The Hedley Gazette

AND SIMILKAMEEN ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No. 10. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1905. $2.00, in Advance.

N CAMP McKINNEY

he Ups and Downs of a Remarkable Camp.

FREE MILLING PROPERTIES

British Columbia First Compelled Public Attention by the Wonderful Record of the Old Cariboo—Outlook on the Sailor Consolidated, Waterloo and Others.

The honor of being the first regular ividend payer in lode mining in this rovince belongs to Camp McKinney, here the Cariboo mine, eleven years go, began its monthly product of ullion.

The camp was discovered in 1887 by l. McKinney, Rice, Burnham and efevre. The discovery claim was the ariboo; and the Amelia was the only ther location which they took up. he camp was named McKinney and he small creek which ran within a few eet of the spot where the first rich pecimens were uncovered, was named ice creek. This streamlet, never too arge at any time to step across, but erennial, has the honor of supplying he batteries and concentrators with he water which washed out a little ver $1,270,000 in bullion, out of which little over $559,000 was paid in lividends.

Curious to relate the early discovrers failed entirely to size up the ituation geologically, and although nining claims were then only 600 feet vide they staked their claims across he vein.

Others followed, making the same nistake, and the Okanagan, Alice and Emma are also 600 feet claims staked across the vein; but a little later the fact was recognized that the vein ran ast and west and that a vein which was presumably a western extension an through the Alice, Emma, Maple Leaf and Eureka claims. The holders of the original rich discoveries were poor men, and it was not until John Douglas and some wealthy associates in the east obtained possession of the Eureka that any considerable expenditure of money in development was witnessed; but in 1888 some $27,000 was spent on the Eureka, after which work was shut down.

In 1891, James Monahan, C. King and G. B. McCauley purchased the Cariboo and Amelia, but did nothing of importance in the way of development until the spring of 1894 when straightened circumstances drove them to seek relief from financial embarassments by calling on the bullion reserves of the Cariboo. They obtained a second-hand 10-stamp battery and some Gilpin county bumpers from the Rainbow in Okanagan county, Washington; had it hauled in on credit; stood off the late Theo. Kruger at Osoyoos for a few months on the duty and obtained a force of miners from Washington on the bargain that their pay was to come out of the ore. These were hard conditions for any mining property to meet, and only once in a lifetime can a mine be found which would do it; but the Cariboo happened to be that one, and it was only a matter of a few months until they were all on velvet. The stamps started dropping at the end of April, 1894, without a roof to cover the two batteries of 5-stamps each, but in 1895 and '96 they were paying 1½ cents per share every two months in dividends on a capitalization of 800,000 shares of $1.00 each, the stock selling at from 10 cents to 20 cents per share.

Prior to 1894 there were not many claims held in the camp, although a considerable number had been staked in 1888 and allowed to lapse. Among those kept up during the early '90's, in addition to the Eureka and the three claims lying between it and the Cariboo, before mentioned, there were the Sailor, Kamloops, Minnehaha, Okanagan Fontenoy and Teaser, and four miles below were the Victoria, Old England and Snowdon, and the Anarchist two miles west.

It may also be mentioned that the Victoria, owned by the Rock Creek Gold Mines Company of Victoria, was discovered by Gerricke before the Cariboo.

With the commencement of operations on the Cariboo in 1894 staking began, and the ground was covered in all directions for miles around. The first company to operate after the Cariboo was the Rock Creek Gold Mines Company, which began on the Victoria in 1896; the Minnehaha Company in 1897; the Waterloo Company 1898, while 1899 witnessed a regular crop of mushrooms in the corporation line, the most important among the flotations of that year being the Sailor Company, since Amalgamated with the Minnehaha.

The original Cariboo Company was re-organized in 1898 and its capitalization increased to $1,250,000. The Cariboo has been developed to the 600 foot level, but a hand-to-mouth policy was pursued in its operations during the entire ten years of its busy rich life, and to this, more than to any great diminution in either quantity or value of the ore, is due the present condition of affairs with its attendant suspension of work; so much so in fact that it is claimed that on a resumption of work a considerable portion of the old workings would have to be abandoned as unsafe and development work started de novo.

The Waterloo, next to the Cariboo, has had more development done than any other property in the camp, and very rich results at times obtained. The extent of ground which they hold is small and the ore deposits tricky; but those who know this portion of the camp best can see good things in store if the Waterloo and Fontenoy should decide to join forces.

To the Sailor Consolidated the hopes of many property holders in the camp are turning, and the trend of the ore bodies as shown from development work in the Cariboo and Sailor, as well as character of ore in each, lends color to the hopes. That the white quartz vein of the Alice, Emma and Maple Leaf, with its large cubes of pyrite and meagre values, is of a different class from the ore which paid the Cariboo dividends, has for years been a settled conviction with many, and the statement made by Mr. J. P. Keane, manager of the Cariboo, to a reporter of the Spokesman-Review, in the spring of 1901, to the effect that the Cariboo vein was found to be a

Concluded on Page Two.

THE WATERSHED OF KEREMEOS CREEK

And the Many Valuable Mining Properties Therein Contained.

ROUND ABOUT OLALLA.

Are the Operations of the Olalla Gold Mining Company—Many Other Fine Properties of Various Lucky Owners.

Olalla occupies a commanding position with reference to the mineral deposits of the Keremeos valley. It is situated at the confluence of Olalla and Keremeos creeks, about two and a half miles north of Keremeos townsite.

The site of this little mining town was formerly known as "Olallie Creek" and was, owing to the abundance of wild berries during the summer season and its freedom from the mosquito pest, a favorite camping ground for the Indians of the surrounding neighborhood.

In addition to the crop of wild fruit, an abundance of syringa and spired bushes grow throughout the unoccupied portion of the town, and during June and July present a mass of blossoms which render the place a veritable bower of beauty.

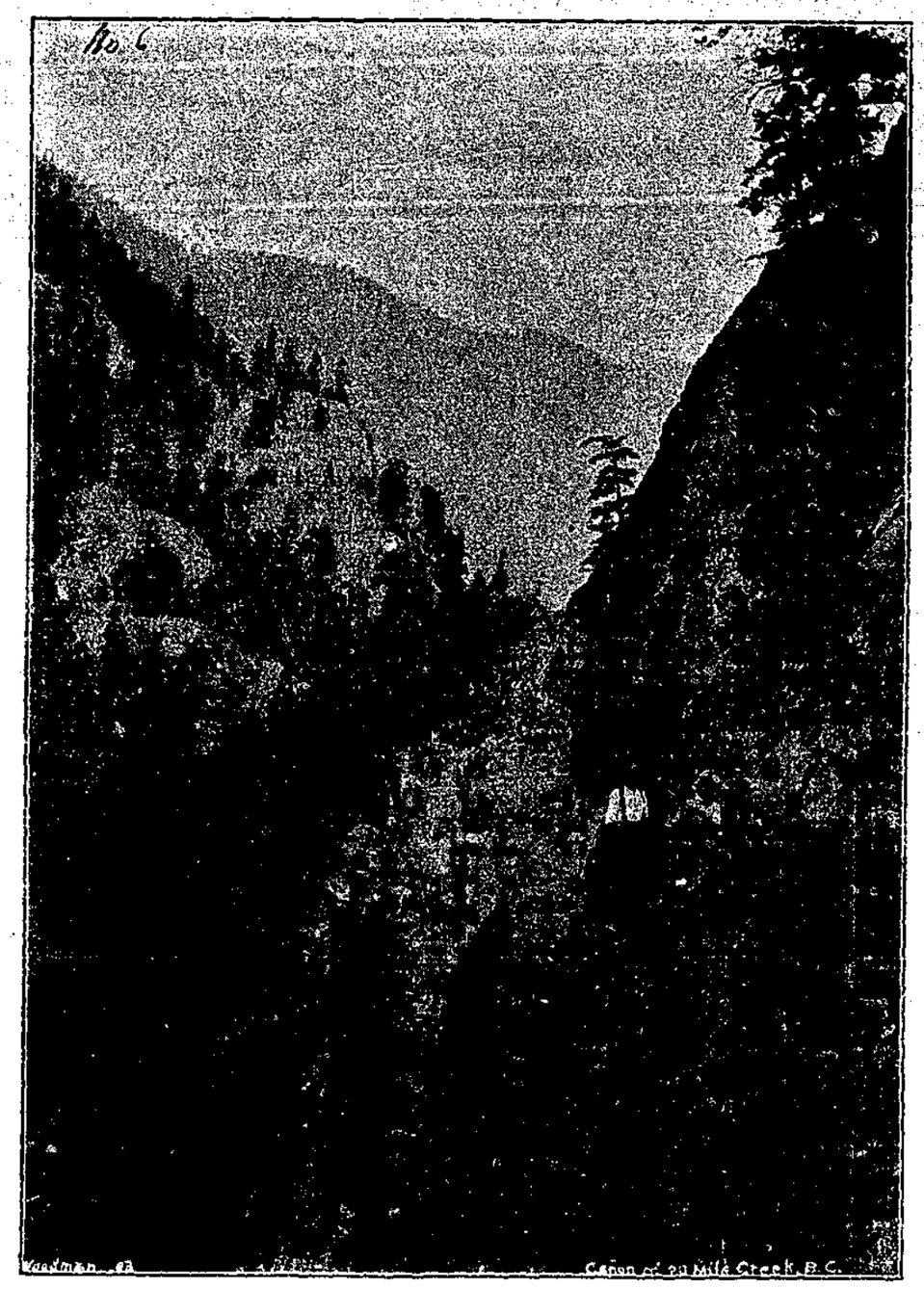
The abundant water supply and excellent soil enable gardening to be carried on successfully and residents who own their lots possess some of the finest gardens to be met with throughout the interior of the province.

Climatic conditions are, in common with the entire Similkameen and Keremeos valley regions, superb. The altitude—1500 feet above sea level—renders the air clear and bracing. No extremes of heat or cold occur and in consequence of this and the many other natural advantages possessed by Olalla, it is considered a most desirable point of residence.

The resources of this place, upon which it must depend for its future prosperity, consist of deposits of copper-gold ore. While these deposits have not been developed to any appreciable extent—in comparison with their size and known values—sufficient has been done to prove their character and to show up large quantities of high-grade, copper-gold ores. These ores, in a majority of cases, are of a peculiarly favorable self-fluxing character, and it is confidently expected that with the advent of the "Iron Horse"—now within measurable distance—that smelting facilities will be added and an immediate era of prosperity, permanent in character, will be inaugurated.

The Olalla Copper Mining and Smelting Company has its headquarters here. It is understood that this company contemplates the installation of a power plant, to be operated by water, at an early date, in fact the necessary ditching and grading for the flume is completed, the lumber and ties and trestle timber on the ground and all in readiness for the immediate completion of the plant. Negotiations are under way for the required machinery, and there is reason to expect the plant will be in operation within a short time. With this plant in operation the company's properties adjoining the town should be rapidly brought into a condition to produce a large tonnage.

The Olalla Company owns a valuable and convenient smelter site adjoining the town. It is generally understood that the company intends erecting and operating its own smelter. If this plan of operation is carried into effect the future condition of this point cannot fail to be one of very great activity.



Keremeos Creek Valley Mineral Properties.

DOLPHIN GROUP.

This property consists of several claims adjoining the Barcelo ranch, situated about half way between Keremeos and Olalla. The property is developed by a tunnel 100 feet in length, several shallow shafts and a number of open cuts. This work has shown up throughout the property quantities of high grade copper-gold ore, consisting o c pper and iron pyrites in a lime gangue. Values run up to 20% copper and several dollars in gold, but an a[illegible] of the ore, so far opened, will [illegible] y be about 5% copper and $2 in gold.

