The Hedley Gazette

AND SIMILKAMEEN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME V. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1909. NUMBER 13.

Dr. C. A. JACKSON
DENTIST
[18 years' practice in Vancouver.]
S. O. L. Co.'s BLOCK
PENTICTON, - - B. C.

W. H. T. GAHAN
Barrister, Solicitor,
Notary Public, Etc.
MURK BLOCK
PENTICTON, - - B. C.

J. W. EDMONDS
Insurance and
General Agent
Agent for THE GREAT WEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PENTICTON, - - B. C.

JAS. CLARKE
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HEDLEY, B.C.
Clocks and Watches for Sale.

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HOTEL PENTICTON.
Headquarters for Tourist Travel.
Rates-Moderate.
A. BARNES, Prop. PENTICTON, B.C.

Grand Union Hotel
HEDLEY, B. C.
HERRING & WINKLER, Proprietors

A. F. & A. M.
REGULAR monthly meetings of Hedley Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., are held on the second Friday in each month in Fraternity hall, Hedley. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
ARTHUR CLARE, W. M. H. D. BARNES, Secretary

Henry's Nurseries
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SPRING TRADE
Tested stock, seeds for farm, garden or conservatory, from best growers in England, Holland, France, United States and Canada.
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QUIET AND CONVENIENT
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC
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WHERE B. C. STANDS

Premier McBride Being Asked Whether B. C. Would Join With Other Provinces Shows His

LOYALTY AND LOGIC ALIKE SOUND

Two Australian Provinces to Act Independent of Commonwealth — The Australian Constitution More Elastic than Ours and Gives More Power to Provinces.

(Victoria Colonist.)

Spurred by the example of the Australian states of New South Wales and Victoria, the Toronto star is sounding the various governments with the object of discovering whether the individual provinces would care to join in offering a Dreadnought to the Imperial fleet, as the Dominion government does not see its way to doing so. It will be remembered that New Zealand has made this offer, and upon the government of the Commonwealth declining to follow suit, New South Wales and Victoria decided to contribute the money between them for another mammoth fighter.

A telegram to this effect was received yesterday by Premier McBride, and the wire, with the Premier's reply, are reproduced textually:

Toronto, Ont., Mar. 31, 1909.
Premier McBride,
Victoria

In view of New South Wales and Victoria jointly offering a Dreadnought do you favor your province joining with other Canadian provinces to make a similar gift?

TORONTO STAR.

Victoria, B.C., March 31, 1909.
Toronto Star,
Toronto, Ont.

As states occupy more independent position under Australian Commonwealth than given provinces by Canadian constitution, Dominion as a whole should take any action towards giving assistance to the Mother Country in defence of Empire. People of British Columbia will cordially and patriotically endorse action to this end by Ottawa.

RICHARD McBRIDE

MAKE THEM ANTE UP

The United States Revision of Tariff is Agitating German Manufacturers

The Reichstag at Berlin did a lot of squealing last week at certain proposed changes in tariff rates on German goods which are embodied in the new tariff bill being considered by the United States Congress.

The American duty on woolen goods from Germany is to be increased 23 per cent, because price of labor of United States operators has advanced while in Germany they had been reduced.

Now that the U. S. legislators have set this example Canada and other British colonies should scrutinize the list of German imports and re-adjust the tariff in such a fashion as to make the Dutchies either forget that they ever wanted a navy, or wish that they had never been born.

JAPANESE CRUISERS COMING

Spoken By Wireless Between Japan and Hawaiian Islands

The Honolulu United Wireless station has announced that it has established communication with the Japanese cruisers Aso and Soyo of the training squadron, dispatched by the Japanese on a practice cruise to the Pacific coast.

The Aso was formerly the Russian armored cruiser Bayan, sunk by the Japanese during the recent war, and tha Soyo the Russian protected cruiser Varing, which suffered a similar fate. The ships were refloated by the Japanese at the close of the war, and after being overhauled and refitted were added to the Japanese navy.

The penitentiary at New Westminster leaked another prisoner last week.

THE GOLDEN ZONE

An Inspection of Bottom of Shaft at Sixty-Three Feet.

This week the Gazette, accompanied by L. H. Patten, secretary of the Golden Zone Mining Co. paid a visit to the property where operations have been under way for the past two months sinking a shaft on the vein.

There is at present a little over a foot and a half of snow in that country the mild weather of March having caused it to settle a great deal so that the snow which is now on the ground will represent a great deal of moisture and that is a good thing for the mining industry up in that section especially if they have any milling in view for the coming season.

But for a general inspection of the property. the present covering of snow was not convenient, for all that could be seen was what the shaft revealed.

Two shifts are now at work under the superintendence of J. J. Marks and they are now down a depth of 63 feet. Mr. Marks says that they are sinking at the rate of about 12 feet a week including the timbering.

The shaft was started several years ago on a fissure vein running approximately east and west. It had been put down something over 20 feet before and as the object was to attain depth as quickly as possible the sinking was continued from the bottom of the old shaft, but it was reduced somewhat in size and is now now not much more than 4x5½ in the clear.

The shaft is equipped with a Jenckes hoist capable of prospecting to a depth of about 300 feet. There is also a No. 5 Cameron sinking pump, but so far the shaft has been comparatively dry and the pump is not needed.

