The Hedley Gazette

AND SIMILKAMEEN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME V. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909. NUMBER 11.

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
Watchmaker
HEDLEY, B.C.
Clocks and Watches for Sale.

R. H. ROGERS,
M.A., B.C.L.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
VERNON, B. C.

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
For the
SPRING TRADE
Tested stock, seeds for farm, garden or conservatory, from best growers in England, Holland, France, United States and Canada.
HOME GROWN FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES SMALL FRUITS.
Fertilizers, Bee Supplies, Spray Pumps, Spraying Materials, Wire Fencing and Gates, Cut Flowers etc.
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Office, Greenhouses and Seedhouse:
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VANCOUVER, - B. C.

HOTEL HEDLEY
Under New Management
QUIET AND CONVENIENT
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC
..... RATES MODERATE .....
VANDER J. ROSE
Proprietor

THE GOLDEN ZONE.

Some Data Concerning the Property and The Company Operating It.

SHAFT OPENING UP IN FINE SHAPE

Operations Being Conducted Conservatively and on a System Calculated to Obtain Satisfactory Results.

Since mining operations were resumed on the Golden Zone group several weeks ago the Gazette has had frequent references to incidents of mining connected therewith, but it is advisable that a more connected view of the situation be given and some facts presented regarding the company now operating and the system of development which is being undertaken.

The Golden Zone group about twelve miles distant from Hedley with a good wagon road leading thereto, consists of four claims, the Golden Zone, B. C., Irish Boy and Silver Bell.

While the same geological formation prevailing at the Nickel Plate extends northward to the Golden Zone which lies only some 7 miles or so in a direct line from the Nickel Plate, the mode of occurrence of the ore bodies appears to be somewhat different, for here the ledges take on more the character of the true fissue and the body which is now being prospected by means of a shaft appears to be going down almost vertical and to have two well defined walls about 9 feet apart.

But there are other ore bodies in the near vicinity than the ledge already referred to and the extent of these from surface showings would indicate very large deposits. Years ago when the Golden Zone was discovered and the first development done the fissure character of the body first worked on, caused it to be referred to as "the quartz camp" and the assay values obtained were always of a most encouraging kind, even away from the portions of the ledge that would class as high grade.

Working on the old idea that nothing is a mine that does not go down the present operators are concentrating their work on the fissue, sinking their shaft on the hanging wall. They are now down something over 50 feet and that it is giving satisfactory results, goes without saying, at least with those who have the opportunity of seeing samples of the matter that is being taken out week by week in sinking.

The property was first owned by Messrs. J. J. Marks, Paul Brodhagen and Jim Murphy, and nearly two years ago T. H. Marks bought in, when the owners unduly enticed by the favorable showings, made the too common mistake of putting in a mill before they were ready for it, and over a year ago a five stamp mill and prospecting plant including hoist and pump were hauled to the claims at heavy cost over deep snow in the dead of winter before a road had been built to the property. The amount of labor and money involved in getting a way cut out to haul the plant in was an outlay that could have been avoided by waiting for completion of the government road then projected and in course of construction, and it was a severe drain upon their limited finances. Unfortunately too the cost already entailed of getting it in prompted a cheaper and more ill-advised installation of it than prudence would warrant, and as a consequence the mill was placed at a point where a permanent supply of water could not be counted on and had almost given out in the exceptionally dry summer of last year, before they were ready to start running.

This brief narrative of events is given that a proper understanding of the present situation may be obtained.

Since then J. J. Marks and his brother have made arrangements to take over the interests of the other partners and a company has been formed known as The Golden Zone Mining Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $500,000 having 2,000,000 shares at 25 cents each, and none of this stock will be disposed of less than par, so that when the stock is sold as fully paid and non-assessable it will be fully paid and non assessable in fact as well as in name. The treasury has been amply provided for and all vendors' stock is under a cast iron pool and in escrow until such time as the property is producing.

The intention now is (and ample funds are coming in) to sink this shaft to a depth of 200 feet with drifts at the 100 and 200 foot levels, and with the vein proven to that depth, definite data will be obtainable on which to base plans for reduction plant.

Meanwhile the five stamp mill is there now available for any mill runs and tests, and during several months of spring and early summer may be run on the rich gossan to help out the treasury, thereby saving some of the stock. The hoist and pump are necessary in the development under way and are being used to good advantage.

Last year the government road was completed past the property. The mining is being done efficiently and economically. The ore body is behaving splendidly both with reference to persistency, quantity and value; and altogether the prospects are exceedingly bright for a complete success of the enterprise.

WHERE ARE THOSE TRACK-LAYERS?

No Definite Information Obtainable on the Question, but many Opinions.

