THE GRAND FORKS MINER.

SECOND YEAR. NO. 80 — GRAND FORKS, B. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897. — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SCRAWNY NECKS MUST GO.

MUSCLES must be developed, the flesh hardened and increased, the skin whitened, and the lines in the throat carefully massaged. The thin girl with the bony neck has much to accomplish. The high evening gown frequently seen last winter was uncomfortable to dance in and lacked pictorial distinction. Besides, its wearer was always accused of making necessity a virtue, a criticism so invariably appropriate to the truth that she is resolved to stay at home or accept the traditional evening uniform of her sex. The former alternative is quite out of the question, so to prepare for the latter she passes days and nights developing her neck.

There are ways and ways of increasing the flesh on the neck and covering up the unsightly collar bones, always the most persistent of offenders. A simple method advocates the liberal use of icy water, dashing it impetuously over the front and back of the neck, and then expanding the chest in long, regular breathing. The skin is finally rubbed vigorously with the palms of the hands, carefully smoothing the throat under the chin and behind the ears, until the blood tingles exuberantly. A second method for restoring an unsightly neck to sightliness combines the usage of hot water, massage and olive oil. The skin is bathed in water as hot as the victim can bear it; then it is treated to a course in uncomfortable rubbing, after which the olive oil is applied plentifully, so as to allow it free access into the pores of the skin.

The full nick and chest of a prize fighter suggest the third manner of preparing to meet the requirements of the winter season and an evening gown. The pugilist invariably holds his head with the chin pressed backward toward his neck. Imitation of this movement straightens the head and forces the chest upward an inch or so, and while in the beginning it is principally the bony monuments of the thin girl's presence that rise to the occasion, little by little perseverance conquers and the bones gradually retire discomfited. After drawing the chin inward in the brutal manner of the prize fighter, turn the head slowly from left to right, still keeping the chin rigorously in position. Then throw the head backward and forward, the chin again immovable, until lower and lower, it finally strikes the chest vigorously. Sustained breathing adds greatly to the effectiveness of the pugilistic exercise, which is the chief means employed by the fighter to harden into iron the muscles of his neck. The oftener the practice the quicker the remedy, and a trial twice a day, in the morning and at night, soon gives courage to the scrawny girl to continue her self-imposed labor, for improvement rapidly terminates in triumphant success.

To gain fullness in the neck and length in the waist, stand firmly on the balls of the feet, with arms at the side motionless, the palms of the hand extended toward the front. Slowly raise the arms over the top of the head until the arms meet and form an arch, then drop quietly again. The second portion of the exercise consists in extending the arms to their full length in front, with the palms of the hands facing downward. Gradually move each arm to the side and back again, keeping the same level, and repeating until fatigued. In the third position the arms are outstretched, forming with the body a human cross. Then describe circles with each arm, using the shoulder as the pivot. Slapping the backs of the hands together behind the back also furthers the development of chest muscles.

SOME HINTS TO THIN GIRLS.

One Weakness of Women.

It is becoming a noted fact that the young women of to-day show a decided preference for men whose reputation is not of the best. Speaking about this a few evenings ago a college man said:

"It isn't much of an incentive for a fellow to keep his morality up to the standard when he sees the most disreputable men of his best set simply lionized by girls and their mothers. I don't know why it is. Women have a mania for cultivating men whose characters are anything but good. The shadier they are the more they appeal to women. Can't understand it. There were two men in my class last year, the wildest, fastest fellows I knew, but they were made more fuss over by the mothers and daughters of their acquaintance than any of their well-behaved friends. These same mothers and daughters knew any number of bright, moral young men, but they ignored them every time in favor of the ne'er-do-wells—were flattered to death to receive the slightest attention from the wild pair. Their money may have appeared a satisfactory substitute for morals—but what a state of affairs!"

A Millionaire Heiress.

The death of Ogden Goelet, which occurred on his magnificent yacht, the Mayflower, off the Isle of Wight, directs public attention to the heirs to his vast estate. These are, beside his wife, his daughter, Miss May, and his son, Robert Goelet Jr.

Just what property Mr. Goelet left cannot be definitely determined, but he is quoted as having been worth $100,000,000, mostly in real estate in the metropolis, and his wealth may be even greater. To part of this wealth Miss Goelet, who is now 19 years old, will fall heir, and as she is already worth

MISS MAY GOELET.

$10,000,000 in her own right she will therefore be among the wealthiest marriageable girls in the world. Miss Goelet has not yet been formally "brought out" in New York, though she figured as one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough. Recently it was said that she was engaged to the young Duke of Manchester, but this rumor was subsequently denied. Miss Goelet is described as a charming young lady. Naturally, she received a good education and as a consequence she possesses many accomplishments.

The Etiquette of Introductions.

It is mortifying to note how many persons pay little or no heed to what may be styled the etiquette of introductions. To the lover of good form there is nothing that sets one's teeth on edge on hearing an introduction so worded that a woman is presented to a man, or an elderly woman to young one. At a tea a matron who years before had arrived at the dignity of a grandmother was piloted by her hostess to a young girl of 20, and they were made known to each other in the well-meant words "Mrs. Knight, I want to present you to my dear little friend, Mabel Day. Mabel, dear, this is Mrs. Knight, of whom you have so often heard me speak."

If the ladies were amused by the speech, they were so well versed in that knowledge of good form in which their hostess was lacking that they showed no consciousness of her error.

Another Woman Lawyer.

One more woman has stepped into the ranks of the legal profession and Laporte, Ind., has the honor of being her home. She is Miss Mollie L. Lorig, and she has just been admitted to the bar. She is a graduate of a Denver

MISS MOLLIE L. LORIG.

law college and had the distinction of being the only woman in the class. She is convinced that she will enjoy practicing her profession and for that reason undertook the hard work, against the advice of some of her friends who advised a stage career. The woman is 20 years old and expects to spend the next few years in the office of some well-established lawyer of Laporte.

Naming the Hindu Baby.

A Hindu baby is named when twelve days old, and usually by the mother. Sometimes the father wishes for another name than that selected by the mother; in that case two lamps are placed over the two names, and the name over which the lamp burns brightest is the one given to the child

THE LOST MANUSCRIPT.

"Sixthly, brethren," said the preacher,
Then he anxiously looked 'round;
"Sixthly, sixthly," he repeated
Till it seemed a mocking sound.

Fiercely did his fingers fumble
"*Fifthly*," "*fourthly*," "*thirdly*," all,
But his lips kept muttering "Sixthly,"
And it answered not his call.

"Sixthly, brethren, as I mentioned——"
Then he turned the Bible o'er;
Every hair stood up in anguish,
While his two eyes swept the floor.

Then the good old gray-haired deacon
Rose with "Parson, ef ye please,
'Sixthly' just sailed out the winder
On the buzzum o' the breeze."

Then a small boy snickered gaily;
"*Ah, that wind's a beauty bright*;
'Thirdly,' 'fourthly,' both were winners,
But that 'sixthly's' out o' sight."
—Columbus Dispatch.

SEMPER FIDELIS.

LONG after the speaker's words had died away the listening people waited in hushed expectancy, unwilling to believe that he had finished, and unable to descend, all at once, from the heights to which they had been raised. But the announcement of the last hymn assured them that the service was almost over, and a little later they began to file slowly out through the high, narrow doors into the damp Cornish air. In almost total silence the crowd separated, with the unconsciousness of surroundings which comes to men when their minds have been stirred deeply.

John Ordway and his wife came from the chapel among the last, and walked arm in arm to the long, low shed, where many wagons were waiting; both had been strongly moved by the evening's sermon, but in different ways, indicative, perhaps, of their widely differing temperaments.

Ordway helped his wife into the wagon, the horses struck into a swift trot, and the driver leaned forward to draw the rug more closely about his companion, peering up into her face solicitously.

"A damp night!" he murmered. "Do you feel at all cold, little girl?"

She started nervously at his voice, and shook her head.

"I'm quite warm enough," she said mechanically.

They moved swiftly past the scattered houses of the village and out into a stretch of open country. Three or four times the woman raised her head as though about to speak, but checked herself with an effort.

"*I have something to tell you, John*," she said at last. "I—I am afraid I ought to have told you long ago."

Her tone was so serious that he turned and looked at her with quick anxiety.

"Are ye sure ye ought?" he asked gently. "Maybe there ain't any need."

"There is a need," she answered. "I have known all along that it would be *better to speak out, but somehow I* never felt that I could, until to-night." She paused as though to gather courage. "It's about myself and Willis," she said. "You remember——"

Ordway bent forward suddenly with a warning shout to the horses, and the wagon jolted heavily in a deep rut.

"That's me, all over," he said with a chuckle. "I took special notice of *that hole so as to skip it on the way* home, and here I am, drivin' right into it again, like an old fool. That's what comes of listenin' to sermons ye can't quite understand."

"Won't you listen to me, John?" his wife asked pleadingly.

"Of course I will," he answered. "Only my nerves bein' so wrought up, I'm sort of afraid to have any big *shock come on me sudden, ye know*."

"You make it so hard for me," she said. "And I am in earnest. Oh, truly I am in earnest."

Her voice trembled with the warning of tears. Ordway put his arm around her and drew her closer to him protectively, as a mother soothes a nervous, sleepy child.

"I wasn't jokin'," he said. "I'm always *glad to listen to ye; only I think* ye'd best wait till we get home. We're 'most there now."

The wagon swung around a sharp turn, and then, far up on the hill ahead of them the clear-cut outline of the farm buildings showed against the horizon. And the horses plodded on in silence.

"Go in by the fire," said John Ordway, *when at length they rattled into* the farm-yard. "It'll take me some time to fix things up." But when he came back from the stable he found her waiting, leaning against one of the square posts of the porch and looking out across the darkness of the valley.

"I wanted to wait until we could go in together," she said. The long, low kitchen was full of changing shadows, which danced across the time-polished floor and lost themselves in the corners of the irregular ceiling, when Ordway crossed to the huge fireplace and piled some sticks of soft wood on the glowing ashes.

Then, twisting himself out of his topcoat and bestowing it, together with his cap, on a convenient table, he dragged from the chimney corner a great old-fashioned chair and sank back luxuriously in its capacious depths. His wife had also removed her wraps, and now took her seat at the other side of the fireplace on a low stool, drawn back just within the wavering boundary of shadow. At length she spoke, slowly and with evident effort at calmness.

"You must try to be patient with me," she said. "You'll be astonished, I know, and I am afraid you'll be angry—and I couldn't blame you—but I want you to wait till—till I've finished."

"Are ye quite sure ye'd better begin, or hadn't ye better let it go till to-morrow?"

"No!" she said quickly. "I've wanted to speak—to speak so many times, and haven't dared to. I'll feel a thousand times happier when I've told you, no matter what happens. Let me go on now."

"Maybe I know what——" he began, but checked himself suddenly. "I'm listenin'," he added.

She hesitated as if to gain strength, and he marked how the slender figure quivered with the effort of her hurried breathing.

"I had promised to marry Willis before I knew you," she said unsteadily. "We quarreled about some little thing and each was too proud to speak first. Finally, he went away without seeing me. You know how we heard that he died in Africa. I believed it—we all did—and I cried myself to sleep night after night, because I hadn't acted differently. As time went on I began to forget little by little, and after a while it all seemed like a sort of dream; then you came into my life, and taught me to trust you and turn to you for help in everything. And, in truth, I loved you more than you could ever understand." *Her voice trembled pitifully.* "You believe me, John?" she asked. "Say that you do believe me."

Ordway drew his hands across his eyes with an involuntary movement. "I ain't never doubted it," he answered softly.

She gave a quick sigh of relief, and let her head sink again upon her breast as she spoke again.

"*I was happy and contented for two* long years. It was like heaven; and you were happy, too, John?"

"Happy!" he said. "Ah, yes; nobody'll ever know how much."

"And then little Dora was born," she went on, "and somehow all our trouble began right there, for it seemed as though her baby hands took hold of our hearts and pushed them apart, a little *at first, and then more and more. I actually* thought that you didn't care about her—I know it was wrong, but I thought it—and I got to feeling against you as I would against someone that was watching for a chance to hurt my little one. Well, things got worse and worse, and when she died I almost believed you were to blame in some way—I didn't know how. Oh! it's *awful to think about, but I couldn't* help feeling that way. Will you ever forgive me for it?"

"I never laid it up against ye," he answered. "I reckoned it was natural, and I knew ye wasn't well; so I tried to forget all about that part of my life, and I done it—almost."

She looked up at him gratefully. "You are trying to help me," she said. "Not many men would do that. The rest of my story is harder to tell, and harder to listen to. You remember that Willis came back and hunted us up. He came at the worst time for all of us. I was set against you, and half wild about baby's death, and reckless to everything. He found that out, and kept pleading with me and urging me to go away with him. Day after day, when you were at work, he used to come to the house and talk to me—always in the same strain. I ought to have sent him away; but—I didn't. His sympathy was so ready that I didn't see the purpose nor the falseness of it. It was as though some evil spirit put the word into his mouth, and I listened; God help me, I listened."

She started to her feet, and stood facing her husband, her arms raised to her head in a wild gesture.

"It was no fault of mine that I did *not sin against you in deed as I did in* thought," she cried. "If it had not been for some accident—I don't even know what it was—I should not have been here now. I went to meet him one night. We were to drive to Oakley and take the train for some place. I waited, I don't know how many hours, but he didn't come; at last I crept home and found you asleep. All night I sat by the fire waiting for some word from him, for I was ready to go—yes, even then I was ready to go. In the morning when you were away a letter came, saying that an unforeseen accident had happened and he would let me know about it soon. I never heard from him again."