A cross-dyke of quartz porphyry which is of more recent origin and cuts both the country rock and the fissure has been encountered in the shaft and the bottom of the shaft at 63 feet is mostly in the dyke, although the east end of the shaft is in ore, the talc seam between the dyke and ore being about five or six inches from the east of the shaft. A set of timbers had be put in the day before, but all the east end of the shaft from the lowest timbers down to the bottom showed good looking ore which in view of the assays they have been obtaining, should give very good values. The dip of the dyke is slightly to the west so that it is likely to remain with them for some time. The hanging wall of the vein does not show in the shaft. Mr. Marks explained that it was about two feet to the south and the foot wall about four feet to the north, or a total width of vein of about 10 feet.

It is most encouraging to find ore of so good quality continuing so strong in the bottom and should give every confidence to push the work.

C. P. R's LARGE BRIDGE

They Have Given Canada the Honor of Establishing World Record

(Vancouver Province)

There are very few people who know that the Canadian Pacific railway is at present engaged in building what is to be the largest bridge in the whole world—a bridge which will be as great a source of wonder to visitors and of interest to engineers, as the same company's enormous spiral tunnels between Field and Hector, in the Rockies, just approaching completion. The bridge referred to is being constructed over the Belly river at Lethbridge, in Southern Alberta, on the Crow's Nest branch of the company's line, and it will be completed this year, according to information given by William Whyte, the second vice-president of the C. P. R.

An idea of the enormous height of this bridge will be gained by the statement that it will be more than double the height of the ill-fated Quebec bridge. The latter bridge was to have been 150 feet above the level of high water; the C. P. R's. new bridge will be 307 feet above the water level, and taking both its height and length into consideration, it will be the largest bridge in the world. Its length will be 5327 feet, or some twelve yards over the mile, and the cost of the structure will amount to $1,5000,000.

THE MEMBER'S VISIT

L. W. Shatford M.P.P. Renews Acquaintances in Similkameen

L. W. Shatford, M. P. P. spent several hours in Hedley last week both on his way up the valley where he went as far as Otter Flat and on his way back. Between his legislative duties and those pertaining to the resident managership of the Southern Okanagan Land Co. in the absence of his brother, W. T. Shatford, he has been kept very busy, having to make one short trip to Penticton on S.O.L. Co business during the session. Nevertheless he has managed to find time for a run through the district according to his fixed custom to ascertain the wants of his constituents and see for himself the requirements. Usually his first trip in the year is made a little later on in the season, but as there is a probability that he may have to take a trip east as soon as his brother returns, he paid the visit earlier this year.

The past session of the legislature was a particularly busy one for him the work of the private bills committee of which he was a member taking up a great deal of his time.

Regarding the legislation of the session he regarded the Water Clauses Amendment of prime importance. The bill on the whole was a good one and while it did not go as far as some would have liked in correcting abuses permitted by the old act, it was an important move in the right direction and could be improved from time to time in certain particulars so as to secure the greatest amount of benefit from watter supply in developing the resources of the province.

The amendment to the Election Act and the exhibition of opera bouffe which accompanied it seemed to amuse him especially in view of the fact that the opposition took a stand diametrically opposite to that for which they contended a year ago, and it was most remarkable that the government in trying to remove the cause of former complaint should be assailed with opposition of such a character as that displayed.

Regarding the estimates and the provision made for local improvements in the Similkameen he had good reason to feel gratified at the treatment received, for a general vote of $60,000 for the riding showed that Similkameen had not been neglected. The only other rural constituency to receive more was Okanagan which had been voted $80,000, but Okanagan riding has something over 1300 miles of road to keep in repairs while Similkameen has something over 800 miles. From this it will be seen that Similkameen's appropriation stands among the highest. A feature of the expenditures for road maintenance in the Similkameen riding is the complete absence of even the semblance of partiality in the distribution, the money being expended on roads that need it most. A glance over the list of work done in this riding each year as shown in the public works report will convince anyone who wants to know the truth, that all parts of the riding have had their fair share and that no particular section has been either unfairly dealt with or unduly favored, and any charges of unfairness or undue favoritism is not in accordance with the facts.

This year with an appropriation of $60,000. and with no extensive new work to be undertaken to use up any considerable part of it, a great improvement should and will be effected in existing roads all over the riding.

DISPLAYS AT A. Y. P.

The Renowned Tiffany Cut Glass, and Gorham Co's Silverware

Exhibits of the finest specimens of the silversmith's art and Tiffany's fragile glass will be on display at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle this summer. None of the exhibits, representing an expenditure of more that $225,000, will be on sale and the display will be one of the features of the fair.

The exhibit of silver has been loaned by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and consists of nine pieces, each worth a small fortune, the leading one being the celebrated Century vase manufactured for an exhibit at the Columbian exposition, and never since exhibited.

This vase illustrates in its design the progress of a century on the American continent, starting from early Indian days and carrying the idea through the transitions of war and peace, development and progress to the civilization and prosperity which marked the closing decade of the last century. This vase is four feet two inches high and five feet four inches across the base, is made of solid silver and weighs 2,000 ounces. The value of the vase is not determined, as the vase is not for sale, but it is insured for $35,000. Four smaller vases accompany the century vase.

Two other pieces in the exhibit are a lady's desk and chair of solid silver, of ornate workmanship, easily worth $25,000. The silver exhibit of the Gorham Manufacturing Company at exposition totals $150,000 in value.

The Tiffany fragile exhibit is famous and has been much exhibited abroad in recent years. The glass is regarded as the highest development of the glassblower's art, excelling in richness of coloring. The Tiffany exhibit is valued at $75,000.

IT WAS ON THE KINGSTON.

Fine Ore Being Taken out of Cross-cut on Lead.

The rumor referred to last week before going to press, was an error so far as connection with the Metropolitan was concerned, but was based on a recent strike on the Kingston.

