THE GREENWOOD MINER.

VOL. 1. GREENWOOD, B. C., JULY 22, 1899. NO. 25.

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BARRETT - - BLOCK.

Copper Street.

SPLENDID ORE SPECIMENS

Taken From the Royal Victoria Mine on the North Fork.

One of the finest display of ores yet made in the city is on exhibition in Messrs. Mowat & Palmer's window. There are a great many specimens on view, and a particularly large block weighing several hundred pounds, assays up into the hundreds of dollars. The ore is from the claim now called the Royal Victoria, but formerly better known as the Golden Eagle, located on the North Fork of the Kettle River, adjoining Volcanic Mountain, and in the centre of a group of producing properties. It is about nine miles from the Granby smelter, with a good wagon road to the mine.

Last October the property was taken up by L. S. Moulton-Barrett and P. P. Sharpe, both of Greenwood. At that time it was a prospect with a depth of 39 feet, at which point it showed values of $66, 8 per ct. copper, 2 ozs. in gold. The new proprietors having decided on developing it without loss of time sunk to 50 feet where a horse was struck. They went through and picked up the lead again and then sunk to 95 feet. Here a a crosscut of 75 feet was made, striking the vein 8 feet in. A winze was sunk on the vein 12 feet, and a crosscut was made at the bottom showing 8 feet of ore. The crosscut here was continued, and came into another body of ore 15 feet wide, four feet of which gave various values, assaying all the way up to $10.40; and 11 feet of which is good concentrating ore, 8 to 1. Down 20 feet on this ore the calcspar is turning into solid quartz.

A plat has been made, and a windlass erected, a trolley car being used to convey the ore to the shaft. About 50 feet on either side of the present shaft are two smaller veins outcropping, one of which went $30 in gold on the surface, and the other $10. These two veins it is thought will go together in the main ore body below.

Incorporated with this claim are the Junction City and Laskey fractions, giving a total area of 104 acres. A Rossland firm is handling the property as a stock proposition, the greater part of the stock being taken up in the East. Owing to the fact that the name Golden Eagle had already been appropriated, an existing charter under the name of Royal Victoria was secured, and the company capitalized thereunder. The capital is placed at $1,000,000, in 1,000,000 shares of a par value of $1.00 each. It is understood that 300,000 shares of treasury stock will be placed on the market at 15c., but that none of it will be obtainable locally or in small blocks.

Mr. Robbins, of the Brooklyn and Stemwinder, has reported favorably, and already several offers for shares have been received. The ore is between granite walls, and it is described as a true fissure vein. Mr. Robbins concluding his report says that "the property as a whole is well worthy of exploration. It is already more than a prospect, inasmuch as remarkable ore is exposed, which only requires a market. In fact, it may be called in its present condition a good 'little mine.' Regardgarding it, however, as a prospect merely, it is an excellent one, showing evidence of value which compares favorably with the best in the Boundary Creek section."

The prospectus states that "the Canadian Pacific Railway has expressed a willingness to construct a spur line to the mine on the guarantee of fifty tons of ore for daily shipment. It is the intention of the 'Golden Eagle' company to enter into negotiations with this end in view as soon as the smelter, which is being constructed at a point seven miles down the river from the mine, is completed. The mine is developed to a depth of 95 feet, with drifts, crosscuts and winzes. Work is being pushed on the property with the intention of developing it to an extent that will admit of the shipment of 100 or more tons of ore daily by the time the railway between the mine and the smelter is ready for operation."

Telegraph Into Greenwood.

The first ticker to be heard in Greenwood was on the morning of the 16th, when it started up in the office of the Vernon & Nelson Telephone Co. The company has strung the wires over the same poles with the telephone, and now all long distance messages are sent by telegraph at the same rates as formerly. The telegraph is simply a matter of convenience for the company itself in transmitting messages to Rossland, with which alone connection is had in this way. It requires the extra services of an operator on each end, and therefore no saving in expense is effected. Arrangements have been made whereby the C. P. R. Telegraph Co. will string its wires over the telephone poles, and we may expect to be connected with that system at an early date. The Vernon & Nelson Telephone Co. is widening the right of way from the Winnipeg mine down to Greenwood, and expects this season to extend its system as far west as Midway.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Spinks presided at County Court, Midway, last Saturday. There were 23 cases on the docket, all of which were disposed of. Practically, only the three following cases came to a hearing:

E. F. Eddy vs. J. W. Nelson. Defendant leased plaintiff a restaurant in Greenwood, but could not give him possession at the time agreed on, because the Canadian Bank of Commerce had not moved out. Plaintiff sued for damages, and got $296 and costs. Counsel, H. C. Shaw for plaintiff; J. P. McLeod for defendant

Geo. A. Harrington vs. the Snowflake Lime Co., and W. E. Medill. Defendants employed plaintiff to work at a lime kiln for $40 a month and board. Plaintiff left job without giving a month's notice. Held that he was not entitled to wages for work done. Counsel, J. P. Myers Gray for plaintiff; H. C. Shaw for defendant.

It is understood that the next sitting of the Court will be held in Greenwood.

LAND COURT, MIDWAY, MAY 13.

The reserved decision in A. Boone vs. S. R. Jackson, has just been given. Defendant took up a pre-emption near Midway in December, 1897, but had not a house ready for occupation until July, 1898, and only slept thrice on the land before that date. He ate and slept at his brother's house on the next ranch. Plaintiff applied to have defendant's Record cancelled for non-occupation, but the Commissioner has refused to cancel the pre-emption. Counsel, J. P. McLeod for plaintiff; R. B. Kerr for defendant.

A MINERS' UNION.

Probability of a Branch of the Western Federation of Miners Being Organized Here.

W. J. Walker, editor and representative of the Freemen's Labor Journal, Spokane, has been in the city in the interests of his paper, and also as organizer for the Western Labor Union. He has met with gratifying success, so he reports, in the camps around Greenwood. On Tuesday he called at the MINER office, and in the course of an interview gave some interesting information regarding labor matters. He says that in a very short time a Miners' Union will be organized here, and Jas. Wilkes, general organizer, will come in to complete arrangements.

Asked about the Coeur d'Alene troubles, he said the men will win out in the end. It may take them a year, but there can be no doubt about the result. The Western Federation of Miners has about half a million dollars at its back, and in addition to that, which represents its own funds, it has the active support of every Labor Union in America, and contributions are coming in from all quarters. As a matter of fact, the mine owners cannot get sufficient skilled miners to operate the mines without holding out such inducements to them that it would be cheaper to accede to the Union's demands. Good miners are getting from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, and are in demand at that price, so that it is very difficult to fill their places.