T[illegible] property is well situated as re[illegible] transportation, the main wagon

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

The Session Gives Evidence of Lengthening Out.

NO PAPER RAILWAYS ALLOWED.

Member for Similkameen Fights a Hard Battle for Coast-Kootenay, and Commands Confidence of Both Sides. School Bill, Dyking Act and Amendments to Assesment Act Disposed of. Estimates Will Be Brought Down.

(Special to the Gazette.)

Victoria, March 18.—The session of the legislature which at first promised to be a very short one now gives promise of lengthening out to a considerable length. The great obstacle in the way of completing business is that of the deciding upon railway legislation.

During the week Premier McBride has referred to the question of railway legislation in an incidental way. He expressed himself as absolutely opposed to tying himself up to any scheme which would not mean actual railway construction. There was enough paper railway legislation now.

During the greater part of the week the question of railways was before the government caucus, but so far no satisfactory solution of the matter has been reached. It is said that in the caucus when railways are discussed the member for Similkameen takes one of the most important places. While recognizing that other sections of the province have claims upon lines he is said to turn his face determinedly against their being served before his constituency is considered. It is, therefore, safe in saying that whenever a railway policy is unfolded to the legislature it will contain a road for the territory of which Similkameen is a very important part.

Mr. Shatford's enthusiasm with respect to his constituency is having a most beneficial effect upon the members on both sides of the house, and they are being fast educated up to recognizing that that is the next part British Columbia which must be served by railways.

The bill to amend the Assessment Act of last year has been introduced and was received with such general favor that from the opposition side only the leader spoke to it on its second reading. In doing so he took occasion to express approval of it and promised that his side of the house would support it. The bill puts timber lands and coal lands in a separate class for assessment purposes from wild land. The taxation on wild lands is reduced from 5 per cent to 3 per cent, and on personal property the tax is reduced.

The minister of finance said that while taxation was reduced the purpose was to collect it very carefully and thus make up for the loss.

The new Dyking Act, looking to a settlement of this vexed question, has been introduced into the legislature and will be discussed next week.

With the School Act, the Dyking Act and amendment to the Assessment Act disposed of, the minister of finance wil b ready to bring down the estimates.

KEREMEOS NOTES.

W. H. Armstrong has purchased Manuel Barcello's lower ranch, which lies further down the valley and south o the Lowe ranch. The figure paid has not been given out, but it is believed to be eminently satisfactory to both seller and buyer.

Mr. E. W. Bullock-Webster, J. P., who spent the winter in England, has again reached the province and will arrive in Keremeos in a day or so.

Frank Richter's team, attached to a light spring wagon, ran away the other day and after inflicting considerable damage on the vehicle and smashing through two gates, bowled over a few fence posts before they decided to be good.

IN CAMP McKINNEY

Continued from First Page.

vein going farther south than was formerly supposed, strengthens that view and has an important bearing upon the future of the Sailor properties.

From the Sailor Company has been obtained the following brief sketch of its holdings, compiled from reports of its manager, D. A. Ross:

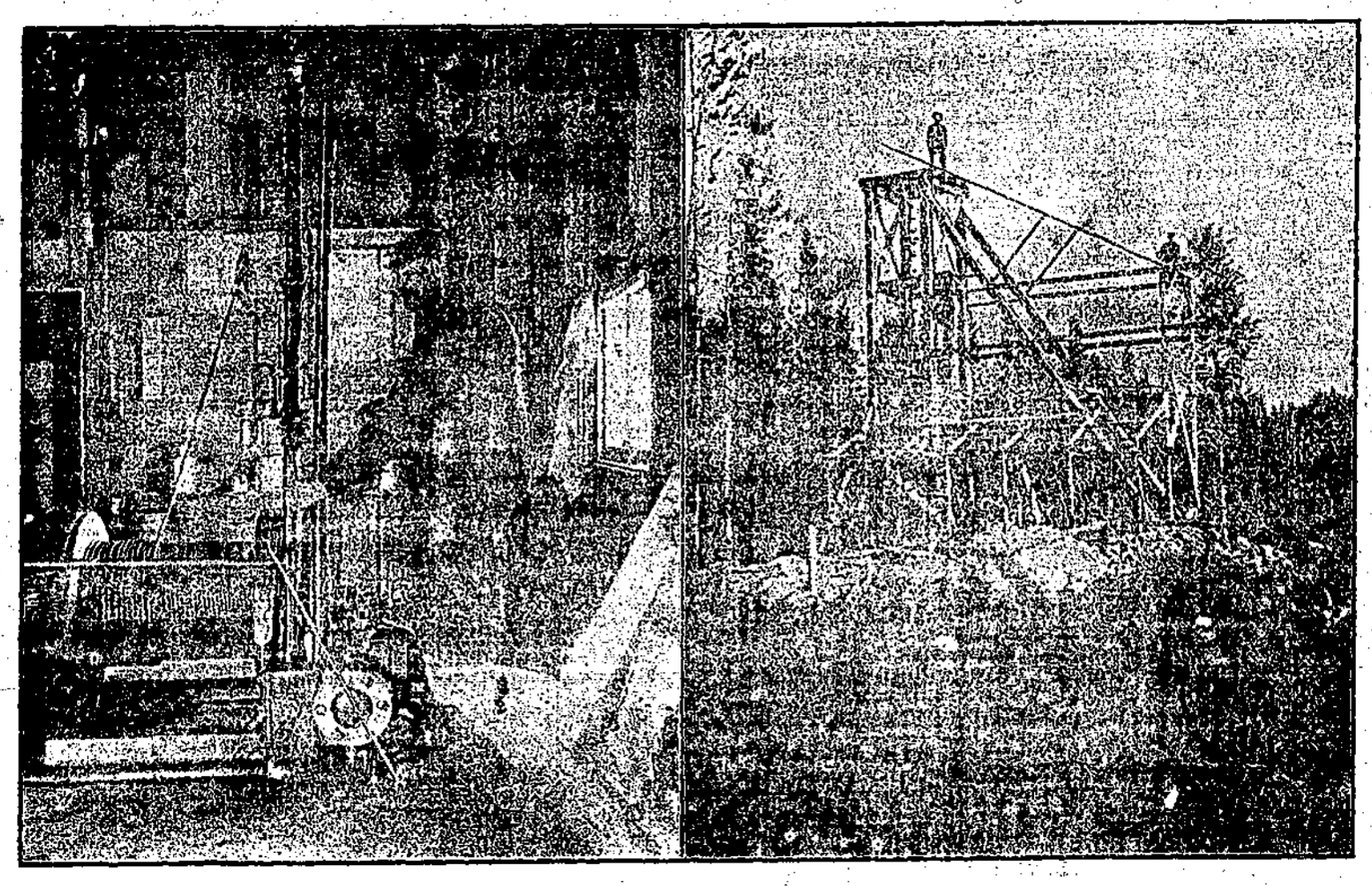
"The Sailor Consolidated Company's holdings consist of all the assets of the former Sailor and Minnehaha Companies and covers a greater area than any other company in Camp McKinney, totalling over a dozen properties, most of them crown granted. Some of them being the Sailor, Rover, Alice Fraction, Snowshoe, Diamond, Toledo, Bellevue Fraction, Minnehaha, Golden Crown, Cariboo Fraction, and a number of others—about 50 acres each.

"The company has all the necessary office buildings, boarding houses, bunk houses, machinery and other buildings and outhouses, a five-drill air compressor plant, with all the necessary appliances and extra drills, a first-class 10-stamp mill and assay plant.

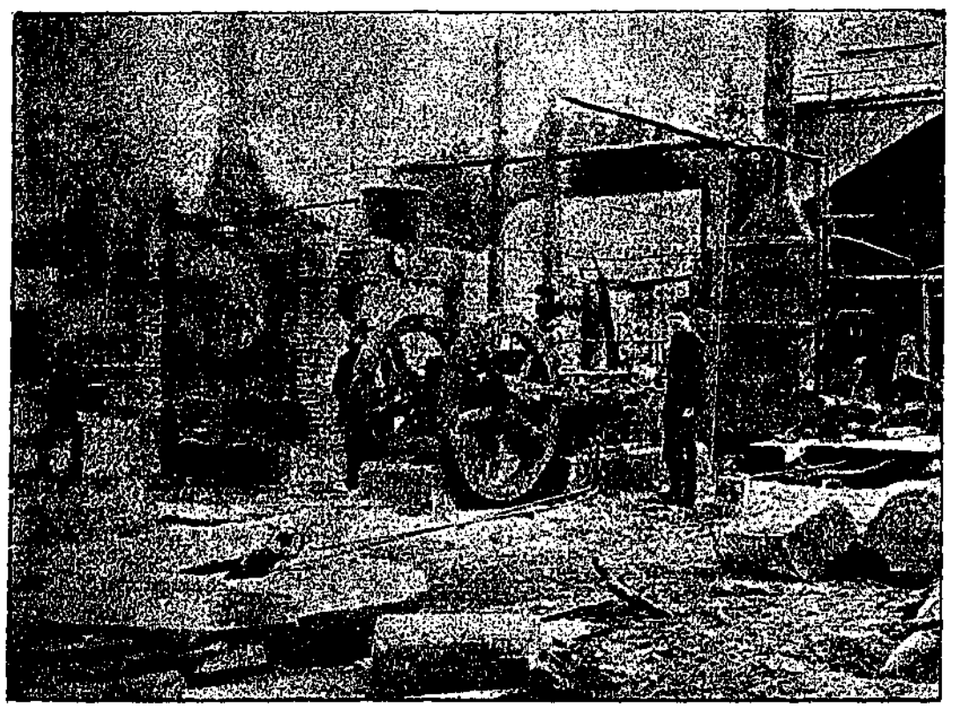
"There has been expended up to date nearly $100,000 in development and machinery upon the combined properties.

"On the Sailor mine a shaft has been sunk and drifts run totalling several hundred feet. On the 100 foot level there was found a fine vein, which filled and followed the shaft down to a depth of about 50 feet before the first fault was encountered. On the 100-foot level a crosscut was run, showing three distinct veins, totalling about 12 feet. A drift was run along the footwall on the first vein, the ore showing from $3 to $12 per ton. At a distance of about 100 feet from the shaft in the west drift the pay chute was encountered, giving average values of $17 to $31, while picked samples ran as high as $225 in gold. This pay chute had been drifted on for 30 feet, when word came from the Toronto office to close everything down, the cause of this being the contemplated amalgamation or absorption by the Sailor Consolidated Company of all the assets of the Minnehaha Company. This was accomplished, and the directors of the Sailor Consolidated Company having a rich mine in the Sailor and by the amalgamation having secured all the fine new machinery and other assets of the Minnehaha Company thought they would have no difficulty in immediately securing sufficient funds to put the company in a condition to soon pay handsome dividends. Just about this time, however, the depression set in in mining and the company have simply been marking time ever since.

"The properties are all entirely clear of debt, and now that the mines of British Columbia are beginning to show the people of the east their tremendous possibilities, it only awaits proper development to justify the early expectations of those interested in the Sailor Consolidated and other free milling gold mines of British Columbia, when, doubtless, Camp McKinney will resume its former place as one of the largest free milling gold mining camps in British Columbia."



Hoist at Sailor Mine. Gallows Frame for Hoist, Sailor Mine.



Installing 5-Drill Ingersoll Sargent Compressor. Property of Sailor Consolidated.

THE ROCK CREEK CAMPS.