On Friday last, the Gazette in company with E. D. Boeing and Ross Allen went up to the Kingston and saw the place where the strike was made. It was in a cross-cut of the ore body first laid bare when the tunnel broke through the dyke in December last. When the ore body was reached at that time, the plan adopted for exploring the extent of it was to drift along the contact of the dyke and the ore and this was done for a distance of about 80 feet each way.

Two advantages were gained by following this plan. The dyke being much softer than the ore body, more headway could be made by keeping most of the drift on the dyke and only breaking into the ore body enough to see that it was there and be able to take samples of it all along, and thus test the values. Another benefit derived was that as there was no place to store ore on the steep hill-side it was more economical to keep the ore body intact until the time came to mine it commercially, after provision had been made for treating it.

Last week, however, Mr. Pollock decided to break into it farther, and a crosscut into the ore body was begun. In this cross-cut they were finding better ore than was met with in the contact with the dyke.

The tunnel on the Metropolitan is advancing steadily and is in nearly sixty feet. The rock is fearfully hard and it is difficult to make headway with hand steel. In fact if the directors of the company had any intelligent conception of the property they have, and wanted to conduct mining in their own interests and the interests of their stockholders they would bestir themselves to provide power for machine drills, and conduct operations generally on a scale more in keeping with the property itself. Tentative mining interspersed with periodical shut-downs would tend to destroy confidence in the best property under the sun. Nowadays intelligent investors in mining stocks attach as much importance to the company as to the property, and very properly so.

By the exercise of good judgment and skill as a practical miner, superintendent Pollock has been able during the past eight months to add materially to the value of the property with the limited means and equipment at his disposal. Much as this has accomplished in the way of increasing local confidence in the property, there is yet lacking evidence that the company directors have experienced change of heart, but it is sincerely to be hoped that the future may see an improvement in this direction also.

The Hedley Gazette
and
Similkameen Advertiser.

Issued on Thursdays, by the HEDLEY GAZETTE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, at Hedley, B. C.

Subscriptions in Advance

Per Year.....$2.00
" " (United States).....2.50

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

Land Notices—Certificates of improvement, etc. $7.00 for 60-day notices, and $5.00 for 30-day notices.

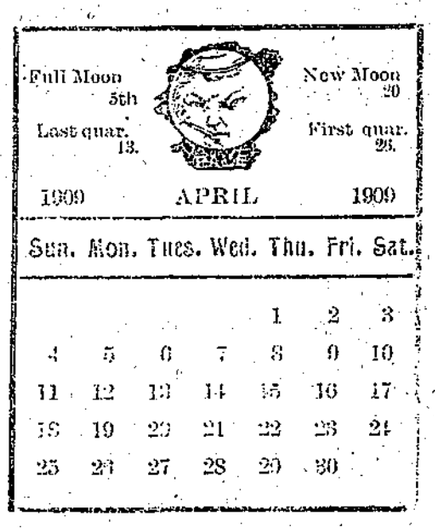
Transient Advertisements—not exceeding one inch, $1.00 for one insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over one inch, 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Transients payable in advance.

Contract Advertisements—One inch per month $1.25; over 1 inch and up to 4 inches, $1.00 per inch per month. To constant advertisers taking larger space than four inches, on application, rates will be given of reduced charges, based on size of space and length of time.

Advertisements will be changed once every month if advertiser desires, without any extra charge. For changes oftener than once a month the price of composition will be charged at regular rates.

Changes for contract advertisements should be in the office by noon on Tuesday to secure attention for that week's issue.

A. MEGRAW, Managing Editor.



LOCAL OPTION ADVOCATES

There was no need for the Editor of the Penticton Press getting angry when the Gazette pointed out some folly and inconsistency in connection with his advocacy of local option. And even if it was necessary for him to get angry, he should have endeavored to retain some control of himself and not play the ninny to the extent which he did in the last issue of the Press.

Not long ago the Saturday Sunset tried to show him the evil results of forcing prohibitive liquor legislation on the people before public sentiment was ready for it, and by way of showing that public sentiment is not ready for so great a change, pointed out the fact that an infraction of the liquor laws doesn't cause the indignation on the part of supposed law-abiding people which it should. Public sentiment must be behind any law before it can be enforced and this is a hundred fold more so in connection with the liquor traffic than any other. It seems almost impossible to make liquor-sellers obey outright a rigid license law, and those who have lived in Scott Act counties in Ontario know something of the way they will act when they imagine themselves wronged by a prohibitive law. The writer has seen magistrates who under a licence law would try liquor cases and impose fines and imprisonment on hotel-men who violated the law, that were afraid of their lives to sit on a case in violation of the Scott Act. Only about one magistrate out of twenty had the sand and the moral stamina to try a Scott Act case and yet possibly over eighty per cent. of them voted to bring it in operation. One magistrate who did do his duty had his barns burned down, his daughters fired at with a rifle through the window at night by someone out in the darkness, and an attempt was afterwards made to blow up his house with dynamite. Now what would a certain Penticton magistrate do in such a case? Judge of that by the way he has already behaved. Not long ago when he was asked to take an information against a merchant for supplying certain intoxicants to Indians, he declined on the ground that said merchant was one of his best customers, and yet such a spineless creature devoid of either sand or moral stamina would try to force a prohibitive liquor law upon the people of a portion of this province where the public sentiment would no more support a rigid enforcement of it than in the case already cited under the Scott Act. There the people were credited with being moral and law-abiding and had voted to bring the law in force by almost a three-fourths vote. The editor of the Gazette voted with the majority in that case to bring the Scott Act in force, and because of the way in which the liquor interests acted under it, voted with the minority against the repeal three years later—not because we had any confidence in the efficacy of the Scott Act, but because we didn't believe that such men as those liquor dealers proved themselves to be should have the seal of public approval placed on them again by being given a licence. The namby-pamby spineless creatures who voted for the act and then helped to violate it after it came in force, we despised as much as we did those liquor men who resorted to thuggery, and there are lots of them in the Okanagan to-day howling for local option who would do no better.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