Martial law and officials may triumph for the time being, but the men will all walk back again. Mr. Walker cited the Cripple Creek excitement and told how in a game of wits the miners won, and it would be so on this case. There are now between 1,300 and 1,400 men out in Idaho, and the owners find great difficulty in operating the mines. The Standard Co. started in with 350 men, paying their passage money and giving them something in their pocket as well. Only 110 arrived at the mines, and only 43 of that number went to work. The authorities have carried things to such an extreme that sympathy is rapidly turning in the direction of the miners. It was absolute tyranny. For instance, all classes of tradesmen going into the district, carpenters or what not, who had nothing whatever to do with the miners' union were obliged to foreswear their allegience to unions, and it has now settled down to a fight for labor union principles—the right of unions to exist. With such an issue, Mr. Walker thought there could be absolutely no doubt about the outcome. The principles underlying organized labor have become too universally recognized to be jeopardized by officialism in the state of Idaho.

A Lumber Trust.

Adolph Fischer, the Greenwood sawmill proprietor, has returned from Nelson where twenty mill men from the Kootenays and Boundary were present to consider the formation of a sawmill trust. From Mr. Fischer it was ascertained that the proposal is to take over all the mills in this district, incorporating them in a joint stock company, and placing them under one management. The present owners will be allotted stock in proportion to the value of their interests. The object is to regulate prices, which in some localities will be increased and in others lowered. All details are not yet completed, but the combination is regarded as practically completed.

Rev. B. H. Balderston preached on Sunday last in Barrett's hall, morning and evening. The subject in the morning was: "Wisdom's Request of Her Son"; in the evening, "Social Solidarity."

GREENWOOD BOARD OF TRADE.

Preliminary Steps Taken for the Formation on Friday Evening.

There was a representative meeting of business men on Friday evening in Rendell's hall for the purpose of taking the necessary steps preliminary to the formation of a Board of Trade. The work of securing the number of signatures required by law had already been completed, and all that remained to be done, prior to the forwarding of the documents to the Secretary of State, was the appointment of a Secretary in accordance with the statute.

Mr. Galloway having been moved to the chair, it was moved by T. J. Finnucane, and seconded by Duncan Ross, that R. E. Gosnell be appointed Secretary. The motion was carried, and the members present proceeded in an informal way to discuss several matters of importance.

One of these was the collection of an exhibit of minerals from the Boundary Creek District for the Paris Exposition. Mr. Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist, was present, and after some discussion an arrangement was arrived at whereby the Greenwood Board of Trade is to take charge of the specimens from the Summit, including all the mining camps in the vicinity of Greenwood, as far west as Camp McKinney. For this purpose a committee, consisting of Messrs. C. S. Galloway, W. T. Smith, T. McDonald, and the Secretary was appointed. A number of suggestions were made in this connection, which will have the careful consideration of the committee.

Mr. Finnucane referred to a letter he had received from the President of the Nelson Board of Trade with reference to the subjects proposed to be discussed at the Congress of Boards of Trade to be held in Rossland in August. There seemed, he said, to be a desire to open up the question of the instructions to delegates, on subjects to be discussed there. He did not think it wise to send men to that conference with their hands tied. Mr. Galloway promised to communicate with the President of the Nelson Board by telephone.

Mr. Wood suggested that it would be a good idea to prepare a folder to be printed and distributed at the Paris Exposition, giving precise and concise information about the mines of the Boundary district. It was agreed that the suggestion was worthy of consideration, but that there was plenty of time later on to take it up. The meeting then adjourned.

The certificate of incorporation, and all necessary papers in connection, were forwarded to the Secretary of State on Monday, and it will only be a matter of two or three weeks at the outside before the Board is legally and fully constituted.

The committee in whose hands the matter of exhibits was left met on Monday afternoon, and decided on a plan of action. It was thought injudicious to exhibit any ores except from demonstrated mines in which the values were permanent. To the expert, who is most particularly interested in ores, surface showings would be valueless, and in the camps about Greenwood there was sufficient ore of the right kind to make a large collection. The following camps and claims will be represented if possible:

White's camp—Lincoln and City of Paris;

Wellington camp — Winnipeg and Golden Crown;

Greenwood camp—Stemwinder, Knob Hill, Ironsides and Brooklyn;

Summit camp—Oro Denoro, B. C. and R. Bell;

Long Lake camp—Jewel, Enterprise and Lakeside;

Deadwood camp—Mother Lode, Morrison and Buckhorn;

Copper camp—King Solomon and Big Copper.

Graham's camp—Bruce.

Smith's camp—Ruby; and ores from the Republic group.

In addition to the foregoing an effort will be made to obtain representative collections from West Fork, Camp McKinney, and Fairview.

It is necessary that all the ores for exhibition purposes should be in Greenwood within thirty days. Full particulars of each specimen should accompany exhibits—the name of the mine, the depth, the assay, if possible; specimens should be of live ore and representative of the mine.

Telephone Extension.

A dispatch in the Spokesman-Review says: Cascade is soon to have a telephone exchange. Manager Cameron of the local office of the Columbia Telephone and Telegraph Company, has visited a number of business men and secured a sufficient number of subscriptions to warrant the company in putting in local 'phones. At present the construction gang is busy on other parts of the line, but in a week or ten days it is expected that the installation of the Cascade exchange will be started.

Contractor Davey, of Donald & Davey, who are building the new line of this company from Cascade to Camp McKinney, states that the line will be working to McKinney by the end of this week or early next week. Work is being crowded with all possible speed. J. B. Donald is at Rossland in charge of building the ten miles of line from Rossland to the boundary line necessary to connect with Spokane, Republic and the Boundary.

Instruments have been ordered and are ready for the exchanges in Greenwood, Grand Forks, Columbia, Rossland and Cascade. In some of these exchanges they are already in operation, and in the others they will be installed at an early date. At present the new line is working as far as Greenwood, but inside of a week it will be in operating order forty miles farther to Camp McKinney.

STOLE SALT AND COFFEE.

Nervy Cinnamon that Raided a Prospector's Cabin.

A first class bear story is always welcome, especially if it be well vouched for. In this case it is genuine, being told by J. H. James, a well-known prospector. James and his partner, A. G. Bardo, have a cabin on the Dewdney trail up in Wellington camp between the two Boundary mountains. On Friday the 14th inst., they had gone out prospecting there being a good deal of country that had not yet been staked there, and left their stock of meat cached near by with a big stone laid on top of it. When they returned in the evening they found the stone rolled away, that a side of bacon had been abstracted and all eaten but the rind, that a whole piece of ham had gone, and finally that there were teeth marks in another piece of bacon otherwise undisturbed. It was evident that a bear had been there. The following day on leaving the cabin, they took the bacon and hung it up in a tree, and left feeling quite safe. When they again returned the bacon was still up a tree, but not any more so than were themselves, for the reason that the bear on his second visit had quietly pulled the mosquito netting down off the door, put his paw in and carried away a 4½ lbs sack of coffee. The next day it was decided to get a gun, and stay around and interview the marauder. While they were off looking for firearms, however, Bruin came back again, ate the rind of bacon left on a previous occasion, and being disappointed at not obtaining more provender reached in a paw and "swiped" a 3lb. sack of salt. When James and his partner returned with firearms and in a sanguinary mood they saw what had been done and followed up. About 100 yards away they found the salt on a log, in the sack; some of the salt had trickled out along the way and they were able to follow the trail. Going a little farther on they saw traces of coffee, which had also been strewn along, the sack having been torn en route. It too, was discovered. Further on still, they saw where the animal had lain down. Not being able to trace it farther they returned to the cabin determined to keep watch the next day for him. On the morrow they remained in and kept vigil until midnight, when sleep overcame them. In the morning James found much to his astonishment that towards morning some time the bear had visited the cabin, and pulling away the mosquito netting had gently inserted a paw and taken away a piece of bacon which lay only a few inches from his head while asleep. James said he never heard of such absolute "nerve" on the part of a bear. Both of them are very light sleepers, and very easily awakened.

