Princeton First, Last and Always.

SIMILKAMEEN STAR

Published in the interest of Princeton and Similkameen district.

Vol. viii. No. 9. PRINCETON, B.C., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907. $2 a Year, in Advance

ECONOMIC USES OF

Lignite Coal==Article Written for the Star by Llewellyn C. Wynne.

Before proceeding to go into detail on this subject it is as well to have a clear understanding as to exactly what a lignite coal is, and why the coal of the Princeton coal fields is so classed.

The classification of different coals is largely an arbitrary matter. Many classifications have been made, most of which are based on the volatile combustible matter contained in the coal. This volatile matter is that portion of the coal which is given off and burns as a gas, when the coal is slowly heated, before the coal catches fire.

A general average of such classifications would be about as follows: Anthracite, 0 to 7 per cent.; semi anthracite, 7 to 12 per cent.; semi bituminous, 12 to 25 per cent.; bituminous, 25 to 50 per cent.; lignite, over 50.

The "Coal and Metal Miners Pocket Book" gives the following classification and description of the various classes of coals: Anthracite or hard coal—this is the densest and most lustrous variety of all. It burns with little flame and no smoke but gives a great heat. It contains very little volatile combustible matter. Color, deep black, shining; fracture, conchoidal. Semi anthracite is not so hard nor so dense as the true anthracite. It's percentage of volatile matter is somewhat greater and it ignites more readily. Bituminous, or soft coal—Is generally brittle; has a bright pitchy or greasy lustre, and is rather more fragile than anthracite. It burns with a yellow smoky flame and gives on distilation hydro-carbon oils, or tar.

Under the head of "bituminous" are included a number of varieties of coal that differ materially under the action of heat, giving rise to the general classification—Coking or caking coals and free burning coals. Semi-bituminous coal has the same general characteristic as the bituminous coal, although it is usually not so hard, and its fracture is more cuboidal. The percentage of volatile combustible matter is less. It kindles readily and burns with a quick steady fire and is much valued as a steam coal. Cannal coal differs from ordinary bituminous coal in its texture. It is compact, with little or no lustre and without any appearance of a banded structure. It breaks with a smooth conchoidal fracture, kindles readily and with a dense smooky flame. It is rich in volatile combustible matter and makes an excellent gas coal. Color, dull black and grayish black.

(Continued on page 3.)

THAT SCHOOL REPORT.

EDITOR STAR—Sir: In reply to your remarks in the last issue of the Similkameen Star to Inspector Gordon's report for September, 1906, on the Princeton school, the school trustees beg to draw your attention to the fact that, at the time Mr. Gordon made his inspection, the teacher had only been teaching the school for eleven days, that this was the first school that she had taught in, and at the time of the inspector's visit had not had the time or experience to arrange her classes to the best advantage.

The trustees also beg to state the definition of a "gentleman" given in your paper of the same issue, was not given by the teacher of the Princeton school.

Yours truly,
C. E. THOMAS,
F. W. GROVES,
HUGH HUNTER,
School Trustees.

Princeton, 22nd Feb. 22, 1907.

LET THERE BE PROGRESS.

EDITOR STAR—Sir: At the public meeting called by the Board of Trade for next Thursday I would respectfully suggest that a committee of citizens be formed for the purpose of endeavoring to induce the Great Northern Railway Co. to make Princeton a divisional point. For divisional purposes ground room would be required and the committee could as an intermediary seek to bring buyer and seller together. Unless citizens are wide awake to their opportunities and act it is probable other points will be made centers of industry while Princeton will receive the "go by." Let us be constructive and not destructive, shaping our own destinies and guarding our own interests without reliance upon blind luck or a dormant people.

Yours truly,
PROGRESS.

Princeton, March 1, 1907.

Mr. Hall, traveller in this part of the Province for the well known firm of R. P. Rithet & Co., has been removed to other territory and in future Mr. B. K. Taylor will cover this ground. Mr. Hall was extremely popular with the merchants here, who wish him success in his new field.

For the convenience of the public a postoffice will be opened at Tulameen on the 1st of next month, with John Henry Jackson, formerly of Princeton, in full charge of His Majesty's mails.

E. P. Wheeler, of Conconully, Wash., is expected in Princeton shortly to commence operations on the Columbia Copper Co.'s property at Friday Creek.

