with each other. It is further claimed that a much higher speed can be obtained by this system than by the old method, as there is absolutely no way in which the trolley can get off the wires, unless some part of the apparatus breaks—until the motorman releases a spring in the top of the car above his head and allows the trolley to swing back over the car.

The experiments thus far made with the single wire have proved very successful, and a number of western lines are said to be seriously considering the advisability of adopting it.

## IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

**Seven Pensioners Whose Husbands Served Under Washington.**

"Seven women are still drawing pensions as the widows of men who saw active service in the war of the Revolution; women whose husbands served under Washington more than a hundred and twenty years ago," writes Clifford Howard in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "The eldest of these surviving widows of the Revolution is living at Los Angeles, California. She is Mrs. Lovey Aldrich, now in the ninety-eighth year of her age. Her husband was Private Caleb Aldrich, who was born in the year 1763, and served as a soldier boy in the New England campaigns of the war. Mrs. Nancy Jones, of Jonesborough, Tennessee, whose husband was Darling Jones, a private in one of the North Carolina regiments, is the youngest of the Revolutionary widows, being now about eighty-three years of age. The other five are Nancy Cloud, who is living at Chum, Virginia, and is the widow of Sergeant William Cloud, of Captain Christian's Virginia line; Esther S. Damon, of Plymouth Union, Vermont, whose husband was Private Noah Damon, of Massachusetts; Mary Snead, living at Parksley, Virginia, widow of Private Bowdoin Snead; Nancy A. Weatherman, who lives at Elk Mills, Tennessee, and whose first husband was Robert Glascock, a fifer in one of the Virginia regiments, and Rebecca Mayo, living at Newbern, Virginia, widow of Stephen Mayo, a soldier of Virginia. That these women can be the widows of Revolutionary soldiers is readily understood in view of the fact that their husbands were well on in years when they married. As, for example, when Esther Sumner married Noah Damon in the year 1835—fifty-two years after the close of the war—she was but twenty-one, while he was seventy-six. The last Revolutionary widow pensioner who was married prior to the close of the war, and had therefore actualy lived during Revolutionary times, was Nancy Serena, widow of Daniel F. Bakeman. She died about twenty-seven years ago, only a year or two after her husband, who was the last of the Revolutionary soldiers on the pension roll."

**Hired for the Occasion.**

"Just see that young fellow plunging through the solid crowd of shoppers! Who is that tall woman following so closely behind him?"

"That's Mrs. Skaggs and the young man is her nephew. She hires him to go shopping with her. He's the half-back in the college football team. Whew! See him break through the line!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Sufficiently Qualified.**

"I can't see why you girls all take such a dlight in listening to that Englishman. Is there any high originality about him?"

"No," said the girl with the liquid eyes and the solid bank account, "nothing but high origin."

And the querulous plebeian retired abashed into the tenebrous recesses of obscurity.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Information.**

"Young man," said a wealthy city man to his spendthrift nephew, "I laid the first foundation of my fortune by saving cab-fares."

"I didn't know you ever drove one, uncle," remarked the youth.—Tit-Bits.

**Similarity.**

Mr. H.—I wonder why love and war are so frequently associated in proverbs?"

Miss W.—I suppose it is because engagements are common to both.—Boston Traveler.

## THE CUSTOMS OF THE VENDS.

**A Peculiar Race Still Found in Germany.**

Charles de Kay, consul general to Berlin, is the author of a paper entitled "An *Inland Venice*" in the February Century. It describes the picturesque scenes in the Serbian Swamp, Germany, and the peculiar manners and customs of the Vends, a remnant of which race still makes its home there. Mr. de Kay says: As a rule, the older women wear white headgear, at least the big square kerchief that falls to the shoulders is white, while with the girls this upper part is colored like the tulip beds of Haarlem. But on Trinity Sunday they wear the plyachzishka: All is white on head and shoulders, while the gown, the wohnjanka, is black. Then is the old church at Burg a sight that recalls Brittany. The men for the most part are in the galleries. Almost the entire floor of the church is filled with seated women, their starched caps, as white as white can be, having the effect of stiffened windrows of snow.

But on other Sundays the young women appear in all their finery. Many of them enter the village barefoot, and put their shoes and stockings on just before assembling in front of the church. The men gather in one group, the women in another. As a gentle reminder of the uncertainty of life, the first thing one sees in the vestibule of the church is a pair of coffin-rests, past which the people troop to their German prayers and Vendish sermon. After the services a baptism may be held, when the godmothers (kmotra) are expected to appear in a special kind of white cap very difficult to describe. When the baptism is over the party adjourns to a tavern, and the dresses and caps are duly criticised or admired, and the proud parents are expected to do the handsome thing by the friends and godparents. Godfathers and godmothers are also given a present of money, but not a round sum, that is unlucky—always a little over.

**Child Left Alone.**

The child must not be left alone; at least a bird or beast must be left with it to baffle evil spirits. The elder godmother carries the child to the church, the younger from the sanctuary. But before they re-enter the home some one lays symbolical tools across the threshold over which the baptismal party must pass. For a boy it may be an axe and a hoe; for a girl a spinning wheel and a broom, As she steps across, the younger godmother, bearing the child in her arms, says aloud, "We carried away a heathen, and bring back a Christian with the proper name of John (or Mary)." In some villages children are named after a fixed order as they are born, and if the baby dies the new child is given its name. Thus in Schleifa it is customary to give boys names in the following order: Hanzo, Matthes, Juro, Kito, Merten, Lobo, and to girls, Maria, Ana, Madlena, Liza, Khrysta, Wortija, Worsula.

Next to a baptismal procession a wedding party is the jolliest sight on Spreewald fliesses, since every one is naturally decked in his or her best, and the men carry staves bound with bright ribbons, said to be a survival of the swords of an earlier period when the bride was carried off more or less by force, or at least with a show of violence. Kozol, the bagpipes, still survive in some parts of the forest. The bridegroom, preceded by his druzba, or best man, a fiddler, and a bagpiper, and followed by his friends, knocks loudly at the door of the bride, and on being admitted demands the young woman with great show of wrath, only to receive, instead of the bride, an old maid, who has a hump on her back. The men strike her on the hump, which soon breaks, since it is an old cooking pot, and drive her back into the house.

**Peculiar Pagan Rites.**

Then the bridesmaid, or druzka, is given up; but she also is compelled to flee into the house. Finally the bride herself is handed to the best man, who places her beside the groom, whereupon the couple turn about three times, a peculiar pagan rite known formerly to Ireland and Scotland, and the whole party enters the house to breakfast. The Turkish and Finnish tribes of Asia have similar customs of teasing the groom and his best man before surrendering the bride. At the wedding both must have money in their shoes, or they will always be poor. On the return from the wedding a newly bought pot filled with milk and beer is sent to meet the couple; as soon as they have drunk, the druzba seizes the pot and dashes it to pieces

On reaching her new home, the bride must feed all the animals. At the wedding feast neither groom and bride nor bestman and woman must rise from the table under any pretext whatever until dancing begins in the evening at the tavern.

## AUTHOR SAMUEL W. STONE IS DEAD

**His Song "Wait for the Wagon and We'll Al Take a Ride."**

Samuel W. Stone, author of the song and words "Wait for the Wagon and We'll all take a ride," died at Topeka, Kan., the other day, aged 84 years. He had been a resident of Kansas 28 years, and owned a music store in Topeka. Mr. Stone often talked about his composition. At first he did not think it amounted to much, but when a band came to his home one night and played it he was charmed with the music.

**Perfectly True.**

Seeker—There goes one of our gallant old pensioners. I have a great admiration for men of his heroic mold. They tell me he had three horses shot under him during the late war.

Sageman—That's a fact.

Seeker—Then you know it to be absolutely true, do you?

Sageman—Indeed I do; he was living over a livery stable during the entire period of the war.—Boston Courier.

**There Are Others.**

Mrs. Meeks—Of course I am worried. As a dutiful wife I can't help feeling so, for I am sure that my husband is keeping something from me, and I shan't be content until I know what it is.

Mrs. Freak—My husband is keeping something from me, too, and I am worried because I know what it is.

Mrs. Meeks—Indeed! What is it?

Mrs. Freak—It's money.—Boston Courier.

**Fiery Anger.**

The boy whose business it was to answer the telephone rushed into the room of the senior partner.

"Just got a message saying that your house was on fire," he said.

"Dear me!" returned the senior partner in a bewildered sort of way. "I knew my wife was pretty hot about something when I left home this morning, but I didn't think it was so bad as all that."—Chicago Post.

**Chinese Women in Sydney.**

Chinese women in Sydney are cheap. One can be had for $100 and two for $160, delivered in good condition. As it is cheaper to deliver two than one they are imported in couples. When they arrive the best one is sold for $100 and the other is put up at private auction and brings what she may.