On the north fork of Rock creek are a number of claims that carry good value, but are apparently not free milling.

Among these the Victoria, owned by the Rock Creek Gold Mines Company; the Old England, by Edward James and Charlie Dietz; the Gold Standard, by the Lemon Mining Company, and the Snowdon, by Edward James and Thomas Elliott. On the Victoria the greatest amount of development has been done, and as for values, a two car shipment to the Tacoma smelter gave returns of something over $50 per ton. A stamp mill was erected on the Gold Standard, but was closed down after a few weeks run, the ore not being of a character to yield to that treatment. The Old England and Snowdon both have good showings and satisfactory values.

DAYTON CAMP.

Further down the creek is Dayton camp, the name to which was given by the phenomenal strike on the Dayton claim in the fall of 1899. This claim has produced more hand-made jewellery than any other property in the camp—the soft gossan rock pounded in a mortar, and washed out in a gold pan, producing buttons of $18 an ounce gold, from which numerous rings, brooches, etc., have been made. A carload was taken out and shipped to the Granby smelter in the winter of 1904, which ran about $50 per ton. Two other claims, the War Eagle and Le Roi, owned by W. Younkin and J. Copeland, show a large body of pyrrhotite, but the values are low. A number of other claims have also promising showings, among which may be mentioned the Homestake, Myrtle, Gem, Dewey, Jim Crow, City of Paris and Nighthawk.

THE WATERSHED OF KEREMEOS CREEK

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road through the valley passing nearby, while the Canadian Pacific surveyed line runs within half a mile of the west end of the group.

The property can be largely developed through tunnels and should prove an important factor in the future activity of this valley.

SHAMROCK—ELDORADO.

These two claims join the Dolphin on the north and east. They have been but partially opened, but give evidence of containing bodies of ore of large extent and value. Adjoining the Eldorado on the northeast is the Opulence, a claim opened by a shaft some 50 feet in depth, with a crosscut of 25 feet at the bottom. This claim possesses a high grade native copper ore body, assays running from 2% to 30%. The strike of the Opulence ore body is supposed to be in a direct line through the Eldorado-Shamrock ground into the Dolphin. The Opulence is situated at an elevation of about 3500 feet above sea level.

BLACK DIAMOND AND CALUMET.

These claims lie directly north of and adjoining the Dolphin and Eldorado-Shamrock group. A shaft 50 feet in depth has been sunk on the Black Diamond through a hornblendic formation. The owners state that assays of 3% copper have been obtained from average samples taken from the bottom of this shaft. Several open cuts have also been run on this property, all, we understand, showing ore, or very strong evidences of mineralization.

The Calumet has been opened by a number of surface cuts and has ore running an average of $7 per ton. It seems to be a claim of much promise and one which warrants thorough exploration.

FLAGSTAFF GROUP.

This group adjoins the Black Diamond and Calumet on the north and the town of Olalla on the east. It is developed by several tunnels and open cuts. The surface of this group is distinguished by an immense iron capping, all heavily copper stained, and carrying in addition to small copper values from one to three dollars per ton in gold.

Parallel with and adjoining the above iron (magnetic) occurs a huge body of spar and biotite. Along the the contact between these two formations a small calcite stringer, which gained strength rapidly as sunk upon, has been opened. This presents at a depth of eight or ten feet about ten inches of clean ore which runs from 5% to 12% copper and $3 to $5 in gold. The dip is under the magnetic iron cap to the northwest, and there seems every reason to think that this is either the apex of the main ore body underlying the iron, or a strong stringer which strikes upwards therefrom.

Several well defined quartz veins also occur within the limits of this property. At one point an immense body of low grade ore occurs, which, although too low in value to admit of heavy transportation charges being paid, may be worked at a profit if reduction facilities are immediately available.

BULLION GROUP.

This group adjoins the Flagstaff on the north and Olalla on the east. The property is developed by several tunnels, shafts, surface stripping and open cuts.

The principal showing is in what is known as the copper cut, where a body of high grade copper-gold ore has been opened to a depth of about 50 feet. About 150 tons of ore is on the dump at this point which will average at least $30 per ton in gold and copper. This ore body is now being undercut by a tunnel, which is also in ore running up to 5% copper and from $3 to $8 per ton in gold. A partial analysis of this ore showed the percentage of silica to be low and iron high. This sample was taken from the tunnel now being driven under the copper cut. The result was as follows:

Silica 9.93%, copper 24.33%, iron 48.53%. The gangue is lime and the ore self-fluxing.

In addition to the above body of high grade ore, immense pyrrhotite and iron cappings occur throughout the property. In many instances good gold values are obtained from the open cuts in these cappings, but like all bodies of similar character, they will require opening at depth to make their permanent values available for continuous operation. This is partially accomplished, a tunnel being already in 600 feet, which will undercut the principal ore zone in the property at a depth of from 700 to 1000 feet. It is the intention of the owners to employ power and extend this tunnel sufficiently to open the ore at that level. When this is accomplished the Bullion group should become a constant shipper and add largely to the prosperity of the adjoining community.

OLALLA GIANT AND OLALLA CHIEF.

These two claims adjoin the Bullion group on the north. They are but slightly opened by a surface cut partially across an iron body which appears to be the capping of an ore deposit. Values up to $6 per ton in gold have been obtained from this capping. The property presents good tunneling facilities, and should deeper development prove an ore body, can be worked in a most economical manner.

ATLANTIC AND WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

These claims adjoin the Olalla Giant and Chief on the north. The Atlantic has but little development. The Wheel of Fortune has been opened by a series of open cuts in an exceptionally heavy iron cap. There is reason to expect that operations at depth will prove ore bodies of value to exist on these claims.

Adjoining the Wheel of Fortune on the northeast a property owned by Messrs. McKay and Knowles presents an attractive appearance, having a particularly fine iron capping occuring between felsite and lime. This property requires deeper development, which there is every reason to expect will prove remunerative to the owners.

GOLDEN RULE GROUP.

This group consists of six claims, but is entirely undeveloped. An especially strong iron capping, occurring along a felsite-diorite contact, crosses this property. Assays from surface samples running up to $10 per ton have been obtained, which indicate ore of workable value at depth. Development is justified by the showing on this property which, in all probability, will prove remunerative.

MOUNT ZION.

This property adjoins the Smitheram ranch about four miles above Olalla. Considerable development has been carried out and ore of good grade opened. Further development is understood to be necessary to render the ore available for extraction, but there is little doubt that this will be carried out as soon as rail facilities are available.

This completes the list of the principal properties situated along the east side of the lower Keremeos creek valley and extending from near the town of Keremeos for a distance of about six miles, northerly, to the head of the lower valley, a short distance above the Smitheram ranch.

On the west side of the valley and commencing about one mile above Keremeos is the Roadside, which is opened by shallow shafts and open cuts. Ore of good grade has been found, and there seems little doubt but that systematic development will prove the property to be of permanent value. The ore is copper and gold in a lime gangue and appears to be of a favorable self-fluxing character.

Adjoining the Roadside is the Something Good, which has been developed by a tunnel some 50 feet in length. The values are in tellurides, and formerly it was considered the highest grade property in this section. It has remained idle for some time however, but will likely, in common with the other properties adjoining, open up, when rail facilities are afforded.

North of the Something Good, the Silent Friend, Lizzie D., Florence, and Cream of the Camp have been all opened by surface cuts, short tunnels and shallow shafts. Throughout these claims, wherever work has been done, copper-gold ore has been found, and there seems reason to expect that more practical development will result in satisfactory ore values being obtained.

The Prince of Wales is a single claim opened by a number of open cuts along quartz veins which crop through to the surface within its limits. This system of veins seems to follow alongside a large porphyritic dyke which crosses the claim, and which may yet prove to be the real source of values, not only in the Prince of Wales, but in other properties which it cuts through in its course.

Adjoining the Prince of Wales on the east and lying between it and Olalla is the Sunset, a property of much promise. This claim is opened by a drift tunnel 100 feet in length, and a shaft 40 feet deep, both driven on a quartz vein about two feet in width. Values up to $26 per ton in gold have been secured from this property. The big porphyry dyke which occurs in the Prince of Wales also crosses this claim and adds materially to its value as a prospective producer.

GOLCONDA GROUP.

This group is opened by a tunnel some 250 feet in length. It is well situated for economical development owing to the fact that it can be largely opened and operated through tunnels. Three per cent copper and large gold values have been obtained. When the present tunnel is completed a body of ore is expected to be opened, in which event the property will be in a condition to operate permanently.

COPPER KING AND PEMBROKE

This property possesses a very fine surface showing, consisting of a magnetic iron capping. It is also traversed by the same big dyke which crosses the Sunset and Prince of Wales claims, lying to the east and adjoining it on that side. A shaft has been sunk 30 feet in the magnetite. In the bottom of this shaft copper pyrites are found and there seems every reason to expect that deeper development will result in opening a large deposit of this metal. Below the shaft, on the side hill, an incline has been sunk for some distance on an ore body showing, where copper values up to 18% have been opened. These values dip to the west and under the magnetite at the point where the shaft has been sunk. Other openings made in prospecting the surface show copper and gold values. There is very good reason to expect the Copper King group to rank among the prominent producers of the near future.

ELKHORN GROUP.

The Elkhorn group joins Olalla on the west and consists of six claims, all crown granted. The property is developed by a tunnel 110 feet in length and a considerable amount of open cut work. The values are principally in copper, although small gold values are also occasionally obtained. The property is most favorably situated for economical development and may be expected to add materially to the tonnage produced by the other properties located along both sides of the lower Keremeos valley.

HEMATITE.

North of the Elkhorn group and about a mile distant, Mr. J. Knowles owns a location on a body of hematite which is said to be of large extent and good grade. If this hematite deposit

proves sufficiently pure its operations will add largely to the property of the lower Keremeos valley.

This completes the list of properties in the lower Keremeos valley. Volumes might be written regarding the geological and physical features of this portion of the valley, and all of the most interesting character, but space will not permit even if the precise information were available. Suffice it to say that sufficient is now known to enable a most prosperous future to be foretold with certainty and that this section, in common with the upper portion of the Keremeos creek valley and the entire Similkameen, will rank at an early date among the great mineral producing sections of the globe.

UPPER KEREMEOS CREEK VALLEY.

Riordan mountain is probably the best known property in the upper valley. The combined property, known as the Riordan Mountain group, occupies the summit of a small mountain between the headwaters of Keremeos and Twenty-Mile creeks.

The property is opened by a tunnel about 40 feet in length and a considerable amount of open cut work. Immense bodies of copper-gold ore in a lime and garnetite gangue occurs on this property. Values run from a few dollars to $30 per ton. It is confidentally stated by experts who have examined this property that practical development only is required to open up an immense deposit of ore of commercial value on this group. This would seem to be a correct estimate as the capping, consisting of a mixed lime, quartz, garnetite and magnetite extends across a portion of the Shamrock and entirely across Billy Goat claim, from east to west, while it can be traced north and south for miles across the adjoining country. Whatever future development may disclose to be the real character of this property, there is one thing certain at present, and that is, that it presents now the earmarks of a valuable, though undeveloped property.

North of Riordan mountain the Penticton and adjoining claims, owned by Robert Stevenson of Princeton, is situated. This property possesses an immense iron-capping, principally pyrrhotite. Like the great majority of claims in the vicinity of Riordan mountain, the Penticton gives every promise of becoming, with development, a property of large and permanent value.