R. A. Lambert, of Vancouver, who was in Princeton last fall looking after his mining interests, will arrive from the coast shortly to commence operations on Granite Creek where he holds leases, and with proper machinery Mr. Lambert is confident of making a big clean up.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK

Causes Great Loss of Life---Heavy Storm Prevents Assistance.

The Rotterdam mail steam Berlin, from England, with 141 passengers and crew, was wrecked off the Hook of Holland at the entrance to the river Mass leading to Rotterdam shortly before 6 o'clock on Thursday last, and with the exception of one person all on board perished. A terrific gale was blowing right inshore and drove the steamer on a sandbank. Heavy seas quickly pounded the vessel to pieces. She broke in two, her forepart sinking immediately, while the doomed passengers and crew could be seen for a brief space clustered on the afterpart. Tugs and lifeboats put out to the assistance of the Berlin, but the violence of the storm made it impossible to approach the wreck, and the helpless spectators saw the steamer break up without being able to render the slightest assistance.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

The meeting of the Board of Trade called for Thursday evening next promises to be the most interesting since its inauguration. Besides the election of officers for the year a number of new names will be proposed for membership showing the citizens are becoming alive to the necessity of keeping the Board afloat. Important matters pertaining to the future welfare of Princeton will likely come up for discussion and it is important that the members turn out in force

"WESTERN CANADA."

"Western Canada" is the title of a booklet just issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, setting forth in a most interesting manner the vast agricultural resources and splendid possibilities of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and new Ontario. The testimony of those who have planted their stakes in these western Provinces is given and all tell the same story of prosperity and contentment. The booklet is appropriately illustrated and is a credit to the company that issued it. Copies can be obtained free of charge by addressing Advertising Dept., C. P. R., Montreal, Que.

A man by name of E. McBain was arrested last week on the charge of having murdered jeweller Zimmerman at Penticton a few weeks ago. The arrest was made in Vancouver by F. O. Conklin, assistant of Mr. Walsh of the Canadian Detective Bureau. When arrested McBain fainted.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

On Similkameen by Mr. Camsell Continued from Last Week's Star.

Taking as a central point the town of Princeton, whose elevation above sea level has been variously estimated at form 1,885 feet to 2,120, and which lies in a shallow depression occupied by Tertiary sedimentary rocks, there is a marked rise in the slope of the lines radiating to the west, south and east, while the gradient to the north is almost imperceptible. In this curve the hills have all been worn down below the limit of intense alpine erosion and appear as rounded ridges and dome-shaped summits of gradually increasing elevation towards the circumference. Only towards the periphery of this curve do the summits attain an elevation greater than the tree line, which in this district is approximately 7,000 feet above sea leval, but except in the immediate vicinity of Princeton these are usually well wooded with spruce, pine, balsam and tamarack. This rounded outline and regularity of form, while in the main due to erosion, is also in part the result of the filling in of old irregularities of the surface by the Tertiary lave flows which still cover such a large proportion of the surface. Glacial action—both the action of erosion as well as deposition—has also been instrumental in reducing the vertical relief.

Many evidences of recent development in the topography occur. The South Similkameen from the Passyton to the Whipsaw creek occupies a deep narrow V-shaped valley indicative of a comparatively recent uplift, which imparts to this portion of the stream increased vigor and power of erosion. The valley of the Tulameen also, above Otter creek, as well as many of its tributaries, is very narrow and steep, showing that the drainage has not been very long in operation since the change in elevation.

Numbers of terraces and deposits of gravel also occur at various elevations to a height of 1,100 feet above the present level of the lowest ones. As a rule the higher of these only now occur as small remnants of more extensive terraces, formed in the period immediately following on the disappearance of the Cordilleran glacier, and which have since been reduced in size by the ordinary atmospheric agencies of erosion, or by the action of streams which are now far below them. These are the most apparent evidences of comparatively recent changes of level.

Accompanying the changes of level and either a direct result of them, or of the blocking of ancient channels by recent

Continued on page 3.

The Similkameen Star

Published Weekly at

PRINCETON, B.C.

—BY—

The Princeton Publishing Co.

B STONE KENNEDY, Editor.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907.

THE SCHOOL QUESION.