She paused and looked at him fearfully, as though expecting a violent outburst of anger; but he said nothing, and at last she spoke again, unable to bear the silence.

"Won't you speak to me?" she cried, tremulously. "Haven't you been listening? Have I done wrong to tell you? Speak to me, for God's sake; I can't bear it."

The words were lost in a storm of sobbing, and she threw herself down on her knees beside him, hiding her face with her hands on the arm of the old-fashioned chair. Ordway looked *down at her through eyes that were* dimming. "Don't take on so, Eunie," he said gently; "ye'll be glad all the rest of yer life, I think, on account of jest what ye're cryin' about now. Look up, my girl, an' maybe I can finish the story for ye." He put out his hand and stroked the bowed head with clumsy tenderness. "Ye say ye never knowed why he didn't come that night," he said. "*I could a told ye why*."

She raised her head with a startled exclamation. "You?" she cried.

"Yes," he answered. "Jest me. He stayed away because I told him he'd better, and he knowed I meant what I said."

Her eyes grew full of a wondering fear, and she shrank away from him; but he smiled again and detained her with gentle force. "Wait," he said. "I ain't crazy. Did ye think I was so blind all them months that I didn't see what was happening? I'd a knowed if I'd been miles away, for there ain't never any trouble in your heart but what I don't feel it. Lord bless ye, I seen what was goin' on, but I thought 'twas best to say nothin' an' let ye wrestle it out alone. Finally, when I *noticed that circumstances an' every* thing was likely to be too much for ye, why, I jest stepped in an 'talked to Willis. He understood, an' that settled it."

"Then you've known?" she interrupted breathlessly. "You've known all this time?"

He nodded cheerfully. "All this time," he answered.

"*But you never said a word to me*—you never acted as though——"

"It's always harder for me to talk than to keep still," he said slowly. "Surely ye've found that out long ago. I couldn't a said a word without makin things worse most likely; so I thought the best thing to do was to jest wait—an' I have been waitin'."

"Waiting!" she repeated. "Waiting *for what?*"

"For what's happened, Eunie," he said softly. "Waiting to hear jest what I've heard to-night; to have ye kneel down here beside me as ye're kneelin' now, a-wantin' the help I can give ye, an' a-trustin' me enough to ask for it." He lifted his hand to check her question, and went on in the same tone. "I ain't never been like any of the men *ye used to know. Why, for a year or* more after we were married I used to set an' watch ye, wonderin' all the time whether it was really me, an' whether my luck wasn't too good to be true. I was always afraid that there was a mistake somewheres, for it didn't seem right nor natural that ye should see anything in me to care about, unless—unless it was because I cared so much *for you; I tried to think that some*times."

The woman was clinging to his arm and weeping convulsively.

"'Tweren't your fault, little girl," he said. "It jest happened that way. There ain't no need to cry about it now; the time for cryin's all gone past, an' I don't think it'll ever come again."

He stopped abruptly, as though half-*ashamed of his sudden outburst*, and let his glance rest lovingly upon the kneeling figure at his feet.

"Ain't ye glad it's happened?" he asked. "Surely ye ain't grievin' over the very thing that is to make us so happy agen."

She did not answer, and for a moment he watched her in perplexed anxiety. Then he understood, and knelt *down by her side.*—Toronto Saturday Night.

WASTED ENERGY.

A Good Thing the Ice Man Wasn't There.

Across an uptown street an ice wagon was extended. The street was narrow and the horses attached to the wagon had evidently been halted at the curb and then had turned diagonally across the roadway. Usually these wagons are manned by a crew of two men, but in this case neither man was in sight. Presently along came a horse and wagon with two men on the seat. They couldn't get by because of the ice wagon. They halted in the rear of the obstruction and one of the men called out:

"Hi, there, get a move on you."

The ice wagon was full of ice and the driver's seat was entirely concealed from the men in the other wagon.

There was no response.

"What's the matter with you?" yelled the man; "*don't you know you are block*ing up the highway?"

Still no response.

The vociferating man grew angry.

"Say," he howled, "if you don't drive ahead I'll take off one of your wheels."

The other man laughed. The wheels of the ice wagon looked as if they might have been made for the Juggernaut car. The wheels of the other wagon were *light and shaky*.

"If you don't drive ahead I'll get off this wagon and chuck you into the gutter," shrieked the angry man.

"Say," said the other man, "don't talk like that. These icemen are all fighters. He'll come back here with an ice-hook and welt the heads off of us."

"Let him come," roared the first speaker. "He can't bluff me. Say, *there, you wretched, white-livered ice* peddler, get a move on you, or I'll trample all over your worthless carcass."

And even this didn't elicit a response.

Then the angry man slowly got down from the seat, and, grasping his whip in a firm grasp, cautiously circled around by the way of the sidewalk until he could get a look at the driver's seat.

"*Why, there's no one here*," he called back. Then he took the horses by the heads and pulled them to the side of the road.

As he climbed back into his wagon he said:

"It's a blamed lucky thing for that driver that he wasn't there. I'd 'a' beat the life out of him."

And he pulled up the horse savagely *and rattled along*.

For the Bike.

In a newly designed bicycle it is not necessary to use the feet and keep the pedals moving all the time, as the spiked rear wheel can be lifted out of line with the runners by means of a lever near the head of the machine, so that after speed has been attained or in going down hills on the road the feet can be held still.

Business Transaction.

Yabsley—See here, Mudge, why haven't you paid that $10 as you promised?

Mudge—I heard you were going to leave town.—Indianapolis Journal.

It is said that half the people born die before reaching the age of 16. Some others we know wouldn't be missed very much.

"ELDER" SAM PRYOR.

He's Been Preaching for 81 Years, and Shows No Signs of Stopping.

Born in the eighteenth century, sixty years a slave, fifty years the husband of a slave woman, thirty-four years the husband of a free woman who was once a slave, and eighty-one years a preacher of the Gospel. These are some of the experiences which one man, and only one man in the world, has undergone. That man is "Elder" Sam Pryor, who lives in Limestone County, Alabama, about twenty-five miles from Huntsville.

Elder Sam, or "Uncle Sam," as he is affectionately called by his "white folks," was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, Jan. 1, 1795. His first master

"ELDER" SAM PRYOR.

was Capt. John H. Harris, who served in the Revolutionary war. His young mistress, Isabella, married Capt. Luke Pryor, a lawyer of Athens, Ala., who still lives at that place, and is between 80 and 90 years of age. Sam was given to her upon the occasion of her marriage, and thus became a Pryor.

Elder Sam lives upon the Pryor place and is a great favorite with the family. He has been preaching the Gospel over eighty-one years, and is a Baptist missionary. When asked how he came to be a preacher, he said that he received a call from the Lord eighty-one years ago the second Sunday of last May.

"*But how did you know that you* were called?"

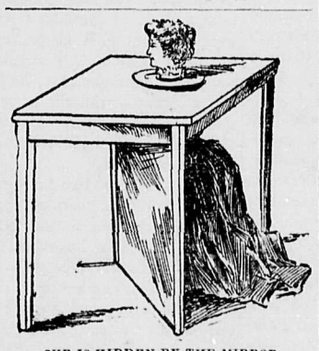
"When God converts a man he knows it," was the reply, "and when he calls a man to preach the Gospel he knows it."

The old man continued: "God wants religion dat de water can't squench and de fire can't squench; jes like ef you put down dat hat an' hit go through de *fire an' come out jes' like it is—ain't* burnt up—dat's a hat. Dat's de way God wants a Christian to be."

FAMILIAR TRICK EXPLAINED.

How the Talking Head Upon the Table Is Arranged.

One of the most familiar optical tricks is the talking head upon a table. The illustration almost explains *itself. The apparatus consists of a* mirror fixed to the diagonally opposite legs of the table. The mirror hides the body of the girl and by reflection makes a fourth table leg appear. It



SHE IS HIDDEN BY THE MIRROR.

also reflects the end of the fabric hanging down in front of the table and makes it seem as if part of the cloth were also hanging over the rear end of the table. Then, too, the mirror reflects the floor so that the spectator seems to be looking right under the table and thinks he can see the floor beyond it. The girl's head is thrust *through a hole in the table*. Curiously enough, the effect is more perfect when the spectator is quite near.

The Head Waitress.

The head waitress is beginning to rival the proverbial theological student *in the dining-rooms of New England* hotels. She occasionally appears in New Jersey. In a noted hostelry in the Berkshire hills the long dining-room acknowledges the benignant sway of the head waitress. Clothed entirely in black, with only a line of white at throat and wrists, her costume is differentiated from the uniform of her troop of assistants. All the other waitresses are in white duck or pique, stiffly starched (no flimsy organdies or Victorian lawns being used).

Along the long wall of the dining-room is a row of well-separated high stools. There is one by each table, and on this the waitress is perched when *not attending to her table. It looks odd* at first to see them perched up high when not on duty, but hotel guests are not always punctual at coming to meals, and the arrangement is thoroughly humane. The height of the seat and its position prevent what would appear as a *breach of etiquette* did the waitress take one of the table chairs. The fashion introduced is a sensible innovation.—Philadelphia Record.

Fair Play.

That is a suggestive "strike story" which comes from a Western State, whose leading industry has of late been seriously imperiled. One employer's hands refused to "go out" when others did. "No," they said; "we believe the boss has paid us all he could afford. Anyhow, he's always treated us as though we were men. His wife and daughter have been good friends to our womenfolks, too. They've done the fair thing by us, all around, and we won't go back on 'em."

Here shines out that spirit of brotherhood which, if permitted to have its way with men, will preserve the nation. "At the heart of the whole social problem," a wise writer has said, "is the quiet, homely personal service whereby one helps another. No legis*lation, no shortening of hours nor* lengthening of pay-rolls, no improvement of houses nor lessening of rents no establishment of the 'co-operative commonwealth,' will make much better a situation which sorely needs bettering, without this individual effort. When every privileged family is ministering in some direct way to some other family less privileged, then the *social millennium will begin to dawn.*"

KLONDIKE THORNS.

Entangling Vines Which Torture Weary Wayfarers.

H. Juneau, of Dodge City, Kan., who, with his brother, Joseph Juneau, founded the town of Juneau, Alaska, now counted as the leading citizen of the famous territory, has an interesting *story to tell of the dark side of life on* the Upper Yukon. Mr. Juneau spent several years in Alaska, and helped lay out the streets of the town which now bears his name.

In speaking of his early experience in Alaska, Mr. Juneau said:

"I helped lay out the town in 1881, and have been there several times since. We first named the place Harrisburg, but the people changed the name after a year or two. I have found the country full of disappointments, and I don't want to paint the picture too bright. Enough has not been said of the dark side.

"It is no place for men of weak constitution. The hardships to be encountered require the strongest hearts and sinews, as well.

"I have seen nothing published of the fact that a large portion of the country is covered with a moss and vine which contains sharp thorns, like porcupine quills, with saw edges. These will penetrate leather boots, and when once in the flesh nothing but a *knife will remove them. These are* worse than the mosquito pest.

"Along the sea coast Alaska presents a grand and picturesque view for miles in extent, from an ocean steamer. It is a good idea to get acquainted with Alaska and enjoy its scenery. It is a grand country to visit, and its scenery surpasses any mountain scenery in the world. Travel on water can *be provided for in comfort, and be en*joyed without great risk or danger.

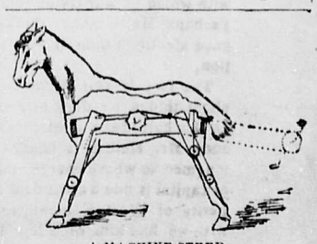
"Alaska is a country on edge. It is so mountainous. Basins are mainly filled with ice. The weather is always hard in great extremes. When there is no ice there is moss and devil's club, the latter a vine that winds about everything it can clutch. Persons walking become entwined in a network of *moss and devil's club, and passage* is extremely difficult and 'torturous,' as well as tortuous."—Detroit Free Press.

The King's Mistake.

Evidently the King of Siam is still a good deal of a barbarian. If he had *profited as much by European instruc*tion as we have been told, he never would have given such an absurd excuse as he has for deferring his visit to the United States. It would take, he says, six months at least to get an intelligent idea of America and Americans, and, as he has only a few weeks more to spare from affairs of state, he is going to wait until he has more leisure! This will disgrace Chulalongkorn all over Europe, and ruin his laboriously acquired popularity. Any British, French or German traveler would have told him that from three to six weeks here would enable a man of ordinary intelligence to know us inside and out and set down the conclusion of the whole matter in a big book. Haven't they done it time and again, and aren't *they men of ordinary, very ordinary*, intelligence?—New York Times.

Travels Like a Real Horse.

People are still at work inventing queer devices. A Detroit man has invented and patented a mechanical horse which he designed to be propelled by a pedal chain arrangement. This extends back to the carriage, which the horse draws after it, covering the



A MACHINE STEED.

ground with a lifelike motion of the legs. The gait is said to be very natural and true to life.

Of Course.

"And so Dr. Cutting, the eminent appendicitis expert, is dead? Dear! dear! That's a severe loss to our community. What was the matter with him?"

"He swallowed a peachstone, and it got stuck somewhere."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Told the Truth.

"See here. That horse you sold me *runs away, kicks, bites, strikes and* tries to tear down the stable at night. You told me that if I got him once I wouldn't part with him for $1,000."