# AMONG THE LABORERS.

**EVENTS TRANSPIRING IN THE DOMAIN OF LABOR.**

**Interesting Items for Wage-Workers Gathered From All Parts of the Country.**

The enthusiasm over Debs' visit to Colorado continues unbounded. The Leadville Miner, a daily paper and the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, concludes a glowing sketch as follows: "The labor movement in America is gathering momentum for a tremendous forward bound. That Eugene V. Debs will lead on the tidal wave no careful observer can doubt. He alone, of all the possible personages about which the movement can crystalize, possesses the elements of leadership combined with the absolute confidence of the people. Endowed by generous nature with the brain of a general and the eloquence of an orator, and imbued with a burning sense of the people's wrongs, Eubene V. Debs is destined to rise to the position of one of the most striking and remarkable figures in American history." Debs was escorted about the streets of Leadville by a procession, composed of all the unions in the city, at the head of which was carried a large banner containing his picture and also these words: "Our Leader, E. V. Debs."

Theodore Roosevelt, the great I-am police commissioner of New York, is said to have contracted a bitter hatred for organized labor and considers it almost a crime for a man to belong to a union. Lately he called the police captains into a conference and predicted that large strikes, riots and bloodshed would soon take place, and the officers were warned to be on their guard. Roosevelt's interviews with newspaper men and his insulting letters to strikers who complained of the partiality shown to employers by the police whenever trouble has occurred have served to create an equally bitter feeling among the trades unionists, and it is more than probable that there will be some interesting developments in New York before long.

A cablegram from Berlin announces that Emperor William has decided, after conferring with a number of military loafers to once more combat socialism with repressive measures, having come to the conclusion that his conciliatory policy toward radical workingmen was of no avail in turning the tide that has set in against kingcraft and capitalistic oppression. It is stated that all of old Bismarck's tactics are to be resurrected and brought into service, together with such other plans as the emperor and his class can hatch. It is not known what the conceited boss of Germany will attempt after having smashed socialism. Probably he will try to change the ocean currents or the seasons of the year.

It is stated that the German bovernment, becoming alarmed at the tremendous growth of socialism as evidenced by recent special elections, secretly ordered a police census taken of political preferment throughout the empire. It has leaked out that the result of the count shows that if an election was held at once the socialists would poll no less than 2,700,000 votes, which would mean an increase of nearly a milion votes over the general elections of 1893. No wonder William is getting scared and favors repression.

That plutocratic body known as the United States supreme court, always on the side of capitalists and opposed to labor, has made another Dred Scott decision. Seamen who leave a ship against the will of their masters, if captured in any part of the United States, can be brought back in irons, if necessary, and be forced to work. That leaves them in a worse condition than were the negro slaves of the south, and if the seamen do not revolt against such barbarism they deserve to be put on auction blocks.

The Rothschilds have bought over 100 silver mining claims in a single district in New Mexico. They also have claims in Utah, and a week or two ago acquired some of the richest mining property in Colorado. Their agents are always on the lookout for the best mines. It would not create much surprise to learn that the great money loaners were being "converted" to bimetallism.

The election of Colonel Harris to succeed Senator Peffer seems to please all factions in Kansas. The Star and Kansan hints that Harris is studying socialism, and that he is just the man who will fearlessly champion that he may enlist in. J. C. Buchanan of the Pittsburg Kansan, was defeated by a man named Parks for state printer.

Thomas J. Morgan, the well known Chicago socialist, on invitation, addressed the students of the Chicago university, notorious as a plutocratic institution. Morgan did not forget to inform the students that the progressives in the great outside world holds the university and its doctrines in contempt.

Cigarmakers' union No. 384, Chicago, has dropped out of the advisory board, a craft central body, because the latter organization endorsed a democratic politician for office. No. 384 will probably secede from the international union and join the socialist alliance.

The Phillips bill, to create a national labor commission, will not pass this session of congress. So John Sherman writes to a prominent Ohio agitator who has been fighting the bill hard on the ground that it would create soft snaps for labor fakirs.

August McCraith, ex-secretary of the A. F. of L., says he is now prepared to prove that President Gompers did hold conferences with the silver leaders previous to the election, and he intimates that he will hurl a bomb in due time

The brotherhood of the co-operative commonwealth has been offered land for colony purposes in Arkansas, Georgia, Massachusetts, Kansas, Arizona, Colorado, California Florida and Washington. No offer has been accepted as yet.

Cigarmakers won 30 strikes, compromised 15 and lost 6 during the last year. The scale of wages and hours was generally maintained, although the unemployed number has increased.

A Fabian socialist society has been organized by Milwaukee radicals. Professor Ely, Henry D. Lloyd and other prominent reformers have been engaged to deliver lectures.

The British miners' federation has declared for nationalization of railroads, land and mines. Now let someone else say tha Btritish unionists are not in politics.

The cold weather has brought great distress to the poor all over the country. Charity is the favorite method of relieving those who have been robbed.

Herr Most is said to be planning to establish an anarchist colony for the purpose of proving to the world that the theory of anarchy is practical.

City council of Erie Pa., resolved that in the future all city printing must bear the union label. The mayor will sign the resolution.

The British seamen are organizing with great rapidity. All local strikes are for beter conditions is anticipated.

Kelly Axe Co., Alexandria, Ind., posted the following notice: "This is an independent factory. No union men employed".

The Socialist is the name of a handsome little weekly started at Williamsport, Pa. It is chock full of news.

Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, the radical Boston preacher, is out in Colorado lecturing on socialism.

St. Paul has a new labor paper, the Union Advocate. It inclines to radicalism and is well gotten up.

An election is about to be held in Australia. There is no universal suffrage.

The American seamen are demanding remedial legislation from congress.

The Labor Record, a daily labor paper, has been sarted at Elwood, Ind.

Some of the St. Louis agitators want the city to build a labor lyceum.

Socialists at Sacramento, Cal.,, organized a section. They may publish a paper.

Cincinnati now boasts of a hustling ladies' label league.

Machinists report having won 15 and lost 2 strikes last year.

Los Angeles, Cal., will have a co-operative shoe factory.

French socialists of New York will start a weekly paper.

Printing pressmen issued four charters last month.

**POLITICAL PICKUPS.**

At a special election at Davenport, Iowa, the socialists polled 146 votes out of a total of 6000. Pops put up no ticket.

James A. Herne, the actor, says that the single tax doctrine is rapidly spreading among the theatrical people. It is claimed that nearly every company on the road has adisciple of two of Henry George who agitates against landlordism.

Graham Wallas, a leading social and political reformer in Great Britain, author of a number of valuable essays and one of the Fabian socialists, arrived in New York a few weeks ago. He will lecture in this country on a number of interesting subjects. Professor Wallas comes here on invitation of the University Extension Society of Philadelphia.

Last week's Caucasian of Raleigh, N. C., Senator Butler's paper, talked in double heads, capital letters, small capital letters and italics on account of Senator Pritchard's re-election and the triumph of "the combine of rascality." Twenty populist legislators bolted to the republicans and have been excommunicated by Butler and the 40 who remained in the road. And from far-off Georgia there comes a loud laugh of derision and sarcasm. The hilarious manifestation emanates from T. Watson.

**CONFIDENCE.**

**Sound Money Times Composed by George P. Tolton.**

I.

Sing a song of nickels,
A pocket full of wind;
Eleven million workingmen
And not a cent to spend.

II.

Just before election,
When banks were running o'er,
Workingmen got promises
They never got before.

III.

Just vote for Confidence
And all will be well,
And without the ready money
The country went to h—l.

IV.

McKinley touched the button
That made the factories hum,
But for the want of money
They went to kingdom kum.

V.

A car load of drummers
Were started on the fly,
But could not sell their goods—
People had no coin to buy.

VI.

The mills are almost closed,
The drummers are sidetracked
Because of overconfidence
And taking the wrong track.

VII.

Banks are all a-busting
And merchants by the stack,
Confidence is now a-coasting
And business flew the track.

VIII.

Money makes the mare go,
McKinley'll find it out,
Confidence for election gas
But cash to run her stout.

IX.

International agreement
Is trying for the fence,
But before they get it over
John Bull will learn 'em sense.

X.

We'll ne'er be independent
'Till we make our own laws;
If we wait much longer
We'll be in the lions jaws.

**Resentful.**

"I have a good father," said the young man, "one who, I am sure, always tried to do his duty. I have only one thing with which to reproach him."

"What is that?"

"Human nature is human nature, and I must take it for granted that he is no exception to a universal rule. I don't think I can ever forgive him for the manner in which he used to go around and bore his friends with the smart things I said when I was a baby."—Washington Star.

**The Flat Dweller Again.**

As they retired for the night she said to him:

"The janitor is going to take a day off tomorrow, and he sent up word that we must get up at 4 o'clock, so he can deliver the coal early."