The full Hansard report of speeches in the House of Commons on the question of contribution towards maintenance of the British navy is not yet to hand, but if the newspaper summaries of them are at all accurate, Canadians have little reason to be proud of their parliamentary leaders. Foster opened the ball with a plethora of platitudes on loyalty, but all too non-committal and vague to be at all suitable to the occasion, and he was answered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who beyond twitting Foster on the vagueness of his resolution and his deliverance thereon had no more to contribute to the discussion himself than platitudes on loyalty and what he might do "in the sweet bye and bye" than Foster. But when he rose to a grand climax in his peroration on loyalty by declaring that when Britain needed Canada's aid he would use whatever strength he had remaining to stump the country to rouse Canadians to contribute to the empire's defence, he perpetrated about the most presumptuous piece of impertinence that he has ever been guilty of. Laurier stump the country on such a theme! The man who would not agree to allow Canadian troops to go to South Africa until public sentiment compelled him to submit! What a farce! And yet the English press is carried away by that sort of stage acting. As a matter of fact public sentiment in Canada is far in advance of Laurier, Foster or Borden on that subject, and do not need to be harangued on it by men who cut as sorry a figure as most of those who took part in that discussion at Ottawa.

Already there are evidences that the agitation in Canada for imperial defence is being viewed by the grafters who are sizing it up to ascertain how much boodle it can be made to yield. That is really the secret of much of the opposition to the plan of contributing the price of one or more Dreadnoughts. A press dispatch from Halifax announces that the plan is to be for Canada to build Dreadnoughts herself all of which are to be constructed at Halifax. Your average Canadian grafter who has any pull with the "powers that be" can see no virtue in any scheme which will permit good Canadian dollars to be expended anywhere out of his reach. If the Dreadnoughts were built in British dockyards the chance for the Canadian grafter getting his rake-off would be decidedly slim.

One of the most remarkable things about the present discussion in the Canadian papers on the question of contribution by this country to the imperial navy is the unanimity displayed by the press generally on the subject. With one or two minor exceptions they one and all endorse the idea. In Toronto, for example, all five daily papers are in favor of contribution. —Nelson News.

SOME PLAIN FACTS

J. Castell Hopkins Shows Canadians Just Where They Stand

The following letter written the Toronto World by J. Castell Hopkins is apropos at the present time. He says:

"May I add a word or two to the manly and national expression of your views upon the question of empire defence? When Canada was in its birth pains of United States revolution, invasion and attempted conquest, Great Britain was unstinted in her supply of blood and men and money; when our youthful nation, that was to be, needed soldiers to support its growth and maintain its interests and hold its territory, British troops and fortications were maintained here at an expenditure of $300,000,000 during the nineteenth century; when our growing commerce became a matter of international concern, as our vast unbroken territories had so long been an object of international cupidity, they rested securely within the scope of Britain's naval supremacy; when British dignity and Canadian feeling were shamed by the Trent affair, 10,000 British soldiers came to Canada as fast as ships could bring them here; when the Fenian invasion illustrated the helplessness of a country like ours, lying alongside the territory of a great power, Britain paid the damages rather than risk war with a country stirred to fever-heat by passions of the moment which have now, happily disappeared.

If Canadian settlers needed roads and canals and bridges in early days British money supplied many of them; if the Indians for half a century required expensive coddling and yearly gifts and payments, the money was provided by Great Britain; if our churches wanted vast sums for pioneer work and continued development, British voluntary societies contributed some $100,000,000 during the nineteenth century; if railway, such as the Intercolonial, had to be constructed at a period when provincial credit was poor and inter-provincial unity a dream, Great Britain guaranteed the loans to a total amount of $25,000,000; if in recent years countless enterprises, private and national, required money, it has been freely accorded in London up to a present total of $1,500,000,000, which is invested in the Dominion; if we wanted to build canals, or construct a Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Railway, or a Canadian Northern, or a Grand Trunk Pacific, we have readily obtained the money in London at a rate of interest and with a facility which no small nation not under the British flag, and not having British power and stability to guarantee its position, could possibly have commanded; if, since confederation, our trade upon the seas of the world, totaling over 6300 millions, has never been disturbed by even a threat, or a shadow of a fear, it was due to the protection of the imperial navy; if Canadians can to-day most fully recognize that the greatest privilege in the world—that of being a British citizen—and the most vital world-force in promoting and ensuring peace and advancing the progress of our common civilization, and alike wound up in British power, they cannot but also recognize that these things depend upon a colossal expenditure which is drawing upon the life-blood of the British nation, but which must be maintained on behalf of the empire at large as well as of the British people.

Some practical considerations and temporary embarrassments may advise limitation in our help at this juncture; every consideration of manliness and national instinct and Canadian honor seems to demand action."

METEOROLOGICAL.

The following are the readings showing temperature, etc., for the week ending Apr. 3:

AT THE MINE.