Southeast of Riordan mountain R. W. Northey is operating a group of claims. It is understood that he has opened up a fine grade of copper pyrital ore at a depth of 50 feet. During the past season several important strikes have been made by Mr. Northey who expects to secure a property of large value from the group he is now developing. Access to the Northey claims is by way of the Nickel Plate wagon road, which also passes close to the Riordan Mountain group.

Southwest of and adjoining Riordan mountain on that side the McKinnon Bros. of Hedley own several claims. They have opened their ground by means of stripping and open cuts and have exposed quantities of ore and capping consisting of the typical gangue rock of this section, viz., garnetite and lime, intermixed with which is copper and iron pyrites and magnetic iron. These claims form a prospect of considerable value, both immediate and prospective.

Other properties in this vicinity are Gold Run and Jim, owned by McNulty and McMillan of Phoenix and Grand Forks. During the prosecution of assessment work last season bodies of garnetite carrying copper pyrites was opened on these claims, which now promise to develop into valuable properties. Access to these properties is by the Nickel Plate wagon road.

The Apex group, owned by W. D. McMillan and W. J. Forbes, is another property of undoubted merit. Development on this property consists of shaft and tunnel work exposing large bodies of pyrrhotite and arsenical iron running high in gold and carrying considerable values in copper. Access to this property is by a short trail which connects with the Nickel Plate road.

Near the Apex group J. F. Allison and George Ham are opening up a property which runs well in gold. West of the Apex group, on the western end of Dividend mountain, a number of Sandon men own and have partially opened a very promising group of claims.

The Dividend group, consisting of seven claims, occupies the summit of Dividend mountain. An immense capping occurs on this property, consisting of pyrrhotite, arsenical iron and copper pyrites in a garnetite and lime gangue. Considerable surface work has been done throughout the group, but at no point has the capping been penetrated. Work is now in progress, intended to penetrate the capping and determine the character and value of the ore at depth. Like the neighboring properties, the Dividend group can be rated as a very promising prospect.

Adjoining the Dividend on the north a claim owned by Mr. Clarke of Green Mountain, possesses a very promising showing. Considerable open cut work and vein stripping has been done with favorable results. Those who have visited this claim are emphatic in their statements regarding its prospective value.

West of the Clarke property James Black owns a claim of much promise, and which possesses the typical pyrrhotite, lime and garnetite capping and gangue of the upper Keremeos valley camp.

Below the Clarke and Black claims and near the "Russel House" on the Nickel Plate road, McDonald and Weedon own a group of claims which challenge attention. The ore, opened by means of a tunnel, consists of the typical garnetite and lime carrying copper values of over 5% and gold running about $5 per ton. This property is admirably situated for development by means of tunnels and will certainly add largely to the tonnage that will later on in the history of the mines of this section, be available throughout the upper Keremeos valley.

North of the McDonald-Weedon group and across Keremeos creek the Green Mountain group is situated. This property consists of several claims running back from the Nickel Plate road to the summit of Green mountain. Development consists of a series of tunnels and open cuts in a heavy pyrrhotite capping. It seems, however, that the capping, which is exceptionally heavy, has not so far been penetrated. The prospective value of the property, however, is good, and there seems little doubt but what intelligent development will reveal ore of commercial value. Like the McDonald-Weedon group it is well situated for economical development and operation should the owners decide to open it up.

North of the Green Mountain group a claim owned by Mrs. Daly of Keremeos runs well in gold. The vein is not large, but as depth is reached it widens out, while the values are maintained.

East of the Daly claim and the Green Mountain group McKinnon Bros. of Hedley and Neil McLean own a group of claims. A shaft has been sunk on this property to a sufficient depth to penetrate the capping and good values in copper and gold disclosed. Like the Green Mountain and other nearby properties, it is a tunneling proposition and can be operated economically.

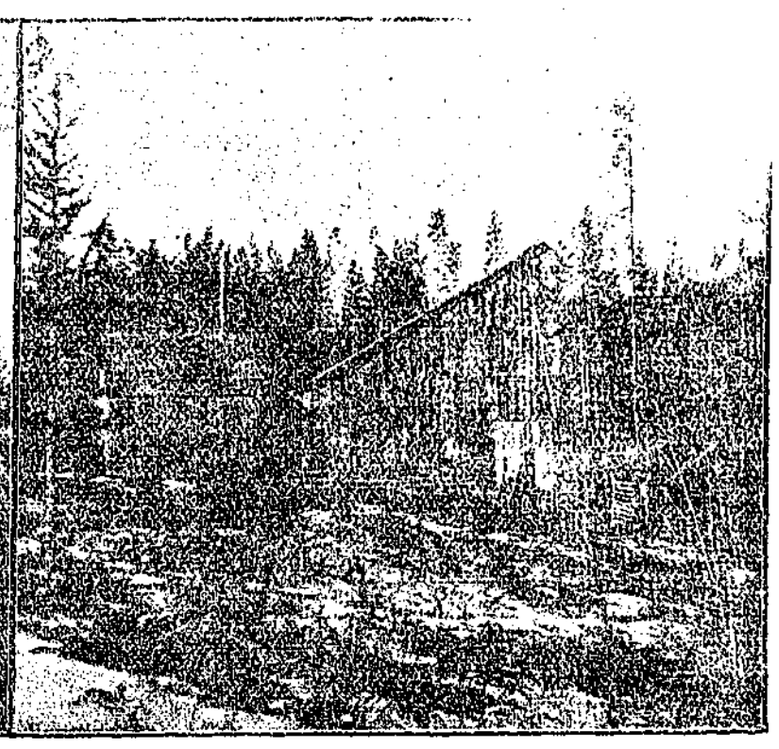
A group of claims located at Fish Lake have no known value. It is possible, however, that thorough exploration may disclose ore of sufficient value to justify development of the property, especially as it is most conveniently located.

The foregoing sketch is imperfect in so far as complete mention of all the properties located in the upper valley is concerned. Many locations of merit have doubtless been overlooked, which may eventually prove to be amongst the best producers of mineral wealth in that section.

The great need of the upper Keremeos valley is early rail connection. That this will be provided is certain, from the fact that the number and extent of the proven ore bodies is so great as to ensure an enormous tonnage to any railway connecting with the valley. What renders railway connection a certainty, as soon as the lines enter the lower valley, is the fact that the transportation business between the upper valley mines and the smelting centres below will be simply enormous and thus furnishes an opportunity for business which will not be overlooked.

Stamp Mill on Douglass Creek. Property of Sailor Consolidated.

Office of Sailor Consolidated.



Shaft House on Sailor Mine.

Some Reminiscences of a Distinguished and Eventful Life.

Charles Mair of Lethbridge, one of the early settlers in the Okanagan and well and widely known throughout the district, passed through on Monday on his way to Kelowna where he will spend some time with relatives.—Vernon News.

The *Gazette* has a pleasing recollection of Mr. Mair's first visit to the Okanagan, when in the summer of 1892 he came in to spy out the land and decided to locate at Kelowna. Mr. Mair, more than anyone that we know of, can be said to link the culture of the east with the more strenuous life of the west. No tenderfoot is he, for even before Manitoba became a province of the Dominion, or the land out of which it was formed had been taken over from the Hudson Bay Company, his fondness for voyageur history and knowledge of the same caused him to be chosen by the government of Canada to proceed to Red River and collect data for the use of the commissioner who was to treat with the Hudson Bay Company and the imperial parliament for taking over the territory. He was still in Fort Garry when the first Riel rebellion broke out in 1870 and was a prisoner in the fort until he effected his escape to Portage la Prairie, where a relief expedition was organized but failed to effect its purpose, and Mr. Mair was again forced to flee—this time over the snow to St. Paul. He was living at Prince Albert and saw the storm coming of the second Riel rebellion in 1885. He moved his family to Windsor, Ontario, and enlisted in the Governor-General's Bodyguard, the regiment of his brother-in-law, Colonel George T. Denison, as quartermaster. His connection with the Bodyguard at this time is mentioned in Colonel Denison's interesting book, entitled "Soldiering in Canada." At the close of the rebellion he rejoined his family at Windsor, and it was on these old historic grounds marking the western campaigns of the war of 1812, that he wrote his beautiful drama "Tecumseh," in which it is shown wherein Proctor played the coward. Many other gems to grace Canadian literature have come from his pen, and many contributions from him on geographical and historical topics connected with the "great lone land" are to be found in the Annals of the Royal Society of Great Britain, of which he is a member. Mrs. Mair was a niece of Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, who was with her uncle during his imprisonment in Fort Garry in 1870, thus sharing with her future husband the perils of those perilous times. Mr. Mair will pardon us for indulging in these reminiscences, but old names bring up old recollections. It is to be hoped that before his return to Lethbridge he will be able to pay a visit to the Similkameen.

Church Services.

In the Methodist Church, on Sunday Evening of each week, at 7:30 p. m.
Strangers Cordially Invited.
REV. C. E. DOCKSTEADER.

H. A. WHILLANS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
HEDLEY, B. C.

GEO. E. WINKLER,
Penticton, B. C.
Real Estate and Mining Broker.
Correspondence Solicited from Those Having Property to Sell.

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

CHARLES AE. SHAW,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
Orders may be left at Gazette office.
HEDLEY, : : : : B. C.

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Watchmaker
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Clocks and Watches for Sale.

DEWDNEY & SPRINGETT
Metropolitan Block, VICTORIA
Real Estate, Mining & Financial Brokers
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BATHS
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Conveyancer, Real Estate, Mines, Insurance. Crown Grants applied for under Land Act and Mineral Act.
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The Hedley Gazette

and

Similkameen Advertiser.

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

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Per Year.....$2.00
Six Months.....1.00

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

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.

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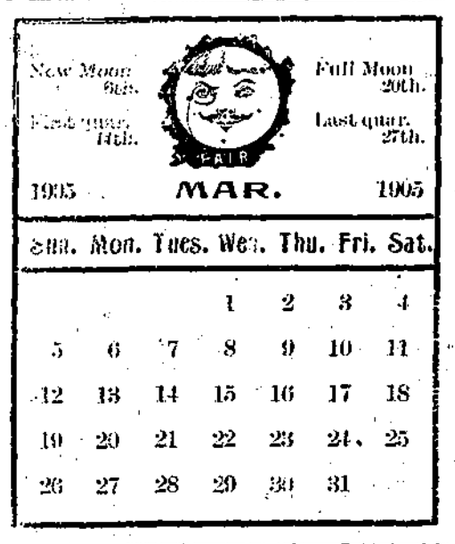
A. MEGRAW,
Managing Editor.



That the vicious influences of the Klondyke boom have sunk deeply into the average dweller in the coast cities is very plain and is becoming plainer day by day as the question of aid by way of a land grant to the Grand Trunk Pacific is considered. In Klondyke boom days the business conscience was thoroughly seared, and the business appetite whetted to the accumulation of dollars by any method at all upon which, by the widest scale of interpretation, the label "commerce" or "business" could be tacked. The humans may be stampeded as well as the lower animals. The Klondyke boom was a veritable stampede and the human animals in it regarded as legitimate prey by the coast dealers. The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific was looked upon as likely to afford a similar opportunity for a "pitch in," and when the elector went to the polls last November all other considerations went down before it. The thing must not be postponed. So it became necessary to make a decoy duck of Senator Templeman, who produced the letter from Charles M. Hays that construction would be commenced at the western end, and therefore if the wanted to do several million dollars' worth of business next summer they should vote for the liberal candidates. The Gazette does not accuse Senator Templeman of deliberately deceiving the people in this matter and is of the opinion he was tricked with the rest; but it thinks that he should consider his personal honor and should now resent being made to play the part that he did. He has an influential paper in Victoria that should take a more dignified position on this question, for the air of levity it has displayed is not becoming under the circumstances. Very few of the coast papers have been able to resist the apparent clamor for G. T. P. construction this summer at any cost. The Colonist and Province have expressed their disapproval of the bare-faced demand of the G. T. P., but the others are either non-committal or yielding to the general clamor for another "pitch in" regardless of the future, and allowing their columns to be inundated with a mass of correspondence, mostly anonymous, agreeing to the hold up. "The Grand Trunk Pacific officials," according to the Victoria Times, "have become more pressing for a decision as to whether their company is to get a land grant." Does the Times think that they should get a land grant? Let the Times face this issue for once and tell us just where it stands. All its references to the subject so far have been very playful and light-hearted. It could always extract a great amount of amusement out of the imaginary embarrassment of Mr. McBride's government in having the G. T. P. people thundering at their doors for this land grant; but the funniest part of all this forced gaiety on the part of the Times is the tremendous effort it requires to put forth to try to make believe that the joke is not on itself. This mask of amused disinterestedness is too thin. Is the Times wid the hold-up or agin it?