"Well, you won't."—Detroit Free Press.

A woman who loves her husband never attempts any explanation of why she married him.

THE MINER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

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.

JOHN W. McLAREN, N. G

A. C. COULSTON, R. S.

Church Notice.

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

GRAHAM'S RAILROAD VIEWS.

In the speech delivered by that gentleman in Grand Forks on the evening of Oct. 30, he stated with regard to the railway votes given by him in the House at the last session that he had voted against the granting of both $4,000 a mile and a land grant to a company proposing to construct a railway into this District, and in so doing, Mr. Graham said, "I did so with the strongest endorsation from the people of this District."

At the same meeting when asked what he would do if $4.000 a mile without a land grant proved to be insufficient to induce railway promoters to come into the district, Mr. Graham said he would advocate provincial government construction of the road. Probably the Honorable Member considered that this too would receive "the strongest endorsation from the people of the district."

Now the District of East Yale which Mr. Graham represents DOES NOT consist of the bunch of farmers around Armstrong. Mr. Graham may have their "strongest endorsation" (although we very much doubt it) for his extraordinary ideas about railway construction, but the great mining center which lies south of Okanogan Landing and which is being held back and starved for want of a railway, does not endorse these views at all.

How many years would it take, let any reasonable man ask himself, before we had a railway line if it depended upon the Government to build it? The question answer itself. The Government has not got the money and years must elapse in such a case. Mr. Graham is talking for the sake of talking. He knows, or if he does not he knows nothing, that the Government could not construct such a road for years to come. Neither the present Government nor a Government composed of Mr. Graham's friends.

Then as to the subsidy. That $4,000 a mile is not sufficient inducement is evidenced by the fact that although that amount has been voted, no one has been induced by it yet to undertake the railway. Mr. Graham talks about $8,000 more from the Dominion Government and says if that and the $4,000 is not enough to induce construction, then the provincial government should construct it. Anyway he would not agree that the $4000 would be supplemented by a land grant.

Whether $12,000 a mile would be sufficient to persuade capitalists to undertake construction is not the question, So far, the Dominion Government has not (in spite of Mr. Graham's assertion) given the $8,000 spoken of by him. The only inducement so far offered is $4,000 and, although this is proved insufficient, Mr. Graham would draw the line there. If it is not enough, it is a pity, the road must wait, but in any event NO LAND GRANT, that is our present Member's policy, and for such a policy the people of this district will cordially vote that Mr. Graham stay at home after June next.

As if this fatuous announcement of his views was not enough, Mr. Graham in the same speech falls foul of Mr. Heinze, chiefly on the ground that "Mr. Heinze was closely identified with the Government." Well, why not? Mr. Heinze would not be Mr. Heinze if he did not endeavor to stand well with a Government with which he was trying to do business. Perhaps Mr. Graham thinks he should have identified himself with the Opposition.

The fact is Our Member is talking about things he does NOT understand. In this half of the gentleman's constituency Mr. Heinze is considered one of the men to whose energy and command of capital is due a great deal of the prosperity of West Kootenay and we only wish we had him, or a few like him, in the Boundary Creek district. It is to men like Heinze and Corbin that we look for a railway and Mr. Graham is out in his reckoning if he thinks that we object to Mr. Heinze because he is (another statement of the M. P. P's which we very much doubt) "closely identified with the government." Mr. Graham may as well understand that we don't look at "the government" through his spectacles. We want a railway and we want it quick. If the government offers inducement enough to capital to get us a railroad we will be grateful. If the government opposes a railway we will vote against it next election.

So far it is the Opposition and not the Government which has stood in the way of this District having a road.

HE SLAPS THE MAINLAND.

Sir Wilfried Laurier and his cabinet are seemingly between two fires in their recent appointment of Mr. McInnis as lieutenant-governor and Mr. Templeman, of the Victoria Times, to the vacant senatorship. As to the qualifications of either of the gentlemen there seems to be question, and the only fault the MINER has to find with the appointments is the fact that the Mainland was not given the senatorship. From those who are in a position to know it is learned that from the time British Columbia joined the federation it has been the custom that two of the five senators should come from the Mainland. This though not a law of the land, seems to have been a distinct agreement with the people of the province In the face of this established precedent Sir Wilfred Laurier, in order to heal wounds of a defeated aspirant, disregards this custom. Thus the vast Mainland with its ever increasing population is represented by one senator, while the city of Victoria has two. We have heard much from the liberal ranks about the government legislating in favor of Victoria, in order to catch the vote of the coast, to the detriment of the Mainland, but from present indications we are lead to believe that we are not to receive much releif in that respect from the liberals themselves. It makes a good deal of difference whose back is being scratched.

THERE seems to be no question but the opposition will have plenty of material from which to make a choice to make the race for legislative honors for this district Already the names of several probable candidates have been mentioned, chief among which is that of our fellow townsman, Mr. A. C. Sutton, who, when the proper time comes, will have a large following from this end of the district. Mr. Sutton is a bright young attorney of more than ordinary ability and in every way qualified to represent this or any other district with distinction alike to himself and constituants.

THERE are intimations that a dark horse will be entered in the Municipality race at the eleventh hour. His backers should be careful that he is well groomed and is not in the least wind-broken.

ONE of the most essential requirements in politics is gall. Without, it no man need to be successful, especially if he has a gally opponent.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Louis V. Cuppage Procuring Data for the Annual Appropriation.

Mr Louis V Cuppage, superintendent of roads and bridges of this district, arrived in the city last Sunday evening upon a tour of inspection of the southern portion of his territory for the purpose of learning the wants and needs of this portion of the district, to enable him to make his annual estimate of the amount necessary for roads and bridges for the ensuing year.

Monday morning Mr. Cuppage made a thorough inspection of the road built by the citizens of Grand Forks to Summit camp, and expressed himself as being more than pleased with the manner the work had been done, under the efficient direction of Mr. J L Wiseman.

As a result he has given the committee in charge of the matter to understand that he will recommend a liberal appropriation from the government for this road.

Mr. Cuppage also made a trip up the North Fork as far as the Pathfinder property, for the purpose of looking over the route with a view of taking some steps towards the extension of the wagon road from the Volcanic property to that of the Pathfinder. After going over the ground Mr. Cuppage was satisfied as to the necessity of the road and perfected arrangements with the Pathfinder company whereby they will construct the road and the government is to re-emburse them out of the first money available.

In regard to the two proposed bridges across the Kettle river, one at Johnson's ferry and one inside the incorporated limits of Grand Forks where Second street crosses the river, Mr. Cuppage stated that the government would appropriate $1,000 each for the construction of the bridges, provided that the citizens of Grand Forks and the settlers would donate the balance. As the necessary amount has already been guaranteed we may soon expect to see work commenced on both of the bridges.

Kick Against the Present Scedule.

The present stage arrangements between Grand Forks and Marcus are anything but satifactory to the travelling public, who are compelled to remain over night at Hall's ferry, where the accommodations are of the worst character and limited at that. The prevailing opinion seems to be if it is impossible to make the trip as heretofore that it should be arranged that comfortable accommodations should be afforded the travelling public. From those who are in a position to know, it is learned that a line will be put on to connect at Hall's ferry with the Marcus stage on its arrival there, which will run either to Cascade city or to Grand Forks—probably the latter, if any inducement is offered for so doing.

The Seattle Case.

Next week the supreme court of this province, setting at Victoria, will be called upon to decide who is to hold the well known Seattle claim, situated near Grand Forks. The contesting parties in this suit are McCallum and Hay vs Charles Cummings et al. Both parties claim that Robert Clark, the original owner of the property, had signed agreements in consideration of a certain sum of money, and a large amount of stock in a company to be organized he had transfered the property to them. The termination of this suit will be watched with interest, as the Seattle is considered one of the best properties in this section.

Remember that Edward's Ferry is the only wayside house on the road where good meals and clean beds can be found

City of Grand Forks

BY-LAW NO. 9.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUE OF DEBENTURES of the City of Grand Forks in the Province of British Columbia, to the amount of $20,000, for the purpose of borrowing money thereon for the following works of immediate public necessity.

(a) To provide a water works plant and system.

[b] To provide an electric light plant and system.

[c] For street improvements,

WHEREAS, by an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia in the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter sixteen, entitled "An Act to accelerate the Incorporation of Towns and Cities" it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia in Council by Letters Patent under the public seal to incorporate into a city under the heading of the "The City of Grand Forks" the lands mentioned in the schedule to the said Act, being all that piece or parcel of land situate in the Osoyoos Division of Yale District, bounded as follows:— Commencing at a point where the northerly boundary of lot 585, Group 1, in said Division produced easterly would intersect the center of the North Fork of Kettle river: thence westerly following the said northerly boundary of Lot 585 to the northwest corner thereof; thence southerly following the westerly boundary of said Lot 585 to the southeasterly corner of Lot 746; thence westerly following the southerly boundary of Lot 746 to the northwest corner of Lot 381; thence southerly along the western boundaries of Lots 381 and 382 to the southwest corner of said lot 382; thence easterly following the southerly boundary of said lot 382 to the center of Kettle River; thence northerly and easterly following the center of said Kettle River to where it intersects the southerly boundary of Lot 493 produced westerly; thence easterly following the southerly boundary of Lot 493 twenty chains; thence due north, forty chains more or less, to the northerly boundary of said Lot 493; thence westerly following the northerly boundary of said Lot 493 produced to the center of the said North Fork of Kettle river; thence northerly and westerly following the center of said North Fork of Kettle River to the place of commencement; containing 737 acres, more or less;

And Whereas, in pursuance of the said Act the said, The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia in Council has by Letters Patent under the public seal dated the 15th day April A. D. 1897, duly incorporated the said tract of land into the City of Grand Forks;

And Whereas, it was amongst other things further enacted by the said Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, 60 Victoria Chapter 16, that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks might at any time in the year 1897, and without submitting the same to the ratepayers pass By-laws for contracting debts by borrowing money or otherwise, and for levying rates for the payment of such debts on the rateable lands or improvements either or both or the rateable real property of the Municipality, for any works of immediate necessity which are within the jurisdiction of the said Council, such debts however, not to exceed in the whole the sum of $20,000 00;

And Whereas, no debts have been contracted or money borrowed upon the security of debentures or otherwise for or on account of the said sum of $20 000 so permitted to be borrowed by the Council of the said Municipality under the said Act;

And Whereas, it is necessary to immediately proceed with the construction of a water works system and of an electric light system for the said City of Grand Forks and to improve the streets of the said City;

And Whereas, it is desirable to raise by debentures on the credit of the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks, and on the credit of all the rateable land and improvements and assessable property of every kind therein, and as a first charge thereon, the said sum of $20,000 for the purpose of purchasing and constructing and erecting the said works and systems and of improving the said streets together with interest thereon at seven per cent per annum for twenty years;

And Whereas, it will require the sum of $1,400.00 to be raised annually for a period of twenty years, the currency of the debentures to be issued under and by virtue of this By-law, to pay the interest on the said debt, and the sum of $672 to be raised annually during the same period for the formation of a sinking fund for the payment of the debt created by this By-law, making in all the sum of $2,072, to be raised annually as aforesaid to redeem the principal and interest of the said debentures;

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks enacts as follows;—

—I—

It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Municipality to raise by way of loan upon the security of the debentures hereinbefore mentioned from any person or persons or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the said debentures, such sum or sums of money as he may be able to obtain therefor or thereon and to cause the same to be paid into the hand of the treasurer of the said city for the purpose and with the object above recited.

—II—

It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, for such sums of money as may be required either in currency or in sterling money not less than $100 Canadian money or 20 pounds Sterling each, and not exceeding in the whole $20,000, for the purposes in the preceding section mentioned, and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and be signed by the said Mayor and Treasurer.

—III—

The said debentures shall be made payable in twenty years from the 11th day of December, 1897, either in currency or sterling, in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain or elsewhere, and shall have attached to them half-yearly coupons for the payment of interest.

—IV—

The said debentures and interest coupons shall be a first charge upon all assessable real and personal property of or within the Municipality, and shall be paid in priority to all debentures or debenture debts subsequently issued or created by the Municipality.

—V—

The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly on the 11th day of the months of June and December in each year, at the place where the said debentures are made payable as aforesaid.

—VI—

During twenty years, the currency or the debentures to be issued under the authority of this Bylaw, the sum of $1,400.00 shall be raised annually for the payment of interest on the said debentures, and the sum of $672 shall be raised annually for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the said loan of $20,0 0 in twenty years, making in all the sum of $2,072 to be raised annually as aforesaid, and that a special rate on the dollar upon the assessable value of all the rateable property both real and personal in the City of Grand Forks over and above all other rates and taxes and which special rate shall be sufficient to produce in each year the sum of $2,072.00 shall be levied annually and collected from the year one thousand eight hundred and ninty-eight to the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, both years inclusive.

—VII—

That the sum of $20,000 when obtained shall be applied for the purposes above specified, and according to the true intent and meaning of this By-law.

This Bylaw shall take effect on the 6th day of November, 1897.

Passed in open Council this of 5th day November, 1897.

Reconsidered and finally adopted this sixth day of November, 1897.

Council Chamber, Grand Forks, November 6th,

JOHN A. MANLY, MAYOR.