And the flat-dweller, long used to oppression, only asked timidly:

"Did you ask him if we might go to bed again?"—Judge.

**Written by a Man.**

Edwin—How do you know that it was a man that wrote the novel?

Helen—Because the story takes you over a space of 10 years and the heroine never changes her dress but once.—Pearson's Weekly.

# AN OFT REPEATED RUMOR

**LOOKING FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE BURLINGTON ROAD.**

**Surveyors Are Now Out on the Proposed Line and Are Asking Bids for Ties.**

Regarding the rumored building of the Burlington extension, the Anaconda Standard correspondent at Great Falls has been shown a letter from one of the largest railroad contractors in the west, written to his son, which is as encouraging as the most sanguine friends of Great Falls could wish. The name of the writer is withheld by request, but it is sufficient to say that he is a man who has followed the building of the Burlington road for years, and amassed a fortune in doing so. He says in part: "I have been to Chicago, and the Burlington officials assure me that as soon as weather allows, they will build from Huntley to Great Falls." More than this, a gentleman connected with one of Montana's railroads in speaking of the above letter said: "The Burlington will in all probability build the Great Falls extension this coming season. Starting from Huntley, the present terminus, up the Musselshell river through Judith and into Great Falls, from here they will probably join hands with the Great Falls & Canada line from Great Falls into Canada. The Canadian Pacific, the Burlington and the Canada & Great Falls lines have each lobbies at Ottawa, endeavoring to secure the right through the Crow's Nest pass. In this matter the Burlington and Canada & Great Falls people are working together and in the event of securing the coveted right will make the track of the latter from Great Falls to Shelby Junction standard gauge, and the line from the junction would pass through Crow's Nest pass and into the Rossland country. This would give the Burlington access to the rich mineral region of that district and give them practically the entire live stock and wool trade of northern Montana, besides being an outlet to the coast whenever it became necessary. At present Sir E. T. Galt, president of the Great Falls & Canada line, is at Ottawa, as are prominent Burlington people, and much will of course depend upon securing the Crow's Nest outlet. The Burlington people have surveyors out now on the proposed line and are asking for bids for furnishing 160,000 ties the coming summer. From the present outlook and from what I know in the matter, I have no hesitation in saying that work will be commenced on the proposed line before the first day of April and that Great Falls will see the Burlington rails laid before the next snow flies."

**This Is No Joke.**

Willie—Pa, what is meant by a comatose state?

Pa—Well, if you're a New Yorker, it means every other state in the Union.—Philadelphia Record.

## WAS NOT THE SUBJECT OF A SUIT.

**John D. Rockefeller's Transaction With the Baptist Tabernacle.**

Justice Pryor has rendered a decision in New York City, dismissing the suit of the Baptist tabernacle church against John D. Rockefeller to compel the specific performance of an alleged contract, by the terms of which Mr. Rockefeller was to deposit $50,000 worth of five per cent interest bonds with a trustee, the interest to be applied for the benefit of the church.

The bonds were deposited by Mr. Rockefeller as required, but after they had paid interest for 18 months the railroad company which issued them defaulted in the interest and since then the church has received nothing.

Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, representing the church, sued to compel Mr. Rockefeller to pay about $9000 interest on the bonds, and to make good the alleged agreement to deposit the five per cent interest bonds.

In dismissing the suit Justice Pryor holds that in substance and effect the transaction between Rockefeller and the church was a gratuity, and as such was not the subject of a suit for specific performance; that the church did not prove that there was a contract between it and Mr. Rockefeler for an annuity; that Mr. Rockefeller was not personally responsible for a deficit in the income of the bonds, and that whatever obligations Hr. Rockefeller incurred in favor of the church he fully discharged by the deposit of the bonds.

## TRAMPS EXPLODE MUCH DYNAMITE.

**Two Men Are Injured and Property Is Damaged in Pennsylvania.**

Two thousand pounds of dynamite exploded at the Crystal Ridge colliery, near Hazleton, Pa., late last night. Three supply houses were demolished, the side of the breaker torn out and the engine house destroyed. Watchman Rickert and Engineer Young were buried in the debris, the former being fatally injured. The explosion is said to have been the work of tramps.


Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard,

Red Mountain Railways.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN SPOKANE, ROSSLAND AND NELSON.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 7:00 a. m. | Spokane | 7:00 p. m. |
| 10:30 a. m. | Rossland | 3:25 p. m. |
| 9:00 a. m. | Nelson | 5:20 p. m. |

Close connections at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points.

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

Kettle River Stage Line.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Manager.

: : : FROM : : :

Marcus to Grand Forks, Greenwood, Anaconda, Boundary Falls and Midway, B. C.,
And all Points on the Reservation.

Stages Leave Marcus on the Arrival of the Train.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Grand Forks | 4:00 a. m. |
| Arrive Grand Forks | 9:00 p. m. |
| Leave Marcus | 12 m. |
| Arrive Marcus | 11:00 a. m. |

BOUNDARY HOTEL

MIDWAY, KETTLE RIVER.

First Class Accommodation, Good Stabling, Terminus of Stage Line from Marcus, Washington.

McAULEY & LUNDY, - - - - Proprietors

SANSOM & HOLBROOK

Financial, : Mining : and : Real : Estate : Agents,
GREENWOOD CITY, B. C.

FARMING LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTIES | Investors Shown Claims by an experienced man. | DEALERS IN MINES AND TIMBER LANDS

A Large List of Good Claims for Sale on Our Hands

C. A. Jones,

SIGNS

House and Carriage Painting,
Plain and Decorative Paper
Hanging, Kalsomining, Etc.

Grand Forks and Greenwood City, B. C.

Prospector's : Livery, : Feed : and : Sale : Stables

GRAND FORKS, B. C.,

Livery Teams,
Saddle and Pack Horses,
Ladies Saddle Horses.

HAY, GRAIN AND WOOD
FOR SALE.

Teaming of all Kinds a Specialty.

# INTEREST IN THE GAME

### A MEDAL COMING ALL THE WAY FROM SCOTLAND.

### The Donor Never Thought Much of Handicap Prizes,Though They May Be Interesting.

The golfers of the Portland Golf Club are in great luck. They will soon have two handsome gold medals and a prize cup to compete for, in their championship. One medal, to be known as the Blyth medal, and played for semi-annually in scratch tournaments, is coming all the way from Scotland, the home of golf, says the Oregonian. It has been generously put up by Edward L. Blyth of Edinburgh, an old golfer, and the father of P. H. Blyth of Portland. Mr. Blyth of Edinburg, is a 40-years veteran of the links, and he has obtained so much pleasure out of the ancient game that it is a pleasure for him to take this means of encouraging interest in the sport in the, to him, far-away northwest of the United States. The other medal has been put up Donald Macleay, who greatly encouraged the development of the game in Portland by putting up the firsa medal—which was recently won by Allan A. Wright. The second Macleay medal will be for the ladies' championship, to be competed for under similar conditions to those governing the handicaps played for the first Macleay medal. The silver cup will take the place of the handicap medal recently won, and will be played for at the regular monthly handicap tournament.

With this sudden wealth of prizes, golfing promises to take on a great impetus during the coming spring. Of course, the Blyth medal championship will absorb the interest of the golfers, but as it will be a scratch competition, and only played for twice a year, it is not likely to detract from the interest of the monthly handicaps. The medal itself will remain a perpetual trophy, and the semi-annual winners will be awarded a replica.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that hereafter it will be the height of every golfer's ambition to win the Blyth championship.

**Mr. Blyth's Interest.**

It is through R. Livingstone, president of the Portland Golf club, that Mr. Blyth became interested in the club. Mr. Livingstone and Mr. Blyth are old friends, and Mr. Livingstone has written him glowing accounts of the interest taken in the game out here on the north Pacific coast. Mr. Livingstone has just received an interesting letter from his friend in Edinburgh, a part of which follows, and explains itself. In his letter to Mr. Livingstone Mr. Blyth writes:

"I don't know whether it was the acuteness of the American, or the frankness of the canny Scotchman which suggested to you the happy thought of fining one for being an old golfer, but from the point of view of the Portland Golf club it seems quite a good and useful idea. Well, not to keep you in suspense, I will present your club with a Blyth gold medal, and if any one asks how it came about you can say a little judicious flattery on the part of a translated Scot to one who has always had his home in the native land was all that was required.

"I have been interested in golf in East Lothian for 40 years, but it is 64½ years since I learned the game to which I am indebted for the pleasant days, healthy exercise and much good companionship, though alas! very few who began with me are on this side, but have joined the great majority. I am truly glad that the noble game has taken such a hold in America. It forms another link in that noble chain of brotherhood so happily forwarded by the recent treaty to settle differences by arbitration and not by war.