On another page will be found a communication signed by the school trustees touching an article that appeared in last week's Star in connection with the public school report and Inspector Gordon's reference to the Princeton school. The trustees would seem to hold the Star responsible for Mr Gordon's report, which is of course ridiculous. Mr. Gordon enjoys the reputation of being one of the best school inspectors in the Province and it is not at all likely that he would make an unfavorable report without good reasons. The Star merely stated that the report showed an unsatisfactory state of affairs in the school that required immediate attention. The trustees also state that at the time Inspector Gordon made his inspection and report the teacher had only been in charge eleven days and "had not had the time or experience to arrange her classes to the best advantage." Mr. Gordon made no reference to the re-arrangement of the classes, but said distinctly that the teacher lacked training and experience, that the work was poorly done, and the absence of system produced idleness, confusion and careless work. In short, more IMMEDIATE study was necessary if the teacher was to succeed. Inspector Gordon also visited the Princeton school in the fall of 1906 and what did he say regarding the school then? Practically what he said a year before, in spite of the fact that the teacher had had a whole year in which to gain "experience and arrange her classes to the best advantage." His first impression was evidently a correct one.

The trustees "also beg to state that the definition of a 'gentleman' given in your paper of the same issue was not given by the teacher of the Princeton." The Editor of the Star begs to state he is no way responsible for the statement that appeared in this paper last week connected in a letter signed "Parent" Why the trustees should seemingly go out of their way to apologize for the shortcomings of any teacher we are unable to understand.

A QUETTION OF LEGALITY.

During the recent Provincial elections a great deal was heard about the "unlimited cheek" of the Ottawa Government in disposing of certain lands on the northern coast known as the Metlakatla Indian reserve to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. It was claimed that once the Indians relinquished their rights to the reserve the land reverted to the Province. This now appears to be an open question. The World deals with this matter as follows: "That the Government had doubts as to its powers is shown by its taking from the railway company an understanding that the company shall assume all risks and costs that may be incurred in maintaining their title to the land. The question of the right of the Dominion Government to deal with the land of the reserves which they had taken over in trust for the Indians is a moot one, and it would be well in the interests of present and future generations if it were decided quickly. There are many who maintain that so long as a single Indian of the Tsimpean tribe remains alive, he would have a valid claim on the reserve and might block its disposal; and that question yet remains undecided Generations yet unborn might contend for the possession of the land. If this contention were to be admitted the confusion into which trust titles would be thrown by never ending claimants will be appreciated. There are others who assertedly maintain that the consent of a majority of the tribe having been secured, the power of sale rests with the Dominion Government which has only carried out the wish of the tribe in selling the land outright to the railway company. Admitting the last contention to be the case, there remains what is called the 'reversionary interest" of the Provincial Government to be considered. Now, have the Provincial Government a reversionary interest in the Indian reserves? Did they not, when making over the land to the Indians, part with their own interest in the land? And did they not by passing the land over to the Dominion Government relinquish all claim to it and left it with the Dominion to dispose of as they might deem best in the interest of the Indians? The tract of nearly two million acres of land on Vancouver island was placed in the hands of the Dominion in trust, and by that Government it was passed over to Mr. Dunsmuir, who accepted it in good faith. Suppose, we say suppose, for we attach no importance to the illustration, that a resident of Vancouver Island should come forward and claim a "reversionary interest" in that great tract and sue for his share? What commotion would be created in the legal and railway worlds of the country? The title of every acre of land acquired by the company might be successfully attacked and all instruments that had dealt with land held in trust would not be worth the paper upon which they were written. Has the Province not been asked to run its head against a stone wall in fighting the railway company for a reversionary interest? So long as the sum obtained for the land is its fair market value (and there are dozens of citizens who are prepared to testify that it was six and a half times above that value when it was sold), and the money derived from the sale is to be applied to the use of the natives, can it be held that the land has not been dealt with in the interest of the natives and that the Dominion Government in dealing with it have not acted within their rights? The question is a complex one and being strictly legal in its character can only be decided by the courts before whom, let us hope, it will soon be brought.

A WISE MEASURE.

Realizing the evil effects of bringing juvenile offenders before the ordinary courts of justice, a bill, known as the Juvenile Delinquents Act, is now before the Dominion Parliament and will in all probality become law. The measure is modeled after recent legislation in the United States where it has been found to work most satisfactorily. Under existing conditions the child is subject to exactly the same treatment as the mature prisoner and unless the magistrate is a man of unusual thoughtfulness and discrimination the result of arrests and punishments of juvenile wrongdoers is to make the unfortunates hardened criminals before the law is through with them. It is to correct this and to redeem the youth who is on the downward path—by special treatment to restore self-respect, reclaim and educate the stunted mentality, that the bill has been introduced.