Although rumors are still flying regarding speedy construction of the Great Northern and C. P. R., there seems to be an entire absence of authentic information. The most significant announcement of all during the past week was that made by D. C. Corbin in Spokane, in which he stated on his return from New York, that he had completed arrangements for the building of the Spokane and International, which will bring the C. P. R. into Spokane. Corbin, more than Hill, or any of the other railway magnates is given to keeping his word, and when he says he is going to do a thing he does it. The greatest railway blunder made in Canada was when the Government at Ottawa in 1898 refused Corbin a charter to build into the Boundary, when he was willing to do so without asking any bonus. But the significant feature is that when the C. P. R. reaches Spokane it has done the cheekiest and most daring thing it could do by way of an invasion of Mr. Hill's territory, and if anything were wanted to precipitate a war between these two great systems it is this slap in the face from the C. P. R. That Hill will lose no time in retaliating by pushing his line on through British Columbia westward from Midway into the Similkameen, is the hope of every dweller in this district. That Mr. Corbin means business there is not a shadow of doubt. His surveyors are already in the field. There are three parties out now and four more will be in the field in two weeks. He has made a hard and fast traffic arrangement with the C. P. R. for a period of fifty years, which will prevent the new road from falling into the hands of any other road than the C. P. R. for that time. The new road will run north-eastward from Spokane, crossing the Canadian boundary into East Kootenay and making connection with the Crow's Nest line. This road will then be the shortest route between Spokane and St. Paul, for it will use the C. P. R. line from Moosejaw, crossing the boundary at Portal and running under the name of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie to St. Paul and on to the Soo. The total distance from Spokane to St. Paul by this route is 1475 miles, by the Great Northern 1489 miles, and by the Northern Pacific 1512 miles.

Rumors are abroad that the government has yielded to the clamor for a hold-up by the G. T. P. and will give a land grant, to furnish the people at the coast with a little excitement for next summer; and also that the C. P. R. are asking $5000 per mile subsidy to build the Coast-Kootenay and be allowed five years to build it in. Almost a quarter of a century ago the C. P. R. only asked ten years to put a road across the continent, when the appliances for and methods of railway building were so much slower than they are today, and instead of taking ten years to build they had it all completed in less than five years. Then most of the stuff for grading, etc., had to be freighted in on wagons, as this was the first railway to penetrate the Canadian northwest. Why should the G. T. P. have been given seven years to complete their road with the advantages which they now possess; and why should Premier McBride consider for a moment the absurd proposition of giving the C. P. R. five years to build from Midway to Spence's Bridge. In comparison with the conditions which they met and overcame between 1881 and 1885 when the main line was built, five months would be more like the time to be allotted for building from Midway to Spence's Bridge than five years.

Two weeks ago the Gazette pointed out a few of the objectionable features of the assessment act. There are others that might also engage the attention of the legislature when amendments to the act are considered. One difficulty is insufficient notice. Section 134 should not be put in force until due notice has been given for 30 or 60 days, by publication of the name of the pre-emptor and a description of the property in a local paper situated or circulating in the district, and it would be well also to have the assessor send notice as well. And again also the pre-emptor should be notified of where forfeit to the crown has happened for non-payment of taxes as well as where the land has been sold for taxes. These may seem trivial, but they mean a great deal to the pre-emptor, and if attended to, should also help to swell the revenue by getting in a greater amount of taxes: for if land be forfeited to the Crown it can yield no more revenue in taxes until two years after it has been again recorded.

The last shall be first and the first shall be last. The Hedley Board of Trade ask in March for the establishment of a telephone exchange and get it before March is out: they asked early in February for a third mail per week, as well as telephone extension up the lake, over to the Boundary and some other iktahs, but all they have yet heard about it is, that the matters will be considered. And now what about that third mail per week? What is delaying it? Did the representative for Yale-Cariboo ever try to run a paper in a place where there were only two mails per week?

Bravo, McBride! All honor to him and his Government, who sent Mr. Morse, the minion of the Israelitish mendicant G.T.P., back home empty-handed and with a flea in his ear. It is still up to Senator Templeman and Minister Prefontaine to square themselves with the people of British Columbia for the representations made last fall.

INTERESTING RELIC

The Gazette is shown a Copy of the London Times of November 7, 1805.

Containing Admiral Collingwood's Despatch Announcing the Victory of Trafalgar and the Death of Nelson.

Mrs. G. B. Lyon very kindly loaned the Gazette, this week, a most interesting relic, which has come down in her husband's family, being no less than the copy of the London Times, published on November 7th, 1805, containing Admiral Collingwood's despatches from the bloody but glorious victory of Trafalgar.

The paper is a little four-column folio, 17x22, the first page being taken up entirely with ads, quaintly set and quaintly worded.

The despatch is dated by Admiral Collingwood from the Euryalus, off Cadiz, October 22, 1805, the battle being fought on the 21st; and it bears the admiralty date of November 6. No craft was dispatched from the fleet by Collingwood to bear the news of the victory to the admiralty, nor did

"A pinnace like a fluttered bird
Come flying from far away:"

but the news came to London in much of the humdrum, hit or miss manner, that characterized those pre-telegraph days. The story of how it was received is thus told by the Times:

"Captain Sykes of the Nautilus, and Lieutenant Lapenotiere of the Pickle schooner, arrived at the admiralty together about half-past one o'clock yesterday morning. The former did not, as was generally understood, arrive from the scene of action; he fell in by accident with the Pickle schooner, and on learning the intelligence proceeded immediately to Lisbon with the information, from whence he was sent with dispatches by Mr. Gamerier, the British consul, to England, and landed at Plymouth. Lieutenant Lapenotiere made the port of Falmouth, and, by a singular coincidence, met Captain Sykes at the gates of the admiralty."

Thus it would appear that Admiral Collingwood had sent his dispatches to the British consul at Lisbon, and the timely arrival of Sykes enabled the consul to send them forward.

While the national spirit recognized fully the greatness of the victory, yet the nation was awed at the price paid. As the Times says: "There were no ebullitions of popular transport; no demonstrations of public joy; they felt an inward satisfaction at the triumph of their favorite arms: they mourned with all the sincerity and poignancy of domestic grief their hero slain."

The simple modest narrative with which Collingwood's dispatches tell the tale also seems to have touched the national heart and at once he is recognized as the worthy successor of Nelson. A simple paragraph has it:

"Admiral Collingwood's conduct has obtained the fullest approbation, and last night dispatches were sent off to Plymouth to be forwarded to him by the Acasta, containing a commission which appoints him to the command of the ships in the Mediterranean with the same powers as Lord Nelson had. The several ships of the line at Portsmouth and Plymouth are ordered to put to sea without loss of time to reinforce Admiral Collingwood."

The text of Collingwood's dispatches would take more space to reproduce than the Gazette can give; besides, if we mistake not, it is given in Southey's "Life of Nelson;" but a feature that will be of interest is the poem in four stanzas of 16 lines each entitled, "Nelson and Collingwood." It is unsigned, and there is no clue given anywhere as to the authorship, so it is to be presumed it was by the poet-laureate of that day, Henry James Pye, whose muse had certainly not been idle, for although the tidings had only reached Londoners on the morning of the 6th, the poem is published in the Times on the 7th. It runs:

I.

Britons! You heard Trafalgar's story,
You triumph in your country's glory,
Mourn o'er the relics pale and gory
Of brave, immortal Nelson.
To earth and war our hero's dead,
To heaven and peace his spirit fled;
Twine your green laurels round the head
Of brave, immortal Nelson.
Mourn one and all,
Great Nelson's fall,
Oh! dash not off the gushing tear;
No tears disgrace
The manly face,
When freemen tends a freeman's bier.
Fame's rugged steep with daring feet he trod,
True to his king, his country and his God.

* * * * * *

IV.

Mourn and rejoice! Horatio's spirit,
Well pleased, beholds a friend inherit
The honors paid to valor's merit,
He smiles on gallant Collingwood.
Mourn for your martyrs on the wave,
Mourn for your Nelson in his grave,
Rejoice and cheer the living brave,
With modest, gallant Collingwood.
United raise
Loud hymns of praise,
Your prayers, your thanks are due to heaven
Your loss deplore,
That tribute o'er,
Be grateful for the champions given.
By their great admiral's side Fame's path they trod,
True to their king, their country and their God.

In the announcements of the Covent Garden Theatre, Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons are mentioned, and in the column devoted to the court is this quaint personal item of the king: "His majesty wears a green shade constantly over his eyes, after candle light; and we are sorry to say, he cannot distinguish any person except he be very near, and with the assistance of a glass." Thus it will be seen that the infirmities of George III, England's "King Lear," were pressing upon him and fast approaching that tragic period described by Thackeray in his "Four George's."

And there were newspaper liars in those days too. Wasn't it an awful liar, for instance, that wrote this paragraph among the incidents of Trafalgar:

"A man was so completely cut in two by a double-headed shot, that the whole of his body, with the exception of his legs up to his knees, was blown some yards into the water; but strange to tell, his legs were left standing on the deck with all the firmness and animation of life."

Some of the ads, too, are unique. One reads: "A fine mare to be sold, the property of a gentleman, warranted sound; walks, trots, gallops, and leaps remarkably well. To prevent trouble the price is 40 guineas." And the business instinct of this "nation of shopkeepers" is exemplified in several other ads, notably those offering rewards for recovery of lost articles, in which the advertiser takes care to specify that "no greater reward will be given."

Cawston & Edmond

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PURVEYORS OF ALL KINDS OF

Fresh Meats
Fish
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AND
Fruit

HEDLEY, - - - B. C.

WE MAKE

One Grade Only

AND

THEY STAND THE

Heaviest Fires.

Never Known to Fail.

We do not make Thin Wall Safes.

ESTABLISHED 1855
TAYLOR'S SAFES
DOUBLE TONGUE & GROOVE
145 & 147 FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO.

Town and District.

Phoenix is to be made a sub-port of customs.

Mr. Duncan Woods returned last week from a trip to Vernon.

The next meeting of the Friday Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Hardwick.

The eight new vanners are being set up on the extension to the vanner floor in the stamp mill.

G. A. Rendell will shortly resume the management of the business of the Eholt Trading Co., at Eholt.

The marriage of John Gillis and Phoebe Johnson, both of Sidley, B. C., was celebrated there last week.

H. C. Shaw, formerly of Greenwood, has gone to the coast and joined the law firm of Williams, Shaw & Walsh, in Vancouver.