**Scratch Medal.**

"I have chosen a medal, as the very name is associated from our school days with supremacy. I think there are other associations with a cup. Then, I suppose it shall be a scratch medal, that is to say, for the best actual score. I never thought much of handicap prizes, though they may be interesting to inferior players, but the prize in a handicap match never should be a medal. I shall get it made here, as being appropriate that it should come from Scotland. It is usually on this side that the holder of the medal gets a small replica of it about the size of a florin, and I think it well that the winner should have something all his life to show for his success. I shall have the medal put in hand, but you can play for it any time on the faith that it will be forthcoming."

Mr. Blyth concludes wishing all success to the Portland Golf Club. The Blyth medal will give the scratch men of the club something to play for hereafter. Up to the present time they have not had much chance in the handicaps, owing to the big allowances given the handicap men. Among the best players in the club at present are Percy H. Blyth, R. Mitler, R. Livingstone and S. G. Bowley. Others are improving rapidly and probably will soon made the scratch competitions interesting for the four players mentioned.

**So Nice.**

"All little girls," said the caller, "should have some kind of light work for their leisure hours. Of course you do something in that way, Susie?"

"Nit."

"That's especially nice. So few children knit nowadays."—Detroit Free Press.

**Too Horrid.**

"I think that is just too horrid for anything," said Maud. "Here I've been looking over the side of the vessel for half an hour and can't see it."

"Can't see what, my dear?" asked Ruby.

"Why, the equator. The captain said we were crossing it."—Tit-Bits.

**Hoped Not.**

Bob—"Where did you get that necktie?"

Billy—"My wife gave it to me to remember her by."

"Goodness! She's not as ugly as that, is she?"—Yonkers Statesman.

**Looked Suspicious.**

Gentleman (taking apartments)—"I assure you, madam, I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears."

Landaldy—"I hope, sir, that it was not that you went away without paying."—Larks.

**Nerve.**

Charming Miss (to gentleman who is about to share seat with her)—I beg pardon, sir, but this seat is engaged.

Gentleman (with admiring glance)—Indeed! Then it is certainly entitled to my envy.—Boston Courier.

# A WEIRD STORY FROM DUBLIN.

### To Which Attention of the Psychical Research Society Is Directed.

A Dublin correspondent gives the following ghost story. The attention of the Psychical Research Society might well be directed, he says to this city at the present time: "A lady, well known in Dublin society, the wife of one of the leading members in the choir in St. Patrick's cathedral, who is a constant attendant at the services, perceived in one of the stalls the dim outlines of a man's form, gradually becoming more distinct, in a sitting posture. The face and form were at once recognized by her as those of one of the clergy of the cathedral who was greatly beloved and respected, and whose death plunged the Protestant community of Dublin into mourning four years ago. The lady's experience, of the reality of which she is quite convinced, might perhaps be attributed to an optical illusion or to an unaccountable freak of the imagination, were it not that the appearance of the dead dignitary has presented itself on several occasions to members of the staff of the cathedral. These appearances have been chiefly seen in the lady chapel of the cathedral, where special services, in which he took the keenest delight, were held by this clergyman for the poor of the surrounding neighborhood. He was an enthusiastic lover of St. Patrick's, and his residence for some years adjoined the cathedral. He was accustomed to play the organ in the cathedral late at night by himself, and to ascend the tower for the purpose of taking astronomical observations.

"The interest created in these apparitions," says the correspondent, leading up to another ghost story, "is intensified by the circumstance that the gentleman whose spirit is supposed to be seen was himself a convinced believer in supernatural appearances. He resided for the last years of his life in a suburb of Dublin, and changed his residence, an ancient building near the cathedral, owing to his belief that noises heard by every member of the household, himself included, the cause of which he sought in vain to discover, were distinctly supernatural. These noises, which were heard, as a rule, on quiet nights, resembled the sounds of a person walking in slippers and shuffling his feet along the floor. They proceeded from a room in an upper part of the house. The noises instantly ceased when any one entered the room and commenced immediately upon his departure. This room forms part of a public library. The late dignitary's first knowledge of the mystery surrounding this house came when, on returning home late at night, he found his household had not retired, but were all up, in the greatest excitement, in the belief that some one had been locked into the library."

# MET AND SANG THE LAST TIME.

### Pas Ma Las Club Holds Its Last High Jinks for the Season.

The Pas Ma Las Club gave its last social for the season last night, and its many enjoyable social gatherings of the months past are to remain but a memory. At the rooms of the club there was gathered last evening every member and many of the friends of the club to meet in pleasure as an organization for the last time for many weeks to come. While all did their best to make the occasion as merry as possible, there was a shade of sadness in all the pastimes indulged in, and there was not one present who did not deeply regret the passing of the club that has stood a center about which were clustered true lovers of social enjoyment.

The evening was passed in singing, speech-making and social intercourse, and only long after midnight had come and gone did the members depart. Early in the evening refreshments were served, and all enjoyed the sumptuous supper that had been prepared for them. A number of the stars of the local theaters were in attendance and tendered their services to make the last gathering of the club one to be long remembered.

Over 100 were present, comprising the members and guests of the club. When the last feature of the program had been rendered, Hoppe's orchestra, which furnished the music for the occasion, struck up a final overture, "Farewell," the members and guests gradually thinned out. The following program was rendered:

Opening overture, "Two Step," Lamp; Irish songs, T. M. Beddleson; overture, characteristic, "Black Boys' Frolic," Pavell; song, Mr. Sturat; musical, "Gay New York," Moses; W. King, instrumental solo; musical, two step, "A. O. U. W.," Reeves; song, Mr. Hanley; waltz, "Andalusia," Thiere; song, Miss Hattie Ward; recitation, Frank Armstrong; musical, polka, "Little Sweetheart," Tobani; German song, Prof. Herbrush; two step, "Belle of the Season," Bratton; songs, H. DeLain; song, Slade Murray; speech, Fred Woods; musical, "Chinese Patrol, Li Hung Chang," Fischer; buck dancing, F. Brown; song, Miss Lulu Watts; song, Frank Armstrong; duet, the Misses Chandler and McPherson; dancing, Emma Bell; song, Fred Winans; musical, medley, "A Jolly Night," De Witt; song, H. DeLain; song, Fred Brown; stories, W. Ryan; musical, two step, "Black America," Zickel; musical, "Uncle Eph," Johnson; snare drums, L. C. Kich; songs, Stella Claire; song, "I'd Give Fifty Dollars If I Knew My Duty," H. Whitney; Irish imitations, T. Gleason; stories, B. H. Harris; songs, H. L. Barnett; finale, overture, "Farewell."

**A Gentleman.**

Johnny—"Mr. Visitor, won't you have another piece of pie?"

Mr. Visitor (catching on)—"No, thanks, won't you have another piece of pie, Johnny?"

Johnny—"You're a gentleman and a scholar. Thank you, I will."—Yonkers Statesman.

**An Office Secret.**

Junior Partner—"Our traveler ought to be discharged. He told one of our customers that I was an ignorant fool."

Senior Partner—"I shall speak to him, and insist that no more office secrets be divulged."—New York Tribune.

**A Judicial Suggestion.**

A lawyer is called to the witness stand.

"My dear attorney," says the judge, "kindly forget your profession for a few moments and tell the truth."—Fliegende Blaetter.

**Whence the Word Milliner Comes.**

Milliner is a corruption of "Milaner," from Milan, which city at one time gave the fashion to Europe in all matters of taste in women's dress.

**Decidedly Wrong.**

He—Do you think it wrong for a man to kiss a girl he is not engaged to?

She—I think it would be wrong for him to be engaged to all the girls he kisses.—New York Journal.

**Her Accomplishments.**

"How many foreign languages can your wife speak?"

"Three—French, German and the one she talks to the baby."—Tit-Bits.

# Farm, Orchard and Range.

Replying to the inquiry of a Wisconsin reader as to how a cement floor for a stable is made, the Western Rural says:

A good cement floor gives satisfaction, and in the long run is as cheap a floor as can be put in.

How to make a good one with Portland cement, the best kind, is told by Waldo F. Brown in the Prairie Farmer:

The best material to mix with the cement is coarse, sharp sand and finely crushed stone; and with these materials 10 parts of stone can be used to one of cement in the lower four inches, and four parts of sand to one of cement in the upper four inches. I have been laying more or less cement each year for the past eight years, and all my floors have given perfect satisfaction. I have used gravel for the concrete and have screened my sand out of the gravel, using a sieve with one-fourth inch meshes.

Next in importance to good material is thorough mixing. In making the concrete we measure, either by counting the shovelfuls or by using a bucket, putting eight parts of gravel to one of cement in a heap, then shoveling it over three or four times so as to mix it all thoroughly. The last time we shovel it over a third person stands with a watering pot and sprinkles so that it will be thoroughly dampened, but not enough to drip. We are now ready to commence laying the floor, which we do in sections about four feet wide, beginning at the end opposite the door.