As yet there is no definite information to hand as to when track-laying is to begin north of Kememeos. Mr. Kennedy was here last week, but had nothing to give out further than to admit in answer to question, that sufficient quantity of line steel to lay all the way to Princeton had already reached Keremeos, and that other material for track-laying was also on hand. The only part which was yet lacking was steel for the yards, and that would not be needed until considerable track had been laid.

It is presumed that the contract for laying it will go to Porter Bros. again, for their mill on Rock Mountain has, been sawing on bridge timber, ties and piling for over two months, and ties are already being forwarded by the regular trains to the present end of the track.

Last week their representative was in Keremeos looking over the situation and the principals were expected in every day.

Rumors, however, have been afloat that there would be no track-laying before the middle of May. One authority given for this statement was E. C. Morgan, of Spokane, divisional superintendent, for the S.F. & N. branch, and it is also believed that he told parties in Keremeos that one of his reasons for saying so was that he did not know of any engine on this division that would be available for track-laying before that date.

Possibly he knows, but the 15th of May seems an unlikely date to begin for by that time two days' work would be about all they could put in on tracklaying from the present end of the rails until they would be up against the first bridge; and we all know that the middle of May is no time for bridge-building over the Similkameen river.

The two miles or less of track necessary to cover the distance between the present end of the rails and the first bridge would not be a formidable task to attempt without the aid of an engine and that amount laid, the regular train to Keremeos could easily lay down the bridge timber in time to enable the first bridge to be put in before high water.

These repeated delays and postponements become very exasperating to people up here who have waited so long, and who begin to think that for some reason or other the Great Northern are in no hurry to get into this camp, notwithstanding the fact that there are properties here that have been waiting year after year for railway transportation to instal large plants to put them on a producing basis and thus make business for a railway.

The lack of an engine seems an extraordinary excuse for a great system like the Great Northern to urge for two months' delay in starting tracklaying, now that the material is on hand.

A TALE OF PIONEERING

Robert Stevenson Tells Seattle Post-Intelligencer A Story of Early Days

(Post Intelligencer)

Robert Stevenson, of the Similkameen district, the last surviving member of the famous Collins expedition which blazed the trail over the Cascade mountains to the gold camps on Similkameen river, is a guest at the Butler, having delayed in Seattle to renew acquaintance among the mining fraternity and especially among those identified with the early history of the Northwest.

Mr. Stevenson was a very close friend of the late John Collins, the leader of the expedition, and delights in telling of the stirring scenes and thrilling incidents that fell to the lot of those resolute men who made the first passage over the Cascade mountains into the interior of the state from Puget Sound. The following is his narrative of the expedition:

"Towards the close of 1859 unusual excitement prevailed over reports received in Seattle concerning a rich strike made at Rich Bar, on the Similkameen river, by the boundary survey party. The failure of the Fraser river rush had put a damper on business in Seattle, so I with two other companions decided to strike out to the new diggings.

"About the middle of January, 1860, a notice appeared in a paper published in Olympia stating that Capt. Collins, of White River, would lead a party over the mountains on to Similkameen river. We judged it better to seek the protection of this company rather than start out alone, so joined his party at White river and set out April 20, 1860.

REFUSED HEART OF SEATTLE FOR $500

"I had $500 in my possession which Henry L. Yesler tried to get me to invest, offering me twenty lots for the sum. These lots now cover the section around the present site of the Butler hotel, but I refused the deal.

"While on the trail John Collins often told us about stirring fights against the Indians. He had built a block house on his farm for protection and had mounted a six-pounder cannon on the top. His ammunition consisted of saw teeth and rivet heads which he used as grape shot. About the second day out we met a party headed by Terry, of Seattle, a muleteer, coming back. There was three feet of snow on the mountains at this time. Terry's party advised us to return, but after numerous consolations thirty-four of the original party decided to push on. At this juncture Capt. Collins asked for volunteers to go on ahead and report the condition of the snow in the drifts. A man known as Big Dick, myself and Collins started out to obtain the information. We crossed the mountains and went right down to the Yakima river, where we cut our names on the bark of a tree to assure the members of the party we had performed our mission. We had eaten our last mouthful at daybreak and started to rejoin the band without any provisions. After two days of terrible suffering we gained the camp, reported the condition of the snow and advised the building of a brush trail over the snow. We were two weeks in completing this trail, which extended over thirteen miles. Often we were compelled to hew a passageway through the dense undergrowth.

HARDSHIPS IN THE HILLS

"On June 2 we crossed over the summit, bringing all our animals, which were sorely reduced owing to lack of feed, and on the 4th we struck the first bunch grass we had seen since leaving home. We were all very tired, our blankets were wet and had been so for two weeks past. When Collins called the roll that night thirty-two answered in a whisper. I alone was able to raise my voice to its natural tone. At that time I was 21 years of age. The captain prophesied by the side of the huge fire we had started that I would live to see every one of the party under the grass—a fact which has been verified for the past fifteen years.