The following day they determined to have Mr. Bruin at all hazards and again stayed in, Bardo taking a post outside, quite close to the cabin from which point he could see without being seen. Some time after dinner the vigil slackened, and the outside sentinel began reading a paper, and his thoughts to run in other directions. Presently James inside heard a shout, and jumping up ran to the door just in time to see a young cinnamon disappearing over a precipice. He had not even time to aim before the bear was gone. It appears that Bardo while reading rolled over and did not see the bear until it was right on to him. The sudden surprise of the man and the swish of the paper as he turned back again gave the animal an equally sudden surprise and he scampered off, and was out of sight before a bead could be drawn on him. Now that his little peccadillos have been discovered, in broad daylight, it is not thought probable that he will return again to molest them, although from his previous conduct it is hard to predict just what the bear would do. The MINER was informed that there are five of these cinnamons on the mountain there, affording a good opportunity for our local nimrods to distinguish themselves.

THE GREENWOOD MINER,

Published Every Saturday at Greenwood, B. C.

BY

THE GREENWOOD MINER PRINTING COMPANY.

R. E. GOSNELL,.....Editor and Manager.

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CASCADE: Cascade City News Co. ROSSLAND: P. O. News Room. ANACONDA. B. C; P. O. News Room. SPOKANE: The Shaw-Borden Co.

Entered at the Greenwood, B. C., post office as second class mail matter.

Saturday,.....July 22, 1899.

GREENWOOD BOARD OF TRADE.

The preliminary steps in connection with the formation of a Board of Trade in Greenwood have been taken, and in two weeks more at the outside, that body will be legally organized and in full working order. Boards of Trade are not usually a success in towns of the size of Greenwood, and as a rule their establishment has been discouraged, because in Eastern Canada the commercial and industrial interests in such places are usually so small as to be insufficient to maintain interest, or justify the existence of such a body at all. The same is true of the Boundary Creek district. But conditions in this country are so dedecidedly different to those in the east, that no parallel whatsoever can be instituted. Surrounding Nelson and Rossland, and in the Slocan districts, millions of money have been invested. Such investments are affected by a variety of events and influences, and it seems of the utmost importance that the influence of what may be regarded as the organized business element of the various districts should be brought to bear on the Government and on the Legislature.

There is a great deal for the Greenwood Board of Trade to do, and if it earnestly enters on its mission, and diligently carries on the work, it will have a lasting and beneficial effect on the future of the city. The city is in a formative stage, and now is the time to act. Influences set at work in the plastic stage of our life will have incalculable effect, as compared with what it will be possible to do later on with an expenditure of the same amount of energy. The effort, however, must not be desultory or half-hearted. It should be systematic and vigorous. Nearly all communities take spasmodic fits of reform, but as a rule they are effervescent. As soon as the first fever of excitement has subsided there is a return to a condition of quietude and flatness. The mission of a Board of Trade is one of everlasting vigilance. It should let no opportunity slip. There is nothing in the scope of municipal, provincial or Dominion politics that does not come within its sphere of influence. It should take no action hastily or without the most deliberate consideration. Some Boards of Trade are too active. They are absolutely fussy, giving advice on all subjects, in and out of season. They act on every public impulse, and actually wear out their influence by their constant nagging at public bodies. Victoria for a time almost enjoyed such a reputation until maturer counsels prevailed. It is the business of a Board of Trade to develop a comprehensive policy on public matter of local interest, and strive to mould public opinion accordingly. To have influence—and it is essentially an influencing body—it should be judicious as well as active: but it should be both.

As will be seen elsewhere, the members have already instituted a plan of compaign, or rather have begun work. Their first act is to prepare an exhibit of Boundary minerals for the Paris Exposition. There are the questions of increased appropriations, of improved facilities in the way of doing public business in this district, of rectification of our political boundaries, of advertising judiciously and effectively the resources of the district, of extending the trade of Greenwood correspondingly with the development of the mining camps to the north and west of us, and of incidentally improving our means of communication with the outside world, to deal with; and many others that will crop up from time to time. It is just a question of how willing the members are to work as to what success the Board will achieve.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

At the time of writing nothing new had developed. All subsequent events hinged on the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor from Atlin, from which place he was daily expected. That the Hon. Jos. Martin will go out of the Government seems to be generally conceded, the most significant fact in the whole procedure being the secession of the Province newspaper from his cause. The Province was political sponsor for the Hon. Joseph, and at one time placed him only a little lower than the gods. Out of some thirty or forty newspapers in B. C. not a single one so far as we know is his friend in the present juncture. Candidly speaking, he seems to have lost caste completely. His hope undoubtedly is in the support of the labor unions, which on account of the eight-hour law and sundry expressions of his on the labor question are decidedly on his side. Is is useless to deny that such a support is a great element of strength; but it is also questionable whether, if such men as Ralph Smith, Nanaimo, Hon. Thos. Forster, and R. Macpherson of Vancouver, take the other side, the labor vote will stay with Martin; or whether in any event the labor vote alone would carry him in. At the present time both Liberals and Conservatives are opposed to the Attorney-General, and both are equally anxious to get rid of him. Therefore, it would be very hard for him to effect any strong combination against Semlin and Cotton, who in this fight have politically the sympathy of both parties, not because they are loved by either party, but because Martin is so much the more hated. It is not at all probable that Martin will get the support of the labor representatives referred to. Though not fanatics in any sense, they are at least purists in the reasonable sense of the term. They will not openly support a man as leader, who, even in public, disregards the ordinary proprieties of life.

No public man can afford to flaunt his irregularities in the face of everybody in broad daylight. This has only been hinted at in the public press, but in reality it is the cause of the revolt against him in certain quarters, and there is no use disguising the facts. If the Hon. Joseph Martin had held aloof from certain unsavory associations, he would to-day be a much stronger man, politically, than his rival, Cotton. He has the advantage of the Finance Minister in many respects—in the directness of his methods, in strength of character, and political courage. He has simply thrown away his opportunities by permitting himself to be swayed by passion, and a turbulent disposition. To gain respect for our own views, we must respect the views of others, or at least accord them respectful consideration. The Attorney-General has estranged his best friends by pursuing a deliberate policy of don't-care-a-damn-for-anybody.