	Maximum	Minimum
Mar 28	20	7
29	42	28
30	37	26
31	34	28
Apr 1	33	18
2	28	15
3	28	14

Average maximum temperature 31.71
Average minimum do 19.42
Mean temperature 25.56
Rainfall for the week . inches.
Snowfall " " 7. "

CORRESPONDING WEEK OF LAST YEAR

Highest maximum temperature 57.
Average maximum do 40.
Lowest minimum do 8
Average minimum do 14.
Mean do 27.

AT THE MILL.

	Maximum	Minimum
Mar 28	60	37
29	53	28
30	56	35
31	56	28
Apr 1	51	29
2	47	30
3	45	27

Average maximum temperature 52.57
Average minimum do 30.57
Mean do 41.57
Rainfall for the week .05 inches
Snowfall " " . "

CORRESPONDING WEEK OF LAST YEAR

Highest maximum temperature 57
Average do do 50.71
Lowest minimum do 22.
Average do do 27.
Mean do 38.85

When writing Advertisers, Please Mention the Gazette.

1836 THE BANK OF 1909

British North America

73 Years in Business. Capital and Reserve Over $7,000,000

Taking Care of money is our business. Your account is welcome whether it is large or small. A SAVINGS ACCOUNT can be opened at $1.00 and added to at your convenience.

You will be surprised to see how the balance mounts up when Interest is compounded.

Hedley Branch, - - L. G. MacHaffie, Manager

J. A. SCHUBERT

Has Just Received a consignment of

Men's Stylish Summer Suits

from the Broadway Tailoring Establishment, Toronto. Very Good Fit and Cut.

OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN NOW COMPLETE.

A Dressmaking Department has been added—Ladies are invited to call.

A NICE LINE OF AMERICAN and CANADIAN SUMMER FOOTWEAR

Agent for Singer Sewing Machines

J. A. SCHUBERT

HEDLEY, - - - B. C.

Houses to Let.

4 Roomed House, Furnished, with good garden —$15.00 per month.
4 Roomed Cottage—$10.00 per month.
3 Roomed Cottage—$8.00 per month.

APPLY TO
F. H. FRENCH.

NOTICE

Certificate of Improvements.

"EAGLE'S NEST" No. 2, Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located; Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Ainsley Megraw, F. M. C., No. B79392, agent for Thomas Bradshaw, Free Miner's Certificate No. B79341, 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 Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of February, A. D., 1909.
5-10 A. MEGRAW.

FOR SALE

A Horse and Saddle. Apply at the Palace Livery Stable. 10-tf

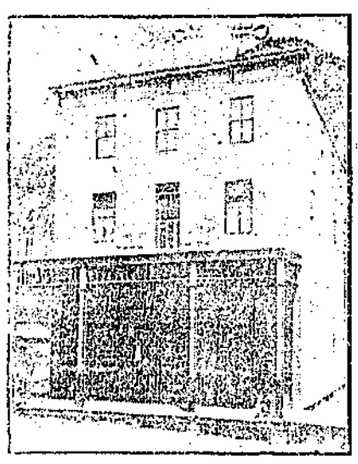
TENDERS

TENDERS will be received till noon on May 15th, 1909., for the purchase of Fraternity Hall and lot, (Lot 21 Blk 14), Hedley, B. C.

The highest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply to
J. K. FRASER
Hedley, B. C.
or FINLAY FRASER,
Nicola B. C.

Address tenders to J. K. Fraser, Hedley B. C.



Great Northern Hotel

A new house containing more bed room accommodation than any other hotel in town. Table and bar first-class. Rates moderate.

JOHN LIND, Proprietor

Town and District.

To-morrow will be Good Friday.

J. O. Coulthard of Princeton, was in town last week.

The Oroville Gazette says that a portion of the stamp mill at Nighthawk was put in operation last week.

Mrs. Allison and daughter of Princeton, returned last week from Keremeos where they had been visiting Mrs. Daly.

Rev. A. M. Miller, of Enderby will hold public service in the Methodist church here on Sunday evening next at 7:30.

The thermometers up at the mine were broken, and consequently the temperatures readings up there were interrupted for a few days. They have now been replaced and the reports will go on as before.

Barratri Penz, the Italian who was injured in the explosion up at Hankinson's camp is making good progress towards recovery. Dr. Whillans and Dr. Rankin who are attending him are confident now that he will not lose his eye-sight.

A big rock that got loose on the mountain side in the vicinity of the gravity-tramway came in contact with the cable and cut some of the strands. The injury was considered too great to risk running with it; and the cable was replaced with another.

On Thursday morning last, Billy Waugh when working on his new building in the district south of Haynes St. was stricken with partial paralysis which attacked his entire left side, and up to the present time there is very little improvement in his condition.

Angus Stewart went up to the Nickel Plate last week to start the compresser on the hill, as the water supply is still too short to run the big compressor in the power-house down at Hedley. Last week witnessed a most disappointing drop in temperature at the mine which made itself visible in available water supply.

The water wagon is still in commission for the upper part of the town. When the water was turned on the pipes it was found that frost had caused breaks in the main, there being water lodged in low places along the pipe line. Drain cocks at all low points would save a whole lot of digging and cussing in the spring time.

A big crowd is likely to go down to Keremeos on Easter Monday evening to the assembly for the opening of Richter's new hall at Keremeos Centre. J. Innis is making provision for transporting any who may wish to go, but it will be well to see him early, for those who leave it off until the last may not be able to get a place.

The Greenwood Ledge played an April fool trick on the other papers of the district and didn't go to Nelson after all. By way of explanation of the change of plan, the Ledge says.—"On the principle that one live newspaper should be a much better paying proposition than ten dead ones, the Ledge believes that there is more money in being here than nowhere."

