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VICTORIA, B. C.

THE PROSPECTOR.

VOL. 7, NO. 43 LILLOOET, B. C., OCT. 19, 1905 $1 PER ANNUM

CLARKE & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
LILLOOET, - - B. C.

Special Attention to Fitting
Trusses and Spectacles.

OCTOBER

MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

SALMON HARVEST.

The salmon harvest of B. C. is of sufficient importance to warrant every reasonable effort that can be put forth to secure a perpetual supply. The fact that these fish only spawn once, and die on their spawning beds in the shallow streams, increases the danger of depletion through destructive fishing methods. If during any run, there is not a sufficient supply of ova deposited, there must be a lean season 4 yrs later, when the fish of that year return to complete their life story. Just now there is a regular succession of 3 lean years & 1 abundant year. Such conditions tend naturally to perpetuate themselves, for the abundant year is marked by the escape of a large number of salmon to the spawning beds. Great shoals of fry make their way to the ocean to return matured and so on. But injudicious or destructive fishing during any one year might institute a quadrennial failure of the run, and have a recognized year of failure instead of plenty. The first essential is a good supply of ova, and second, a safe journey to the sea.

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE.

PAPERS ON HEALTH.

PREPARED FOR THE PROSPECTOR FROM THE FAMOUS WORKS OF PROFESSOR KIRK, EDINBURGH.

COLD AND PREJUDICE.

There is an unreasonable fear of cold water treatment, that is sacrificing precious lives.

Let us take an example, a fine girl of five years, who has got a cold resulting in an inflamed state of the throat and small tubes leading to the lungs, with a good deal of fever. The breast is burning hot, and so is the skin generally. She coughs a good deal, and her breathing is not what could be desired. If this goes on from bad to worse, she will die. If tortured with poultices of mustard she will die, besides suffering from its effect on the skin ; If hot poultices are applied between the shoulders, and cold cloths pressed over her chest she will recover.

Here is another case, which is given up, but the father simply put a hot bran poultice on the back between the shoulders, and repeatedly changed cold cloths on the chest, and the child was quite well in a few hours.

The fire of inflammation, if allowed to burn on in the breast, will destroy life, but if cold cloths are changed, and gently pressed over the fire, it will be extinguished, so to speak.

We have seen a child lying on its mother's knees, dying ; the breath getting shorter each moment. But a bran poultice well heated was placed on her back between the shoulders, and when that was on, cloths wrung out of cold water were pressed one after another over her breast and she was out of danger in two hours.

If the cold cloths are laid gently on, and pressed down to the chest, and even down over the bowels—either when there is heat enough in the fevered body generally, or when the heat in that body is maintained by the hot bare poultice—the relief instantly given to the suffering child is generally sufficient to remove all doubts as to this being the right thing to do. The first cold cloth may be only a handkerchief,—wrung out of cold water, and folded in four. The second may be a small hand towel. The first will be hot in a few seconds, the towel perhaps two minutes. It may need changing twenty times before the perfect ease of breathing shows that the fire has been subdued.

Many believe that it will kill a child in such a case to apply cold to the chest. We knew a mother whose child had died under treatment by heat only, and whose second child was saved by proper use of cold cloths ; she went to another woman whose child was sick as hers had been, imploring her just to try the cooling cloth. No, nothing would move her to even touch the poor burning skin with a cool rag.

This prejudice is perhaps supported by the fact that in cases of inflammation of the throat or chest, too cold air is injurious to breathe. This is for the reason that you would shut off a current of air from a fire. It is the oxygen you wish to keep out ;—when you put cold cloths on the chest, and keep changing them, you do not increase the supply of oxygen, but you extract the surplus heat that has gathered and is gathering there. You also keep clear of all danger of a chill by the strong hot poultice on the back.

Mr. Smith-Curtis estimates that the over-charge to British Columbians by the tariff last year was $900,000.00 —an enormous bleeding for a population of only 130,000 souls. This he names a monstrous grievance, calling for immediate removal.

The Toronto Globe explains it as follows ;—

The very nature of a miner's life makes him extravagant, and given to luxury when he can afford it. He may be poor to-day, but to-morrow he will be very rich ; so the spending power, or at least the spending habit of miners is probably greater than any other of the important occupations. The excellent stores of British Columbia towns show a taste for good things, and as the tariff was framed to tax luxury more heavily than poverty, this may account for the larger sum received from British Columbia.

RESERVE.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR RAILWAYS, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that all Crown lands along the located lines of any railway, power or tramway company, incorporated under authority of the Legislature of this Province, and having a width of fifty (50) feet on each side of said lines, are reserved for right of way purposes for such railway, power or tramway company.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 3rd October, 1905.