Continued on Page Four.

AT THE A. Y. P.

Some Features of the Show—Buildings Completed—Exhibits Already Arriving

Right now the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is the magnet that is attracting thousands of people from eastern, southern and middle western states to the Pacific Coast partly for the reason that the exhibition will open up a new line of thought with its great displays from Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines as well as the Orient, and partly because of the much advertised scenic beauties of the states bordering on the Pacific.

The state of Washington and more particularly the Puget Sound country will soon be the Mecca for trainloads of strangers. But Washington will not hold the visitors for an indefinite period for they have something in mind further than a visit to the exposition at Seattle.

There are opportunities on the Pacific coast for the homeseekers as well as the merchant and manufacturer and the visitors to the fair intend to see just what Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oklahoma as well as British Columbia have to offer in the way of inducements to settlers. Of course the tourists will be here in large numbers and their itinerary nearly all the mountain, lake and seaside resorts of the Northwest.

The exposition itself is going to open the eyes of the thousands of visitors who will come to Seattle expecting to find an exhibition very similar to what has been offered before. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is not going to be remembered after its gates close because of its great size or by the number of its buildings, but because of the beautiful picture formed by the work of the builder and landscape artist, framed in by lakes, mountains and woodland scenery distributed lavishly on every hand by nature.

At this time, more than two months before the official date of opening, the buildings stand complete, the streets are paved and now the exhibits to fill acres of space are arriving in Seattle. Canada's magnificent exhibit that attracted the attention of thousands of visitors to the Franco-British Exhibition at London last year has arrived in Seattle, and from Italy comes several carloads of rare exhibits for the foreign section and big manufacturing concerns thorough the United States are forwarding their displays direct to the exposition grounds where now a long row of heavily laden freight cars waiting to be unloaded is a daily scene.

Within thirty days every exhibit building on the ground will have its display in readiness early in May. When the gates of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition open June 1, 1909, the show will be complete in every detail, an example of western spirit and enterprise.

GENERAL NEWS

Le Roi No. 2 made over a quarter of a million dollars profit last year.

The workings of the Le Roi at Rossland are to be carried down to the 2650 ft level or 1000 deeper than at present.

The Summerland Review is one of the healthiest publications in the district financially and every way, and the new boss in charge, Thos. Collinge, who is a thoroughly practical man will amply sustain the good reputation already established. Summerlanders have in the Review, a paper that does them credit, and the manner in which they patronize its advertising columns shows that they understand how to do their part in attaining the high standard of excellence already achieved.

Extensive development work is to be done on the Ymir property

Jno. Houston is offering his paper for sale in Prince Rupert, and would shake the dust off his feet if it didn't rain too much up there to make dust. If John rambles around much more he will soon be in Peck McSwain's class.

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.

Full Moon 6th — New Moon 21
Last quar. 14. — First quar. 28.

1909 MARCH 1909

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	18	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

THE ODIOUS COMPARISON

When it comes to humanitarian legislation Johnny Bull may not make quite as much parade of it as some others, but he generally contrives to lead the procession. With considerable flourish of trumpets the Burke bill was introduced into the United States House of Representatives about a year ago to make equipment with wireless telegraph compulsory on all passenger carrying ships, and after the Republic disaster President Roosevelt made special effort to have it passed by using a special message to congress in which he implored them to let the United States government have the credit of being the first to pass such a law. Well, after much haggling and considerable change from its original form the House of Representatives did pass it about the middle of February, but ratification at the hands of the senate was necessary before it could become law. This body accordingly held it up on the pretext that wireless companies might charge the ship-owners too much for installing, that being urged as the main reason for throwing it out. Thus the innate love of dickering and making sure of getting the best of the other fellow in a bargain which has become a dominant characteristic of the Yankee race was too strong and rode rough shod over all humanitarian considerations. While the Yankee legislators were haggling over it, Lewis, of Huron Co., Ont., brought forward his wireless bill in the Canadian House of Commons. This bill went farther than the Burke bill for it not only required passenger carrying ships to equip with efficient wireless service but to carry on board a gun and equipment for shooting a life-line a distance of 200 yards. This bill went through the Canadian House of Commons without a hitch and there is no shadow of doubt that the Canadian senate will ratify it, if it has not already done so, and the Governor-General give his assent. There has also been introduced into the British House of Commons a compulsory wireless bill brought forward by Winston Churchill which the British parliament with its traditions for humanitarianism can be counted on to pass without hesitation or haggling, and France is moving in a like direction.