Miss Johnson, teacher at the Nickel Plate, came down on Friday evening and remained over Sunday, the guest of Mrs. Arnott.

Rev. Dr. White, superintendent of Methodist Missions, is expected in Hedley next week and will occupy the pulpit on Sunday, April 1st.

Thursday last (St. Patrick's Day) was the first rainy day the valley has had for months. It was St. Patrick weeping over the degeneracy of the modern Irish.

Now get your garden rakes, but see that they are strong enough, for it is an old-fashioned black loam that is to be found in the average back yard in Hedley.

I. L. Deardorff is putting up a residence on his lots on the north side of Scott avenue, "Ready Cash" addition. It is one storey, 14 x 20, and kitchen wing 12 x 14.

The last B. C. Gazette announces the appointment of Mrs. Lenora McDonald to be acting deputy mining recorder at Olalla in the absence of her husband J. A. McDonald.

The Nickel Plate is putting on more men these days and would employ more if they could get them. They are still short about fifteen or twenty machine men and as many muckers.

Howard vs. Chilson was a case of common assault that came up for hearing before A. Megraw, J. P., on Thursday evening last. The defendant was fined $15 and costs.

A number of the miners at the Nickel Plate took a layoff for a couple of days to celebrate St. Patrick. They were all of them quite Irish in their sympathies, and wore the green.

There were a few—very few—readers of the Gazette who seemed to think that the Star should have been treated to a reply in kind. Well, the Gazette prizes too highly the respect of its readers and its own self-respect to go into that sort of thing. Furthermore, every journalist owes a duty to the craft to observe the amenities and keep his columns clean.

W. A. Haining has completed assessment work on the Sacramento; and on Friday last brought in a large, freshly-broken specimen of very nice-looking rock, which was generously supplied with mispickel. No assays have yet been made to show what this rock will run, although a surface assay of $5 was obtained. There is apparently a body of it about 20 feet wide.

It was in June, 1901, that the appropriation was made for extension of the government telephone from Kamloops to Penticton, but no move was made to carry it out until the end of October. No appropriation has yet been made either to extend the line northward from Penticton or complete through to the Boundary. It is to be hoped that when an appropriation is made, it will not take that interval again to get started.

When rigging up your fishing tackle it will be well to keep in mind that last year the game law was amended so as to fix a close season for trout. The section reads: "It shall be unlawful at any time to take, catch, kill or have in possession any trout of any kind or species under the size of six inches in length, and it shall be unlawful to take, catch, kill, or have in possession any trout of any kind or species, except steelhead trout (salmo gairdneri) between the 15th day of November in any year and the 25th day of March in the following year, and it shall be unlawful to take, catch or kill any steelhead trout above tide water between the 15th day of November in any year and the 25th day of March in the following year. This section shall not apply to children under fifteen (15) years of age."

M. K. Rodgers is still in Seattle, and will not be back for a week or so.

Fairview government office is now a land agency for the new land division recently created.

J. A. McDonald arrived on Tuesday night to take the position of amalgamator for the Daly Reduction Co.

Messrs. Cummiskey, of Vernon, and Donovan, of Arrowhead, are the senior station agents on the Pacific division of the C. P. R.—Kootenay Mail.

Mr. Geo. Kirby, of Keremeos, has been appointed a notary public. There'll be some cursing around there now, but not of the naughty kind.

The hotel Similkameen was an eye opener to Mr. Gobeil, who expressed his surprise at finding anything so up-to-date in this part of the country.

Greenwood city council have made arrangements with the people of Anaconda to get their supply of water for domestic use from Lind Creek, a beautiful stream of pure water that comes down off the mountain in Anaconda.

The Greenwood Board of Trade have joined in the movement to secure telephone connection between Midway and Fairview. Greenwood Board has been in a comatose condition for several months, but they awakened last week and got down to business again.

Mr. W. C. Bate, road supervisor for the Similkameen district, was in town yesterday. The early spring is always a busy time for the road supervisor, for all the public thoroughfares must be gone over to ascertain the ravages wrought by the melting snows. Mr. Bate is looking over the creek and other local requirements, being sent by the Lands and Works Department in response to request of the Board of Trade.

Running a paper in a two-mail-a-week town is no pudding. Columns of editorial may be written dealing with matters as they appear in the latest papers reaching here on Saturday, and by Tuesday's papers the conditions have all changed after the matter is up in type. The attempted hold-up of the G. T. P. and the matter dealing with it in this week's Gazette is an example, for the government did not yield after all.

The Lillooet Prospector says: The following claims have been bonded to M. K. Rodgers, and are in Lillooet district: Anaconda, Bell, Fortune, Lela, Avoca, Avon, Amazon, Amoor, Alabama, Axom, Assiniboia, Athabasca, and Ankobra. Twelve are crown granted, and Mr. Rodgers has staked eight or ten surrounding claims. The amount of the bond is $160,000 and the owners are Mr. Hocking and his three sons, Smith and Bryson, Stuart Henderson, all of Ashcroft, and L. M. Hartley of Butte, Montana.

St. Patrick's Ball.

In spite of the wet day there was a fair turnout at the St. Patrick's dance at the hotel Similkameen on Friday evening last. The fine large dining room of the hotel was tastefully decorated in the appropriate shade to serve as the ballroom. Music was furnished by the orchestra, consisting of H. A. Wright, cornet; C. Chapman, violin, and L. Rolls, piano. An excellent luncheon was served, and dancing was kept up until an early hour; a very pleasant time being spent by all.

Telephone Exchange.

In response to request of the Hedley board of trade for a telephone exchange, Messrs. J. E. Gobeil of the public works department, Ottawa, and Mayor Stevens, of Kamloops, who is manager of this branch of the government telephone, came to Hedley Tuesday and met the business men here. After a pow-wow sufficient subscribers at $5 per month were obtained to warrant Mr. Stevens in making a recommendation to the public works department to have a switch put in at Hedley and a local exchange established. The price looked a little bit high, especially after the former price named when the line was first put in, viz., $3 per month, a figure, by the way, which these gentlemen repudiated as being unauthorized from the public works department. Some one evidently blundered, but the Gazette doesn't think that one was Thos. Hunter, who gave out the former rate and who was apparently acting under his chiefs. Evidently Mr. Henderson was the man who made the mistake. After all, the first arrangement would have been very unsatisfactory, and to have the use of about 200 miles of line without the nuisance of bells continually ringing for everything passing over the line, is a much better arrangement.

BEAVERDELL ITEMS

Interesting Notes From the Rich West Fork Country.

(Special to the Gazette.)

BEAVERDELL, March 11.—The snow is about all gone. The stage came in last Sunday on runners, but Mac said that it would have been better wheeling.

The Sally never looked better, and Clement Vacher's operations thereon have been a godsend for the Vancouver and Boundary Creek Development and Mining company, by turning out bullion bahn for their financial ills when all other chickamin was lacking. There are fifteen men working on the Sally, most of them old-timers and interested on the river, for Mr. Vacher will always give the preference to the home man rather than the outsider. They are now working on three feet of high grade ore that is going over $100 to the ton. The last carload shipped to the Trail smelter went $250 per ton, and another carload will be shipped next week as they are now taking out two and one-half tons per day. The Sally has shipped three or four cars of high grade ore this winter, and it is the intention to keep on working this summer and ship by wagon. R. Myerhoff had the contract of hauling the Sally ore to Midway, and B. Bubear did the rawhiding down the mountain from the mine to the ore-house on the flat.

G. O. Guise and McDonald had the contract of taking out the Rambler and Bounty ores. About three carloads of first-class ore were taken out.

The Butcher Boy at Carmi also shipped two cars of first-class ore this winter.

Mr. Thruston has gone to the coast and the Carmi has closed down for some time. R. Longley, superintendent, is doing some repairs to the mill and they expect to start up again in a few days.

James Dale is working on the Great Hopes, but as the trail had not been completed was unable to ship any ore.

H. Holmes has moved out again to his timothy ranch and is breaking horses and getting ready for the spring work. He intends to clear another patch of ground this summer.

Rumors, Mere Rumors!

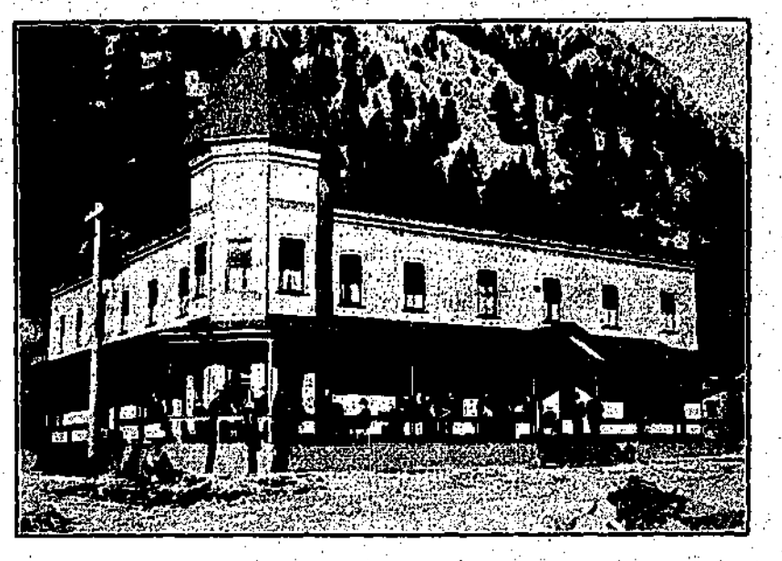
The Greenwood Times says that the railway situation has been clarified, and that it seems settled that the Great Northern is to resume railway construction in the Boundary as well as to start west from Midway. The evidence it produces to substantiate the claim that the road is to be built up Boundary creek from Midway, is that Chief Engineer Kennedy and three engineers had been busy for several days tying up the loop, connecting the Midway-Curlew section of the main line west, with the branch up Boundary creek.

Another item on the situation furnished by the Times, is that a C. P. R. engineer named Callahan had spent ten days making a secret reconnaisance of the Great Northern's latest surveys between Midway and the Okanagan, and that he was accompanied in the same by R. G. Sidley. This circumstance and the presence of Capt. Robertson, a Winnipeg capitalist, at Midway, has set the Times man "seein' things."

The C. P. R. already has a survey from Midway west. It runs via Kettle river, Rock Creek, west fork of Rock creek, swings around Sidley mountain, crosses the summit at Summit Lake and comes out at Incameep Indian reservation on Okanagan river a little above and opposite Fairview, then heads up the Similkameen. The grade in places is very steep.

The Spokesman-Review says: It is rumored among the railroad contractors of the city that the Great Northern will soon call for bids for grading a roadbed from Midway, B.C., to Greenwood, B. C., 14 miles. Last year the company had a roadbed graded from Curlew, Wash., to Midway, and it is supposed that orders will be issued any day for the construction gang to lay the ties and rails. With a road into Greenwood, it will require only a five mile stretch of track to connect the Curlew-Midway branch with the new Phoenix branch at Phoenix, and it is probable that would not remain unbuilt long. It would be a direct eastern connecting point for the proposed extension through the Okanagan and Similkameen country.

The St. Eugene mine at Moyie paid a two per cent dividend on March 15. The amount distributed was $61,040.



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R. J. Wynne, MANAGER.

IONA HOUSE

WHEN journeying to the Boundary Country arrange your plans to stop and rest a while at the IONA HOUSE, the half-way hotel between Midway and Sidley. This is where the stage stops for dinner. Good Accommodation at Moderate Rates.

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DRY GOODS
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HEDLEY, - - B. C.

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Hedley, B. C.