The position of the remaining members of the Government in his retirement is a very difficult one. It will be hard to effect a coalition satisfactory to all parties, and it is not strong enough to go it alone. Cotton is the only man of ability left in, and for reasons that need not be explained, he does not inspire that confidence as to his honesty which is necessary to success. There is only one of two things to do—to precipitate a fight on straight party lines or affect a coalition of parties. Both are attended with great political risks. There seems to be absolutely no good grounds for the confidence which Mr. Cotton's newspaper, the News-Advertiser, expresses regarding the outlook. It is no doubt based on that self assurance which has carried that gentleman through many a trying ordeal; but it may fail this time.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Telegraphic advices are to the effect that the Pacific cable has at last been assured and that, too, without the necessity of drawing on this Province for one million dollars. Australia assumes eight-eighteenths of the estimated cost, $9,000,000, and Canada and Great Britain five-eighteenths each.

When the Government of this Province undertook to contribute one-ninth on the responsibility of the Executive it undertook something which every sensible man in the country condemned as a piece of unheard of kite-flying; and which very few believed to be serious.

The fact that the three countries interested, Australia, Canada as a whole, and Great Britain, went on and settled without reference to the offer of British Columbia indicates that no attention was paid to the latter. Laurier is too shrewd a politician to take into consideration what was so palpably a "bluff." It would have been undignified on the part of Canada and Great Britain to have accepted any such offer, and it was absurd to have made it. The people of the Province will be pleased to know that an amicable arrangement has been arrived at, whereby a Pacific cable becomes a possibility of the near future. They will be still more pleased to know that they are relieved from the responsibility of repudiating what was assumed in their name without rhyme or reason. Had the offer been accepted seriously the Province would have been placed in a most humiliating and unjustifiable position by the folly of the government.

Lost—Valuable Gold Watch.

Mr. Holt, chief engineer at the Ironsides mine, lost between the sawmill and Phœnix a gold watch valued at $250, No. 0979, Swiss movement and San Francisco case. The owner passed two men in a buggy and two men on foot and one on horseback. He offers $25 reward.

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F. J. FINUCANE, Manager.

THE BANK OF
British North America.
Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$4,866,666
RESERVE FUND.....$1,460,000
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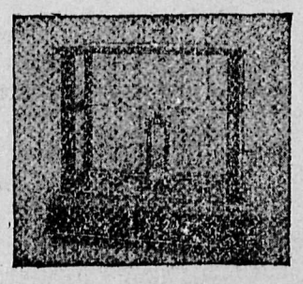

Greenwood Assay Office,
JOE C. LUCKENBEL, Prop.
Mines Examined & Reported On.
GREENWOOD, B. C.

Lion Bottling Works.
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All Kinds Aerated Water, Wines a Specialty.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
LION BREWING CO.,
Rossland, B. C.
The Largest Brewery in the Province. Families Suppled at their Residence.

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Sign Work a Specialty.
QUICK WORK GUARANTEED.
SHOP OPP. FISHER SAWMILL

Hall, Rice & Co.,
Mining, Stock and Real Estate Exchange.
Temporary Offices Government St, Opp. Postoffice.
Have for sale several snaps; among others the following:
A nice comfortable cottage, 50-foot, corner lot on Greenwood street.....$1,300
Also a 50-foot lot on Silver street, best locality, on east side.....$1,100
Also 2 corner lots on Government Street.....$1,700.
Fine Building Site
ON
Long Lake St.
Also other properties. Get particulars at office.
WANTED:
Copper Claims.
Lithographed plan of Greenwood in colours. Price 50c. Mailed free

W. S. Keith, M. E. F. F. Ketchum.
KEITH & KETCHUM,
MINING,
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE BROKERS.
Lots in all Parts of the City.
Mining Stocks
In Greenwood & Camp McKinney
A Specialty.
Mining Properties Examined and Reported on.
GREENWOOD, B. C.

W. B. PATON & CO.,
Mining and Share Brokers,
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Head Office of Camp McKinney Gold M. & M. Co., Ltd. Non-Personal Liability. Has Seven Claims in Camp McKinney.
Reliance Loan & Savings Co. of Toronto.
GREENWOOD, B. C.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
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Imported French Wines, Elegantly Furnished Rooms.
MINERS WELCOME.

M. E. FRAZEE,
GROCERY and BAKERY.
Rye and Graham Bread.
White Bread, 16 1-lb. loaves.....$1.00
A Choice Stock of Groceries. As Fine as in the City.....
Hamill - - Block,
GREENWOOD, B. C.

"LIVE, AND LET LIVE."
Star Bakery.
Bread guaranteed free from adulteration.
Snow Flake Bread
Pastry of all kinds
Bride's Cake to Order.....
We have the ONLY brick oven in Greenwood.
GOVERNMENT STREET,
Greenwood, B. C.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings and Millinery.
CALL ON US.
Copper Street,
GREENWOOD, B. C.

A. B. JENSEN,
Horse-Shoeing and Blacksmithing,
Buckboards and Buggies made to order. Work guaranteed.
Copper St.,
GREENWOOD, - - B. C.

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Chemists and Mining Engineers.
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Real Estate
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THE MART
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GREENWOOD, B. C.

PORTER & CUNNINGHAM,
Mining, Stock and Real Estate Brokers,
MINING ABSTRACTING,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Temporary Office, Room 1, McQuaig Block.
GREENWOOD, B. C.

H. M. KEEFER'S LIST.
$150 Cash, balance on easy terms, buys one of the best lots for a residence in the city.
$350 Cash, [illegible] on terms to suit, buys a fine lot on Government near Deadwood street.
$650 Cash, balance on terms to suit, buys a splendid double corner on Government street, 50x105 feet.
$1,400 Cash buys the best, unsold business corner on Government street.

H. A. WRIGHT,—
Boot and shoe Maker.....
Repairing neatly done. Shop across from WINDSOR Hotel.
GREENWOOD, - - B. C.

Why Be In Darkness?
When H. KEMP can clean your Windows; also OFFICES and STORES.
PRIVATE NURSING FOR GENTLEMEN.
Leave Orders at
WHITE FRONT STORE, GOV'T STREET.
Rates Moderate.

Anaconda Hotel,
M'LEOD & CO. Props.
GOOD DINING ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS.
ALL CLASSES OF WINES.
FINE LIQUORS and CIGARS.
Anaconda, B. C.

WILL BE IN
Munro's On
Old Copper
Stand. Street
TO-MORROW
HENRY SAUVE.

A New "Recessional."

The following appears in last week's Grand Forks Miner, and is evidently original. It is headed, "Joe Martin's Recessional," and although it is scarcely in Kipling's best style it serves its purpose:

O, fickle public, at my beck,
Just only one short year ago,
Why are you reaching for my neck?
Why strike me this last body blow?
Just bear in mind my head's swelled yet:
Lest you forget, lest you forget.