Thomas Bradshaw came down with some fine high grade ore specimens from the Florence. He completed assessment work on Eagle's Nest No. 2 and will now give his attention to the ore showing on the Florence for a while. The situation up there he claims is a consumption and Keeley cure combined and a general health restorer. This should accomplish the rejuvenation of Tom Anderson.

The Keremeos Trumpet will be the Trumpet no more, the name having been changed to Chronicle, which is a much more dignified and less windy appellation. Bro. Brown commemorated the first anniversary and change of name with a very creditable illustrated edition descriptive of the big ditch, which has just been completed to convey the water of Ashnola creek to the lands of the Keremeos Land Co. at Keremeos.

There is very little talk about baseball in the Similkameen this spring so far. Hedley and Keremeos have had baseball weather for the past month, but when Princeton gets thawed out a little more we may expect to see things doing. With a pitcher of Charleston's skill to see them through Princeton will be sure to get a team together for this season's play. It is to be hoped, however, that he will not prove a "boo-man" like what Wes Rodgers used to be and frighten Keremeos and Hedley out of playing.

Messrs Deardorff and French did some work on the Oregon last week and took out good samples of pay ore for the A. Y. P. While they have fine looking bornite that makes a show, they have other ore that looks commonplace but contains good steady values.

TIT-BITS FROM PENTICTON.

The flag is flying over the Reeve's store to-day, signifying the arrival of a son and heir. The Gazette tenders its congratulations. The Council would only be doing the right thing if they gave a champagne supper to celebrate such a great event in the annals of the town.

The editor of the Press in a burst of generosity has gone to some trouble to inform the writer that liquor licenses are only granted from year to year. Well really now, just fancy that! I have often wondered what licence commissioners were for, and I am extremely obliged to the editor of the Press for the light he has thrown on the subject. He also attempts to pull me up on my idea of compensation if a licence be cancelled through the fault of the holder, or in the event of a reduction owing to a Local Option law coming into force. Now, this is not an original idea of my own but one which is very largely practiced in Great Britain, and I was only expressing what I consider the fair-play side of the question when I said that I thought some consideration should be shown to a man who loses at least half his business through a new piece of legislation. He finishes his brilliant critique with the following trite remark. "When a man builds a hotel he takes the risk." I was always under the impression that everyone took a risk no matter what business they went into. No hotel man is foolish enough to build a large hotel knowing very well that he cannot get a licence for it, and those that have a licensed house, providing they run their hotels decently and orderly and obey the law peculiar to their calling, run no more risks of losing their licence than the editor of the Press does of having his paper censored for publishing balderdash.

"TIT BITS CORRECTED."

From an article under this heading I learn that the editorial writer of the Press has received a visit from that august personage "The Superintendent of Dredging Operations on Okanagan River." I presume he went to the Press thinking he would perhaps find the place where public opinion is moulded. Pity someone who knew did not happen to meet him and show him what a delusion he was under. From the Superintendent's statements to the Press I learn that he was apparently very angry at some of my remarks on the dredge.

To start with he stated that the whole of my article was a fabrication from start to finish and to prove this he showed the editor last month's report to the department which showed that only three hundred dollars were spent during that period. He also says that the five thousand dollars granted for last year was not spent, but he does not say what was done with it. He still claims that the scow built last year is worth more than a thousand dollars, but personally I should be very sorry to pay more than eight hundred for it. On the whole I am rather pleased than otherwise with the Superintendent's report to the Press as it shows they must have at least eleven thousand to spend this year on dredging operations, and of course this will be good for the town.

The Kelowna Orchestra Theatrical Company is coming on the 15th. They will give "The Pirates of Penzance. When they played H.M.S. Pinafore here a year ago they had a record house, and according to the sale of tickets they are likely to do as well this time.

The foot-ball team is going to Kelowna on Good Friday to play. I can only wish them the same luck that we had two years ago when we beat Kelowna four goals to one.

There is to be a grand masquerade in Stewart's hall on Easter Monday evening. Everybody is telling everybody else what they are going to represent, and of course it is passed on in strictest confidence, you know.

Westminster is ready to defend the Minto cup against all-comers. They have agreed to give the Tecumsehs a go at it on July 1st and 3rd, and Regina on July 12th and 13th. if Tecumsehs don't come to time Regina is to have the early date.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT

Take Notice that I have received objections in writing to the undermentioned persons' names being retained on the list of voters for the Smilkameen Electoral District