For a horse stable floor we use five inches of concrete and one inch of topping; in the cow stable, three and one-half inches of concrete and one-half inch of topping. We may stake down a scantling four or six inches wide, as the case may be, about four feet from the wall of the stable, and finish this section before laying another. We first put in the concrete an inch or two at a time and tramp it solid with a broad faced rammer, and continue until within one or one-half inches of the top, using a straight edge with a notch at each end so that it will drop down one inch or one-half inch, as we desire.

When this is put in we are ready for the finishing coat, which is made of two parts of clean, sharp sand and one part of cement, which is thoroughly mixed dry, and then wet and tempered to the same consistency as we would use in cementing a cistern; we then pour it in, filling the mould to the top, turning our straight edge over, notched side up, so that it will be just full to the top. It will be necessary to use a trowel around the edges and in the corners.

In order to prevent horses slipping on it we make grooves four inches apart and something over one-half inch deep, for a distance of about two feet at the rear part of the stalls. These are made by laying down a broom handle, tapping it until it beds one-half its diameter, then move four inches and repeat, thus making parallel grooves four inches apart. We also make these grooves running the other way in front of the door where we lead the horses in. When a section is finished we carefully lift the stakes and move our edge piece over and stake it, and so continue until the floor is finished.

The Portland cement does not set as quickly as the cheap grades, but usually in 12 hours it is hard enough for a man to walk over it, and for the next 10 days it should be sprinkled thoroughly twice a day; this prevents danger of cracking and makes it harden more slowly, insuring a better job.

In a horse stable we prefer to have the floor laid perfectly level both ways and use absorbents to take up the liquid; but in the cow stable, where we have a manure ditch, the ditch six or eight inches deep and two feet wide in the bottom, with the edges slightly sloped outward; then a walk two feet wide back of the ditch on the same level with the floor on which the cow stands.

In my stable the manger is also floored with cement; it is made six feet wide and the horses eat from one side and the cows from the other, their hay and fodder being dropped through a chute above the manger. I prefer that all floors in the basement stable should be of cement, because, first, plank floors rot out so quickly as to be unprofitable, and second, they always furnish a harbor for rats.

### GAME BIRDS ABOUT THE FARM.

**They Eat an Immense Number of Insects During the Season.**

Usually the farmers regard the prairie chickens or quail, that may seek a refuge and breeding place about their fields, as crop destroyers and enemies, says the Farm, Stock and Home. They imagine that the birds are on the farms for no other purpose than to feed on the grain and find an easy living. There could scarcely be a greater error. These birds are insect eaters and destroy them in such immense numbers that it cuts a material figure in the yield on lands where they take up their abode. In Australia and New Zealand it has been proved that the pheasants devote almost their entire attention to devouring worms and bugs during the spring and winter months, and that they are naturally attracted to the cultivated fields by the greater opportunities offered them there to secure that sort of food. This is thought to be of such importance that the farmers will find it profitable to encourage the pheasants to make their habitat in the cultivated fields. It is also reckoned that if the birds do eat a little grain they earn the right to it, and that the farmer will put a good deal more grain in his granary than he would if he drove the birds off.

In the northwest the prairie chickens and quail take the place of the pheasants, and will perform the same service. Despite the game wardens and the game laws these birds are rapidly disappearing. They are being thinned to so low a point that the farmers will find it to their interest to encourage them, as far as possible, to live about the fields. This they may do in two ways: By not disturbing the birds during the winter, spring and summer, and by driving all hunters off their lands during the shooting season. The impudence and outrage of the reckless hunters who invade our northwestern farms should be checked. It is but just that the owner of the land should have the right to regulate the shooting thereon, and to sell the shooting rights of his fields and decide how many birds may be killed. This is no doubt quite a serious agricultural question with us, much more so than one is inclined to think at first We have got to begin to pay some attention to these little things, and to study to gain knowledge of thousands of minor points if we are ever to check the eternal drain that saps away from our farm industry all its profits and renders the husbandman's life a round of ceaseless toil and small gain.

### THE MINERAL MATTER IN FOOD.

**Benefit of Linseed Meal, Bran and Middlings for Poultry.**

In addition to the foods which largely provide the muscles and fat, as well as that which warms the body, there are certain materials which abound more largely than others in those substances which are devoted to the production of bone, shells of eggs, etc., and they should be used to assist in balancing the rations, especially for laying and molting hens and young fowls that are growing, says the Farm and Home. Among such foods are linseed meal, bran and middlings. There is but a fraction over one and one-half pounds of mineral matter (ash) in 100 pounds of corn and wheat, but wheat middlings contain nearly two and one-half pounds, while linseed meal contains about six pounds. It is not difficult to understand the advantages of using bran, middlings and linseed meal as an addition to the many foods which are deficient in mineral matter. In 100 pounds of clover hay there are about seven pounds of mineral matter, which makes the use of clover hay for poultry in winter a matter which should not be overlooked. The different foods also provide a variety, rendering the entire ration more complete and palatable, as well as more useful to the poultryman.

### IMPORTANCE OF TREE FARMING.

**To Prevent the Loss of Moisture in the Soil.**

The importance of tree farming in the lands which, either from lack of food material in them or from location, as on steep hillsides, are fit for nothing else, and the money to be made in it, is being quietly proved in hundreds of localities in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. People find no difficulty in understanding where the money is in it. But that other reason for tree planting, namely, to prevent the loss of fertility and the loss of moisture, is rarely apreciated even by those whose farms are washed away by every driving rain.

The bulletin from the department at Washington upon "Washed Soils" says the forest covering protects the soil in the following ways:

(a) By preventing rain from falling directly upon the soil, the foilage of the tree crowns intercepting and breaking its force, the water reaching the soil more gently from the leaves along the branches and trunks of the trees.

(b) By interposing a loose cover, a mulch of litter, formed by the fallen branches on leaves, which breaks the direct force of the raindrops and keeps the soil from being compacted or puddled by their blows.

(c) The deeply penetrating roots and holes left from decayed stumps and roots of trees assist in this underground drainage.

(d) The litter with the stumps and protecting roots and trunks of trees prevents the water from rapidly running over the ground and from gaining the momentum and force which is necessary in order to gully the soil, and prevents the drifting and the rapid thawing of snow, thereby insuring more event distribution of the waters, and increases the time during which it can be absorbed into the soil.

### STRANGE DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

**Affects the Roots of the Tongue of the Animals.**

Within the last week a strange epidemic has struck the horses of this locality and it is difficult to find out what the disease is or what remedy is required for its cure. It may become widespread and cause great financial loss and inconvenience to our farmers, says the Waterville Index. Mr. Isaac Taylor has already lost five valuable horses and John Fletcher three, without being able with medical assistance to effect a cure or in any manner abate the spread of the disease among the balance of the stock. From inspections so far made it seems that this peculiar disease affects roots of the tongue of the animal causing it to decay. While the horses thus affected eat and digest as usual, it has been discovered that they can not drink.

# DEATH OF HENRY PFLAUME.

### Once Owned Placer Ground Within the Helena Townsite.

Word has been received in Helena, Mont., of the death in St. Paul, January 15, of Henry Pflaume, one of Montana's best known residents, says the Independent. He was by nature a pioneer. He went to St. Paul in 1854, and to Henderson, Minn., in 1857. At the time of the Indian massacre in 1862 he volunteered in the service of the state and assisted the attending physician at Fort Ridgely, Minn., at the time of the massacre. He remained on the frontier in the employ of the government during the war until 1866.

Then he came with a party of immigrants to Helena. He was engaged in various mining enterprises until about 1884, when a portion of his mining ground was included in the townsite of Helena. He soon sold his interests to Richard Hoback, his former partner, now dead, and to Charles W. Cannon. In the meantime he bought the ranch afterward known as the "Kranich place," and now Central park. He lived afterward in Helena, and was in several kinds of business, until about four years ago, when he returned to Henderson, Minn. There he was married and lived until a short time ago. He went to St. Paul for medical treatment, and died there January 15.

Mr. Pflaume was known by his Helena acquaintances as good hearted and generous. He devoted his last years in this city to the sick and poor. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He affiliated with the German Methodist church.

**Two Straw Proverbs.**

The late General Francis A. Walker was once traveling in a railway train, and was much annoyed by the chatter of two small politicians, who were loudly gloating over a victory which their party had gained locally a few days before. One of them presently turned to General Walker and remarked in a swaggering manner: "Straws show which way the wind blows, eh?" "There is another old proverb about straws," suggested Mr. Walker. "What's that?" "Drowning men catch at them."

# TOLD HIM WHAT WAS IN THE VAULT

### How Lyman Gage's Friend Was Converted to Spiritualism.

A queer story is in circulation among congressmen that the next secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, is a spiritualist, a firm believer in occultism, and at one time investigated with much earnestness the teachings of Mme. Blavatsky, says the Washington Star. Mr. Gage is a man of wide experience, and has always been a close student of human nature, and it is not at all singular that he should have taken occasion to look into a subject that for a time attracted so much attention in this country as did theosophy. There is no evidence, however, that he adopted that cult.