There is nothing new or unique in this compulsory wireless bill or the principle of legislation underlying it. The Plimsoll bill of fifty years ago or more, passed by the British parliament which put an end to the over-loading of sea-going vessels was in its day much more of a departure and it thus constitutes a half century old precedent for the compulsory wireless bill. Look also at Wilberforce's emancipation bill of 1842, at the Factory Act of more than forty years ago which Elizabeth Barrett Browning's great poem, "The Cry of the Children" contributed so much towards securing, and at the various other laws for amelioration of the conditions of the working classes, passed both by the British parliament and the various colonial governments of the British Empire, and it will be seen that the British people no matter in what part of the world they may be found, easily take the lead in humanitarian legislation.

But for purposes of comparison, what better example is needed than the treatment meted out to the compulsory wireless bill in the United States Senate and the attitude towards it displayed in other governing bodies of the civilized world. With precedents half a century old; with the thrilling incident of the Republic disaster fresh in their minds showing the hundreds of human lives saved by the mere chance that one of the ships in the collision had the wireless equipment, and with the president's special appeal before them, senator Hutcheson could see grave fears that shipowners might be charged exorbitant prices by wireless companies for installation, and on this plea he was able to defeat the measure. History doesn't tell us whether any British member was afraid that painters might charge too much for painting the Plimsoll line on British bottoms, but if any such fears did exist they were not allowed to weigh as heavily on the conscience of the British legislator as senator Hutcheson's objection to compulsory wireless. The British people were once called a "Nation of Shop-keepers," but their commercialism was always subordinated where either humanity or the national honor was at stake

Walker in the Enderby Press reads D. Spencer, superintenden of the local option league, a sound lecture on his intolerance and intemperate advocacy of local option. Spencer claims that failure of the provincial government to grant local option "will arouse the spirit of the temperance people to white heat." To this Walker's rejoiner is "Just so. The most intemperate people on earth are the temperance people. Dare to question any attitude they take, or presume to demand of them the same reasonableness as would be demanded in other legislation, and they are aroused to white heat."

EXPLORATION

Of Canada's Wild Lands Needed for Their Development.

One of the greatest needs for the present and future timber administration of this country is reasonably correct information as to the forests of Canada, their extent, the amount of timber in them, the rate of growth and the various other questions relating to the amount of timber which it is safe to take from them without impairing the "capital stock." At present, calculations as to even the acreage of the forests of the Dominion are largely guess-work; and, until more accurate information is obtained as to this question, it is scarcely possible to inaugurate a scientific and business-like administration of the forests of the country as a whole.

It is just these and similar questions that have been taken up by the U. S. "Conservation Commission," appointed by President Roosevelt last May. Since its appointment this commission has been hard at work gathering information as to the resources of the United States and the best ways of using these so as to give the greatest amount of service to the nation. Not only have the forest resources been computed, but also those of the mines, the streams (for purposes of water power and transportation) and the soils. In the second week of December the committees appointed to pursue these investigations met in conference with the governors of the several states at Washington and presented their reports.

Some similar stock-taking or inventory of natural resources would seem wise on the part of Canada as well. It would be even more timely here, for Canada has not yet reached the state of material development that the United States has, and her resources have not been dissipated to the same extent. In order to secure wise administration, a far fuller knowledge of our resources is necessary, and among these resources the forests take a prominent place.

The ideas which Canadians hold with regard to their northern forests are based largely on reports brought back by travellers along the chief water-courses. Naturally the best timber lies along water-courses, and there is reason to suspect that the reports of these travellers have been unduly optimistic. Many instances can be given where lumbermen and foresters have found to their cost that estimates of timberlands based on the timber found along streams have been much exaggerated. Moreover, in these very regions, the timber is said, by those who have explored the country at some distance from the rivers, to become smaller and more scattered.

What is needed is that men with some knowledge of timber estimating be sent out to explore the country, and estimate the timber along routes other than those most travelled, giving special attention to the timber at some distance from the rivers.

The explorations made in Northern Ontario in the summer of 1900 illustrate in some sort the kind of exploration necessary for the whole Dominion. Full and accurate reports of such explorations will serve to clear up much of the haziness that now attaches to the timber and other resources of the less-known parts of the Dominion.

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.

Try
Victoria Cross
CEYLON TEA.
Pure and Invigorating.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I, Louis Marcott, intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, F. S. Hussey, of Victoria, for a retail liquor license for the Granite Creek Hotel, located at Granite Creek, B. C.

LOUIS MARCOTT.

Granite Creek, B. C., March 4th, 1909. 8-4

TO RENT

GOOD Furnished Residence to rent. Apply at this office. 10-2

1836 THE BANK OF 1909
British North America
73 Years in Business. Capital and Reserve Over $7,000,000

Every Banking Accommodation offered to Farmers Cattlemen, Miners and Lumbermen.

Sale Notes handled on most favorable terms. Checks on any Bank cashed. Money advanced to reliable men at reasonable rates.

Money sent to any point by Money Order, Draft or Telegraph Transfer.

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

J. A. SCHUBERT'S

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.