EARLY DAYS OF LOWER OKANAGAN

H. Nicholson, J. P., Contributes Another Interesting Letter.

OSOYOOS AS SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Most Interesting Reminiscences of Judge Haynes and Theodore Kruger. General Sherman's Visit—Versatility of the Red Man as a Diplomat, and the Moral Rebuke Which Could Equal That of an Elder o' the Kirk.

"At the present time when the Okanagan valley is attracting so much attention and its horticultural possibilities so widely discussed, a few sketches of its early days may be of interest to your readers.

Commencing at the foot of Okanagan lake (Penticton) the valley stretches south some forty miles to the international boundary line, which crosses Osoyoos lake about two miles from the lower end; the Okanagan river which connects the two lakes is for its greater part a winding, sluggish stream, forming extensive meadows and lakes in its meandering course, making the valley an excellent stock range, perhaps the best in the province.

In the early sixties a custom house was established at Osoyoos lake, in those days, the principal gateway to the interior of British Columbia from the United States, and hundreds of head of cattle, horses and sheep paid duty at the little log cabin which stood on a knoll at the head of the lake. Subsequently a more pretentious building was erected some four miles nearer the boundary, in the vicinity of the narows, where an old rickety bridge spanned the lake and where the H. B. Co. had established a trading post on the Hope-Kootenay or Dewdney trail. At the time of my first acquaintance with Osoyoos in '72, Mr. Haynes, or as he was better known, Judge Haynes, held the position of deputy collector of the southern boundary, Mr. W. Low being his assistant partner with him in their cattle ranch. In those days the cattle grazed indiscriminately on both sides of the boundary line and it may be well understood what an ideal stock range it was, with unlimited summer pasturage on the bunch grass hills of the Indian (American) reservation and the warm shelter of the low lying meadows of the Okanagan for winter quarters. While the Haynes and Low cattle ranged on the lower part of the valley, Mr. Ellis' famous "69" brand monopolized the upper, and for years some of the finest beef in the Victoria market was furnished from these herds.

For many years Osoyoos was the recognized seat of government of the district, which at that time extended from the Columbia river to the Hope mountain. In addition to the custom house, the land and mining record office, the provincial jail and court house were situated there, in charge of Judge Haines, who, on retiring from his position of gold commissioner in Kootenay, made his home at Osoyoos, building a charming residence, where neighbor or chance visitor would be hospitably welcomed, and where, surrounded by his family, he enjoyed the life of an old country squire.

Another attraction to Osoyoos was the old H. B. trading post, then the property of the late Mr. Kruger, being postoffice, hotel and store combined. Here the traveller could be furnished with the necessaries for man and beast and be sure of a hearty welcome from the genial host in some such phrases as "Ach, mein friend, I am delighted to see you," or "Me and mein wife was just talking about you;" or if an old acquaintance, nothing would please him better, than after partaking of a sumptuous meal, to sit and smoke on the verandah of his comfortable residence and talk on "weldtpolitek." A thorough German and a man of splendid physique, Kruger had come to British Columbia in the early days of the Fraser river excitement, afterwards entering the service of the H. B. Co. He was an expert judge of furs and a good Indian trader, and it was nothing unusual to meet at his store some of the noted chiefs from the American side, Joseph, Saseptkin, Moses, Tonasket and others, besides hunters and trappers with their furs to trade for the "iktahs" so dear to the Siwash. Very amusing it was to watch a trade carried on in a mixture of English, Indian and Chinook with a German accent, a characteristic trade commencing, "Ach, tillicum, klahowyah, leeli nanitch, you must have some tobacco, some matches and we will smoke," which being duly indulged, Mr. Indian would produce his poorest skins to trade. These would be promptly refused with the remark, "I'm disappointed (nika sick tum tum); I thought my old tillicums would bring me good fur.' Eventually the good fur would be brought forth and the trading commence by placing on each skin so many beans, each bean representing a dollar; these being collected and counted were then exchanged for blankets, calico, etc., the customary "cultus potlach" of tobacco concluding the transaction. Being situated at the junction of the roads leading to the Similkameen, Penticton, Rock Creek and the United States, Kruger's was a well known and popular stopping place and on special occasions, court days or a cattle round up, a big crowd would assemble and a big time would result, and should no more interesting matters engage the boys' attention, the quality of the whisky always afforded a fruitful topic for discussion, its weakness being attributed to the nearby lake, the assurance of the jovial host that it was No. 1 Hudson's Bay and its great age the cause of its apparent mildness, failing either to convince the sceptical or necessitating the consumption of larger quantities in seeking for its latent strength. With the opening of stores at Fairview, Camp McKinney and Oro the trade of the old store fell off and failing health, added to increasing years, determined Kruger to retire from business. Many were the regrets when the old stopping place was no more, and later when its hospitable host passed from among us.

That there were few crimes committed, and those mostly by Americans, during these early days, is at once creditable to the settlers of this widely scattered district and to the administration of justice of a portion of the province subject to the frequent visits of that undesirable roving element always to be met with on the borders. Whisky was the predominating cause of most of the troubles; its sale to the natives the consequence of the majority of cases brought before the court, and the irrepressible Chinaman the most consistent offender. Evidence sufficient to convict was usually a matter of some difficulty, owing to the unwillingness of the Indian to testify for fear of destroying his chances of getting the forbidden fire water on some future occasion and the invariable readiness of the wily Chink to "smell um book, burn um paper and kill um looster" in support of his innocence.

The annual round-up which took place at Osoyoos in May, when the cattle were gathered on the low benches north of Kruger's store, always attracted a crowd of interested stockmen, cowboys and Indians, and the scene when the cutting out commenced was most animated, the riders with their well trained cattle ponies giving an exhibition of skill only acquired by long practice, many amusing incidents enlivening the fun, which would be thoroughly enjoyed by Mr. Haynes, Mrs. Kruger and their friends usually present on these occasions.

The most distinguished visitor

Concluded on Page Seven

DALY REDUCTION COMPANY'S FLUME ON TWENTY-MILE CANYON.

J. A. SCHUBERT

Wholesale and Retail

General Merchant

Groceries	Hardware
Dry Goods	Flour and Feed
Gents' Furnishings	Sash and Doors
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Stores—HEDLEY and PENTICTON.

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KEREMEOS, - - B. C.

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Your local paper is a necessity to you, financially and socially. A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION, containing the latest news of the world, is equally necessary to you. The "up to date man" will provide himself with these two essential features of progress.

In THE TWICE-A-WEEK SPOKESMAN-REVIEW will be found the very latest news of the world, its matter including information on politics, commerce, agriculture, mining, literature, as well as the local happenings in the states of Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and the province of British Columbia. In addition, its columns for women, its popular science articles, its short and continued stories, its "Answers to Correspondents," and "Puzzle Problems" combine to form a home newspaper that at $1.00 per year can nowhere be excelled.

Perhaps you have something to sell—a farm, a team, farm machinery. You may wish to buy something. The best possible way to communicate with people who wish to buy or sell is by inserting a small advertisement in The Spokesman-Review.

If you wish to reach business men and newcomers, use the DAILY. Farmers, stockmen, lumbermen and miners, take the TWICE-A-WEEK.

IT DOESN'T COST MUCH

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18 WORDS 1 time.....30c 2 times.....50c 3 times.....70c

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Ten cents per line each insertion. Count six words to a line.

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The Golden Gate

H. JONES, Proprietor.

This house was lately overhauled and enlarged, and is now comfortable and convenient.

Charges moderate.

FAIRVIEW, B.C.

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HEDLEY, - - B. C.

Strictly First Class Service. Special Attention given to the Travelling Public. Teaming of all kinds done Horses Bought and Sold.

W. F. REVELY, Proprietor.

The Pioneer Carriage and Repair Shop

HEDLEY, - - B. C.

Horse-Shoeing and all kinds of Blacksmithing done.

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HOTEL HEDLEY

The Leading House For Commercial Men.

Best Only Provided for Table and Bar.

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EARLY DAYS OF LOWER OKANAGAN

Continued from Page Six.

to Osoyoos was the famous General Sherman, who had arranged to visit Victoria by way of the southern boundary and Hope mountain. On his arrival, accompanied by General Miles and a large staff of U. S. military and civil officials, he was cordially welcomed by Judge Haynes and entertained to luncheon. Warmly expressing his high appreciation of the welcome he had received on entering British territory, the general during his short stay made himself most agreeable, sparing no effort to reciprocate the kindness of his host.

For many years the late Angus Macdonald of the H. B. Co. was accustomed to pay an annual visit to Osoyoos, en route to Victoria from his home at Fort Colville. Accompanied by his train of Indian attendants he travelled through the country as a chief visiting his people. Mac was always a welcome guest at the judge's. A factor of the H. B. Co., in whose service his life had been passed, he belonged to that band of pioneers now fast disappearing; possessing an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes of Indian life in the very early days, he always contended that the Indian possessed nobler traits than the white man gave him credit for. In this connection I may relate an incident which occurred to Judge Haynes at the time he was gold commissioner at Wild Horse creek, Kootenay. A large amount of money, some $70,000 in gold dust, had accumulated at the government office from the collection of revenue; it being necessary to get this money to Victoria the judge determined to take it with him on his next trip. This fact became known in the camp and certain of the toughs, and there were quite a number of hard cases on the creek in those flourishing times, had it arranged to hold up the judge and his constable, but fortunately the fact became known in time to frustrate the scheme. Calling his Indian servant, the judge ordered him to put the gold dust on a pack horse and start at once for Osoyoos, to take the U. S. trail by Bonner's Ferry and Colville, as though he were visiting his "tillicums," and he (Mr. Haynes) would follow by the shorter (Dewdney) trail, aiming to reach Osoyoos about the same time. The departure of the Indian with his pack horse from the camp passed unnoticed, and a few days after the judge and his constable started out with only their saddle horses, and sure enough the would-be hold ups, four in number, were camped on the trail, but seeing no pack animal supposed the gold dust was still in camp. On arriving at Osoyoos the judge found his faithful servant with his valuable cargo had arrived a day ahead of him.

In the latter part of '88 the sad news reached us of the sudden death of Mr. Haynes at Princeton, while on his way home from Victoria, with no one but his young son with him in his last moments. As there was only a trail on the Similkameen, the body had to be brought down the river in a boat, no easy undertaking, owing to the numerous boulders and the swiftness of the current, but thanks to the skill of J. Bromley, the journey was safely accomplished and the body landed some twelve miles from Osoyoos, where it was met by a large cortege, and thence brought to the bereaved home. Buried close to the lake, where he had passed so many years of his life, his death was mourned alike by whites and Indians, and to the writer fell the sad task of reading the burial service at the graveside of his dear old friend.

In the Okanagan valley there are Indian reserves: one situated at the head of Osoyoos lake, where there are a few houses and gardens, and the other at Penticton, one of the most thriving Indian settlements in the province. Situated between Dog lake and the Okanagan river, the village with its church, neat houses and orchards, has nothing of the appearance of the ordinary Indian settlement. This prosperous condition is very greatly due to Mr. Ellis, in part from having always given the Indians employment on his stock ranch, many having grown old in his service; and further, from the strict prohibition against whisky being brought into the settlement, rigorously punishing any offenders in that respect. In '91 there was a great gathering of Indians at Penticton from all parts of the district, the occasion being a religious festival under the auspices of Bishop Durieu and the Catholic fathers. Being engaged at the time in taking the census, I gladly availed myself of such a "round-up" of the natives to explain *en masse* what otherwise would have meant a continual repetition to individuals; so addressing myself to the assembled chiefs, I informed them that the great queen wanted to know the names of all her children and the number of their cattle, horses, etc., so that she might know how they were prospering; in fact, as I imagined, made a most eloquent pow-wow. For some minutes there was a dead silence. At last one old rascal, addressing me in terms of evident reproach, inquired, "Whether I did not feel ashamed to ask them about their worldly possessions when they had met to worship God"—the approving grunt of the others showing their concurrence in such a proper protest. Well knowing, that underlying the diplomatic remark of the old chief, was the real reluctance to give any information as to their personal belongings for fear of taxation, I sought the good offices of the bishops and fathers who, laughing heartily at my discomfiture, promised to smooth all difficulties for me, which they did.