Mr. Gage is in every sense a self-made man. His first employment to speak of when a boy was as clerk in a bank at Rome, N. Y., for which service he received $100 a year. When he went to Chicago, he could not, for a time, secure better employment than night watchman in a bank, but he was soon after promoted to a position as book-keeper. It is stated that it was at this time that he became interested in spiritualism, and that ever since he has been a more or less frequent attendant at seances in that city.

J. J. P. Odell, also a banker of Chicago, is said to have been converted to the spiritual belief through Mr. Gage. Mr. Odell, at all events, went with Mr. Gage to see a medium, who claimed to do any number of remarkable things. Mr. Odell thought he had a test that would puzzle the smartest medium in the world. Some 20 years before he had put some private papers in a private drawer in a vault in his bank, together with some old securities which he had purchased when Chicago was a mere village. Not having any use for these papers, he had not opened this private drawer for years. He asked the medium to tell him what the drawer contained, and she, so the story goes, recited in detail the character of every scrap of paper which the drawer contained, which Mr. Odell himself could not have done, but which he remembered to be correct, as each was called to his mind. Not only did she tell of the securities, but gave the amount of each, and peculiar provisions which some of them contained. Then she got down to private letters, written when the banker was very young, and rattled off the contents of these in such a familiar way that the banker blushed to the roots of his hair, and decided that he needed no further proof of the medium's ability.

Mr. Gage himself tells this story with such a keen sense of enjoyment that it may be gravely doubted whether he considers it at all an evidence of the supernatural. It is asserted at this time, but not credited by his friends, that Mr. Gage consulted a medium before he went to Canton, and it was upon her assurance that his control of the nation's finances would be successful he decided to accept the treasury portfolio.

# KIPLING AS A MAN OF AFFAIRS.

### Thoroughness in Business Dealings, as Well as in Literary Work.

Kipling's careful workmanship is maintained in spite of the so often fatal danger of facility, says Charles D. Samler in Review of Reviews for February. At times he writes with exceeding ease, and in versification, especially, his quickness is generally marvelous. At other times the music comes less trippingly, it would seem; for certain of his publishers told me that he was two weeks patching up a satirical ballad aimed in a direction from which injustice had come; and then he gave the poem away to an English weekly. But nobody else could have done it in two years. And for an artistic example of concentrated cussing, it could have given points to old Bishop Ernulphus. Kipling displays as much thoroughness in his business dealings as in his literary methods. Mr. Watt, of London, is his literary agent, and buyers of Kipling wares give the author a good share of the credit for the very uniformly advantageous and businesslike arrangements that are made for the publication of the stories and the verses. I have heard three of his publishers describe Kipling as quite a rare bird among the vastly wider genus of authors in this respect of business ability, and they say it is an immense relief to find a writer who has such a clear head for rights and royalties.

Except for serial rights, Kipling does not sell his books outright, like Marion Crawford and other novelists, but contracts on the royalty plan. As an evidence of his interest in the details of the business affairs of books, the gentleman who is in charge of the newest edition of his collected works showed me the proof of the small two-leaf circular announcing the series. Kipling had written part of the document, corrected the whole of it, had made destructive and constructive suggestions about typography, and had drawn on the proof his idea of the right thing in the way of conventional type ornament—all for a small advertising detail which most writers would not know the existence of.

# ABOUT A LIGHT IN THE HEAVENS

### Citizens of Montreal See a Strange Star and Wonder Increases.

A strange star or light in the heavens has been puzzling the people of Montreal for a week. This light has been making its appearance shortly after 5 o'clock in the evening, and it disappears about 7, sometimes a little later, however, it is now claimed that the light comes from a balloon that is sent up to a distance of eight miles over Syracuse, and that the ascension is made in connection with the military service. What the reason is for this balloon ascension and light and all the rest of it as yet is a matter of conjecture. But the light is there, and that it can be distinguished at such a distance is remarkable. James Corner of the Grand Trunk offices has been watching this light for some time. His attention was called to it by telegraphers in Albany, N. Y. The Albany people said the military authorities were experimenting on lights at a great height for signaling.

**An Old Proverb.**

The proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention," can hardly be traced to one independent source. The idea was expressed by Persius, the Roman satirist, about 60 A. D., and is found, in the precise form now quoted, in Richard Franck's "Northern Memoirs" (printed in London in 1649), and in various later English writers.

**Much More.**

She—How do you account for the fact that a woman learns typewriting so much easier than a man?

He—Oh, she has so much more in prospect.—Indianapolis Journal.

# A ROMANCE IN MONTANA

### SOUTHERN GIRL MARRIES A HALF-BREED INDIAN.

### Bridegroom's Kinfolks Christen the Young Lady "The White Lily From Kentucky."

Something in the nature of a wild western romance is reported from Valley county, wherein two young people rrom Poplar River agency were united in the bonds of matrimony by Justice Kent of Glasgow, a few days ago, says the Anaconda Standard. The principals in the rosy drama were Miss Aggie Lyons, a clever, handsome, well educated white girl, and Clark Gregg, a bronzed and stalwart young halfbreed, who was born on the old Peck reservation and sent east to be educated at Carlisle, from whence he returned two or three years ago. Miss Lyons is a sister of Mrs. Frank Hunter, wife of the chief clerk at the agency, and came from the south last year to visit relatives. She met young Gregg, who was employed at the agency stables, and the two became warm friends and companions. Gregg was of a courtly mien and pleasant address and the strange acquaintance ripened into warm friendship and then into love. They spent a good deal of time together and this continued intimacy occasioned more or less gossip, which in time, reached the ears of the young woman's relatives. An effort was made to separate the two, but cupid had scored a victory, and as love laughs coyly at ordinary impediments, the heroine and her dusky admirer stole away from the agency, drove across the country to the railroad and took the train for Glasgow, where a few minutes later they were married.

With the marriage certificate secured, the strangely matched, but happy couple, retraced their steps to the agency, where they are now spending their honeymoon, regardless of the caustic comments of a number of young white men who had hoped to win favor in the young woman's eyes. Although Gregg enjoys the reputation of being an industrious young man, the marriage was a cruel surprise to the girl's relatives, but the blanketed kinfolks of the dusky bridegroom glory in the fact that one of their people has secured for a helpmate the talented young woman whom the braves had christened "The White Lily from Kentucky." The experience of Clara Bell Fellows in marrying an Indian named Chaska a few years ago at an Indian agency in South Dakota was not of a pleasant nature, and there are those at and around the agency who are cynical enough to believe that the "White Lily" has made a serious error in becoming the bride of one in whose veins the hot blood of the Indian race flows.

# FOR MR. VANDERBILT'S HEALTH.

### The Winter Will Be Spent in Washington.

The decision of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to spend the remainder of the winter in Washington is chiefly due to the advice of their family physician, says the New York Times. Since Mr. Vanderbilt has recovered sufficiently from his paralytic stroke to be able to walk about, his physician has advised him to spend as much of each day as possible in the open air. Therefore he has been endeavoring to take two or three walks and at least two drives daily.

As the uncertainties of New York weather became more pronounced, it became necessary for Mr. Vanderbilt to look for a milder climate. His agent in Washington has taken a lease of Woodbury Lowery's elegant mansion, at Vermont avenue and K street, for three months, from February 1. This is completely furnished and it will be ready for the occupancy of the Vanderbilts in a few days. They will go to Washington this week, accompanied by their youngest child only, the others being in school, and they will take with them their own servants, two or three carriages, and perhaps half a dozen horses.

A friend thus describes Mr. Vanderbilt's condition: "He is recovering slowly from a very serious illness. Although he is not frail, he is not sufficiently strong in limb to go about alone. His right arm is still helpless and his powers of locomotion are not robust. It is difficult for him to walk much over rough surfaces. The abundance of smooth and attractive walks in Washington was one of the considerations that impelled him to go there. There will be no society functions in the Lowery mansion while the Vanderbilts are there."

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Cornelius Vanderbilt's oldest daughter, was to have sailed with her husband from Yokohama for San Francisco yesterday, and is expected to arrive there about February 15.

# BOYS AND GIRLS A CENTURY AGO.

### Are Those of Today Better or Even Happier?

It is the commonplace of the day to congratulate our children on their singular good fortune in having been born some 60 years later than their grandparents, says the Quarterly Review. If comparative luxury with far greater indulgence be an unmixed good, there is no denying the proposition. Whether they are better or even happier, are questions less easily answered. The old fashioned discipline was one of Spartan severity—for obvious reasons. Children were treated neither better nor worse than their fathers and mothers before them. It may be worth while to glance at the contrasts between those ascetic times and the present. Social and domestic England had changed but little since the revolution. Communication, no doubt, had greatly improved, but it was still slow, costly and precarious. Isolation, even in considerable towns, was the prevailing rule, and the remoter country districts were shrouded in benighted darkness.