Who came with carpet bag in hand
With carpet bag and footsore feet?
Who put up a fight most grand
And bossed the Government complete?
'Twas I, and I am not dead yet,
Just don't forget, just don't forget.

'Tis true I made an awful slip,
In talking politics as toasts;
But then they took me on the hip—
And, O—O, I got some fearful roasts!
Me, "Fightin' Joe," the peoples' pet,
They now forget, they now forget.

For my colleagues have turned me down,
In spiteful envy of my fame;
The papers mock my fair reknown,
And jibe at my euphonious name.
But I'll get Cotton-Semlin yet,
Don't you forget, DON'T YOU FORGET!

—TOM TWO.

The Premier's Status in the Cabinet.

A good deal has been written about the rights and powers of the Premier in connection with the present Cabinet crisis; and there is, apparently, much misconception even in the minds of well-informed persons on the subject. Mr. David B. Bogle, in the Rossland Miner, has so clearly defined the constitutional status of the Premier that his letter is reproduced here:

Editor Miner: An extraordinary amount of erudition has been called forth in your columns with regard to the origin and functions of Cabinets and Prime Ministers and such like. Like most of the features of that remarkable abstraction, the British constitution, the matter is at once very complex and very simple. It is very complex if an attempt is made to lay down mathematical rules where they cannot be applied, and very simple if the whole question be looked on as a natural growth and development.

A minister of the Crown, as such, has a defined legal status; he receives his portfolio from the Crown, and the relation can only be dissolved in one of two ways, either by the Crown demanding his resignation or by his offering it. But as a member of the Cabinet he has no defined legal status at all. The Cabinet is a living organism, subject to growth and decay, and sometimes to surgical operations. A minister of the Crown has, as a member of the Cabinet, no constitutional right nor duties, but merely responsibilities. So long as [illegible] King [illegible] there was no [illegible] of a Cabinet, except as a sort of advisory committee. But when the preponderance of power left the Crown and became vested in the representatives of the people, then the idea of a Cabinet took quite a different shape, retaining many of the old forms under which advisory committees of Ministers had existed before. The most important change has taken place in the positions and functions of the Premier. Ministers of the Crown are now responsible for their actions to Parliament.

A separate and divided responsibility is not for a moment to be thought of. It would be anarchy realized. It is the Premier who unifies the Ministers and assumes their collective responsibility to parliament. But it is precisely a divided and separate responsibility to Parliament which a Minister refusing to retire from the Cabinet upon invitation by its Chief would force upon the community, a monstrous thing and unheard of in the annlas of representative government. Any subordinate Minister of the Crown can refuse responsibility for acts of the Government of which he does not approve, by resigning, but no Premier can refuse responsibility for the acts of a Minister so long as that Minister is a member of the Cabinet. Consequently, it is an inexorable, if unwritten law, that the Minister must resign as soon as an irreconcilable difference occurs between him and the Premier. I do not suppose that a case has ever been known before of a Minister refusing to resign under such circumstances. This unheard of thing having happened, the only course apparently is for the Premier to advise the Crown to take away the offending Minister's portfolio. Suppose the Crown refuses, that would be a usurpation of prerogative unheard of for some years. There would then be no alternative but for the Premier and Cabinet to resign. This would invoke two constitutional atrocities, one of which has already occurred. But the Minister may be right and the Premier wrong. I do not mean right in not resigning, but right in having Parliament and people behind him. He has many remedies. He may resign his seat, offer himself for re-election and returned with a triumphant majority, give a blow to the Government without resigning his seat. He may carry his followers in the House into opposition, defeat the Government and so vindicate himself. He may start an agitation in the country and bring such a pressure of public opinion to bear that the Ministry is forced to resign. But surely he begins ill by defying a Parliamentary usage which has its foundation in reason and common sense.

Yours very truly,
DAVID B. BOGLE.

Rossland, July 11.

About Stampedes.

The last chapter in the long history of stampedes for gold mining propositions is not yet written. When it shall be, it will be learned how little of the precious metal entered into the elements which originated and promoted them. It will then transpire that many stampedes had their birth in the cupidity of some, in the greed of others, including transportation and trading companies, and in the desire of conscienceless speculators to coin dollars out of the misfortunes of the over sanguine, ignorant and the unfortunate adventurous. It will also be seen that though a few of the stampeders unearthed a little of the shining dust, the many found only privations, sufferings or death at the end of their search. A few, a very few, gold stampedes panned out well.

The first one in the history of stampedes for gold in the west occurred in 1849 when the great rush to California was inaugurated. The rich placers discovered and worked in that state bear abundant evidence that the hopes of many of the pioneer gold seekers ended in fruition. The gold was there, was easily obtained, many, if not all, found it, but the majority lost it, some by improvidence, or by unfortunate speculation, or by ill health, but all united in the declaration that California was a golden state. Another like area of gold bearing country may never be found. The far north may duplicate California in placers but not in all that makes a country desirable for salubrity of climate and for its diversity and wealth of resources. But even in that state where every locality was a miniature paradise, stampedes for more gold were of too frequent occurrence for the peace and welfare of those who joined in the mad rush for sudden wealth. There are those living who sacrificed their all in the stampede to the mythical "Gold lake" in which it was said, great, round, smooth boulders of gold could be rolled out from the clear, cool waters which covered them. The Kern river excitement ended in the disgust and disappointment of many, and the enrichment of many stage companies, of provision dealers and the proprietors of wayside groggeries and a few speculators upon the credulity of claim seekers. The "Gold Bluff" craze run its course in a few weeks, leaving many poorer but wiser men to regret their folly.

But the gold seekers in California received their hardest blow in 1858 when they left the state by thousands, to become envied millionaires on the banks of the Fraser river in British Columbia. For a time that river was the mecca of gold hunters, not only of Californians but for thousands in other portions of the west. The winter of '58-'59 checked the hegira; hardships, sufferings and death overtook the misguided stampeders; American and British government officials aided the unfortunates to return to their homes, and Fraser river remained as a liquid monument only, in the memory of those who suffered and lost their all to gather a wealth which existed only in the fevered imaginations of the unfortunate stampeders. But a few steamboat companies and outfitting merchants reaped a rich harvest as long as the craze lasted.

Montana's magnificent mineral, grazing and agricultural possibilities have been partially made known through the agency of the first gold stampeders from the east, south and west. The same holds true of Idaho and Colorado. The first settlers in the three states were gold seekers. They were the "trail blazers." Those who came afterward profited by the success or failure of the pioneers. Gold hunters pioneered civilization to the great west and northwest. How many are left to tell the story of their hazards, their adventures, their toils and sufferings? But few. But the story of that few may be read in their whitened looks, their deeply furrowed cheeks and in their bent forms. They see the changes a half century has wrought; they feel them more.