FRED WOLLASTON, City Clerk.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Corporation of the city of Grand Forks, on the sixth day of November, A. D., 1897, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the supreme court, within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

[2] In case no application to squash a by-law is made within one month next after the publication in the British Columbia Gazette of such by-law, and notice as provided in section 86 of this act, the by-law, or so much thereof as is not the subject of any application, or not quashed upon such application, so far as the same ordains, prescribes, or directs anything within the proper competence of the Council to ordain, prescribe, or direct, shall, notwithstanding any want of substance or form, either in the by-law itself, or in the time or manner of passing the same, be a valid by-law.

FRED WOLLASTON, City Clerk,

City of Grand Forks

BY-LAW NO. 10.

TO CONFIRM AND DIRECT THE EXECUTION of a certain agreement between the City of Grand Forks and the Trusts and Guarantee company, Limited, providing for the investment and safe-keeping of a sinking fund to be raised to redeem debentures of this Municipality to the amount of $20,000 for the construction of public works of immediate necessity.

Passed November sixth' 1897.

Whereas By-law, No. 9 of this Municipality, dated and passed on the 6th day of November, 1897, authorizes the issue and sale by the City of debentures to the amount of $20,000 for the purpose of constructing public works of immediate necessity in accordance with the borrowing powers bestowed upon the Municipality of an Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia passed in the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 16, entitled "An Act to Accelerate the Incorporation of Towns and Cities," under which Act the said City is incorporated;

And Whereas it will require the sum of $1,400 to be raised anually for a period of twenty years the currency of the said debentures, to pay the interest of the said debt, and the sum of $672 to be raised annually during the same period for the formation of a sinking fund for the payment of the debt created by the said debentures, making in all the sum of $2,072 to be levied and raised annually for the period of twenty years to redeem the principal and interest of the debentures.

And Whereas it is deemed advisable by the Council of this Municipality to deposit the said sinking fund and all payments to be raised on account thereof with the Trusts and Guarantee company, limited, upon terms agreed upon by the City and the said Company, which terms are deemed advantageous to the city;

And Whereas an indenture of agreement embodying the said terms have been arrived at and prepared and has been read and approved of by this Council, one original duplicate of which agreement is hereunto annexed marked with the letter "A";

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks enact as follows:

—I—

That the said agreement in duplicate dated the 6th day of November, A D. 1897, one original duplicate of which is hereto annexed marked with the letter "A", made and entered into between the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks of the one part, and The Trusts and Guarantee company, Limited, of the other part, be signed and executed in duplicate on behalf of this Municipality by the Mayor and City Clerk and that the common seal of this Corportion be affixed thereto.

—II—

This by-law shall take effect on, from and after the passing thereof.

Passed in opened Council this 5th day of November, 1897.

Reconsidered and finally adopted this 6th day of November, 1897.

Council Grand Forks, November 6th, 1897.

[SEAL] JOHN A. MANLY, MAYOR.

FRED WOLLASTON, City Clerk.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Grand Forks on the sixth day of November, A. D., 1897, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be to late to be heard in that behalf.

(2) In case no application to quash a by-law is made within one month next after the publication in the British Columbia Gazette of such By-law and notice as provided in section 86 of this act, the By-law or so much thereof as is not the subject of any such application, or not quashed upon such application, so far as the same ordains, prescribes, or directs anything within the proper competence of the Council to ordain, perscribe or direct, shall, notwithstanding any want of substance or form either in the By-law itself or in the time or manner of passing the same be a valid By-law.

FRED WOLLASTON, City Clerk.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned F. E. Cooper and T. G. Cooper as contractors and builders has this day been disolved by mutual consent. All liabilites due by the said firm will be discharged by T. G. Cooper, who will continue the said business.

F. E. COOPER.
T. G. COOPER.

MINERAL ACT 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.

Number Four mineral claim situate in the Grand Forks mining Divison of Yale district. Where located:—In Central camp.

TAKE NOTICE I John A. Coryell as agent for Henry White free miner's certificate No. 87554 and M. W. Palmerston free miner's certificate No. 61A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

JOHN A. CORYELL.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1896.

MINERAL ACT 1897.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

American Eagle Mineral Claim, situated in the Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale District. Where located;—Wellington camp, Eagle mountain.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Hugh S. Cayley, as agent for John T. O'Brien, free miners certificate No. 89783 and John Holm, free miner's certificate No. 105A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

H. S. CAYLEY.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1897.

MINERAL ACT 1896,

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Monte Carlo Mineral claim situated in the Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale District. Where located:—Wellington camp, Eagle Mountain.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Hugh S. Cayley, as agent for John T. O'Brien, free miner's certificate No. 89783, and S M. Kirkham, free miner's certificate No. 89287, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvementa for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

H. S. CAYLEY.

Dated this 21st day of September 1897.

MINERAL ACT 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Grey Eagle Mineral claim, situate in the Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale District. Where Located:—Observation Mountain, adjacent to Grand Forks.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Fred Wollaston, acting as agent for Frances J. Walker, free miner's certificate No. 83,101; C. O'Brien Reddin, free miner's certificate No. 97,790; Norman L. Jackson, free miner's certificate No. 8515A; Chas. Van Ness, free miner's certificate No. 79,868; W Ward Spinks, free miner's certificate No. 193A; Wm. Henry Gee, free miner's certificate No. 81,715, and R. Scott, free miner's certificate No. 5,119A, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvments, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant for the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. FRED WOLLASTON.

Dated this 15th day of September 1897.

Tax Notice.

Unpaid Taxes Within the Municipal Limits of the Cities of Grand Forks and Greenwood.

AS PROVIDED by the "Speedy Incorporation of Towns Act, 1897," a rateble portion of the Real Estate taxes within the municipal limits of the cities of Grand Forks and Greenwood for the year 1897, is payable to the respective municipalities. In order that the Provincial assessment roll may be closed, in so far as relates to property assessed within said cities, notice is hereby given that unless all arrears of taxes due and payable on said property are paid to the undersigned at the Assessor's office, Osoyoos, of or before the 30th day of November, 1897, the lands and property against which taxes are then unpaid will be advertised for sale in accordance with the provisions of Tax sales under the "Assessment Act."

C. A. R. LAMBLY,
Assessor and Collector,

Goverment Office, Osoyoos, October 5th, 1897.

THE POSTOFFICE STORE.

WHITE & KER, Proprietors.

Special Sale of Hats.

Two dozen Straw Hats at a Bargain.

FINE LINE FELT HATS; TEN PERCENT OFF.

Watch Repairing a Specialty All Work Guaranteed

MINERAL ACT 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Rattler Mineral Claim, Situated in the Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale District. Where located:—In Wellington Camp, near the Summit of Lookout Mountain.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John A Coryell, as agent for C. Van Ness, Free Miner's Certificate No. 79838, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. JOHN A. CORYELL.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1897.

MINERAL ACT 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Mountain Rose Mineral Claim, situate in the Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale District Where located;—Summit Camp on East of the Emma Mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I W. T. Smith, free miner's certificate No. 89812, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1897.

W. E. STACHE,

Bath Rooms,

AND TONSORIAL PARLORS.

RIVERSIDE, - - - GRAND FORKS

H. A. SHEADS,

- ASSAYER -

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

SAMPLES GIVEN PROMPT AND CAREFUL TTENTION

JUBILEE - HOSPITAL

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

R. B. STANLEY SMITH, M. D.

Resident Physician & Surgeon.

FORBES M. KERBY,

Provincial Land Surveyor.

And Civil Engineer.

OFFICE, MIDWAY, B. C.

Associate Member Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

H. S. CAYLEY,

BARRISTER AT LAW;

SOLICITOR, ETC.,

Office, Main Street, - GRAND FORKS, B. B.

F. WOLLASTON,

Provincial Land Surveyor.

Civil Engineer, Etc.

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

GRAND FORKS HOTEL

Barber Shop.

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

PETER A. Z. PARE, - - PROPRIETOR.

J. W. JONES,

Manufacturer of

Spring Beds, Mattresses,

LOUNGES, ETC.

DEALER IN HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Saw Filing and all Kinds of Repairing.

The Providence Fur Company

Providence, R. I.,

Wants all kinds of

Raw Furs, Skins, Ginseng,

Seneca, &c. Prices quoted for next sixty days are as follows;

Silver Fox	$15 00	to	$150 00
Bear	5 00	to	25 00
Otter	4 00	to	9 00
Martin	2 00	to	9 00
Beaver (per pound)	3 00	to	9 00
Wolf	1 00	to	3 50
Red Fox	1 00	to	2 00
Mink	75	to	1 00
Skunk	25	to	1 00
Gray Fox	50	to	75
Rat	20	to	25

Price List on all other furs and skins furnished upon application. Full prices guaranteed, careful selection, courteous treatment and immediate remittance on all consignments.

Northern Pacific Railway.

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The Fast Line,

Superior Service,

Through Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

Direct Connections with the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

TRAINS DEPART:

No. 1 West ..... 8:25 p. m.
No 2 East ..... 7:00 a. m.

Tickets to Japan and China via, Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Company.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets apply to agents of the Spokane Falls & Northern and its connections, or

F. D. GIBBS,
General Agent Spokane, Wash.

A. D. CHARLTON, A. G. P. A.,
No. 255 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

Write for new map of Kootenay country.

-HARDWARE-

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Sash & Doors,

Anthing You Want in the Hardware Line and Can't Find it go to

W. K. C. Manly's Store, Grand Forks, B. C.

H. A. HUNTLY,
Dealer in
Tobacco and Cigars,

The Only Place in Town that Handles Fruit.

Fresh Supply Received Daily.

Groceries, Salt Meats and Miners Supplies.

BRIDGE STREET GRAND FORKS, B. C.

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

TORONTO HOUSE,

BROWN'S CAMP, UP THE NORTH FORK.

Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars,

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

The Miners Home.

(Formerly the White House)

OLIVER BORDEAUX, Proprietor.

First.class Meals 25cts. Board and Lodging $1.25 a Day. Give us a Call.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Chicago Meat Market,

BROWN & SEARS, Proprietors.

The Finest Fresh and Salted Meats

ALWAYS ON HAND. TRY OUR SAUSAGE.

Grand Forks Hotel

Is the Oldest and Leading Hotel in the city, and Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men. The house has just been refitted and the rooms are unsurpassed for comfort in the city, while in the Dining room can be found the best food in the market.

All Stages Stop at the House.

Joseph L. Wiseman, Proprietor.

THE MIDWAY HOTEL

MIDWAY, KETTLE RIVER.

First-Class Accommodations, Good Stabling, Terminus of Stage Line From Marcus, Washington.

McAuley & Keightley, - - Proprietors

COSMOS HOTEL

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Everything New and Best Furnished House, and is in everyway prepared to welcome Guests and provide Good Accommodation.

Headquarters for Mining Men. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Special attention paid to Transcient trade.

EZRA INBODY, - - - - - Proprietor.

Boundary Creek Mining Exchange

SANSOM & HOLBROOK,

Financial and Mining Brokers

OFFICE AT GREENWOOD CITY, B. C.

Groups of claims Bought for Stock Companies, Etc., Etc.

KETTLE RIVER

Stage Line,

G. W. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Daily from Marcus to Grand Forks

Greenwood City, Anaconda, Boundary Falls, Midway and All Points on Colville Indian Resevation.

Stage Leaves Marcus on the Arrival of the Northbound Train, arriving at Grand Forks at 8:45 p. m. Leaves the Forks at 4:00 a. m., arriving at Marcus in time to connect with northbound Train. Passengers from Kootenay Points make connection at Bossburg going and coming.

FROM ALASKA

What a Grand Fork's Man Has to Say About It.

WORK FOR EVERYBODY

Compares the Cost of Provisions at Skaguay and Grand Forks. —Mild Winters.

Mr. Richard Defrease has received a letter from Mr. Fred S, Baldie, from Skaguay; Alaska, dated Nov. 9, 1897. It will be remembered that Mr. Baldie left Grand Forks in May last for Alaska. He writes that he arrived on Nov. 4, making the trip from Seattle by steamer in seven days, including a sixteen hour layover on account of a heavy fog. So far there has been no snow there nearer than a half a mile up the mountain, and the thermometer ranges about 30 degrees above zero, although he says that he has been informed that in mid winter it gets down to 12 and 14 degrees below zero, and advises those who contemplate coming to Alaska not to stop an hour on the account of winter. He says provisions are cheaper, if anything, than in Grand Forks. Bacon, 14 cents per pound; flour, from $1.75 to $2.00 a sack of fifty pounds, and everything else in about the same proportion; good timothy bailed hay, $35 per ton; oats, $1.75 a sack; lumber, $25 per thousand; potatoes, two cents a pound and milk 50 cents a gallon.

While Mr. Baldie does not advise anyone to come to Alaska that is doing fairly well, he says that if they contemplate making a move that he does not think they can find a country that has more possibilities. He says if a man can arrive in Seattle with $30 in his pocket he can make the trip alright. The fare from Seattle, is $25 steerage and $40 cabin. Wood is selling at $8 a cord delivered, three ricks of 16 inch wood being a cord. It sells at $1 50 to $2 a rick in the timber, and would bring more but for the fact that there are many men wintering there who did not get their outfits over the mountains and are cutting more or less wood to put in the time until spring, whent here will be a general rush for the mines. His advice is not to buy anything in Seattle as about the only thing to be saved would be freight, and that is a very small percentage. There is plenty of work to be found at Skaguay at wages ranging in price from $2.50 a day and board yourself, to $5 00 a day and board. Any person who has the determination and will, can easily make enough money in the next two or three months to buy an outfit himself for a years trip. But in order to do it a man must not, when he has earned five dollars, blow it.