Name of Person	Last Known Address
Bailey, Frank	Hedley
Bailey, Walter B.	Hedley
Ball Charles Max	Carmi
Browne, Thomas P.	Hedley
Boler. Henry	Rock Creek Mountain
Bouley, Henry Onesime	Hedley
Bragg, Peter Frank	Nickle Plate Mine
Broadfoot, Arthur	Princeton
Brooks, Stephen	Tulameen City
Brown, Charles A.	Hedley
Broadfoot, William J.	Princeton
Brun, John Brendt	Hedley
Burkstead, Christopher	Princeton
Caldwell, John	Hedley F
Cameron, Frederick W.	Fairview
Cayonette, Joseph	Hedley
Cameron, Duncan A.	Camp McKinney
Carmichael, John	Westbridge
Christjohnson, Peter A.	Rock Creek
Cole, George E.	Camp McKinney
Cobb, Ambrose P.	Camp McKinney
Connolly, James	Fairview
Culling, Thomas J. F.	Sidley
Crane, George A.	Sidley
Dawson, Arthur J.	Hedley
Daimpre, Isidore D. D.	Hedley
Dalrymple, Seymour	Hedley
Davidson, James	Fairview
Diote, Joseph	Hedley
Dunsmore, Edward J.	Hedley
Downey, Denis	Sidley
Darrach, Hugh	Nickel Plate
Eastwood, Ernest E.	Camp McKinney
Edwards, Francis P.	Sidley
Edwards, Hosea S.	Rock Mountain
Eunson, Robert	Fairview
Ewing, Henry James	Sidley
Ellerington, William J	Keremeos
Ellerington, Robert	Keremeos
Findlay, Matthew	Princeton
Flanders, Ula	Fairview
Frechette, Francis F.	Fairview
Finn, James Edward	Hedley
Fortier, James A.	Hedley
Fowlie, John	Nickel Plate
Fowlie. William	Nickel Plate
Garbutt, William J	Nickel Plate
Gallagher, Patrick	Saw Mill Creek
Gillis, Allan	Rock Creek
Gibson, Hugh McM.	Camp McKinney
Gibbon, John Elmslie	Hedley
Gillis, John	Sidley
Glendinning, Fred	Hedley
Gladden, Frederick W.	Hedley
Green, Harry Arnold	Keremeos
Hills, George	Fairwiew
Hill, William Charles	Princeton
Hislop, James	Princeton
Hiatt, Percy George	Sidley
Henderson, George	Hedley
Henderson, Thomas	Hedley
Jacobs, James E.	Hedley
Jameson, James	5 Mile Creek
James, John Thomas	Princeton
Jeffrey, John R.	Fairview
Johnson, Harry	Sidley Mountain
Kennedy, Benjamin Stone	Princeton
Keen, Joseph	Hedley
Kelsey, Daniel S	Lot 686, Tp. 66
Kelsey, Charles Ira	Camp McKinney
Kennedy, William T.	Fairview
Kelley, James	Granite Creek
Kelly, Sylvester P.	Fairview
Lacey, William	Kilpoola Lake
Leonhardt, Christian H.	Hedley
Lusk, Allan Ferguson	Camp McKinney
Lyon, Frederick	Hedley
Mason, George Lear	Princeton
Maloney, Matthew	Beaverdell
Martin, Duncan H.	Fairview
Meehan, Frank	Fairview
Mitchell, John George	Hedley
Morton, Ernest S.	Hedley
Montgomery, Herbert A	Fairview
Murphy, George Paine	Camp McKinney
McAmis, John	Hedley
McBoyle, William E.	Osoyoos
McDonald, John	Fairview
McDonald, John D	Camp McKinney
McDonald, Alex	Hedley
McDonald, Angus	Camp McKinney
McIsaac, William B.	Hedley
McGillis, Duncan A	Rock Creek
McIntyre, James A.	Okanagan Falls
McKay, Andrew	Hedley
McKenzie, George	Westbridge
McLeod, Donald	Fairview
McKay. John	Hedley
McKinnon, Angus	Hedley
McLeod, Angus	Princeton
McLeod, John Donald	Heldey
McMichael, Charles N	Camp McKinney
McPhaden, Alexander	Nickel Plate
McQuade, Hugh	Fairview
McBeth, John	Keremeos
McDonald, Dan W	Nickel Plate
McNeill, William	Hedley
Nicol, John A	Fairview
Nunneley, William	Sidley
O'Hara, Roger	Boomerang Creek
Outhett, James	Hedley
Paul, Thomas	White Lake
Palmer, Joseph	Keremeos
Phibbs, John	Tulameen
Pollok, Frank Samuel	Camp McKinney
Price, James	Nickel Plate
Purves, George	Camp Mckinney
Purdy. William W.	Fairview
Quenneville, Wilfrid	Hedley
Reid, Peter	Fairview
Rolling William	Swan Lake
Robinson, Robert	Westbridge
Richards, Joseph	Sidley
Revidan, A. E.	Hedley
Rawnsley, Ambrose	Nickel Plate
Sanborn, Sanders A.	Camp McKinney
Sauve, Harry D	Hedley
Shurson, George	Olalla
Simpson, Arthur	Princeton
Slattery, John	Hedley
Smith, David	Beaverdell
Snodgrass, William J.	Okanagan Falls
Stubbs, Allan Wm	Hedley
Sullivan, Eugene	Westbridge
Swan, Alexander	Tulameen
Swanson, Victor R.	Camp McKinney
Sweetland, George	Rock Mountain
Swinburn, Alfred	Camp McKinney
Swinburn, Fred W.	Camp McKinney
Smith, John Balis	Hedley
Spearing, Gustavus	Tulameen
Taggart, Albert	Fairview
Tilton, Robert McK	Princeton
Thoen, Henry B.	Westbridge
Trombley, Abel	5 Mile Creek
Twamley, Thomas G.	Fairview
Thompson, Neil	Hedley
Vaughan, Cecil Arthur	Sidley
Vivian, John Henry	Camp McKinney
Wardell, James	Nickel Plate
Whiessiel Cephrenes A.	Hedley
Wheeler William Henry	5 Mile Creek
Winkler George Edward	Princeton
Wilder James	Sidley
Wright Henry A.	Hedley
Wynne Richard J.	Hedley
Wynn Llewellyn C.	Princeton
Walker Hugh	Keremeos
Williamson John A.	Fairvew
Williamson James	Nickel Plate

And take notice that at the Court of Revision to be held on the 3rd day of May, 1909, at the Government Office, Fairview, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, I shall hear and determine the same, and unless they or some other Provincial voter, on their behalf, satisfy me that the objection is not well founded, I shall strike the names off said Register.