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. B79332, 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

SHERIFF'S SALE

HOWARD D. SMITH vs. LOUIS C. W. ROLLS

UNDER and by virtue of Warrant of Execution issued out of the County Court of Yale in the above entitled action for the sum of $781.21 besides Sheriff's fees and other legal expenses, and to me directed and delivered, I have duly levied upon the following property, to wit:

2000 Shares. The Pollock Mines Co., Limited.

Notice is therefore given that on

Monday, 29th day of March, 1909

at the hour of 2 o'clock of said day at Sheriff's Office in the Court House, Kamloops, I will sell by public auction the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy claim and costs.

Terms; Cash

WENTWORTH F. WOOD,
Sheriff of Yale County.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1909. 10-2

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for School-House," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to noon on Tuesday the 13th day of April, 1909, for the erection and completion of a two-room frame School-house at Keremeos, Similkameen Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 13th day of March 1909, at the offices of the Government Agent, Fairview; of D. J. Innis, Esq., Secretary of the School Board, Keremeos, and at the Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

EDWARD MOHUN,
Assistant Engineer.

Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 9th March, 1909. 11-2

Mutual Life Assurance Co. OF CANADA

(1). Liberal Policy Conditions—
Generous Cash and Paid-up Values.
Automatically Extended Insurance.

(2). Progressive and Efficient Management—
Low Expenses and Growing Business.
Well and Profitably Invested Funds.
Favorable Mortality Experience.
Expanding Profits to Policyholders.

A POLICY IN THIS COMPANY PAYS

You are invited to join its ever-expanding household, to become a partner in its ever-growing business, and to share equitably in all its benefits.

Full Information from Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., or from:

William J. Twiss
MANAGER.
Fee Block, - 570 Granville St.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
A. MEGRAW, Local Agent.

To Buy Cheap, Pay Cash.

Family Groceries

Fresh and Seasonable at the

Cheap Cash Store

MRS. G. B. LYONS.

A. MEGRAW

NOTARY PUBLIC

Conveyancer, Real Estate, Mines, Crown Grants Applied For Under Land Act and Mineral Act.

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Mutual Life of Canada.
Hudson Bay Insurance Co.
Columbia Fire Insurance Co.
Calgary Fire Insurance Co.
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Co.
United Wireless Telegraph Co.

Office at HEDLEY, B. C.

Town and District.

Good Friday two weeks from to-morrow.

Blake Wilson, of P. Burns & Co., was in town last week.

Bert Jones and family arrived from Vancouver on Saturday.

L. H. Patten went over into the Okanagan on Friday last, returning on Monday.

Mrs. O. J. Marshall and child left yesterday morning for Merritt, where Mr. Marshall is employed and where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Neill having leased their ranch at Sterling Creek left yesterday for Alberta where they will try prairie life for a while.

Arthur Madden came over from the Boundary last week and has gone up to work on the Golden Zone. Arthur is one of the old guard, who did good service in McKinney in its palmy days.

It is reported in town that Tom Henderson has taken unto himself a wife in Manitoba, in the person of a buxom widow with six children. Many of Tom's friends in Hedley refuse to believe it, but Tom never does things by halves.

The cold nights of the past ten days served to check up the thaw which was setting in, and as a consequence the increase of water in Twenty Mile has been disappointing. Ten days ago the flow of water in the creek was double what it was a couple of days later.

Look out for your stove-pipes. The risk of fire is perhaps greater these days than it has been all winter. All stove-pipes need cleaning out after the winter's burning, and as the roofs are all dry and water supply short, extreme care should be exercised, especially by those who have no chimneys.

J. A. Brown, of the Keremeos Trumpet, was a pleasant caller at the Gazette office on Saturday last, he and Mrs. Brown having driven up to pay a visit to friends in Hedley. It is now just a round year since he launched the Trumpet, which he has conducted creditably for that time and kept up to a high standard of excellence, and as a neighbor he has always been the right sort.

The town seemed to fill up in a few days last week with workingmen, and many of them dead broke. Railway construction and the resumption of work on the Nickel Plate were possibly the lodestones which drew them hither. Most of them seem well behaved chaps who will likely be scattered around in steady jobs through the country in a few weeks more. It just takes a little time for things to adjust themselves.

D. P. Terrill has obtained a job at Merritt and left for there yesterday morning. Mr. Terrill was in the employ of the Daly Reduction Co. for several years as watchman, and a little over a year ago had the misfortune to fall off the flume, sustaining injuries from which he has not fully recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Terrill made many friends during their stay in Hedley who are sorry to see them leave town.

On Friday morning last W. J. Forbes, who was working on a building nearby, saw smoke issuing from the roof of Jas. Stewart's store, in proximity to the stove-pipe. Getting on the roof and ripping off the roof plate, he found fire burning in the sheeting near the stove-pipe, but as it had not made much headway it was easily extinguished. Had it gone a little longer before being noticed the result might have been serious.