The metropolis was a city sui generis, and the Londoner was regarded with awe by the rustics as a foreigner of strange experiences. There was no railways to instigate a craving for perpetual movement. The shortest journey was a matter of serious thought, and not to be undertaken lightly. For days on the great roads the intending traveler might have to wait for the chance of a seat on a stage coach, or the opportunity of a return post-chaise. The sovereign of those days would have thought it an Arabian Nights' dream had he been told that one of his proximate successors would spend a good part of the year at a castle in the Scottish highlands. Old Farmer George lived in peaceful content between the slopes of Windsor and the beach at Weymouth, as the gayer regent divided his time between Carlton house and Brighton pavilion. George III. was an affectionate and indeed a doting father, but in Mme. d'Arblay's memoirs we hear much of the ceremonial reverence with which he was treated by his daughters in the quiet domestic circle.

Jennie Yeamans has adopted a negro baby, and Lillian Russell has an Indian squaw in her chorus.

# GRAND FORKS MINER.

F. H. McCARTER & SON - - - - - - PROPRIETORS.
G. E. McCARTER - - - - EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.


## WHY IS IT THUSLY?

Of late there has come under our notice several little things which need explaination, not only as a matter of interest to the people of this district but for the information of certain outsiders who avail themselves of individual and official authority to work against the interests of the town of Grand Forks.

The citizens of the Forks have lately been called upon to sign a petition asking for the incorporation of the city into a municipality. Almost every one of our citizens signed this petition, although some few held out. The few who object to the incorporation are men with petty jealousies which they are fostering to the detriment of their own best interests. Ninety-five per cent of the citizens and property owners of Grand Forks favor incorporation and what the other five per cent want is a question. However, notwithstanding this spiteful opposition, the prospects are very favorable to the establishment of a municipal government here immediately.

For the past two years the people of this district have asked that the government road on the east side of the North be put in such shape as to make it passable in the spring, the most important season of the year. With this piece of road in the shape it now stands there is no practicable government road to and from Grand Prarie valley. With the prospects of unusually high water this spring all communication with points down the valley will be practically shut off for an indefinite period. This small but important matter should be attended to at once and a pike road built across the bottom land. For some reason or other all requests for improvement in this direction have been utterly discountenanced.

We learn from reliable sources that a certain government official is now in Victoria doing all he can to encourage the appropriation of funds for the construction of a bridge across Kettle river at Johnson's ferry, one and one-half miles below Grand Forks and in his report to the government he says: "One hundred teams pass by this route daily."

This expert bridge builder must certainly be a chronic prevericator or—something worse. There is not, or would not be under the best of business circumstances, an average of one team daily crossing the river at that point. The proper place for a goverment bridge is at Edward's ferry where all the travel must inevitably cross the Kettle river. Then again, it will be necessary to build a bridge across the South Fork at the foot of Second street. This enterprise the new town company proposes starting as soon as they are convinced that no foolish expenditure is to be made in the construction of a bridge at Johnson's ferry.

The Canadian government, under its present financial circumstances, can not afford to waste any funds in building bridges where they will be more ornamental than useful, and the small calibre individuals who wish to "blow in" the government funds for selfish and spiteful ends certainly need a good calling down.

## ABOUT THAT PETITION.

In another column will be found a communication from P. T. McCallum, J. P., on the subject of the petition protesting against the granting of a franchise to the Cascade Water, Power & Light Company.

While we do not necessarily coincide with the views of all persons who send us communications the columns of the MINER are always open for the discussion of both sides of any question of public interest.

Mr. McCallum has evidently a mistaken idea of the end to be accomplished by this petition and consequently his statements are easy of refutation.

In the first place the petition does not ask for a franchise for the Grand Forks Townsite Company but for the Grand Forks Water, Power & Light Company an entirely seperate and distinct enterprise. Now as to the Grand Forks Townsite Company. Mr. McCallum wants to know what property the company owns in Grand Forks and who are its real backers. This latter question he answers himself by giving the names of the incorporators. As to the property owned by the company, Mr. McCallum will probably remember that not so very many months ago they purchased the townsite of Grand Forks.

The company which the petition asks shall be granted a franchise is the Grand Forks Water, Power & Light Company and the applicants for the franshise are Messrs. J. A. Manly, L. A. Manly, Chas. Cummings, Cecil Ward, Judge Scott, and others. As yet the company is not capitalized but the gentlemen above mentioned have joined together in asking for a franchise and if it is granted will at once organize and begin operations. This company is to be organized for the benefit of the residents of this vicinity and its promotors will be most happy to receive anyone who is a resident or property owner in the Grand Prairie district into the company on an equal footing with themselves, all expenses of obtaining the bill and organizing the company being divided among the promotors pro rata. All who are interested in this company are property owners in Grand Forks and are actuated by the nesessity of supplying water, light and power to our citizens at a moderate expense.

On the other hand, the Cascade Water, Power & Light Company is composed of Victoria men, Dr. Jones of that city being at the head—we are not able to learn the names of the other members, and have no interests here but are applying for all the water rights in the Kettle river and Boundary districts on the chance of holding them to make a neat profit from royalties in the near future.

## SLOCAN, NELSON, AINSWORTH.

### A Splendid Report on These Great Mining Districts.

Bulletin No. 3 of the Bureau of Mines, a description of the mines and mining industry in the Slocan, Nelson and Ainsworth Mining Divisions of West Kootenay, compiled by William A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, is at hand. It comprises 95 pages of valuble information and is the most thorough exposition of the resources of that section yet issued.

Facts gleaned from this report would seem to indicate that the Slocan, Nelson, and Ainsworth districts are just entering upon an era of great prosperity and Mr. Carlyle seems thoroughly convinced of the value of the ore deposits, as witness the following extracts from his report:

"The Slocan, according to the number of its shipping mines and the amount and value of the ore sold, now ranks as the most productive mining district in the Province, and in point of importance is not surpassed by any other.

In an area of fifteen by twenty-five miles, there have been discovered many veins of high-grade silver-lead ore, which are being developed with great vigour and success, and among the mining men is every feeling of confidence and hopefulness. This winter nearly fifty of the properties are shipping high-grade ore that yields very profitable returns, and a large number of others are being opened up. * * * *

"During 1886, 18,215 tons of ore yielded 2,141,088 ounces of silver and 19,210,666 pounds of lead, or an average of 117.4 ounces of silver and 52.7 per cent lead which would have a net profit of about $75 per ton, while many carloads were shipped that yielded from 300 to 400 ounces of silver per ton."

Of the Nelson district the report says:

"The Siver King mine has now shipped 31,000 tons of ore that yielded 800,000 ounces of silver and 2,500,000 lbs of copper and the development of the property is rapidly being pushed, so as to permit of a greatly increased out-put, while the smelter is being increased so as to undertake the treatment of all classes of ore as may be bought in the market.

"The Poorman gold mine has given up about $100,000 from its quartz ledge and other properties in this locality that have similar veins are now under bond and will be worked."

The report then goes on to give a full description of the geology, mines, ores, methods, transportation facilities, cost of mining, etc., etc., etc.

Regarding government assistance in the building of trails, etc., Mr. Carlyle says:

"Well directed assistance in this line is money well spent, as the more accessable this country is made the more rapid will be its certain development, as not only are the prospectors and miners better able to reach their finds and to spend the slight capital many can command in autual work on their claims, adding so materially to their value if such work shows up favourably, but investors and men with capital able to more quickly and thoroughly develop these locations can reach and examine properties more expeditiously and with less difficulty. Now that special interest is aroused and capital is here seeking investment, the more the country is opened up the more rapid and substantial will be the advance.'

Further on he speaks of the importance of the mining centers to the coast cities as follows:

"These cities can reap great commercial benefits from this growing mining industry, but they must seek conditions that will put them upon an equal or better footing than their very aggressive competitors, for the business men of Eastern Canada and the Northwest are now striving eagerly with the Americans for this large and growing traffic, and British Columbians should at once exert themselves to the utmost to secure the lion's share of the business within their own borders."

With the report comes a splendid map of the East and West Kootenay districts and the two form a most valuable addition to the available information regarding these great mineral districts.


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## MINES AND MINING.

The Minnie, owned by Dr. Averill and others, is showing up spendidly just now.

A rich strike of splendid ore was reported last week in the Victoria mine at Camp McKinney.

W. K. White is doing assessment work on the Earthquake claim in Brown's camp adjoining the Elsie May.

S. F. Hepworth is pushing work with a vengeance on the Muggins property on Pass creek and expects to have it fairly demonstrated before spring.

Preparations are being made to start work on the Shamrock and Clover Leaf properties which join the Proprietress. These properties are owned by Henry Johnson and others.