One of the most redeeming features of bill is that trials will be conducted privately and no mention of the name of the child or guardian concerned in the case is allowed to appear in reports without special permission of the magistrate.

NOTICE.

Klondyke mineral claim, situate in the Similkameen mining division of Yale district. Where located: On Copper mountain.

Take notice that I, F. W. Groves, acting as agt. for B. Baker, free miners certificate No. 3908B, A. E. Howse, free miners certificate No. 93444B and T. J. McAlpine free miners certificate No. 3842B, 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 21st day of February, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Peter Merckley that if he does not pay for the keep of his horse Joe, and take him away, I will sell him by public auction one month from date of this notice. C. B. HARRIS.

Princeton, Feb. 16 1907. 7-11

THE

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HORACE J. STEVENS

Editor and Publisher,

550 Postoffice Block, Houghton, Michigan.

NOTICE.

Chicago mineral claim, situate in the Similkameen Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: On Bear Creek.

Take notice that I, F. W. Groves, acting as agent for William Henry Armstrong Free Miner's Certificate No. B2805, 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 29th day of December, 1906. 2-10

Spring Suits

In the Latest Makes and Nobbiest Shades in all sizes. Hats, Caps, aud Neckties in abundance.

ALEX. BELL

GENERAL MERCHANT, Princeton

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Concluded from page 1.

volcanit flows, have been some striking changes of drainage. The most marked instance of this is the deep wide valley of Wolf creek, now occupied by a stream inconsistent with the size of the valley. It seems probable that this valley, with its continuation through Swelter lake, once carried a great part of the drainage of the Similkameen river which now flows through the Tertiary basin about Princeton. All the smaller streams entering the south side of this valley occupy hanging valleys, so that they debauch in waterfalls, or have been forced to cut deep canons down to the level of trunk valley.

GLACIATION. — During the glacial period the Cordilleran glacier covered all the summits north of the boundary line in this belt. The results, however, show that the glacier was losing its great power of erosion and was rather depositing its load. This is evidenced by the small number of grooved and striated rock exposures, and by the thick deposit of rock detritus on the summits of the hills as well as in the valleys. Prospecting for mineral deposits on this account becomes more difficult than in a region where the strength of glacial erosion had been greater. At present no glaciers occur in the belt between the boundary lines and Princeton. Many of the highest summits, however, at the boundary lines, have beautiful glacial cirques carved out of the solid rock on the sides facing the north. These usually have small lakes in the bottom filled with water drawn from the snow, which lies on the sides and rims of the cirques until well on into the middle of the summer.

Though glacial material is widespread, boulder clay is rarely observed Terraces of gravel and sand and some beds of clay are frequently found adhering to the sides of the main valleys.

Hanging valleys have already been referred to as occurring on Wolf creek, and also on the Tulameen river above Otter creek.

The thick deposit of glacial drift, though a hindrance to the speedy development of the mineral resources of the district, must be reckoned as a part of its economic resources in that it has produced a considerable extent of excellent farm and grazing land, which could be made to support a much larger population than it now holds

SOME GEOLOGY.—Geological work on the Similkameen becomes very difficult on account of the great variety and complexity of the rock formations, as also on account of the thickness and widespread covering of drift Plutonic, volcanic and sedimentary rocks are all present covering a period from Palæozoic to later Ter-

[Continued in next issue.]

ECONOMIC USES OF LIGNITE

Continued from page 1.

Lignite—Brown coal; often has a lamaellar or woody structure, is sometimes pitch black, but more often has a dull or brownish black color. It kindles readily and burns with a yellow flame, and comparatively little smoke, but it gives only a moderate heat. It is generally non coking. The percentage of moisture is invariably high—10 to 30 per cent.

The V. S. Geological Surney have recently made a new sub-division, namely, sub-bituminous coal, to include coals of the class that occurs in the Princeton area. These coals have a volatile combustible matter from 35 to 45 per cent. Are black with a pitchy lustre and have a conchoidal fracture. They are far superior in all ways to the brown woody lignites and it is not fair to class them together. It is only within the last decade or so that these coals have been marketed to any extent on the continent of North America, but they have been used in Europe for many years. The profitable uses of lignite can be viewed from three standpoints (a) used raw; (b) used in the form of briquets; (c) used in gas producers. It is the intention of this article to touch briefly on all three.