Dated this 5th day of April, A. D. 1909.

JAMES R. BROWN,
Registrar of Voters, Similkameen Electoral District.

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FOREST RESERVES

Valuable Data Showing What May Be Done For Preservation of Timber Resources

"The Dominion Forest Reserves are intended to preserve and produce a perpetual supply of timber for the people of the prairie, the homesteaders, needs being considered of first importance. They are not intended to furnish wood for the lumber trade. Hence the policy of the Department is favorable to small mills rather than to large ones which need large tracts of forest and manufacture lumber beyond the needs of the settlers" In those words Mr. Knechtel, Inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves, defines the objects for which the Dominion forest reserves are being managed in Bulletin No. 3 of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Knechtel gives a list of the reserves, with the date when they were set aside. The aggregate area of all the Dominion forest reserves is 16,312½ square miles, divided as follows:

Manitoba, (6 reserves) 3,575¼ sq. mls.
Saskatchewan (4 reserves 740 sq.mls.
Alberta (6 reserves) 9,702 sq. mls.
British Columbia (10 reserves) 2,295 sq. mls.

Forest fires furnish perhaps the most serious problem met with in the administration of the reserves. This problem is more serious than in eastern timberlands, Mr. Knechtel is convinced. The amount of rainfall and the number of rainy days is much less in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba than in the east. This Mr. Knechtel proves by figures taken from the "weather man's" report, giving these facts for Calgary, Qu'Appelle, Winnipeg and Toronto. Figures prove, too, that the wind, on the average, blows at twice the rate in Winnipeg that it does in Toronto.

The reserves are under constant patrol, summer and winter.

In 1908 only two serious fires occurred on the reserves. Of these one on "The Pines" reserve, near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, burned over 22 square miles, but destroyed no valuable timber. The other, in the Turtle Mountain reserve, burned over 28 square miles, mostly covered with grass. In both fires, however, considerable damage was done to young growth.

Various other methods of protection from fire, such as the burning of fire lines and the ploughing of fire guards are also mentioned. Roads across the reserves and along their boundaries are also being constructed, largely with this end in view. One hundred and fifty miles of such roads were made last year.

Grazing on the reserves is another problem that has been considered. This will be allowed, under certain restrictions. Why should good grass be allowed to go to waste the inspector asks? The cattle, too, will eat up the dense growth of grass and peavine that is found in many places on the reserves. This, if dried, would furnish the best kind of fuel for forest fires. Moreover, cattle, in going to water, make for themselves narrow paths, which will act both as a check to the flames and a point from which to backfire.

On many of the reserves large areas have been destroyed by fire. Experiments are being carried on with a view to the reforestation of these. Sowing the seed of the trees, rather than the far more expensive planting, is favored.

During 1908 a number of squatters were removed from the Riding Mountain and Turtle Mountain reserves, 126 from the former and 25 from the Turtle Mountain reserve. Despite the delicate nature of the work, those who were removed are so well pleased with the change that all have made affidavit to the effect that they have been well treated and are well pleased with the change.

The boundaries of the reserves are being marked and timber surveys conducted on them with the object of ascertaining the present amount of timber and the annual growth.

How much timber is there on the reserves? Inspector Knechtel gives an approximate estimate as follows:

On the Manitoba reserves 602,933,000 bd. ft. of saw-timber and 6,250,000 cords of fuel wood.

On the Saskatchewan reserves 55,000,000 bd. ft. of saw-timber and 690,000 cords of fuel wood.

On the Alberta reserves 3,420,000,000 bd. ft. of saw-timber and 54,220,000 cords of fuel wood.

On the British Columbia reserves, 60,000,000 bd. ft. of saw-timber and 6,000,000 cords of fuel wood.

The species of timber growing on the reserves, with their average size and condition, are also stated.

The Bulletin gives in full the regulations for homesteaders' permits for cutting on the reserves. Proposed regulations for portable mills (the only kind to be allowed on the reserves) are also given. Regulations similar to these have already been imposed on one mill in the Cypress Hills (Alta.) reserve this winter and have apparently been a success.

A few words are also given to the use of the reserves as pleasure resorts.

The bulletin is illustrated with a number of cuts. Copies may be obtained free from R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa, Ontario.

SPRING FISHING NUMBER OF ROD AND GUN.

The first sight of the fine cover of the excellent Spring, (April) Fishing Number of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W.J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont., will stir the blood of the thousands of fishermen throughout the Dominion and start them on the congenial work of preparing for the coming fray. The long and varied nature of the contents of the number, in which fish and fishing topics predominate, will still further stimulate them. Three articles stand out as of value to the country:—"Preserving the Nation's Fish," by Cyrus McMillan, an illustrated descriptive account of the work of the Prince Edward Island hatchery; "The Unsolved Mystery of the Salmon," by Bonnycastle Dale, who has spent two years on the Pacific Coast studying the ways of the salmon and, with the exception of one point, leaving the mystery still unsolved; and "Conservation of Non-Nest Building Fishes of the Great Lakes," by W. E. Meehan, Chief Fish Commissioner for Pennsylvania, in which a plea is put forward on behalf of a policy on which there will be great differences of opinion but which closely concerns the future of the Great Lakes fisheries. Then fishing trips in four separate provinces are told in a manner irresistibly reminding fishermen of incidents in their own experiences. "A New Brunswick Lost Lake Found," is particularly good, though every story has an interest all its own.

Choice varieties of fishermen's literary fare will be found in other features of the number.

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