The home farm of Mr. Ellis is beautifully situated in the delta formed by Okanagan river and lake, and though now more than 30 years since I first had the pleasure of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, evidence was not wanting even in those early days of that thoroughness which has ever characterized the management of the great property of which Penticton is the nucleus. To the casual observer today the commodious residence surrounded with garden and orchard, the pretty church, the barnyard with its enormous stacks of hay, the busy life of the farm, all speak of comfort and prosperity, while pointing to the strenuous life necessary to the upbuilding of a large estate.

To Captain Shorts belongs the honor of being the first navigator of the Okanagan lake, and as in the fitness of things he was quite a character. A trip with him to the Mission in his coal oil machine, while certain to be full of amusement, was often of indefinite length, and unless amply provisioned, a possible danger from starvation; the gallant captain, with an abnormal dread of the elements, making for shore at the first puff of wind with the remark "that Shorts did not want to go to heaven yet." Later on the captain built the steamer Penticton, which supplied the needs of the country for a number of years.

But reminiscences of the past are now overshadowed by present interest in the passing of the Ellis estate to the Southern Okanagan Land Company and its ultimate sub-division into small holdings. That the Okanagan valley is peculiarly fitted for fruit raising is evidenced by existing orchards—the long summer heat, warm nights and absence of humidity, tending to the early ripening of the fruit. Under the able management of the Messrs. Shatford, gentlemen well and favorably known for their business abilities and high integrity, the new undertaking promises the greatest success and will have a far reaching effect upon the future prosperity of the country."

H. N.

Camp McKinney, March 1, 1905.

A Practical Way

To Residents of the Similkameen District:—

If you know of a[illegible] in the outside who might become interested in the Dist[illegible] if they knew more about its resources, why not send th[illegible] this paper for a year or 6 months.

If you know of [illegible] in the outside who are in a position to interest investors, [illegible] in mines or real estate, send the Gazette to them.

With the Southern Okanagan Land Company's holdings, coming into the market; also the sub-division of the Coulthard Estate, shortly expected; and the illimitable mineral resources of the Similkameen and McKinney, described in this issue, no intending investor who may come to the district need go away dissatisfied.

NOTICE.

Similkameen Division of Yale District.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the 30th day of June, 1905, the following described portion of the Osoyoos Division of Yale District will be withdrawn from the said Osoyoos Division, and that the said portion will be established a separate Land Recording Division, to be known and designated as the Similkameen Division of Yale District, viz.:—

Commencing at a point on the International Boundary where it is intersected by Payaston Creek, which is also the south-east corner of Yale Land Recording District; thence following northerly along the said creek and the south fork of the Similkameen river to its junction with the Tulameen river, thence westerly along the Tulameen river to the mouth of China creek, thence northerly along China creek to its intersection with the south boundary of Lot 969, Group 1, Kamloops Division of Yale District, thence due east to the eastern bank of Okanagan river, thence in a northerly direction, following the eastern shore of Okanagan river and Okanagan lake to a point 56 miles due north of the International Boundary, thence due east to the western boundary of the Kootenay Land Recording District; thence southerly, following the said western boundary of Kootenay District to the 49th Parallel; thence west along the 49th Parallel to the place of commencement.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 1st March, 1905. 9-4

Moffet's Best

HARD WHEAT FLOUR

Uniform and **White**; Made from **Selected** wheat, grown on new lands in the Northwest Territories.

THE COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO., Ltd.
VERNON and ENDERBY, B.C.

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Brushes—
Our Stock of Hat, Cloth, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes is most complete—Worthy Hair Brushes—Long Bristles—Solid Backs.

Toilet Soaps—
Our Soaps are noted for Purity and Refreshing Qualities.

—Dainty Goods at Dainty Prices—

JOHN LOVE
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PERIODICALS

When in Keremeos
STOP AT

The Central Hotel

TWEDDLE & REITH, Proprietors.

Good Accommodation and Strict Attention to the Wants of the Public. Livery Barn in Connection.

PRINCETON NOTES.

A rumor originating in the fertile imagination of the incorrigible prevaricator who acts as telephone operator at 15 mile creek to the effect that the wife of Mr. E. B. Hall accompanied him on his return trip from the banana belt, spread rapidly from town to town and finally reached Princeton. In honor of the occasion the inhabitants turned out in force to accord Mr. Hall a reception worthy of the occasion. Mr. Hall arrived abright on a bald-faced horse. My, my, yes indeed!

The War.

Russia's misfortunes have been accumulating thick and fast during the past two weeks. After winning the great battle which drove the Russians out of Mukden, Oyama allowed them no rest. It was thought that the Russians could make a stand for a month or two at least at Tie Pass, but they have been driven out of that stronghold as well, and, like Noah's dove, have no rest in prospect for the soles of their feet until Harbin is reached, as the country to be traversed affords no shelter and the Japs are pounding them all the way. To make matters worse Kouropatkin, who at least knows the ground better than any other Russian general, has been recalled in disgrace, and Linevitch sent to supersede him. So confident is Oyama that he has set the date, April 10, for his armies to reach Harbin, and when that is accomplished Japan will have succeeded in everything which she originally set out to do, viz., to drive the Russians out of Korea and Manchuria. Some military critics point to the great probability of a complete surrender of the entire Russian army before Harbin is reached. The large quantities of artillery and supplies that have fallen into the hands of the Japs and been destroyed by the Russians themselves, have left Kouropatkin's army in a very bad way. To crown her ills the French bankers refuse to put up any more cash for Russia. To attempt to prolong the struggle would betoken an unreasoning obstinancy devoid of even common intelligence. A hog is credited with knowing sometimes when he has enough, but a Russian never.

GENERAL.

A registry office of the supreme court has been established at Fernie.

British Columbia Teachers' Institute will be held at Revelstoke on April 25.

John Ross Robertson is looked upon as the most likely successor of E. F. Clarke.

Half the town of Ponoka, N. W. T., was destroyed by fire. The loss is $200,000.

The reports sent out from Ottawa that Hon. C. Fitzpatrick had resigned are utterly without foundation.

An ore train was wrecked on the new Phoenix branch of the Great Northern last week, which delayed traffic for a day.

The Bank of British North America has just declared a dividend of thirty shillings per share, or at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Burglars have been at work in Rossland recently. Looting trunks in the various hotels was the special line taken, and considerable swag was obtained.

The Mayor of Vancouver objects to allowing a current of 20,000 volts to be transmitted through the city on overhead wires. The city electrician also pronounces it dangerous.

At the Winnipeg assizes Judge Richards sentenced John Sandercock, the hold-up man, to 15 years in prison and 75 lashes, and McDonald, who assisted him in the work, got 10 years and 25 lashes.

The bounty on copper ore is the latest craze of the Kootenay associated boards of trade. The Nelson board turned it down. Just imagine what a joke that proposition would be to Amalgamated Copper!

The marine department has purchased from the British authorities some Nordenfeld quick-fire arms. They were in the naval stores at Halifax and Esquimalt, and will be used in connection with the fishery protective service.

Clallam county, Washington, is going to send to the Lewis and Clarke exhibition at Portland a giant spruce, so large that the railways will be unable to handle it. The tree is still growing, and is 25 feet in circumference and 100 feet of clear trunk below the lowest limb.

PROPERTY IN HEDLEY
Is A Good, Safe Investment

And Will Make Money

Hedley is the supply point for the Nickel Plate mountain, on which is situated the famous "Nickel Plate"—the richest gold mine in Canada—and many other promising mines and prospects. It is the mining and business centre of the

Similkameen

the new mining district which has already been proven, by a small amount of development work, to be one of the richest gold, copper and coal mining sections of

British Columbia.

HEDLEY is the chief town on the route of the proposed Coast-Kootenay Railway; and with the advent of this road, which is assured in the near future, it will unquestionably become a large and important city, and town lots will bring big returns on money invested at the present time.

...PRICE OF LOTS...

Scott Ave. (main st.) ....$400 to $600

Other Streets..... .....$200 to $400.

....TERMS....

1-3 Cash; balance in 3 and 6 months, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

For Those Who Invest Now.

Purchase a few Lots before the Railway Comes

For Full Particulars, Maps Etc.,

—APPLY TO—

The Hedley City Townsite Co'y, Ltd.

L. W. SHATFORD, Secretary and Manager, = = HEDLEY, B. C.

The latest burden placed on the mining industry is an advance of twenty per cent. in the price of powder by a trust recently formed. The mining men of the Boundary district are up in arms, and a new powder factory for the Boundary will be started if the trust doesn't climb down. The Hamilton Powder Company and Giant Powder Company were both in the monopoly.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

SATURDAY Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, H. A. Whillans, free miner's certificate No. B78926, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 30th day of January, A. D. 1905.

3-8 H. A. WHILLANS.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

IN THE MATTER OF THE "WATER CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1897," AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SIMILKAMEEN WATER WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to a Judge of this Honorable Court, at the Court House in the City of Victoria on Friday, the 14th day of April, 1905, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, upon an application on the part of the above named Company that a Certificate under Section 55 of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," may be granted to the Company in respect of their undertaking to construct and operate a waterworks system for supplying the unincorporated locality of Hedley City Townsite and the vicinity thereto with water;

AND TAKE NOTICE that the Documents and the Plan as provided by Section 52 and the Petition as provided by Section 53 of the said Act have been filed in the District Registry of this Honorable Court at Vernon.

Dated this 16th day of March, A. D. 1905.

BODWELL & LAWSON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

34½ Government Street, Victoria. 10-2

NOTICE.

D. G. HACKNEY, of the Hotel Hedley, at Hedley, intends to apply to the Licence Commissioners for the Nicola District for permission to transfer his hotel licence to W. J. Henderson.

Dated at Hedley, March 1st 1905

7-4 D. G. HACKNEY

SIMILKAMEEN
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

Single and Double Drivers. Saddle and Pack Horses.

Wood for Sale.

HOPKINS & McINNES, Proprietors, Hedley, B. C.

The Commercial Hotel
HEDLEY, B. C.

This hotel under new management has been re-modelled, and has ample accommodation for a large number of people. The table is supplied with the best in the market. The bar contains the popular brands of liquors and cigars.

J. K. FRASER, Proprietor.

McLENNAN, McFEELY & CO., Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE,
STOVES,
SPORTING GOODS.

Grand Union Hotel
HERRING & WINKLER, PROPS.

Choice Liquors and Cigars always in stock. | Good Table and Comfortable Rooms.

Careful attention to wants of travelling public and regular boarders.

The GRAND UNION is the nearest to the works of the Daly Reduction Co., which makes it especially suited for regular boarders. ALL WHITE HELP.

HEDLEY, B. C.

McDougall & Co's
LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES
Fairview and Penticton

—ALSO—

Proprietors FAIRVIEW AND PENTICTON STAGE LINE.

Good Horses and Rigs and Careful Drivers.

Teams furnished to do freighting, transferring and general teaming, and good saddle horses always on hand.