The owners of the Lone Pine in Eureka camp are pushing work with a vengeance in the 50 foot tunnel that has been run to tap the mammoth ledge which crosses this property.

Work is being pushed ahead on the Micawber claim in Eureka camp. This property is owned by Dr. Russell and others who intend to work this claim until it has been demonstrated.

The owners of the Coyotte claim in White's camp have started to work in the shaft which is already down 20 feet on this property. It is their intention to continue it down to a depth of 50 feet.

J. L. Wiseman is doing development work on the Texas claim near Greenwood. The Texas is a well known property in that section and some high gold assays have been taken from the surface croppings.

W. G. Higgerson, who is working on his claim on Bates' creek, is striking a good thing. He has a claim known as the Sailor Boy, near the Wolverine, on which he expects to do some work in the near future.

An American syndicate is at present negotiating for the purchase of the River View claim near Grand Forks A. L. Rogers, the owner, has done considerable work on the property, having a tunnel in over 100 feet.

The Terra del Rico claim is showing up well just now. It is situated some four miles up the North Fork and is owned by Snyer Reed who is now in about 35 feet with the tunnel he is running to cross cut the ledge.

Among the many properties in White's camp that will be worked in the early spring are the Helena, Iron Horse, Great Northern and the Annie Laurie. The two latter properties are owned by George Coyle and Simon Shaw.

Work is still being pushed on the Riverview group by Messrs. Rogers and Poe. Although they have encountered a great deal of very hard rock lately they are fast approaching the big ledge which they may tap at any shot now.

The Iron King on Pass creek, owned by Miller and Kuntz, is a most promising property. It is at present developed by two tunnels, one 50 feet long, the other 40 feet. Besides these considerable drifting and sinking has been done.

Henry White and J. A. Finch, owners of the Proprietress claim are now working in a tunnel which they now have in some 30 feet. It is reported that they have struck the ledge in the tunnel and intend to open another drift elsewhere on the claim.

Work has been steadily pushed ahead all winter on the Shawnee property in White's camp. The owner Mr. Wm. Coyle has now a 50 tunnel run to tap the ledge and is now working in rich copper ore. Assays from the croppings of this property ran $4 in gold and 7 per cent in copper.

John Layeux and the Shannon Bros. who own the Jeannie May up the North Fork are working are working like beavers to show up thier property. They are now down some 30 feet in a shaft, as well as having several large open cuts at different points on the claim. A sample taken from the shaft lately shows beyond a doubt that the claim is a rich gold and copper proposition.

A Rossland dispatch to the Vancouver World states that rumor has it there that the LeRoi is sold, but rumor is probably a little ahead of time. That a fabulous offer has been made the LeRoi people, is not doubted. Col. I. N. Peyton was asked in regard to it on his recent visit to Rossland. He said: "No we do not care to sell the LeRoi. It is doing very nicely now. We ship five cars per day to the Everett and Kansas City smelters, besides what goes to Trail. The mine will pay probably dividends of 10 cents per share every month from now on, and unless a very suitable offer was made we would not sell." The last offer, which was made by an English syndicate, will be probably well considered before it is dropped. As it seems to stand, the offer is at the rate of $9.70 per share or $4,850,000 is what the stockholders will receive for the mine.

## MINERAL ACT 1896.

(FORM F.)

*Certificate of Improvements Notice.*

### SEATTLE MINERAL CLAIM.

Seattle Mineral Claim, situate in the Kettle River Mining Division of Yale District.

Where located—In Brown's camp on the west side of the North Fork of Kettle river.

TAKE NOTICE that I, F. Wollaston, acting as agent for the Seattle Mining & Smelting Company, (Foreign), free miner's certificate No. 67,145, intend 60 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 commended before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1896.

F. WOLLASTON.

## NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILL.

*TOWNSITE OF GRAND FORKS*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an Act incorporating the inhabitants of the townsite of Grand Forks, in the Osoyoos division of the District of Yale, as a municipality, to define the limits of said corporation, with such provisions of the general municipal acts now in force in the Province, and such other provisions as may be applicable, or necessary or expedient; and with such further provision as will enable a vote to be taken, at the time fixed for the first election, to determine whether the affairs of the corporation shall, subject to the provisions of the Act of incorporation, be managed by an executive of three commissioners or by a mayor and five aldermen.

FRANK HIGGINS,
Solicitor for Applicants.

## CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FORFIGN COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT," PART IV, AND AMENDING ACTS.

*"The Keough Gold and Copper Mining Company" (Foreign.)*

Registered the 25th day of November, 1896.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Keough Gold and Copper Mining Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies, 'and amending Acts.

The head office of the said company is situated at the City of Salt Lake, State of Utah, U. S. A.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—To purchase, work, develop and manage the R-Bell lode mining claim, the Aspen lode mining claim, the Delamar lode mining claim and the Remington lode mining claim, all situate in Yale Mining District, British Columbia, and to acquire mines, mills, reduction works and such property real and personal as may be suitable or convenient for carrying on a general mining and milling business; and to operate, buy, sell or exchange, mines, mills, reduction works and all property necessary or convenient to the business.

The capital stock of the said Company is two hundred thousand dollars, divided into two hundred thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columba, this 25th day of November, 1896.

[L. S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

## NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILL.

GRAND FORKS WATER, POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate the Grand Forks Townsite Company, Limited Liability, with power to appropriate, take, and use from the North Fork of Kettle River, and Manly creek, at points above the townsite of Grand Forks, Osoyoos Division of East Yale District, so much of the water as may be necessary for, and to utilize the water so diverted for, the following purposes, namely; of generating electricity and of supplying the same within the district hereinafter mentioned either for electric lighting, motive power, telegraph, telephone or other works; of supplying water to consumers as a motive power for hauling, pumping, lighting, smelting, drilling, or for any other purpose for which it may be applied or acquired; of supplying water for domestic, mining, manufacturing, and other purposes to the miners, smelters, operators of tramways, and inhabitants of the townsite of Grand Forks and of a strip of territory not exceeding six miles in width on either side of the South Fork of Kettle River and not exceeding in length twenty-five miles above the said townsite of Grand Fork along the line of the North Fork of Kettle River and with power to construct and maintain buildings, erections, dams, ditches, flumes, raceways, or other works necessary for carrying out the above purposes, or any of them, or for improving or increasing the said water privileges; and with power to enter and expropriate land for a site for power houses, and for dams, ditches, raceways and reservoirs, and for carrying the electric current underground or overhead and for such other works as may be necessary and for the buiding thereon of mills, manufactories, or any erection for the purpose of carrying on any industry; and with power to erect, lay, construct and maintain buildings, pipes, poles, wires, appliances or conveniences necessary or proper for the generating and transmitting of electricity and power; and with power to constuct, equip, operate and maintain tramways for the purpose of carrying passengers or freight in the district above mentioned; and with power to maintain and operate a telephone system in the said district; and with power to do all such things as are incident or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Dated at the City of Victoria this 8th day of December, 1896. HUNTER & DUFF,
Agents for Fulton & Ward,
Solicitors for the applicants.


# The Spokane Weekly Chronicle

IS THE LEADING PAPER OF EASTERN WASH.

It Gives the Mining and Local News of the Territory Tributary to Spokane. It Has Lately Increased to Twelve Pages and Added Many New Features Which Make it More Attractive Than Ever Before.

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GLAZING OF ALL KINDS

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Should carefully consider the cost of material, and by figuring, find out that all kinds of

Rough and Dressed Lumber Shingles, Lath, Etc.

can be purchased at the

**Grand Forks Sawmill . . . .**

CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

FIREWOOD $1 PER LOAD.

C. K, SIMPSON, Proprietor.

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# NOTICE

The best wire spring in the world is made in Grand Forks. I also do all kinds of fine furniture and other

REPAIRING, RUBBER STAMPS,

and Seals. Agent for the best makes of Sewing machines. Also the Hummer bicycle.

*J. W. JONES, GRAND FORKS, B. C*


E. DEWDNEY.
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.

D. M. EBERTS, Attorney-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 Monday, the Eighth day of the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven 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 up on those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour 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 EDGAR DEWDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the sixtieth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.


All Roads Lead to Carson.

## ED. DRISCOLL,

Dealer in General

## MERCHANDISE,

Carries a Complete Line of

# Groceries,

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,

Also a Full Line of

Harness, Saddles, Bits, Spurs, Etc., Etc.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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Carson to Curlew, San Poil and Eureka Camps.

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Teacher of
VIOLIN, BANJO, MANDOLIN AND GUITAR.

Student from the College of Music of Cincinnatti, and pupil of the distinguishtd Master and Violinist, Chas. Baetens of the Brussels Franco-Belgian School of the Violin.

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MRS. GID R. PROPPER,

## DRESS MAKER,

*GRAND FORKS, B. C.*

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