A. In the State of Wyoming there is a large field of lignite coal which is being extensively mined at the present time. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. use these 'Sheridan" almost exclusively on their locomotives. This lignite is very similar in composition to the Princeton coal. It contains, however, more moisture. The average moisture in the Sheridan coal being 18 per cent., while that in ovr coal does not exceed 12 per cent. The ash contents on the other hand in the Sheridan coal seem to be a little lower than in Princeton coal. Ash in Sheridan coal, 3 to 5 per cent; in Princeton, 5 to 10 per cent.

This coal is shipped from Sheridan County, Wy, west to Butte, Helena and Spokane (a distance of 750 miles.) And east as far as Omaha (800 miles). It has been found to be quite the equal of bituminous coal, when the question of cost is taken into account, both for household and for steam purposes. The shipments from Sheridan are made in box cars, which preserve the coal from slacking as it otherwise would do if exposed to the elements on a long haul.

For burning these coals under boilers a light draught and a 1 large grate area are required.

Continued in next issue.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce have opened a branch of their institution at Prince Rupert.

Messrs. C. DeBarro and W. Holmes, of Granite Creek, visited Princeton on Wednesday.

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The Bargains that we are offering are causing more excitement than the recent elections did and justly so. If you don't believe it come and investigate

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Princeton, B. C.

NOTICE.

THIRTY days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands:—

Commencing at N. W. cor. of Lot 43 and running 80 chains south; 80 chains west; 80 chains north; and 80 chains east, back to post; 640 acres.

W. J. VAN HOUTEN

S. Spencer, agt.

And 80 chains east; 80 chains north; 80 chains west; and 80 chains south, back to post; 640 acres.

W. G. BREEZE.

S. Spencer, Agt.

And 80 chains west; 80 chains north; 80 chains east; and 80 chains south, back to post; 640 acres.

L. C. KYLE.

S. Spencer, Agt.

And from N.E. cor of Kyle's location 80 chains W; 80 chains north; 80 chains east; and 80 chains south, back to post; 640 acres.

J. S. LOUGHNAN,

S. Spencer, Agt.

Located this 20th day of Jan. 1907. 2-8

The Princeton Feed Stables

NEIL HUSTON, Prop

General Livery Business carried on. Horses for hire, single or double. Wood or coal delivered on shortest notice Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The roads to Nicola is in bad condition for freighting owing to the snow being soft and slumpy Much freight is due at Princeton over this road.

NOTICE.

Homestead Fraction al Mineral Claim, situate in the Similkameen mining division of Yale. Where located: 1 ¼ miles from Hedley on Similkameen River.

Take notice that I, Amsley Megraw agent for George B. Lyon, Free Miner's Certificate No 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 1st day of March, A D. 1907. 6-17

WANTED TO RENT.

A SMALL RANCH with enough cultivated land to grow feed for about 12 head of stock Apply "A," care of Star.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of pasture land situate in the Kamloops division of Yale district and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the S.E. cor. of the land 20 chains W. from the N.E. cor. of the township 91, thence North 80 chains thence West 40 chains; thence South 80 chains thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located Jan. 31, 1907. E. A. HOWSE.

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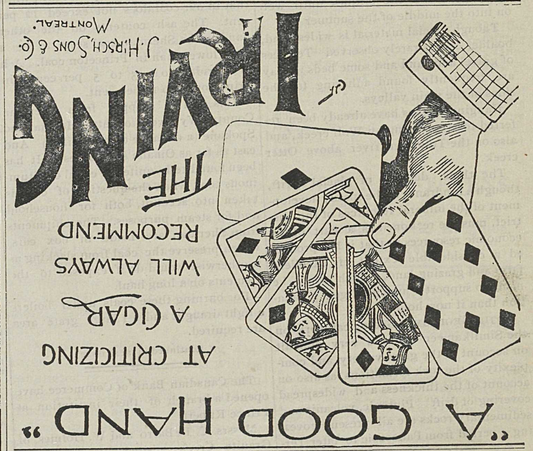

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Princeton, B. C.

Synopsis of Canadian Homestead Regulations.