In February, he says, that the snow melts and packs a little, and once you get your outfit over the summit, you can load on one of the Yukon sleds six or eight hundred pounds of grub—as it is on snow and ice, some say they can haul 1200 pounds easy, with the exception of a few places for a mile or so, where it will be necessary to double up.

The Skagway trail would have been alright this fall, he writes, if they had not overdone the thing. Five hundred horses would, with care in packing, have done good work, but there were over 3,000 head put on the route, with many men in charge whom never saw an animal packed and as a result many horses died the same day.

Men were paid from $5 to $8 a day for packing and it was dificult to get them at that price. Mr. Baldie has erected a cabin at Skaguay and extends an invitation to any delegation from Grand Forks to make it their headquarters if they should happen to come that way.

Ex-Bank Officials in Trouble.

Mayor E. D. Olmstead, Eugene B. Hyde, capitalist, and brother of former Congressman Sam Hyde; Daniel F. Wetzel, the prominent jeweler; Arthur A. Newbery, president of the Spokane Mining Stock Exchange when that institution was running last spring, of Spokane; and W. J. Dwyer, now a well known citizen of Medical Lake—all standing high in the state, were arrested last Saturday upon warrants charging them, as officers of the now defunct Citizens' National bank, with having received from Postmaster Howard T. Mallon deposits aggregating $8 110.44 when they know the bank was in an insolvent condition Nov. 21, 1894. The preminence of the men arrested caused a profound sensation to follow the arrest, and revived the story of the twice-failed bank.

The Death of Mrs. Judge Spinks.

The friends of Judge Spinks will be pained to learn he has had the misfortune to loose his wife, who died in Kamloops, from rheumatic fever Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Spinks' maiden name was Coupland, and was a native of Lancanshire, and came to this country over twelve years ago. They resided in Kamloops for a number of years where the Judge practiced law, but soon after his appointment as county Judge he removed to Vernon on account of his wife's health. The Judge has the sympathy of the entire community in the hour of his bereavement.

A Much Needed Road.

Tom Parkinson, president of the Pathfinder Mining, Reduction and Investment company came down from the mine this week and spent a day or two in town. The object of his visit at this time was for the purpose of laying in a supply of provisions and material for the winter. At present, in connection with the Ralston boys they are at work extending the wagon road from the Volcanic to their working, a distance of about three miles. They only expect to build a winter road at present, but if the people of Grand Forks and the government will lend any assistance, a first-class wagon road will be made. The estimated cost of which is about $350. This piece of road is almost a necessity, owing to the large number of properties that are in that locality, and it is a hardship on the owners of claims to be compelled to pack in goods and material with which to do development work. Mr. Parkenson says that it is the intention of his company to continue work on their property all winter. They now have a Whim on the way from Rossland, which when placed in position work will be continued with renewed vigor.

TWO GOOD SALES.

Development Work on the Realto and Crown to be Commenced at Once.

Mrs. E. G. Dahl has recently sold a one-half interest in the Rialto mineral claim situated about two miles north east of Grand Forks on Rogers creek, to Mr. D. G. Mills, of St Louis, Mo, the consindration being $1,000 cash. The Railto has a wonderfnl surface showing the character of which is a white decomposed quartz, in which free gold is visible to the naked eye. One condition of the sale was that development work should be commenced at once and Mr. Mills has just finished comfortable winter quarters, and has started on a 100 foot tunnel by which it is expected to tap the ledge about 180 feet below the surface. In order to successfully carry on this work a wagon road is being built to the property and it is expected it will be completed by the first of December.

Mr. Mills has also purchased form Mrs. Dahl a half interest in the Crown mineral claim, situated on Hardy mountain, about four miles from this city for $1,000 cash. This claim joins the celebrated Golden Queen property on the west, from which Mr. Joseph Ward, the owner, had an essay made that went something over $2,300 in all values. The ledge from which the ore was taken from which this essay was made is easily traced across the entire length of the Crown. In order to fuily ascertain the value of these properties, Messrs. Ward and Mills will work in conjunction with each other in the developmento fthe same and are now building commodious winter quarters which, when completed, active operations will be commenced. With the remarkable showing to be found on these properties some wonderful developments may be expected as the work progresses.

The Summit Camp Wagon Road.

Joseph L. Wiseman came down from Summit camp last Wednesday and announced that the wagon road being built between Grand Forks and that camp had been completed, Mr. Wiseman having the honor of driving the first team to the famous camp. The wagon road, as has been formerly stated, is built up Fisherman creek and is about seven miles in length and cost in the neighborhood of $1,000, of which sum the residents of this section have raised about half by subscription, and the balance, or a large portion of it will be met by the Department of Public Works of this Province.

Mr. Cuppage, superintendent of roads and bridges for this section was here on the fore part of the week and examined the road and pronounced it done in a most thorough manner. Mr. Cuppage is authority for the statement that he will do all in his power to have his department supplement the amount lacking to pay all indebtedness now due on the making of the wagon road to Summit camp.

Held Two Sessions.

The city council held two meetings this week, a special on Thursday and the regular on Friday. At the special meeting a bylaw establishing a tax rate was under suspension of the rules was read the first, second and third time and ordered laid over the necessary 24 hours before passage. At the regular session after their routine business had been disposed of, bylaw No's. 11 and 12 were assented to; James Adison, by a vote of five to one, was appointed inspector of the water works; and Fred Wollaston was recommended for the vacancy in the Board of Licensing Commission caused by the removal of Jas. A. Aikman from the city.

Robt. Wood, of Greenwood, and several well known business men of this section have arranged a syndicate with $50,000 capital for the purpose of establishing a large mill on the North Fork of Kettle rrver. Timber limits have been secured back up the North Fork and Christina Lake. In order that work can be commenced at an early day as possible, a portable mill has been ordered and is expected to arrive shortly, when active operations will be commenced.

John Keough, accompanied by his son, the original owners of the famous B. C. mineral claim, in Summit camp, arrived from Colville last Tuesday, and left Wednesday noon for Greenwood to receive the first payment of $60,000 bond recently secured on the B. C. by Mr. Harrison, of Greenwood, which is now due. Mr. Keough returned yesterday and reports that the first payment was made promptly on time.

A social dance will be given Thursday evening, Nov. 25th, at Victoria hall for the purpose of raising funds to help raise the indebtedness incurred by the construction of the Summit wagon road. The price of admission has been placed at $1.00, and every citizen of the town is expected to be present and assist the worthy cause.

The stock of Gibbs' srage line running between Grand Forks and Eureka, was hung up at Curlew last Tuesday for a feed bill, cosequently there has been no stage connections between Eureka and the Forks for the past day or two,

WHO CAN VOTE

Divided into Three Distinct Classes.

MR. CAYLEY'S OPINION

No Residence Qualification Necessary Except in the Cases of Householders.

The municipal elections are approaching so rapidly that the question who has and who has not a vote is a leading topic of conversation in town. Last week we published the portion of the municipal election act dealing with the subject, by which it appears that only those who had been resident in the municipalty a year prior to the date of the closing of the voters' list would be entitled to vote.

Owing to a large number of rate payers who would be deprived of a vote if this were the case, and in order to put all doubt to rest upon the question, a MINER represented interviewed Solicitor Cayley on the subject and we are happy to state that that gentleman's interpretation of the law is to the effect that a year's resident is not necessary except in the single case of ratepayers whose only qualification is that they are householders.

"No residence at all is necessary, as I understand it," said Mr. Cayley "in some of the cases provided for. It was necessary in 1896 but in 1897 the law was changed. There are three classes of ratepayers who are entitled to vote under the 1897 law. First, are the assessed owners of lands or improvements or assessed occupiers of lands situate within the municipality. There is no residential qualification here for assessed owners, and non-residents who own land in the city can therefore vote.

"Second, are residents who carry on business and hold trade licenses in the city of the annual value of $5.00. According to this it would seem that a man who came in last week, took up his residence here and paid $5.00 for and obtained a trade license and is carrying on business as such trader would have a vote and I see nothing to prevent him There is no time qualification for this class of voters.

"The third case is that of the house holder within the municipality. The householder if that is the only qualification, cannot vote unless he has been a householder within the municipal limits for one year prior to the first of November last. This restriction is introduced in the form of declaration which the householder has to make before his name can be put on the voters' list. Here is the form: "I do solemnly declare that I am a British subject and of the full age of 21 years, that I have been a householder within the municipal limits of the municipalty of——for the 12 months immediately preceding the first day of November, 1897, and that the dwelling or dwellings occupied by me during that time is or are situate and etc.'

"Pethaps a good deal of the doubt which has arisen in connection with the matter is due to the unfortunate wording of the Act. The Act reads: 'No person shall be entitled to vote under a householders qualification, nor shall his or her name be included in the annual voters' list of a municipality unless he or she shall on or before the 1st day of December make the declaration I have just quoted. One might think at first sight that these words meant that no person at all could get on the voters' list who did not make the declaration referred to. A glance however at the wording of the declaration shows, when read with the rest of the Act, that this is not the case and that the declaration is meant to be made only by those who claim to vote as householder and do not come within the first two classes of voters. Otherwise there would be no use in having the first two classes.

"There are some other qualifications of course applicable to all these classes, such as being a British subject of 21 years of age and having your taxes paid, but on these points the Act is clear enough."

If Mr. Cayley is right, and we have no doubt he is, the voters' list will be considerably larger than we had reason at first to believe. So much the better. Those who pay the taxes are those who ought to be entitled to vote and any different kind of law would not be good law to live under.

A CONTEMPTIBLE ACT.

A Coat of Tar and Feathers to Good for Him.

The treatment accorded one of the Grand Forks delegation that attended the Hard Times ball given at Carson Friday evening of last week, deserves and receives the condemnation of everyone who are acquainted with the facts. The perpetrator of such a contemptible act is devoid of all common decency and shows his low breading and vulgar nature, and proves himself to be a coward of the first water. The citizens of Carson should see to it that the person who did this act is made an example of, by giving him sufficient time to leave the community or take a coat of tar and feathers.

During the time that Engineer Sullivan and his corps of men were running the line through the town of Midway, the officials of that town, held the entire party for "poll tax". Upon the refusal of the party to disgorge, it is said that one of the officers became greatly excited, After he had cooled off sufficient to allow of an explanation, Engineer Sullivan satisfied him that every man in his employ was in possession of a full tax receipt,

LOCAL NOTES.

Mayor Manly is in Victoria.

The material for the power house is being put on the ground.

Mose Burns made a flying trip to Greenwood this week.

Sam Martin returned home Thursday from a week's trip to Spokane.

Wm. Graham, of Graham's bridge, was in the city this week transacting business.

Mr. Jack Smith returned to the Forks this week from an extended business trip to Calgary.

Mr. Peter Wright rejoices over the arrival of a son. Both mother and child are doing well.

An $80 gold and silver assay was made recently from ore taken from the pay streak of the "Sitka."

E. P Suydam, who has been spending the last few days in town returned to Greenwood yesterday.

James Monoghan, of the Cariboo mine, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Marcus.

Fred H. Knight expects to return to the city for the winter from his homestead up the North Fork.

Chas. Hay goes to Victoria next week to attend the hearing before the supreme court of the Seattle case.

Don't forget the dance Thanksgiving evening for the purpose of raising money for the Summit road.

Kettle River Court, I. O. F., of Grand Forks will give its first annual ball, on the evening of December 31st.

W. T. Smith, of Boundary Falls, passed through the city Thursday on his way home from a business trip to Spokane.

The many friends of Dave Woodhead will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be about again.

With a large force of men working on the water works, and the construction of two bridges, the outlook for the coming winter is not so bad after all.

Con Cosgrove and D. P. Mitchell are thinking of running a 100 foot tunnel on the "Iron King" property some three miles up the North Fork.

Louis Schorn, asuccessful North Fork prospector left yesterday, for his home in Columbia Falls, Montana, where he will spend the Christmas vacation.

A dime social will be given by the Ladies' Aid Society next Thursday evening at the residence of G. W. Ingram. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Wm. McElroy, who has been driving stage on the Williams line all summer, has purchased from Mr. Gibbs the Eureka line, and assumed charge of the same to-day.

A letter received from Portland, Oregan, announces that a car load of machinery for the water and light plants at Grand Forks was shipped from that city a few days ago.

Parties are at present negotiating for the renting of Peter Pare's new building in upper Grand Forks, it being the intention to open a postoffice in this building at an early date.

W. A. Strong, of Spokane, passed through town this week homeward from the reservation, where he has been overseeing a large amount of development work being done on the San Poil.

George Hicken, one of the owners of the "Caledonia" property on Hardy mountain has made a rich strike on this claim, having encountered rich copper ore at a depth of only eight feet.

Richard McCarren, one of the owners of the Calumett mineral claim, is authority for the stateement that the bond held on that property by the Brandon and Golden Crown company has alapsed.

Morrissey Creek camp from present appearances will be the seen of much mining activity this coming winter, as several parties interested in this Camp are making preparations to start work.

Rev. M. C. McLennan, late of Knox church, Dunville, will preach in Kettle River church every Sabbath morning at 11:00 a. m., and in the School house at Grand Forks in the evening at 7:30.

Capt. Rogers is pushing development work on the "Josie" in Summit camp. The shaft that has been sunk on that property being now in a depth of some 30 feet and copper ore can be seen in abundance.