LILLOOET DISTRICT.

COURTS of Revision and Appeal, under the provisions of the "Assessment Act," for the District of Lillooet, will be held at :—

The Court House, Clinton,
Monday, 6th November, at 10 a. m.

The Court House, Lillooet,
Friday, 10th November, at 10 a. m.

F. SOUES.
Judge of Court of Revision and Appeal.

THE PROSPECTOR.
WEEKLY.
ADVERTISING RATES LOW AS POSSIBLE.
BASIS OF 30 CENTS PER SQUARE INCH,
PER MONTH. LAND OR MINING NOTICES
30 DAYS $4, 60 DAYS $6.
BY C. W. ARMSTRONG

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

SALMON HARVEST.

The use of trap nets militates against natural spawning. By the old method a sufficient number escaped to perpetuate an abundant supply.

Such restrictions as are necessary must be secured by international co-operation. It is unreasonable to expect Canadians to adhere exclusively to difficult methods of fishing, while Americans on their side of the straits are depleting the waters by using traps. The same difficulty encountered on the great lakes is present in Juan de Fuca straits, and all reasonable efforts should be made to secure the co-operation of the American authorities. By the escape of a supply of fish up the rivers and the protection of shallow streams from dams or other obstructions, the supply from year to year will be reasonably assured.

It is quite possible to supplement nature's efforts by the use of hatcheries. There is an impression at the coast that the hatcheries do not render much aid, and this has promoted the controversy as to the merits of Dominion or Provincial control. Whatever the authority, that work will require careful supervision. It is known that salmon do not spawn until the processes of disintegration have set in and that the ova require the continuous agitation of shallow rapids and that the fry will die if returned too early to salt water, or retained too long in fresh. These various features of the life history of the British Columbia salmon increase the difficulty of operating hatcheries.

The marking of a number of fry each year, would not only afford a means of estimating results of hatchery operations, but would supply data of considerable scientific value. There is yet much for naturalists to discover in the life of the Pacific salmon, and the scientific as well as the commercial value of investigating would justify a liberal expenditure for that purpose by both Dominion and Province.

TORONTO GLOBE

LOCAL

Mr. Harry Gibbs arrived from Pemberton way.

A. McDonald, M. P. P. paid a short visit to Lillooet.

The weather has been very cold for this early date, 12 degrees of frost already.

E. Santini will lose some winter pears by frost. His potato cellar is brim full.

D. Hurley's new mansion received its gray coat inside, but owing to the unexpected drop in temperature, it isn't drying very fast, so Mr. A. Mooney will not be able to complete the plastering work in less than about a week, when he will return to Ashcroft and attend to several awaiting orders. For some days he was assisting in carpenter work.

Miss Spellman and sister departed on Tuesday, greatly improved in health. Some young pianists will miss her instruction.

Mr. Abercrombie has quite a band of beef cattle now, in reserve for thanxgiving and Xmas market.

A visitor to Westminster Fair remarks that William Cumming, Jr., formerly of Lillooet, produced the most attractive window display in the Royal city during Fair time. Mr. Cumming is meditating an early visit to his parents here.

School Inspector Gordon was in town, and departed well satisfied that Lillooet's young idea will be properly directed.

Litigation has been going on for a length of time between Jno. Marshall and W. E. Brett concerning mining matters.

Two enterprising prospectors are fitting up the little old Prospector office for a Bachelor Hall. They can subsist on printer's pi for a while.

No news is Good news! The dredge keeps digging and saying nothing, but it is getting better management than previously in its short and eventful history.

Paul Santini,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
LILLOOET.
EVERYTHING for MINERS

HENRY'S NURSERIES.
EXTRA LARGE STOCK OF
HOME GROWN
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, FOR FALL PLANTING. LARGE STOCK OF HOME GROWN AND IMPORTED BULBS.
SHRUBS, ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, SMALL FRUIT, GREENHOUSE AND HARDY FLOWERING PLANTS. GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS IN SEASON. CUT FLOWERS AND DESIGNS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, CHURCH DECORATIONS, AND FUNERALS. FERTILIZERS AND BEE SUPPLIES. ☞ CATALOGUE FREE.
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NURSERY STOCK.

THE PRESENT ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE OF LONG STANDING.

How the Dispute Originally Arose—What Is the Coast?—Determination of the Line Is a Legal Question—Law and Usage—The Area in Dispute—Canada's Chief Contention Is for an Outlet to the Sea.