The flume appears to be in bad condition this spring and will waste a great deal of power from leakage unless given an overhauling. If this is not done it is reasonable to assume that the company must have some other power plan in view. A party who was along it one day last week informed the Gazette that there are various sags of six inches or more in places and any one of these would mean a loss of over 15 per cent from the total capacity of the flume even without the leakage loss, which is estimated to be very much more than that.

A monster specimen of Golden Zone ore taken at a depth of 45 feet out of the shaft now being sunk was brought down on Wednesday last. It came off the hanging wall and would weigh in the neighborhood of 240 lbs. Those who are most familiar with Golden Zone ore and have had assays made of the various kinds of ore met with in that ledge claim that it will assay somewhere in the neighborhood of $100 per ton. The specimen will go to Seattle and will afterwards be taken to Ottawa where it will have a place in the geological meseum.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Joyner gave a party on Saturday evening last which was largely attended. The fine roomy house is particularly well adapted for functions of that kind, and although everything in the way of entertainment was altogether impromptu, the company was soon enjoying themselves. Refreshments, consisting of sandwiches, ice cream, cake and coffee were served and shortly before midnight all had departed. An important part of the function was the voluntary contribution on the part of the guests towards a purse for Miss Lowndes, music teacher, in recognition of her performances as organist for church services. Miss Lowndes, before the the breaking up of the party, thanked the company for the kindness thus shown her.

Mr. R. L. Broadbent of the Canadian Geological Survey went out again on Friday morning last, after making arrangements for a display of Hedley ores at the A. Y. P. He was pleased to find that here there was no difficulty in getting samples of commercial ore in any size that might be required and that not one but several properties now working could furnish them. On Thursday he went up to the Kingston in company with Mr. John Gladden and was shown through the Kingston and Metropolitan workings where he was very much impressed with the showing. Mr. Broadbent is now one of the oldest men on the Survey, having joined it in 1882 at the same time as Mr. A. P. Low. Of late years he has not been as closely connected with either the field or the departmental work of the survey as formerly for he has had charge of mineral displays at various exhibitions on behalf of the government. The work of the survey has increased to such extent of late years, requiring the services of many new men, and as several of the older hands have been dropping out, he finds that each time he returns from abroad there are many new men in the force that he has not met.

HEDLEY NO SPECIMEN CAMP.

Its Ores do not cut Much Figure in Fancy Specimen Cabinet. The two Million Dollars Already Recovered is Their Main Charm

One reason why Hedley ore is seldom to be found among mineral collections on the outside and very little of it is displayed even in the town is that the ore in itself is not much to look at.

In fact it could for the most part be described in the language in which it was claimed W. A. Carlyle condemned the Boundary country when in 1897 he issued his first report as provincial mineralogist, and in that report dismissed the truck as "mineralized country rock." Well, Hedley ore—the ore from which more than two millions in bullion have been taken in possibly not more than four years' actual running time, with only forty stamps—is for the most part just mineralized country rock, and in most cases does not look any better than country rock.

In most of cases the ore bodies do not appear as lodes or veins but as large irregular deposits or mineralized zones of country rock that by some process or other during a long period of metamorphism and influenced by eruptives have been made the receptacles of vast millions worth of gold. Some of this rock is much more heavily mineralized than others. In fact so much so that the country rock appearance is lost and the specimen has all the appearance, to the uninitiated, as genuine vein ore, but often its value when most heavily mineralized is much less than the commoner looking mineralized country rock.

Neither is mispickel, which is the prevailing sulphide of Camp Hedley ores, calculated to make as attractive an appearance as pyrite chalcopyrite, bornite or galena, the more common sulphides in the ores of other camps, and especially is this so when the duller mispickel is so finely disseminated through the sedimentary rocks and the andesite which form the gangue of Hedley ores, often concentrating less than 12 to 8 per cent.

To go around the workings of the Nickel Plate and also the Sunnysides mines, particularly the latter, and note the almost complete absence of waste dumps, and then to see the huge glory holes, drifts and stopes, the entire contents of which have gone down the tramway to the stamps in Hedley, every cubic foot of it contributing its share in the total output of possibly about two millions and quarter of bullion is to understand why Hedley is not a camp for fancy hand specimens, although even some of these may at times be met with.

COMMUNICATIONS

Editor Gazette,

Dear Sir:

We beg to address you on two or three matters which should be of interest to each one of the different interests of your town and district relative to its development. Speaking for the Beautiful Valley Land Co. of Keremeos, let me say that we are in hearty accord with the Board of Trade of Keremeos and with the other progressive elements of that place in their programme for pushing the advertisement of the whole Similkameen as to its latent resources both mineral, agricultural and industrial.