E. Spraggett has purchased the residence in upper Grand Forks, formerly owned and occupied by contractor A. L. McDonald. It is understood that Mr. Spraggett will reside in this house himself shortly.

Peter Z. Pare has received a handsome present from a friend at Christina Lake. The gift was a magnificient set of Antlers which Pete has had mounted and are now helping to ornament his tonsorial parlors on Riverside avenue.

A. Baumgartner, the village shoe maker, left this week on a six weeks' visit to his family who redide at Starbuck, Wash. Those who have work in the shop can get the same by calling on H. T. Huntley with whom it has been left.

Messrs. Norris & Smith wishes it distinctly understood that all sanitary work must be settled for before the 10th of each month or steps will be taken to collect the same. In order to save costs property owners had better see that their sanitary bill is paid on or before the above date.

Joseph Manly has purchased from his brother John, the Fashion livery stable. Mr. Manly proposes hereafter to conduct it as a first-class livery barn and with that view in end will add, to this already well equipped stable, a number of turnouts especially adapted to the requirements of this section, and is now in Spokane purchasing the same.

A. C. Sutton, barrister, left yesterday afternoon for Victoria, where he has gone to attend the sitting of the supreme court at that city. It is understood that the law suit over the "Seattle" mine is to be tried on this occasion, and Mr. Sutton has gone to look over the interests of Mr. Robert Clark on this occasion.

A. L. McDonald left last Monday morning for Spokane, where he goes to attend a meeting of the Aurus Mining Company, whichwas to be held there on the 15th, inst. Mr. McDonald has also commenced an action against Mr. D C. Newman, ex-Indian agent for the Colville reservation, for $250 on a promisory note, the trial of which will be heard during his stay in Spokane.

MINING RECORDS.

Records of locations, certificates of work and transfers recorded at the Mining Recorders office, Grand Forks, B. C., for the time from November 8th to 18th, 1897:

November 8—Deleware, D. J. Evans, Summit camp; Maud, Moses Burns, Summit camp.

November 10—Side Hill, E. Spraggett, Hardy Mountain.

November 13—T and B, James Addision, Brown's camp; Observation No. 2, J. K. Johnson; Grass Root and Lewiston, herman R. Reid, Burnt Basin; Oxide and Tammany, A. J. Stewart, Burnt Basin.

November 18—Mary, George Hicken, Summit camp; Lawless, A. J. Stewart, Christina lake; Silver Key, S. R. Reid, Christina lake; Crystal, A. J. Stewart, McRea creek; Rossland and Montreal, S. R. Reid et al, McRea creek; Gold Blend, S. R. Reid, McRea creek; Two Flags, C. C. Rahlfs, Pathfinder camp; Clipper, C. A. Hagenberg et al, Fisherman creek; Torpedo, Neil McFadgen, Christina Lake.

November 16—Ethel, J. J. Franklin, Christina lake; Lily May, by same, McRea creek.

November 17—Cornwell, George T. Eves, Brown's camp.

CERTIFICATES OF WORK.

November 6—Victor, J. B. Henderson; Sophie, C. I. Hangsoon.

November 8—Hopewell, W. A. Corbett et al.

November 9—Paragon and Granite Mountain, D. C. Beach et al.

November 12—Golden Cache, Ernest Spraggett.

November 12—St. Joseph, M. C. J. Gire.

November 15—Delta, C. M. Tobiason; Orphan, T. Wake; Monarch, Richard Darrow; Mirror, Thos. Keelar; Algonquin, Jas. Darcy; Iriquois and Rhoderick Dru, Angus Cameron.

Nov. 18—Atturist, Averill et al.

TRANSFERS.

November 8—Alex Dorais et al to Ed Davis, ⅛ interest in Buffalo, ¼ interest in Tiger and ¼ interest in Jubilee.

November 9—John Lawless to D. C. Beach, ½ interest in Good Ore.

November 10 Samuel L. Graham to Donald Graham, 1-4 interest in Alturas Natural Bell, Gleniff, Golden Age and Granite Falls, and 1 6 interest in Barrow. J. Christie to Samuel L. Graham, 1-2 interest in Alturas, National Bell, Gleniff, Golden Age and Granite Falls and 1-3 inte est in Barrow. E. Spraggett to Rankin, Dawson et al, all interest in Hill Side.

November 11—John Meyer to W. G. McMynn, 1-2 interest in Keno, Alice and Colorodo. John Myers to Mrs. F. Gray, 1-3 interest in Carson. John Myers to Fred K. McMann, 1-3 interest in King Fisher and Carson.

November 15—George Hicken to R. T. Daniel, 1-4 interest in Caledonia. William Schmuck to John Rogers, 1 6 interest in Tocoma, Berkshire Boy, Spokane, Monitor and Union Jack.

November 16—S. R. Reid to J. J. Franklin, 1 2 interest in Tammany, Grass Root, Oxide, Silver Key, Lawless, Montreal Praction and Gold Blend. A. J. Stewart to S. R. Reid, 1-2 interest in Oxide, Lawless and Crystal. John Lawless to G. C. Rose 1-2 interest in Good Ore. John Lawless to W. M. Wolverton 1-10 interest in Aluminum.

J. E H. Monypenny, representative of the Stock and Debenture Corporation of London, England, and James C. Coe, Mining Engineer of Rossland, were in the city for a few days lately inspecting some properties on behalf of an English company. They were much pleased with the general aspect of Grand Forks and thought a great future was in store for it.

IF THE MATTER OF THE "PLACER MINING ACT (1891) AMENDMENT ACT, 1895" (SECTION 1) AND OF THE "MINERAL ACT, 1896," (SECTION 161).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to repeal the regulation of the 11th day of December, 1896, with regard to relief against forfeiture owing to the lapse of a Free Miner's Certificate heretofore in force, and to make the following regulation in respect thereof, such repeal and new regulation to take effect on the 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1897:

Any person or joint stock company, being the holder of any mining property, desiring relief against the forfeiture of his or its interest in such property by reason of an omission to obtain a new free miner's certificate on or before the day following the expiration of the certificate, shall observe the following conditions:

1. Forthwith upon ascertaining the expiry of his certificate obtain a new one:

2. At the time of obtaining such new certificate file with the Recorder issuing the same, and post in the Record Office, a notice of his intention to apply for relief:

3. Within 30 days from such filing transmit to the Minister of Mines the following documents and fee:—

[a.] A statutory declaration setting forth the circumstances of such omission, with full particulars of the mining properties held by the applicant which would be affected with forfeiture.

[b.] A certificate under the hand of the Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder of each division wherein any of the said properties is situate, that notice has been posted, and that no records (other than those mentioned in the said certificate, if any) adverse to the applicant's interest in the said properties have been made by him during the time in which the said applicant was not in possession of a valid existing free miner's certificate:

[c.] A declaration by the applicant, or his agent duly cognizant of the location on the ground of the applicant's properties, and the other facts affecting the case, that he has searched the records of claims recorded during the interval the applicant was in default, and that such claims do not (except as may be herein stated) conflict with or overlap any of the properties of the applicant:

[d.] The sum of five dollars.

The Minister of Mines may thereupon give instructions for the alteration of the date of the applicant's free miner's certificate so as to conform with the date of the expiration of the lapsed certificate, and may also give instructions for such amendment to be made to the records affected as may be considered requisite, and any such relief may be partial as to properties in respect whereof relief is given, or so as to save adverse rights acquired during default of the applicant.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines.

W. G. HEPWORTH, M. D., C. M.
Physician and Surgeon.
McGILL, MONTREAL.
Office In Drug Store.
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

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.

City of Grand Forks

BYLAW NO. 12.

CITY OF GRAND FORKS GENERAL RATE BY-LAW, 1897.

WHEREAS it is necessary that a By-Law be passed for levying a rate on all the land, improvements and real property on the assessment roll of the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks to provide for the general and ordinary expenses of the Corporation during the current year:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks, in Council assembled, as follows:

1. There shall be and is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, upon all the mentioned and decribed in the Assessment Roll for the year 1897 of the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks an equal rate or tax of one and one fifth per cent of the full assessed value of the said land, as appears by the said Assessment Roll.

2. There shall be and is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, upon all the improvements and buildings on the said land mentioned and described in the said Assessment Roll an equal rate or tax of one and one fifth per cent upon fifty per cent of the full assessed value of the said improvements and buildings as appears on the said Assessment Roll.

3. The aforesaid rates or taxes shall be due and payable by the person or persons liable to pay the same to the Collector of the City of Grand Forks at his office, on the 20th day of November 1897.

4. A rebate of one sixth of the amount thereof shall be allowed on all taxes levied and assessed under sections 1 and 2 of this By-law in all cases where the same are paid on or before the 25th day of December, 1897.

5. If the rates and taxes or any part thereof, due to the Corporation shall not be paid by the 31st day of December, 1897, the same may be collected in the manner provided by the Municipal Clauses Act, 1896, and amendments thereto.

6. This By-law may be cited for all purposes as the City of Grand Forks General Rate By-law, 1897.

Read a first time by the Council this, 18th day of November, 1897.

Read a second time by the Council this 18th day of November, 1897.

Read a third time and passed by the Council this 18th day of November, 1897.

Reconsidered and finally passed by the Council this 18th day of November, 1897.

W. S. HEPWORTH, ACTING MAYOR.
FRED WOLLASTON City Clerk.

NOTICE.

The Above is a true copy of a By-law passed by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks on the 19th day of November, 1897, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such By-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this By-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

FRED WOLLASTON, City Clerk.
City Clerk's Office, Grand Forks, Nov. 19, 1897.

NOTICE.

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

Grand Forks on Tuesday, the 11th Day of January, 1898,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By Command S. R. ALMOND,
Government Office, Grand Forks, } D. R. C. C.
November 8th, 1897.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

CESTIFICATE OF IMROVEMENTS.

NOTICE,

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

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

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

I. H. HALLET.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1897.

NOTICE.

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

Midway, on Friday, the 14th Day of January, 1898,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By command W. G. McMYNN,
Government Office, Midway, B. C. } D. R. C. C.
October 27, 1897.

MRS. PRIBILSKY,
Dealer in
Fine Millinery,
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE ART.
Riverside Ave. Grand Forks.

For Sale
The Following Desirable Property at a
SACRIFICE!
Ten acres (more or less) lying along the northern boundary of lot 382. A. No. 1 Garden Land, on which there is erected a good dwelling house. 130 ACRES, more or less, laying along the southern boundary of said lot 382, and bounded on the east by the main Kettle river, on the north by the Van Ness addition to Grand Forks. A one-third interest in all the unsold lots in said VanNess Addition. The above property is all situated within the incorporated limits of the city of Grand Forks. Will also sell 60 ACRES, more or less, lying along the Eastern boundary of said Lot 382, and bounded on the West and North by the main Kettle river, not included in the incorporate limits.
Will sell the above property in one group or any portion to suit purchaser.
For further particulars apply to
Peter T. McCallum, J. P.,
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Spokane Falls & Northern,
Nelson & Ft. Sheppard,
Red Mountain Railways.
The Only All-rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Going North. Going South
12:12 a. m.....MARCUS..... 2:28 p. m.
Close Connections at Nelson with steamboats for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.
Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

GRAND FORKS
IS sure to be the Leading Railway and Mining Center of the Kettle River and Boundary Creek Districts, its location makes it the Natural Gateway to one of the Largest and Most Promising
Mining Districts
In the World. It has Christina Lake on the East, the North Fork of the Kettle River on the North, Boundary Creek on the West, and the Colville Indian Reservation on the South As every character of ore necessary for smelting purposes are found in these districts, and the central location of the town, makes it beyond a doubt the future smelting and distributing point of this section.

NOW IS THE TIME TO
Invest before a Railways Starts to Build this way. Work once started on the road the price of lots will double. The Plan for the
North Addition to Grand Forks,
—IS—
Now on Sale
Don't Miss the opportunity to get in on this deal. Its the most desirable Residence portion of Grand Forks. Easy Terms. For Further Particulars Call or Address.
Agent Grand Forks Townsite Co.,
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Kidney and Bladder Troubles Quickly Cured.

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

People doctor their troubles and try different medicines so often without benefit that they get discouraged and skeptical. In most such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring and not knowing what our trouble is or what makes us sick. The unmistakable evidences of kidney trouble are pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, scalding irritation. As kidney disease advances, the face looks sallow or pale, eyes puffy the feet swell and sometimes the heart aches badly. Should further evidence be needed to find out the cause of sickness, then set urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling is also convincing proof that our kidneys and bladder need doctoring.

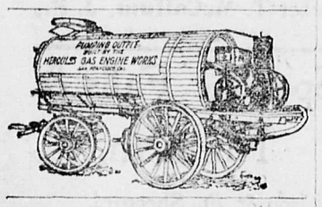
The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. So universally successful has Swamp-Root been in quickly curing even the most distressing cases that if you wish to prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The fact that this liberal offer appears in this paper is sufficient guarantee.

IMPROVED SPRINKLING WAGON.

A Device that Does Away With Roadside Pumps and Tanks.

A recent improvement in sprinkling wagons bids fair to revolutionize road and street sprinkling in the country where there is no water system to supply water from hydrants. Heretofore it has been the custom to erect pumping plants, or to pipe water from distant points to stations along the road at such distances that the load at one of these stations would last until the wagon reached the next station on its trip. This plan makes necessary the expense of piping, tanks, wells, horse powers, etc., and has always been a very considerable item of expense, and more or less of an obstacle to having roads well watered.