At the close of the present century it is seen that a new crop of gold stampeders is in the van. The same love of adventure, the same lust for gold, the same determination to make or break fires them that filled the souls of the old timers. But conditions are changed. The stampeder of today, though he meets difficulties and obstacles which he must overcome, and finds no flowery beds of ease upon either side of his thorny pathway, has what the old-timers never found at hand. He has railroads, steamships and coaches to convey him toward his objective point, and finds about all the comforts and many of the luxuries which he left, when he sets his stakes and commences his work of fortune building. The present day stampeder has all these things. But will he unearth the gold? Does the country which has allured him contain the gold that has made California, Montana and Colorado the greatest mineral wealth producers in America? Time alone will tell. When the history of the Klondike, of the Seven Devils, of the Buffalo Hump, of the many rich mining camps of British Columbia and of the recently discovered gold placers near Bering straits shall have been written, the questions will be answered. But of one thing all may be assured, stampedes for gold have civilized howling wildernesses, made desert places bloom and blossom as the rose, and prepared the way for the building of homes, of hamlets, of towns and of great cities. Gold stampeders may yet make the poles inhabitable.—Western Mining World.

An Important Ruling.

It is told of the late Chief Justice Cockburn that, while he was in practice, he was counsel for the plaintiff in a certain case, and a Mr. B. was for the defendant, says Law Notes. Cockburn called a witness and proceeded to examine him.

"I understand," he said, "that you called on the plaintiff. Is that so?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"What did he say?"

Up rose Mr. B., objecting to the admission of the conversation in evidence. After considerable argument, the court retired to consider the point. They were absent nearly half an hour. When they returned they announced that Mr. Cockburn might put his question.

"Well, what did he say," asked the counsel.

"Please, sir, he was not at home," responded the witness, solemnly.

Seeing Into the Brain.

The curious colored figures often seen when the eyes are closed are generally believed to be due to stimulation of the retina. Prof. Scripture of Yale, however, thinks that he has experimental evidence that they are due to direct disturbance of the brain. The importance of this fact, if it be a fact, is thus noted by Dr. Scripture in a letter to Science: "The problem is really one of importance. If this light is cerebral, we have a means of distinctly observing some of the phenomena in the brain. The cerebral figures are intimately associated with the contents of dreams. I believe also that the forms of the figures of cerebral light are intimately connected with the phenomnia of nutrition in the brain. I find at the present time that my figures are quite different from those which I have been accustomed to observing in past years; this may correspond to a radical change in the condition of the nervous system which I have observed to have taken place during the past six months. I find also that the figures on first awakening from sleep are very different from those seen when the mind becomes fully awake. Systematic observations by medical men may show that diagnostic conclusions can be obtained by asking patients to describe their cerebral figures. The question at the present time concerns the sufficiency of the observations If they are correct and reliable, there is, I believe, no escape from the conclusion that the figures are cerebral. I can see no reason to believe that my carefully and repeatedly made observations are erroneous, but it is highly desirable to have them confirmed by other observers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Perhaps it is just as well that we did not undertake to whip the Filippinos first and Spain afterward.—The Ledger, Philadelphia.

Governor Roosevelt is now a full-fledged doctor of laws and will probably begin doctoring them without delay.—The News, Pittsburg.

If the Cubans can get a good, firm hold on Uncle Sam's left leg, they will not care particularly about any other form of annexation.—The Journal, Kansas City.

The German Emperor is getting possession of a lot of islands whose language is so peculiar that he cannot tell whether lese majeste is being committed or not.—The Star, Washington.

O'Hoolihan: "Do ye moind the foolishness av the peace conference, Grady?" Grady: "Phat is it?" O'Hoolihan: "Thryin' to bring about gin'ral peace, an' no riprisintitive av owld Oireland there."—The North American, Philadelphia.

"A trust," remarked the very prosperous looking man, "is a public blessing." "Maybe it is," answered the unassuming friend, "but I can't help thinking it is one of the kind that would brighten as it took its flight."—The Star, Washington.

The way we have been capturing the markets of the world in the last few months leads one to expect that some American will soon be shipping over a few samples of hand-made crises to France and soliciting orders.—The Record, Chicago.

The conference at the Hague hasn't even disarmed criticism.—North American, Philadelphia.

It is becoming fairly evident that none of the nations are willing to begin disarming until all the others have finished.—The News, Detroit.

The Standard Oil company has decided to leave Ohio, tho' it would prefer to live up to its record and take it along.—The Tribune, Minneapolis.

The difficulty of forming cabinets in France has created the impression among politicians in this country that the French cabinet is unsalaried.—The Journal, Kansas City.

"Do you think the cause of arbitration is making any headway?" "Certainly," answered the German diplomat. "Haven't we already gotten so far as to be willing to arbitrate upon the question of whether we will arbitrate or not?"—The Star, Washington.

Are False Teeth Unhealthful?

A Boston physician, Dr. Simpson, maintains, according to Cosmos, "that the use of artificial teeth is bad for old persons, because it enables them to eat meat. The teeth, he affirms, fall out naturally at a certain age, because nature means that at this particular time of life we should limit ourselves to a vegetable diet. Dr. Simpson insists that his ideas on this point are by no means as paradoxical as they may seem to some people."

Yee Lee has bought the white laundry of Mrs. J. A. Anderson and is prepared to do first class work.

For a good haircut or shave, go to Henton's.

Seasonable groceries at Law & Co.'s. *

Cabin for rent. Apply at MINER office. *

First shipment of J. A. T. Bell's boots and shoes just arrived at Law & Co's. *

New silks have arrived at G. F. Williams'. *

Buy your clothing, furnishing goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, at Law & Co,'s. *

Have you seen those silk skirts at G. F. Williams'; they are beauties.

GREENWOOD STOCK MARKET.

Morrison	.16
Winnipeg	.35
Brandon	.29
Camp McK. G. M. & M. Co	.05
Highland Queen	.05
Pathfinder	.11
Mammoth	.05
B. C. M. & M. Co	.11
Waterloo	.10½
Little Cariboo	.02½
King Mining Company	.29
Helen	.05
Rathmullen	.07½
Minnehaha	.26

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A Full Carload
Of Windows and Doors; also a complete line of builders' hardware, paints and oils. Estimates furnished on all kinds of Tinwork, Plumbing, Hot Motor, Steam and Hot Air Heating.

Hercules Powder and Canton Steel.

We Are Opening
a line of Crockeryware and Bar Glassware that is certainly UNSURPASSED. Glasses all styles and sizes and Crockery galore.

HUNTER-KENDRICK CO. LTD.

Fashionable Dressmaker,
MRS. J. A. CARPENTER.
GOVERNMENT STREET,
Two Doors Below the MINER Office.

CARPENTER & CO.,
Photographers.
LATEST DESIGNS IN PLATINUM CABINETS AND MANTELLOS.
Views of Greenwood and Boundary Creek Mines.
Prices Reasonable.
Studio Opp. WINDSOR Hotel.