We are advocating the co-operation of the whole valley, Princeton, Hedley and Keremeos in at once issuing a booklet or bulletin giving every phase of the principal resources of the valley and pointing out in particular the unlimited opportunities in mining and agriculture. Such a book to be provided by the contribution of all the vested interests of the valley and by this we mean ranchers, miners, lumbermen and mercantile interests and citizens and land men.

We can see no reason why Princeton and Hedley can afford to withold from working hand in hand with Keremeos towards supplying a general exhibit of the different native products of the Valley for the Alaska-Yukon Fair at Seattle. We know that the upper valley is going to supply some minerals for the All Canada mineral exhibit but there is no excuse for not being able to seize this rare chance to place before the outside world the rich mineral and agricultural wealth of the valley, and for the nominal outlay of a very few hundred dollars, surely there will be enough local fore sightedness to grasp the fact that this is the proper time and greatest chance in their history to attract capital from the United States. And let us say that it has been a fact that a larger part of the capital invested in mining in B. C. and the Similkameen has been voluntarily induced from the United States, and now is the time for us to use the magnet of our rich deposits by efficient advertising at the big fair to attract the capital we so sorely need at this time.

Not only should we have the exhibit backed up by the choicest advertising matter but we want a properly qualified man to give out the proper line of talk at the Fair during the time it lasts.

As a company we are prepared to give our quota of the expenses for this work and would ask your valued assistance through the medium of your paper and pen. There are other reforms now standing begging in the way of joint organizations of the different centres of the valley that are so badly needed and we hope much for unity along this line in the near future.

Yours very sincerely,
GEO. S. LAWRENCE
for the B. V. L. Co.

P. S. One more important opportunity that should not be lost to take advantage of the splendid offer of the Great Northern Railway in supplying through your Board of Trade or other business body a concise write up of your district to be carried in their printed bulletin, which are issued from time to time and spread broadcast over the United States and Canada—a valuable advertising medium—supply the matter and the Railway Co. will print it gratis.

G. S. L.

Winnipeg, Man. March 10th, '09

TIT-BITS FROM PENTICTON.

L. W. Shatford, M. P. P., arrived from the coast on Monday's boat. Mr. Shatford looks pretty fit in spite of the all night sessions.

I was told quite an amusing tale the other day and it's so good that I am going to repeat it:

"It appears that a certain lady, who lives about a mile from town, called at one of the stores the other day and ordered a quarter dozen lemons to be sent to her house with a few other articles. The obliging merchant who keeps a boy and rig for delivery purposes sent the things out in due course.

Imagine his consternation five days later when the maid employed by the lady in question appeared bringing with her her mistress's compliments and a lemon which she said she had to get changed as it had got a little dry.

What the merchant said is not likely to be found in any of the Sunday school text books, but being a man of the world you can easily guess.

A stranger picking up our local paper would be inclined to think that Penticton must be the one place in Canada where a local option law should be in force. Nearly every week we are treated to a column or so on the temperance question. As a matter of fact there is less drinking here than in lots of towns half the size of Penticton. A drunken man is almost as rare as the egg of the Great Auk, and although a few of us take a drink occasionally we get it decently and openly and not at the back door or in some alley way like the people do in some of our supposed temperance towns in the Okanagan. There is one point the fairminded local optionists have lost sight of and that is the depreciation in the value of most of the hotels that at present hold a licence. They have not given a single thought about compensation. They would lower the value of a man's house to less than half, that he had perhaps paid twenty or thirty thousand dollars for without giving him a red cent compensation.

And supposing after doing this the same man carried out their ideas and ran a first-class temperance house I very much doubt if he could count very much on the local optionists to support him.

The council have had a foot path cleared along the east side of main streets and it has certainly greatly improved the appearance of our main thoroughfare. Residents on Ellis Street were in hopes that something would have been done on the north end of that street. This is practically the main entrance to the town from the wharf, and in its present state it is a very poor advertisement. Hopes ran high when the councillor of works was seen nearly every morning for two weeks pacing out the street and sighting lines for imaginary sidewalks His daily scramble through the brush was also watched with deepest interest; and after all, it is rumored that the daily pilgrimage through the bushes was to the nest of a domestic fowl that had got a touch of 'wanderlust' and laid away from home.

Spring is Coming

And You will need new FOOTWEAR

Our Stock of Men's Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES

is Large and Well Assorted.

We can fit almost any shape of Human foot.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Children's Shoes and Clothing. 25% to 33 1-3% Discount.

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Fresh Beef, Pork or Mutton

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CALL UP PHONE No. 5
AND TELL YOUR WANTS TO

R. J. EDMOND, - The Butcher

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

— THE —

Great Northern Hotel Princeton

Is noted over the entire district for excellence of both table : : : : and bar. : : : :

All the wants of the travelling public carefully attended to.