The improvement consists in attaching a gasoline engine and centrifugal pump on a platform at the rear of the sprinkling wagon so that water can be taken from any convenient source. A suction hose with foot valve is attached to the pump which can be lowered into a tank, creek, watering trough, or any water source. The wagon driver then starts the engine, and in from six to ten minutes his wagon is filled.



The illustration shows a wagon and pumping outfit just completed by the Hercules Gas Engine Co., of San Francisco and now in use by the Supervisors of Tulare county upon the roads near Visalia.

It consists of an improved type of an ordinary sprinkling wagon, and a platform built at the rear of the tank upon which stands a 2½ H. P. Special Hercules Gasoline Engine geared to a 3-inch centrifugal pump. From this pump runs a rubber suction hose and discharge pipe into the tank. The tank holds 12,000 gallons of water which will be filled by the pump in six minutes under ordinary lift, or not to exceed ten minutes lifting 20 feet, and at a cost of about 3 cents for each filling. The uses to which this improvement can be put are not confined to road sprinkling, but it is applicable to any purpose where water has to be hauled, as, for instance, supplying threshing machinery or conveying water from one point to another for any purpose. The simplicity of the engine makes its use perfectly safe and reliable, as it is automatic in action, all that is needed being to open the valve admitting the gasoline, and to give the wheel a start with the hand. It is durable and not at all likely to get out of order, requiring neither engineer nor machinist to keep it in condition for work.

Sprinkling country roads has been considerable of a problem, and it is believed that this improvement will go far towards an economical solution of it. The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, furnish these wagons and engines in any desired capacity, and fully guarantee them in every way.

WAS TAKEN FOR A DEER.

A. J. Sage Killed by John Snyder Near Sandpoint.

Sandpoint, Idaho, Nov. 16.—A. J. Sage, a well known rancher living six miles below here on the river, was shot and instantly killed Sunday while out hunting. An old acquaintance named John Snyder, who went out with him hunting, and who became separated from him for a short time, seeing what he supposed to be a deer moving among the trees fired at it, and upon reaching the spot was horrified to find that he had shot his friend dead. Sage had been in this part of the country for a number of years and was unmarried.

INNOCENT MAN LYNCHED.

Startling Statement by the Chief Justice of North Dakota.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 16.—"An innocent man was hung by desperadoes at Williamsport," was the startling statement made by Chief Justice Corliss yesterday of the state supreme court. "I have ample documentary evidence for the statement," continued the judge. "The supreme court ordered a new trial in Condot's case because it was sure that he was convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of Holytrack and Ireland, both of whom confessed to the killing of the Spicer family and whose statements were refuted by the strong alibi testimony given by Dr. Ross, the resident agency physician at Standing Rock. Dr. Ross' veracity is unquestioned and his testimony is supported by notes from his memorandum book. Holytrack and Ireland were sure to have expatiated their crime on the gallows, but the mob made no distinction and hung the innocent with the guilty. The lynching of Condot is a foul crime and a blot on the fair name of the state, and his murderers should not go unpunished."

Doble Was Short $4000.

Walla Walla, Nov. 16.—An examination of the books of Charles Doble, who committed suicide October 23, reveals a shortage of $4000 in the funds of Washington lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., of which Doble was trustee. An investigation committee from the lodge called at Doble's home to ask for a settlement. While the committee was at his house he stepped outside and blew his brains out.

Wheat Crop of Argentina.

New York, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: Argentina's coming wheat crop is estimated at 1,500,000 tons. Deducting home consumption, there will remain at least 1,000,000 tons for export. The flax crop is estimated at 40,000 tons. The maize crop will not be abundant, unless there comes a good fall of rain in December.

REST AND RELIEF.

A piece of machinery run by steam and overworked will become cranky, creaky and out of gear, owing to come expansion of metal from heat and friction. Stop its work, rub and brighten and let it rest. In a short while it will be restored and will run smoothly. The human system is a machine. Too much work and worry are thrown upon it, too much of the heat of daily cares; too much of the steam of daily business. The nerves become cranky; they are restless, sleepless and twitchy, and a neuralgic condition sets in. Pain throws the machine out of gear and it needs rest and treatment to strengthen and restore. St. Jacobs Oil is the one remedy of all peculiarly adapted to a prompt and sure cure. So many have so freely testified from experience and use to its efficacy in the cure of neuralgia that it passes without saying that it surely cures. It will be a gracious surprise to many after the free use of it to find how easily pain, cares and worry may be lifted, and how smoothly the human machine goes on.

The most remarkable echo known is that in the castle of Simonetta, two miles from Milan. It repeats the echo of a pistol 60 times.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th av., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

Slavery in the United States was begun at Jamestown, Va., in 1619.

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiacal Tonic known. (See Dictionary.) $5.00 a box, 3 weeks' treatment. Mason Chemical Co., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Alexandrian library contained 400,000 valuable books 47 B. C.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

The highest monument in the world is the Washington monument, being 555 feet. The highest structure of any kind is the Eiffel tower, Paris, finished in 1889, 989 feet high.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 357, Southington, Conn.

Light moves 187,000 miles per second.

$2000.00

Brown ticket in every package of *Schilling's Best* baking powder.

Yellow ticket in every package of *Schilling's Best* tea.

Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are _____ because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea *are* safe.

Get *Schilling's Best* baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets $2000.00; if several find it, $2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out.

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

WHEN I WAS A BAREFOOT ROVER.

Oh, the spoil and greed in the world of men
And the strife that lives forever,
Are lost in the ways and dear old days
That the years can never sever.
I'd pass the haunts and marts of men,
And all its joys, moreover,
To live and dream one boyish dream
When I was a barefoot rover.

The shady lane, by the rip'ning grain,
And the meadows again to wander;
The willow'd rill beyond the hill,
To the pickerel pond "down yonder."
To lie in the cool of the shade and dream
My youthful dreams all over,
I'd give all the world has doled to me
To be a barefoot rover.

The bees and birds, the lowing herds,
The muddy cattle wallow;
The hollow stump where squirrels slunk
And the nuts in "chipmunk hollow;"
The faint, sweet smell from the ferny dell
Where the wild flow'rs used to hover,
And the woods, and brooks, and secret nooks
Were mine—a barefoot rover.

The chirp of birds, the lowing herds,
And the bumble bees' dull droning
Is music wall'd from the surging throng
With its never ceasing moaning.
And I'd pass the haunts and marts of men,
And its arts and joys, moreover,
To lie and dream one boyish dream
When I was a barefoot rover.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SAVED BY SHABBINESS

THE first great excitement of the opening of the civil war swept over the country like an irresistible tidal wave in that memorable year 1861, and I was caught in the current, though at college, and with nearly all my class enlisted among the first volunteers. My health not being very robust, instead of receiving orders for field service, I was commissioned to fill a place in a disbursement office.

One day I was summoned into the presence of my commanding officer and told I was to accompany Capt. McKey (we will call him) to a certain city for money to pay the troops. The sum was $160,000. We were given particular directions as to our going and coming. The distance was so great we were obliged to stay over night on the route. A large city was selected and we were advised as to the hotel.

When we reached our destination Capt. McKay produced an old black bag for our precious burden. It was not an ordinary old wornout bag—such a one as an officer might have used until the gloss was gone and the edges were white. There was no air of ancient respectability about it. Since it was new much time must have elapsed, and heavy wear must have been its portion, judging from the patches which were not of the same kind of shiny black leather as the primitive article.

The Captain carried the bag and I watched the Captain. When the numbers traveling admitted of it, I took a seat just behind him; otherwise we sat together.

I rather enjoyed hearing the comments of our fellow travelers on the Captain and his bag. One young lady said to her companion: "If that nice-looking captain has a wife she ought to be ashamed of herself for allowing her husband to carry such a furious looking old bag!"

A couple of lads returning from school took the seat vacated by the ladies, and after they were settled they commenced to look about them, and one said to the other: "What's that feller's rank?"

"Which one?" asked his companion. "The one with the bag?" After studying some time he replied, "Brevet colonel, I believe."

"Brevet jack-a-napes!" exclaimed the first boy. "I believe he's a low-downer, something like an 'orderly' or an 'adjutant.'"

"No, sir-ree, sir; he's a 'brevet' of some kind. Didn't we have the explanation of 'brevet' the other day in class as a commission which entitles an officer to rank above his pay? Now that feller ranks above his pay, which accounts for his uniform's being first-class, for Uncle Sam settles the bills. But his pay does not allow him to have other nice things—like bags and things."

Aside from remarks, we met with no adventure, and reached the hotel where we were to spend the night about 9 in the evening. We had determined to avoid exciting remarks by making unnecessary requirements about our room, so simply asking for a room in the quiet part of the hotel where we could sleep in the morning, we were shown to one of a suite. We realized we had made a mistake in this particular when we were alone, and commenced to make plans for barricading, as the room had three doors to be looked after.

"Now what will we do to the windows?" asked Capt. McKay, as we stood in our shirt sleeves, all heated from our exertions of moving a heavy mahogany bedstead without rollers in front of one door, a marble-topped washstand in front of another and a marble-topped bureau (also without casters) in front of the third.

I considered myself something of a genius about a house, so I replied cheerfully: "I think I can fix the windows all right."

I took the chairs and the towel rack, some empty pasteboard boxes found in the closet and a bamboo whatnot and erected a pyramid between the windows. My idea was to construct an easily moved something so that anyone trying to enter by the window would give premonitory symptoms by a grand overthrow. The pyramid not being high enough, I bethought me of the window shades. An unfortunate thought, for I lamed my thumb and skinned several fingers trying to get the shades down. But at length we stood in admiring silence before a pyramid that at its base took in both windows and at its summit, by the aid of the rolled up shades placed like an "A" to form an apex, reached nearly to the top of the room. We felt safe and retired for the night.

I was awakened by thinking a detachment of artillery and an avalanche from the Matterhorn were attempting to enter our windows at the same time. I gave a leap from the bed to ascertain what was the matter, when I found myself all enveloped in window shades (they having selected that pleasing moment to unwind after having rapped me awake.

Capt. McKay assured me that I made use of various strong expressions as I struggled to free myself. After the closest scrutiny, we could discover no trace of any attempt having been made to enter our room by the windows, but sundry movings about overhead led us to conclude our pyramid had received its overthrow from jars from that quarter.

"Morn, waked by the circling hours, with rosy hand," had scarcely unbarred the gates of light when I felt something more vigorous than a "rosy hand" hold of my shoulder, and opening my eyes I saw the Captain's face pale and distracted in front of mine and heard him say in a voice trembling with emotion: "The bag is gone!"

"It cannot be!" I cried, springing up in a frenzy of fear. But diligent search could not reveal its hiding place. There stood the heavy mahogany bed before one door, the washstand and bureau before the other two, undisturbed! The dust on the window ledges and sash seemed to prove that no one, not even the chambermaid, had interfered with them for some time.

"Let us get dressed and notify the authorities of our loss," cried the Captain in a hoarse whisper.

Both of us started to obey this suggestion and made such speed as we could, considering our oft-repeated tendencies to stop and search in probable and improbable nooks for the lost. I saw Capt. McKay pulling out the drawer in the bamboo whatnot, large enough to hold a writing pad with a few pencils; while I flew with a boot half-pulled on to search the top shelf in the closet.

"I have looked there six times!" the Captain called out. "I shall be forever disgraced," he added with a groan.

"And our brave boys, what will they do for their pay?" I said feebly—my imbecility showing itself in my alluding to such a painful view of the subject when the Captain was so overcome.

"Do you think I shall allow them to lose a cent?" he asked, almost fiercely. "No, sir! I have $1,000 in the bank and I'll use every bit of my pay and forfeit my pension to——"

Rap-a-tap—tap, came a summons to open the door, before which the heavy mahogany bed stood as an impenetrable fortification. I, with boot number one on and number two half on, and the Captain, with one arm in his vest, hastened to remove the obstruction with as little noise as possible, feeling we would rather not have it known how much we had barricaded. Several more raps came before we were ready, but at length we opened the door and in the dimness of a dark morning we saw a hall boy with a jug of water in one hand.

I took the water, while the Captain said in an excited tone: "Boy, run down quickly and tell the hotel clerk to come up here! Why don't you start?" he asked, impatiently.

"Yes, I'm going, mister, but fust let me ax ye if this here is yourn?" At that he held up his other hand and there we beheld the old, shabby, but inestimably precious bag!

The Captain nearly swooned with joy, while I had presence of mind to tell the boy not to send up the clerk and to give him a sum of money that made him whistle all the way down the hall. The boy explained that he picked up the bag just outside our door. Then we remembered when the lock of the door had proved refractory, the Captain had set it there, but neither of us had noticed that it was not picked up again. Blessed be shabbiness! we agreed, if it could accomplish the remarkable feat of preserving the sum of $160,000 in the hallway of a hotel so many hours.

When the Captain and I had sufficiently recovered from falling on each other's necks and weeping tears of joy over the recovery of our treasure, the Captain said: "I can trust you not to tell this, I am sure, for if you do, and it should reach the General's ears, it would mean the loss of my commission."

That is the reason I have waited until this time before giving the public this episode of the war—Orange Judd Farmer.