Any available Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

1. At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

2. If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

3. If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

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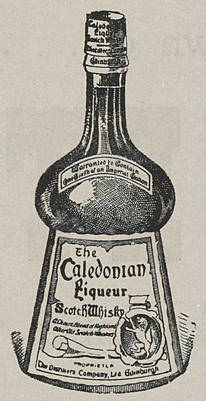

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F. W. GROVES

A. R. COLL., SC. D.,

Civil and Mining Engineer

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

Map of Surveyed Claims on Copper and Kennedy Ms. and Surveyed Lands around Prince on: Price, $2.

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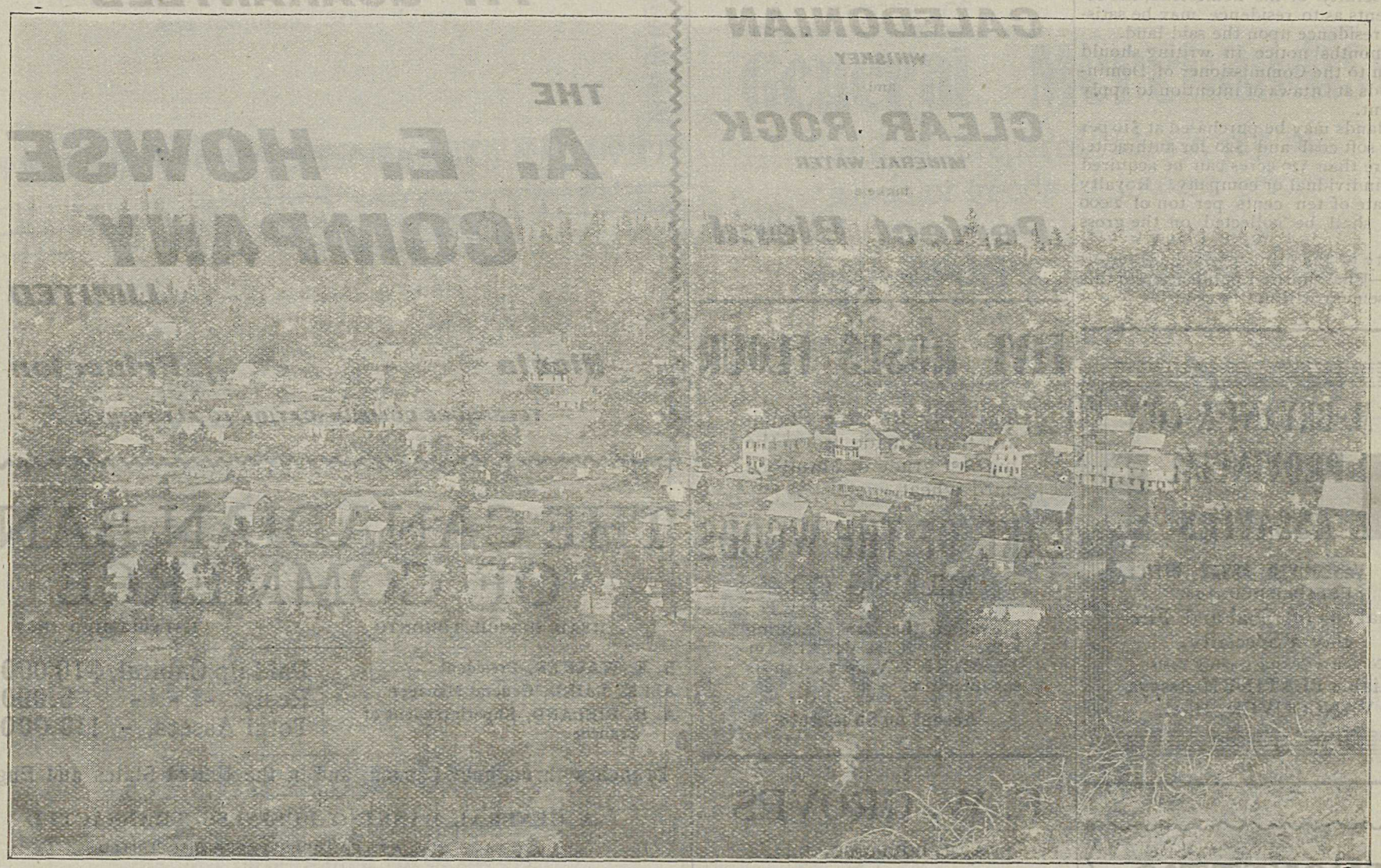

At confluence of the Similkameen and Tulameen Rivers

SIMILKAMEEN DISTRICT

Send for Maps and Price List to

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