A Tale of Pioneering

Continued from Page One

"We started down the Yakima valley on the 5th and continued until we crossed the river on the 7th. The Indians gave us a good deal of trouble and were very hostile, attempting to run off our stock and steal our provisions. They followed and hovered about the cavalcade continually.

"At Lake Chelan we met the first white man since leaving Seattle. His name was Tomlinson and he was living with the indians. He was known to a few of the party. He was very ugly and would not associate with the expedition. When we struck the Okanogan river a halfbreed by the name of Francois provided us with boats to cross.

USED HISTORIC CANOE

"One of them he pointed out was that used by the McLaughlin party in 1858 in their march from the Dalles, Or., to British Columbia. The nine holes in the bow of the boat were caused by the fire of hostile Indians. On the 22nd day of June we crossed the boundary line into British Columbia and shortly afterwards arrived at ourdestination, the Rock Creek mines. Here the company was disbanded. The richness of the new diggings was reported back, and during the following summer about 8,000 gold seekers came over the trail from Seattle to the new camp. It was this result that prompted Collins when he claimed that Seattle owed its start to his expedition, as the greater part of these miners were outfitted at the little town on the Sound.

"After digging around the placer claims for a brief period I was appointed customs inspector by Sir James Douglas, resigning to visit the gold fields discovered on the Cariboo.

"I am now 70 years of age, but I still preserve an active interest in everything that affects the mining interests on the Similkameen river, where I made my first stake."

HE WHO HESITATES.

Thomas W. Lawson, at a dinner in Boston talked about success.

"Success in finance," he said is due in a great measure to prompt action. The doubting, hesitating, Hamlet type of man had best keep out of finance. He is sure to be swamped. The Street has no more use for him. Such a man always makes me think of my boyhood days' friend Grimes. Grimes was a falterer, a doubter, a Hamlet of the worst type. One night I dropped in on him and found him bent in a brown study over a white vest.

"'Hello, Grimes,' said I, what's the matter?'"

"'This vest,' said he. 'It's too dirty to wear, and not dirty enough to send to the wash. I don't know what to do about it.'"

METEOROLOGICAL.

The following are the readings showing temperature, etc., for the week ending Mar. 20:

AT THE MINE.

	Maximum	Minimum
Mar 14	58	20
15	46	20
16	44	22
17	26	16
18	56	20
19	38	22
20	34	18
Average maximum temperature		43.14
Average minimum do		19.71
Mean temperature		31.42
Rainfall for the week		inches.
Snowfall " "	3.5	"

CORRESPONDING WEEK OF LAST YEAR

Highest maximum temperature	42.
Average maximum do	31.
Lowest minimum do	8
Average minimum do	16.14
Mean do	25.07

AT THE MILL.

	Maximum	Minimum
Mar 14	58	27
15	57	25
16	57	30
17	57	27
18	44	27
19	48	20
20	47	21
Average maximum temperature		52.57
Average minimum do		27.14
Mean do		39.85
Rainfall for the week		.00 inches
Snowfall " "		"

CORRESPONDING WEEK OF LAST YEAR

Highest maximum temperature		53
Average do	do	46.14
Lowest minimum do	do	22.
Average do	do	28.42
Mean do		37.28

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When you can get a good lot on the best residential streets at from $200 to $250 on easy terms of payment.

Now, during the quiet months, you might be building a small house for yourself without much outlay.

Call in and see what we can do for you.

The Hedley City Townsite Co'y, Ltd.

F. H. FRENCH
Secretary and Manager, - - HEDLEY, B. C.

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Is the best equipped of any office in the district, outside of Vernon and the larger offices in the Boundary :: ::

Largest Type Faces,
Highest Grade Paper &
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Are the three essentials to good work:

Letter Heads	Business Cards
Note Heads	Bills of Fare
Bill Heads	Commercial Forms
Memo Heads	Pamphlets
Statements	Posters &c., &c.

¶ Anything from a visiting card to a 3-sheet plain and colored exhibition poster. ¶ No job too small or none too large for us

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First Class in Every Respect. Commercial and Mining Headquarters of the Keremeos and Lower Similkameen Valleys. Post House on Penticton-Princeton Stage Line.

KEREMEOS, - - B. C.

Harry Lauder

the great Scotch comedian, will not be in Canada this year, but he may be heard on the Victor Gram-o-phone and in your own home. The following Lauder selections are particularly fine:

52001—I've Something in the Bottle for the Morning.
52002—I Love a Lassie.
52003—Stop Your Tickling, Jock.
52008—Tobermory.
52009—Killiecrankie.
58001—The Wedding of Sandy McNab.

The first five selections are 75c each and the last one $1.25. Send for complete catalogue—free. 42

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Everything New and First-Class

Bar supplied with the Choicest Liquors and Cigars, and Special Attention paid to the Table.