Oil to Lay Dust.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is stated, is about to make the experiment of sprinkling a specially prepared oil on its line between Lanham and Deanewood, on the Baltimore and Potomac Division, near Washington, as a means of reducing the dust nuisance. The oil is distributed along the roadbed by means of a specially constructed car. The "spreader" is a comparatively simple contrivance, and, with gum hose and pipes, is connected to an ordinary oil tank car filled with the oil. The spreading of the oil over the roadbed is accomplished at the rate of about four miles an hour. The spreader is so constructed that not a particle of the oil falls on the rails. This, of course, is a necessary precaution, since it would be impossible for a locomotive to haul its train were the rails covered with oil. Between 4,000 and 5,000 gallons of oil are required for each mile of double track, and it is said that one application will allay the dust and dirt for a year. Should the experiment prove satisfactory, it is probable the entire line between Washington and New York will be sprinkled.

Trapped.

Animals caught in traps have sometimes managed to escape with trap and all, but in most cases the trap has in the long run been the death of them. This was the fate of an eagle that had flown away with a trap dangling from one of its legs. For several weeks neither bird nor trap was seen, till one day, a gentleman noticed a curious object hanging from a tree-branch. Climbing up to find out what it was, he discovered that it was the eagle, quite dead. The peg and chains by which the trap had been fastened in the ground had become entangled among the boughs and the poor eagle had been slowly starved to death.

Young Indians as Farmers.

Out of 570 Indian boys and girls lately at the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle only 164 are there now. The other 406 are out among the farmers of the State helping to harvest the crops.

There is one thing that gets a man into more trouble than love; carrying a pistol, and looking for a fight.

ALL AROUND MINING NEWS

IN THE PEND D'OREILLE DISTRICT.

Center Star Wins Its Famous Contest With the Iron Mask—Coming War Between Lead Miners and Smelter Men.

One of the richest discoveries ever made in the Pend d'Oreille district is said to have been that made by three prospectors last spring. About three years ago P. Welch, Howard Shipley and Al Small, all old-time mining men, found some fine copper float while on a hunting expedition near the mouth of Clark's Fork river. The ore was so rich that much excitement was caused, and many prospecing parties endeavored to find the source of the float, but without success. The three miners went about it systematically, organized a company and began to thoroughly prospect the region. Several thousand dollars were spent in open cuts and other work, but not until this season was their work rewarded, when they struck the lead and located three claims—the Paystone, Lookout and June Bug. Development work has been started on a large scale. The vein of the Paystone was crosscut on the surface for 40 feet to a depth of 20 feet, and strongly mineralized with copper and carrying some gold. The owners are driving a tunnel to cut the vein at a depth of 100 feet, and work will be carried on all winter. Cabins, blacksmith shop and other buildings have been erected, and the company has the necessary funds to keep the work moving. The formation is slate and quartzite. On the June Bug they have a four-foot vein of solid ore carrying large quantities of purple copper and assaying $18 in gold clear across the ledge.

Lead Miners and Smelter Men.

Great interest is manifested at Leadville, Colo., in the reported formation of a smelter trust to regulate the price of smelting ores, etc. One of the largest mine managers of the district says: "The object of this smelter meeting is known to the mine owners and mine managers, and as a result there is a prospect of a bitter fight with the smelters on one side and the mine managers and mine owners on the other. This fight was virtually started at Leadville last Wednesday night at a meeting of mine owners and mine managers of the camp. They thoroughly discussed the question and decided to organize an association to protect their own interests against the smelters intended to do, one of the mine managers stated that he had been requested by a smelter to enter in a contract for the sale of his ore before the trust went into eect. At this meeting in Leadville we decided that a circular should be gotten up to be sent to all of the mine owners of the west. This circular sets forth the objects of the association, and also calls for suggestions as to the time for holding a meeting of all the mine owners. The mine managers insist that instead of allowing the smelters to regulate the price, they ought to do it themselves. They also object to the smelter getting the benefit of the low rates and the rebates from the railroads, which it was claimed that they are now receiving. There is certainly a bitter fight in sight."

Center Star Wins.

Justice Walkem, at Nelson, B. C., has rendered a decision in the case of the Center Star vs. the Iron Mask, from Rossland, continuing the injunction against the Iron Mask and releasing all obligation against the Center Star. Justice Walkem delivered the judgment in the presence of both the Center Star and Iron Mask mines, in which he extended the injunction issued by Justice Forin restraining the Iron Mask from further sinking upon the tunnel constructed by the Center Star. Justice Walkem also released the Center Star from the injunction in Forin's order to the effect that they should not proceed further in their own ground or run and sink in defendant's ground. He said the evidence was all in favor of the Center Star. He would not be justified in discrediting in any degree the statements of Joyce or Durrant in behalf of plaintiff. Costs are to abide the event of action. Mr. Bodwell moved for an order asking his honor to appoint a time for any full court to hear the appeal. November 22 was set. The decision is lengthy and involves many legal points. Justice Walkem held that the apex meant what the statutes described, namely, a top, and not its highest point, nor its mathematical pinnacle.

The World's Richest Mine.

The richest gold mine in the world, according to the New York Tribune, is located under the thriving town of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia. The town has about 25,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom are employed in the mine. There are more than 100 miles of tunnels under the city, some of them being at a depth of 2000 feet. The entrance to the mine, which is controlled and is known as the Band, Barton and Albion Councils, is outside the city. The region around Ballarat has been over several times by miners. It was formerly covered by a dense forest, but the trees have been chopped down, and the mark of the miner's shovel and pick is visible on all sides. Not one of these workers struck pay dirt and the work was all done in vain. The rock in which the gold is found beneath Ballarat is not so rich in the yellow metal. It yields but half an ounce of standard gold to the ton, and yet the Band, Barton and Albion mine has yielded more than $150,000,000 of gold since it was opened, 30 years ago. The work is done so systematically and so thoroughly that it is enormously profitable in spite of the low grade of the ore. The supply of paying quartz seems practically inexhaustible and as the vein is extensive, being spread over much territory, the mine bids fair to last for centuries.

The Evening Star.

It is probable that a shipment of ore from the Evening Star mine, in the Rossland district, will be made within the next fortnight. There is considerable ore of shipping grade on the dump, and the management has not decided just how much it will have treated at present, but 25 tons and probably more will be sent. The assays from the dump indicate that good returns may be expected. A crosscut has been started from the end of the upper level to catch the shaft, 47 feet away. The crosscut is now in nearly 15 feet, 5 feet of which is in ore. It is now apparent that the shaft toward which the present workings are being directed is on a separate vein from the ledge in which the upper drift was being run.

The Golden Scepter.

Judge Henry N. Blake, master in chancery at Philipsburg, Granite county, Montana, has sold all the property of the Golden Sceptre Mining Company at Quigley including mines, 100-stamp mills, electric tramway, water rigts and townsite to J. M. Keith of Missoula, as trustee of the reorganization committee, for $459,529. The property will be operated by a new company recently incorporated, composed principally of creditors of the old corporation. Grover Cleveland, William C. Whitney and ex-United States Senator Higgings of Delaware were interested in the old company.

Sitka Claim.

James Hamilton, one of the owners of the Sitka claim five miles west of Grand Forks, B. C., reports that the shaft is in solid ore that assays as high as $1700 in gold, silver and copper. A quantity of rich ore is sacked ready for shipment, but as the freighters are otherwise engaged it will probably be some time before the sacks can be hauled to Marcus. Mr. Hamilton says the shaft will be sunk to a depth of 100 feet and then a 400-foot tunnel will be run to crosscut the lead.

The Homestake.

The Homestake Mining Company of South Dakota reports that for the year ended May 31, 395,530 tons of ore were milled. The total product was 110,851 ounces of bullion, the gross value of which was $1,840,786 in gold and $13,112 in silver, a total of $1,853,786. Deducting bullion charges, $10,285, there was left a net return of $1,843,501. To this is to be added $45,938, the net proceeds of concentrates, making a total of $1,889,439. The average return obtained per ton of ore was $4.78.

Idaho's Gold Output.

Idaho is the fifth state in the Union in the output in gold and silver, having produced in round numbers $9,000,000 in the year 1896, says the Grangeville Press. California, far-famed for its mineral wealth, produced only $16,000,000.

ALL AROUND MARKET REPORT.

Wheat Quotations, Wool Figures and the Prices of Produce.

Following are the local quotations. Wholesale prices are given unless otherwise quoted:

Wheat at the warehouse—Country points: Club, bulk 53½c, sacked 56c; bluestem, bulk 56½c, sacked 59c. At Spokane: Club, bulk 55½c, sacked 58c; bluestem, bulk 58½c, sacked 61c.

Flour—Per barrel, $4.00.

Feed—Bran and shorts, $11 per ton; shorts, $12; bran, $10; rolled barley, $20 per ton; oats, $16 per ton; chicken feed, $25 per ton.

Produce—Creamery butter, 50 and 60 lb. tubs, 28c per lb; 5, 10 and 20-lb tubs, 29c per lb; prints, 29c per lb; eastern butter, 24@27c per lb; country butter, in rolls, 15@18c; cheese, twin, full cream, 13@14c; cheese, skim milk, 9@10c; eastern eggs, $6.40@6.50; ranch eggs, $6.75@7; honey, white comb, 14@16c per lb.

Vegetables—Turnips, 75c per cwt; beets, 75 per cwt; onions, $1.10@1.25 per cwt; beans, 1¾@2c per lb; potatoes, 25@30c per cwt; lettuce, 15c per lb; Merced sweet potatoes, $2.50 per cwt; onions, 75c@$1 per cwt; beans, ¾@1c per lb; potatoes, 25@30c per cwt; tomatoes, 40c per lb.

Fruit—California lemons, $3.50@4 per box; oranges, navel, $4.75 per box; budded seedlings, $4.00; Lousiana oranges, $5; cooking apples, 75@85c per box; eating apples, 90c@$1; pears, 90c@$1; black grapes, $1.25@1.50 per crate; Concords, 30c per basket; California, $1.50; cranberries, $9.25@9.50 per barrel; bananas, $2@2.50; quinces, $1.50 per box.

Poultry—Old chickens, live weight, 8@9c lb; dressed, 12c per lb; spring chickens, $3@3.50 per doz; spring turkeys, 9½@10c per lb; dressed, 11@12c per lb; ducks, $3.50@4 live; dressed, 10c per lb; geese, 9@10c live; dressed, 11@12c per lb.

Meats—Beef cows, live, $2.25@2.50 per cwt; dressed, $4.50@5; steers, live, $2.75@3; dressed, $5.25@5.50; hogs, live, $3.50; dressed, $6; mutton, live weight, 3@3½c; dressed, 7c; dressed lambs, 10c; dressed veal, $6@7.

Portland, Nov. 13.—Wheat—Weak and lower; Walla Walla, 73@74c; bluestem, 75c; valley, 76c per bushel.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 13.—Wheat—Dull and prices unchanged.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—Wheat—Shipping is quotable at $1.41¼ per cental for No. 1 and $1.42½ for choice; milling wheat, $1.45@1.45½.

New York, Nov. 13.—Bar silver, 57¾.

London, Nov. 13.—Silver, 26⅝d.

A rifle ball moves 1000 miles per hour.

A HEALTHY WIFE

Is a Husband's Inspiration.

A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams, and that she often wakes suddenly in the night with a feeling of suffocation and alarm, she must at once regain her strength.

The following from MRS. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kans., shows the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and a letter of advice:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. the treatment advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped. I am now gaining strength and flesh and have better health than I have had for the past ten years."

After using which you

TRIAL OF H. C. ST. CLAIR.

The Defendant Claims the Outfit and Money Were His Property.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 16.—The trial of H. C. St. Clair, for the murder of John Becker, began at Idaho City yesterday, the day being spent in securing a jury. The only feature of interest was the presentation of a long affidavit by the defense for a continuance. It sets forth that the defendant could prove by various parties now in British Columbia that the team belonged to him, as well as the camp outfit and the money which he is accused of stealing from his victim.

It Was His 105th Birthday.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—The oldest Hebrew in the United States celebrated his birthday yesterday. His name is Lazar Greengard, and at noon he rounded the 105th year of his life. He received his friends and kindred, the latter including 6 children, 36 grand children, 58 great grandchildren and three great great grandchildren.

Center Star Wins.

Nelson, B. C., Nov. 12.—Justice Walkem has rendered a decision in the case of the Center Star vs. the Iron Mask, from Rossland, continuing the injunction against the Iron Mask and releasing all obligation against the Center Star.

MEDICAL TREATMENT ON TRIAL

To Any Reliable Man.

Marvelous appliance and one month's remedies of rare power will be sent on trial, *without any advance payment*, by the foremost company in the world in the treatment of men weak, broken, discouraged from effects of excesses, worry, overwork, &c. Happy marriage secured, complete restoration or development of all robust conditions. The time of this offer is limited. No C. O. D. schemes; no deception; no expense. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO. 668 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

NURSERY STOCK

APPLES PEARS PEACHES PLUMS PRUNES &c.

Send us names for Free Catalogue. Buell Lamberson, Portland, Oregon.

NAU'S CASCARINE TABLETS

For Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Kidneys, it is the best pill made. Only one or two required to act; and regulates the bowels. Send 25c. and we will mail you same.

....FRANK NAU....

Portland Hotel Pharmacy, Sixth and Morrison Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dentists....

Get your supplies of us at cut rates. Large stock and low prices. Goods guaranteed.

Woodard-Clarke & Co., Dental Depot, Portland.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

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

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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

KLONDIKE

WANTED—Men and Women to know the cheapest, easiest and best route to KLONDIKE. How to go and make expenses on the way. Circular free for stamp. Agents wanted for steamer line. G. W. McCOY, 109½ First st. Portland, Or.