Practical Watch Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
W. M. SPROTT,
NEXT DOOR TO TEL. OFFICE.

Palace Hotel,
Snodgrass & Kelly, Props., ANACONDA, B. C.
Free Baths for Patrons.
One-half Mile From Greenwood City.
Rates Reasonable.

Furnished Rooms.
NICE, QUIET, and COMFORTABLE.
PRICES MODERATE.
Swayne Building, Silver St.

Palace Livery Stables.
CHOICE DRIVING TEAMS,
Crackerjack Saddle Horses.
Distance Cuts no Ice.
We Never Fail to Get There.
Robbins Bros., Prop's.,
Greenwood, B. C.

Ottawa House, H. D. Tompkins, Prop.
ALWAYS OPEN.
New rooms; well heated; first class dining room; choice wines, liquors and cigars.
GREENWOOD, B. C.

The Attention of
Contractors, Builders and Property Owners
ARE CALLED TO THE FACT THAT THE
GREENWOOD LUMBER CO.
Have opened an Office on the corner of KIMBERLY and MINERAL streets and can furnish Everything in line of
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Flooring
Lath, Moulding, Rustic, Ceiling, Etc.
ORDERS RECEIVED AT OFFICE.

CUNLIFFE & ABLETT,
ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS and MACHINISTS. ORE CARS, BUCKETS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULLEYS and COLLARS. REPAIRS A SPECIALTY. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON ALL CLASSES OF WORK.
ROSSLAND ENGINEER WORKS,
ROSSLAND, B. C.

Notice to Advertizers.
All changes of ads must be handed in to THE MINER office by Tuesday noon for that week's issue; also orders for extra copies of paper.

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR
Groceries
It would be well for you to call on
A. H. SPERRY & CO.,
Who have the most complete stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries to be found in the City.
SperrY & Co.,
Opp. Int'rnational Hot'l
COPPER ST., GREENWOOD.

Greenwood City
White Laundry.
WILL DO WASHING and MENDING IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.
Located Across the Creek
FROM FISHER SAWMILL.

Saddles and Harness.
Turf Goods.
BOOT AND SHOE FINDINGS.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
M. S. Butler,
GREENWOOD, B. C.

GEORGE HILL,—
Merchant Tailor.
Fine Stock of Goods Always on Hand. Across from WINDSOR Hotel.
GREENWOOD, - - B. C.

Fishing Tackle.
A COMPLETE LINE IN
HOOKS, FLIES, LINES, RODS, REELS, ETC., AT
Smith & McRae's.
Books, and Stationary, Office Supplies and Maps.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

The Boundary Homestake Mining Co. Ltd., of which notice was given last week, has been duly incorporated and is gazetted this week.

J. C. O'Neill, the well known mining man, Spokane, is in the city.

Dave Moore, the ore buyer for the Trail smelter, has been around the mining camps this week.

Mr. Wallace, student, conducted Presbyterian services in Rendell's hall, Sunday evening.

Methodist service on Sunday at 11 a. m. in Barrett's hall. Rev. B. H. Balderston will officiate.

Two men were injured in Power & Lequime's sawmill at Midway last week. One, Bertrand, was thrown from a log on the carriage and had an ankle broken. The other, Brown, was severely injured by a belt he was endeavoring to right.

W. G. Mackenzie, wholesale hardware, Vancouver, was in the city this week.

The annual meeting at the Cariboo Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Camp McKinney was held in Toronto last week. From the statement submitted it is learned that the total output of the Cariboo to date has been about $615,000 and the dividend $348,000.

Frank Draper arrested at Republic some days ago is charged with the murder of a man on the Kettle River two years ago, and is in close confinement. The body of the young man killed was found between Curlew and Midway near Torodo Creek Ferry. He was last seen alive with Draper, and the two were quarrelling.

Dr. Mathison, dentist, goes on Monday to Camp McKinney, and will be absent about a week.

Citizens of Greenwood were greatly shocked on Sunday to learn of the sudden death of W. B. Paton, of the firm of Paton & Co., mining brokers, which occurred that morning between six and seven o'clock, presumably from heart failure. He had been in the enjoyment of his usual health, and until his wife was called to his bedside by sounds as if produced by nightmare, there were no premonitions of death. Mr. Paton came to Greenwood from the Okanogan valley over three years ago, where he had lived for some time after coming thither from Scotland. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1859, and belonged to a well-to-do Scotch family. His father who had been for some years a resident of Okanogan, died last year. Deceased leaves a wife and three children, and two brothers, one of whom is in Greenwood. The funeral on Tuesday under the auspices of Boundary Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F. took place from the family residence and was largely attended. The Pall bearers wore: Geo. R. Naden, R. F. Coates, Mayor Hardy. J. Kerr, Thos. McDonnell and G. A. Rendell.

J. M. Blackburn, Toroda, Wash., is establishing a stage line from Republic to Midway via Toroda and Sydney's Ferry, a distance of 35 miles. At present his line connects with the Bossburg-Republic line at Curlew, but now that the road from Republic to Toroda is nearing completion he intends changing his route.

P. T. Godenrath, of the news staff of the Spokesman-Review, and Fred O Baker, of the business department of that paper, are in the city. The Review is getting out a very handsome, special mining edition, which will cover the mining camps from Camp McKinney to Ft. Steele.

Jim McPhee, Nelson, was in the city this week figuring on an electric light plant.

W. C. Noble, Nelson, who will manage the Buckhorn and War Eagle properties, arrived in Greenwood this week.

At a very largely attended meeting of the Nelson Board of Trade, the decision of a former meeting, regarding the attitude of the delegates to the Rossland convention on the eight hour question, was reversed. They are now given a free rein.

A benefit lecture and band concert in aid of the Greenwood Fire Department, is announced for next Friday evening, in Barrett's hall. This is something all our citizens will be interested in.

On Thursday evening a party consisting of J. Roderick Robertson, Nelson, Manager of the London British Columbia Gold Fields, R. Popkiss, London, England, President, and S. S. Fowler, M. E., arrived in the city. Yesterday they took a drive out to Central camp. Mr. Robertson returns to-day to Nelson, but Messrs. Popkiss and Fowler will remain in the district for some days.

A great deal of sympathy was expressed for E. Escalet and Dave Morgan, late of the Clarendon, when it was learned that they had again been the victims of loss by fire through the burning of the Columbia House, Columbia. It is understood that they contemplate returning to Greenwood.

Rev. Father Eummelen, Rossland, has resigned his pastorate, there, owing to ill health.

The MINER having purchased the job plant of the Greenwood City Printing Co. is prepared to do all kinds of job printing in the best style of the art. The office has been removed to the basement of the Flood building, just below the Bank of Commerce. It is the coolest place in town to do business.

Messrs. Keith and Ketchum, mining brokers, are moving their office from the Naden-Flood building to the Rendell block, where they will hereafter be found.