Neither Canada nor the United States can claim to be an original party to the Alaskan dispute which is at last to go to a sort of arbitration. Uncle Sam bought his share of the contention from Russia; Canada received its portion as a legacy which British Columbia had inherited from British Governments.

How the Dispute Arose.

The boundary dispute takes us a long way back. One hundred and sixty-two years ago a Russian explorer named Behring accomplished a feat to which we now owe the present problem. He led an expedition to the north-eastern extremity of Siberia, crossed a narrow strait, which he named the Behring Strait, and reached the Continent of America at the north-westerly extremity. This new country he named Al-ak-shak, or "mainland," and that word has been corrupted into Alaska. Behring was followed by fur hunters, who found abundance of sea otter, seal, and beaver. After these came the great Russian-American Fur Company, the officers of which for 63 years were the lords of the North in that part of the world.

Meanwhile the British had invaded the district from the east, and were exploring and occupying the country through the agency of the North-West Trading Company, whose operations extended from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of California. It soon became necessary for Great Britain and Russia to fix the limits of their respective territories, which they attempted to do by the Treaty of 1825. This treaty is the basis of the present controversy. Its alleged inaccuracies and ambiguities have kept the boundary question unsettled during more than three-quarters of a century. In 1867 when the United States bought Alaska from Russia for $7,200,000, the Russian side of the controversy passed over to the Republic, and the same year saw the birth of the Dominion of Canada, which eventually took over the British side of the case.

What Is the Coast?

Many interesting points have been raised in connection with this particular treaty, but the most important, so far as the boundary is concerned, is "What constitutes the coast of the the ocean?" Under article III. the boundary line was to follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast. By article IV. it was provided that wherever the mountains were more than ten leagues (30 miles) from the coast the boundary shall follow the windings of the coast, but never exceeding ten leagues therefrom. Now several questions arise in this connection. Does the coast constitute the outer fringe if islands or does it begin with the mainland? If it is confined to the mainland, does the coast follow all the bays and inlets to their head even when that would carry the boundary far beyond the range of mountains? If it does, some very remarkable results are obtained. The Lynn Canal, which at its widest outlet is only four miles and three-quarters wide, would carry the boundary 70 miles inland, and then 30 miles beyond tidal waters.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 120 acres of pasture land situated in Lillooet District, as follows :—

Commencing at the south-west corner of Lot 654, Group 1, thence south 20 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 60 chains, to point of commencement. A. M. BUSHNELL.

Clinton. B. C., Sept. 12, 1905.

EXCELSIOR HOTEL, LILLOOET.

By George Hurley.

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Blenheim, LILLOOET, April, '05

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Clinton B. C.

IMPORTERS OF

General Merchandise.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 40 acres of meadow land described as follows, seven miles from Alkali Lake ;

Long Johnnie's Ind x Res. Commencing at a post marked Ind x Res N W corner, thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains.

Alkali Lake, JOHN HANES.
Oct. 6th, '05.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days from date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of pasture land situated in Lillooet District as follows,—

Commencing at the north-east corner of Lot 652, Group 1, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Pavilion, LOUISE HOEY
September 2nd, 1905.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days from date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 80 acres of pasture land in Lillooet District, situated as follows:—

Commencing at the south-west corner of B. H. O'Halloran's application, thence south 40 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement.

Pavilion, B. C. D. MURPHY.
August 17th, 1905.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase forty acres of pasture land, more or less, starting from the southwest corner post of Lot 800, Lillooet District ,—thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains to point of commencement.

ALAN S. WATSON,
Lac La Hache, Sept. 24th, '05.

HERE AND THERE

Lillooet is a big District, — a tree-mendous district, extending from the big timber which is being taken up on the Cheakamus in the west to the timber limits already taken up on the Columbia, in the east. Over ninety Timber Licences were renewed in September, to Bowman Lumber Co. for limits on Cayenne creek, in the Adams River region of the Lillooet District, and above Canoe creek.

A good many fine homes are being established in the farming sections in East Lillooet. Mr. Allan Baker is building at Loon Lake. An English party has been dealing for some swamp lands suitable for hay producing at Green Lake, near the 70-mile House. Capt. Watson is erecting a beautiful home at the 108.

The class of people coming in to East Lillooet now are not at all like the man that came out to the Northwest from Muskoka, with one suit of clothes, and a two-dollar bill. Stayed six weeks & never changed either of them !

Cummings' Roller Mill is now in operation at Pavilion, and wheat can be ground at a moment's notice for customers who come from a distance.

James Grinder received a sentence of six months, at Vernon assize court.

Mr. Joseph Watkinson of Foster's Bar, some time ago secured samples of Uranium ore, and specimens of Tin, which prove interesting and instructive to prospectors passing through,—who might wish to be on the lookout for indications of such minerals.