Mr. Geo. McL. Brown, Executive Agent of the C. P. R., arrived in town Saturday afternoon and drove to Midway. It is understood that a deal was completed for the purchase by the company of the Mortimer Lamb ranche, which is to be divided and placed on the market for residence and acreage property.

It will be learned with regret that A. Mallette, who has been for some time book keeper and business manager for Fischer's sawmill business in Greenwood has resigned, and will leave for Los Angeles to look after his property interests there.

Dr. Foster has been taken seriously ill with typhoid fever and removed to the hospital for treatment.

Jos. Swayne, proprietor of the Swayne House, Silver street, has turned his whole building into furnished rooms and added a reading room down stairs.

Up to the present time the report published last week, which was current both here and at Midway, with reference to the raiding of horse thieves at Chesaw, has not been confirmed.

Hy. Sauve, postoffice store, has leased from Mr. Hallett the building next door to Messrs. Hallett & Shaw's office and will move his stock immediately.

Messrs. Pringle and Whiteside, barristers, have leased offices in the new Rendell block and will occupy their new quarters shortly.

A. M. Rice has issued a blue print of the claims in Deadwood and South Deadwood camps, which is for sale by H. A. King & Co.

Two men have just completed the blazing of a trail from the Old Ironsides mine to White's camp. A force of men will be put on in a few days to build the trail. The work is being done by the Ironsides people.

All contractors operating in the city of Greenwood will call at the Collector's office and take out their licenses at once.

W. S. KEITH, Collector
Office in Rendell Block.

J. H. Featherstone, B. A. Sc., Supt. Mineral Department of the Spokane Industrial Exposition, was in the city yesterday inquiring into the prospects of a mineral exhibit from Boundary country. He went away the same day to Republic, satisfied that no special efforts on his part were required to have a large and representative collection of ores from this district.

Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Rossland, has been in town several days in connection with his mining interests here. He left Friday morning for Okanogan and will return on Monday next.

Owing to the inconveniences and delay consequent upon moving into and settling in new premises, the MINER again appears in its old form. Next week, however, certain changes in form and general appearance will be made which it is hoped will be appreciated by its readers.

Prof. Montgomery, president of the Minnehaha, Camp McKinney, arrived from Toronto Thursday evening en route to McKinney. Yesterday he went up to Long Lake to examine properties and leaves this morning to inspect the Minnehaha. He will spend about two months in the interior of B. C. in his professional capacity.

John East, one of the pioneers of this district, has just returned from James Creek, and speaks highly of the prospects there.

The Greenwood Club will move into new quarters in the Rendell block today.

City Council.

Mayor Hardy, and Aldermen Galloway, Wood, Cameron and Sutherland were in council assembled Monday evening after an interregnum of two weeks. There was a heavy program, the weather was sleepy and the proceedings were consequentially slow.

A. C. Galt, Rossland, solicitor for the Manufacturer's Life, wrote for information re debentures issued under authority of by-laws 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Dr. Schon wrote acknowledging with pleasure, the fixing of a stipend of $25 per month as health officer.

J. A. Honeyman, Nelson Ironworks, wrote re bends for water main.

Mr. Edwards submitted a list of fixings required in connection with the water works, which it was decided to order from Crane & Co., Portland.

The Finance committee reported on a number of accounts, which were ordered paid.

The matter of a city engineer was discussed, and Ald. Galloway reported the steps that were taken. The committee had considered several applications, and was in favor of employing C. F. Alston, whose application he handed in. At the same time he moved that the present incumbent of the office be notified that his services are no longer required.

The clerk reported that no nominations had been received for the vacancy in the south ward.

There were four by-laws in process of incubation and two of these were taken up and completed. By-law No. 25 provided for the widening of Silver street. By-law No. 26 was a long one, and related to the charges for the use of water. After the third reading the council adjourned until Wednesday evening to complete the work on hand.

The schedule of water rates decided upon was as follows:

	Per Month.
Dwelling houses, less than 5 rooms	$ 1.00
" " each additional room,	.25
Office, shops and stores of less than 1,000 square feet surface,	1.50
Office, shops and stores for each additional 500 sq. ft. or fraction thereof of floor surface,	.50
Hotels, per room,	.25
Saloons,	5.00
Restaurants and hotel kitchen,	5.00
Clubs, at which liquors are sold,	5.00
Aerated Water works,	10.00
Breweries,	10.00
Boarding houses, per room,	.25
Livery stables and dairies, per 10 animals and less,	5.00
Livery stables and dairies, for more than 10 animals,	7.50
Private stables, for each horse and cow	.25
Bath tubs, public, each,	1.50
Water closets, public,	1.00
Urinals,	1.00
Laundries,	10.00
Water motors, for one horse power or less,	5.00
Water motors, for each additional horse power,	5.00
Steam engines for five horse power or less,	1.50
Steam engines, for each additional horse power,	.25
	Per Year.
Sprinkling with garden hose,	$ 3.00
Building purposes,	10.00

METER RATES.

	Cts. per cubic foot.
500 to 1,000	60
1,000 to 5,000	50
5,000 to 10,000	40
10,000 to 20,000	36
20,000 to 30,000	32
30,000 to 40,000	28
40,000 to 50,000	24
Over 50,000	20

METER RENTS.	Per month.
⅞ inch meter,	$ .25
¾ " "	.50
1 " "	.74
2 " "	1.50
3 " "	2.00
4 " "	2.50
6 " "	3.00

C. P. R. Officials Coming.

J. T. Wilgress and L. M. Rice left yesterday (Friday) morning for Grand Forks to meet a party of C. P. R. officials who are expected this afternoon in Greenwood. Wm. White, General Western Manager, C. E. Macpherson, General Western Passenger Agent, and L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg; R. Marpole, Superintendent of the Pacific Division, and E. J. Coyle, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver, constitute the party.

The old silver-lead camp of Ainsworth, on Kootenay lake, is again attracting the attention of the mining world, and the present season bids fair to be one of the most prosperous in its history, says the Rossland Miner. Work has already been started on a number of properties, and it is expected that by the middle of this month the camp will present a busy appearence. Maxwell stevenson of Philadelphia, manager of the Highlander Mining company, visited Ainsworth recently, and has started a large force of men at work on the property. He has commenced running the 2000-foot tunnel, which is intended to cut the large ore bodies at a depth of 1,000 feet. This tunnel is being run within 100 feet of the line of the Albion mine, and it is expected to cut the large vein, which is already exposed on the 400-foot level of the Albion. The Highlander tunnel is in 40 feet and is progressing at the rate of three feet every 24 hours. Three shifts are working on the tunnel. Mr. Stevenson has also started his concentrator at Mile Point, and will treat the ore from the Litlle Phil, which adjoins the Albion on the west, and upon which work was started recently with a large force.

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Greenwood, B. C.

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C. L. THOMET, Manager. Midway, B. C.

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