One of the Indian women who have been engaged in picking decayed eggs out of the spawn at the hatchery, was asked, "What are you doing now-a-days ?"

She proudly responded,

"Fis—kculture !"

FIRST SUBMARINE.

Sole Survivor of First Vessel of the Sort Ever Made.

Mr. W. A. Alexander is the sole survivor of the first submarine to be successfully operated in time of war, and ought therefore to be a person of interest at the present moment, when submarines seem expected to play so great a role in modern naval warfare. The first submarine was a most primitive boat, hand-driven, and constructed out of a cylinder boiler 25 feet long. As a member of the artillery it fell to Mr. Alexander's lot to build the submarine, and he did it, without, of course, having any experience to guide him. Mr. Alexander, a white-haired, gentle old man, would not give anybody the impression that he would show dare-devil courage enough to go down in a boat that had already three times drowned its crew of nine men. Mr. Alexander was only prevented by a mere chance from going out on the last occasion when the Confederate submarine disappeared with the Federal cruiser she destroyed. There was no means of replenishing the air supply, and once when a test was being made as to how long the boat could remain under water a candle would not burn more than twenty-five minutes, so rapidly did the breathing of the nine men of the crew exhaust the oxygen. It gives some idea of the nature of these men that they remained below the surface of the water some two hours after the candle went out.—St. James' Gazette.

Coolie Corps Commander.

Major G. H. G. Mockler, 30th Burma Infantry, at present attached to the intelligence branch at Simla, whose appointment to command the new Coolie Corps, now being raised for service in Somaliland, was announced in The Times of 8th September, is one of the officers who came under prominent notice during the operations of the allies in China in 1900. Referring to the appointment, The Englishman says: "Owing, in the first instance, to his extraordinary gift of languages, Major Mockler was appointed chief of police at Tientsin. At that time the settlement was overrun not only by ruffians of every nationality, but was garrisoned by troops belonging to various armies, large numbers of whom had got quite out of hand owing to the excesses they had been permitted to indulge in on landing. Major (then Captain) Mockler organized a police force, and presently law-breakers found that they got a very short shrift. For a few weeks the chief of police went in danger of his life. One attempt of assassination nearly succeeded, but in the course of a month or two, while the rest of northern China was still in an uproar, Tienstin became a model town. The officers of the foreign powers found some difficulty in believing that the terrible chief of police was a mere captain in the Indian army."

A Matter of Fact Dog.

There are prosaic men and women, and there are matter of fact dogs. For purely business purposes they are often the best.

We once owned an excellent retrieving spaniel of the simple order of mind, without a grain of humor. This dog accompanied us unasked when we wanted to shoot a bullfinch in the garden to stuff. The gun went off, and the poor bullfinch dropped.

Now, this dog had been used, when the gun was fired, to go and look for a dead or wounded rabbit. So instead of looking under the apple tree, he disappeared into the hedge, and in a few minutes he returned with a rabbit in his mouth! So much for the value of a matter of fact dog.—London Spectator.

So don't forget the old folks, boys—they've
not forgotten you;
Though years have passed since you were
home, the old hearts still are true;
And write them now and then to bring
the light into their eyes,
And make the world glow one again and
bluer gleam the skies
—Will T. Hale.

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NOTICE

I hereby give notice that 30 days after date I shall apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 80 acres, more or less, of meadow land, starting at a post about 8 miles South-West of Lot 195, thence South 40 chains, thence West 20 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence East 20 chains to point of commencement.

Lac La Hache, ALAN S. WATSON.
Sept. 11th, 1905.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 80 acres more or less pasture land, commencing at a post at the north end of Lot 70, Lillooet District, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement. AUGUSTINE BOITANO.

Alkali Lake, Sept. 18, 1905.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 40 acres of meadow land, more or less, starting at a post about 7 miles south of Canim Lake Rancherie, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains to point of commencement.

Lac La Hache, ALAN S. WATSON
Aug. 26th, '05.

SIDNEY WILLIAMS,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,

QUESNELLE, B. C.

I make a trip through Lillooet District every summer.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I shall 30 days from date apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 160 acres of land situated in Lillooet District commencing at a post placed on the west side of the Brigade trail, about 4 miles northwest from Lot 786, thence west 80 chains, south 20 chains, east 80 chains, north 20 chains, to the initial post.

Clinton, B. C. ALLAN BAKER.
Sept. 14, '05.

Every man owes it to himself and his family to master a trade or profession.

Read the display advertisement of the six Morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position.

A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes.