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THE GREENWOOD MINER.

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A MINERAL PROVINCE

Government Has Issued a Useful Pamphlet for

DISTRIBUTION IN GLASGOW

At the Exhibition, Giving Particulars of Resources of British Columbia.

For free distribution at the Glasgow and Buffalo exhibitions the Honorable, the Minister of Mines for British Columbia has caused to be prepared and published a very useful 32-page pamphlet entitled, "British Columbia, the Mineral Province of Canada," this being a short history of mining in the province, a synopsis of the mining laws in force, statistics of mineral production to date, and a brief summary of the progress of mining in the province during the year 1900. Eighteen excellent and representative photographic views have been very clearly reproduced, these serving to illustrate the pamphlet and to convey a more adequate idea of the substantial nature of the progress the mining industry is making in this province than would be gathered by the ordinary reader without this accompanying effective object lesson. The mining and smelting industries of the Boundary district are represented in the group of illustrations by one view of the surface works of the Mother Lode mine, near Greenwood, and another of the Granby company's smelter, at Grand Forks.

The following preface or notice precedes the descriptive and statistical matter, which has been very carefully compiled:

"British Columbia has produced, to date, $62,584,442 of placer gold, $12,812,860 of lode gold, $12,638,449 of silver, $7,619,626 of lead, $4,362,583 of copper, and $40,149,017 of coal and coke.

"The mineral production for 1900 was $16,344,751.

"Lode mining has only been in progress for about ten years, and not 20 per cent of the mineral land has been even prospected; 300.000 square miles of unexplored mineral-bearing land are open for prospecting.

"Mineral locations are granted to discoverers for nominal fees.

"Absolute titles are obtained by developing such properties, the security of which is guaranteed by Crown grants.

"The mining laws of this province are more liberal and the fees lower than any other province in the Dominion, or than any colony of the British empire.

"Full information, together with mining reports and maps, may be obtained from the agent-general for British Columbia, 15 Sergeant's Inn, Temple, London, or by addressing Hon. Richard McBride minister of mines, or Wm. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist, both at the Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C., Canada."

The general review of mining in the province is reproduced below. The pamphlet contains besides much statistical and other interesting matter relating to the mining industry.

MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia, the most westerly province of the Confederation forming the Dominion of Canada, comprises principally that section of British North America lying to the westward of the summit of the Rocky mountains. The northern boundary of the province is the 60th parallel; its southern boundary the United States of America or, practically, the 49th parallel; on the west it is bounded by the Pacific ocean, and on the east by the Rocky mountains as far north as the 54th parallel; beyond that by the 120th meridian of west longitude.

The total area of British Columbia is about 382,000 square miles, of which 285,000 square miles are estimated to be wooded.

The country is traversed in a northwesterly direction by four more or less continuous chains of mountains, between which lie valleys of varied width, well suited for agriculture.

Each of these mountain ranges has been proved to contain mineral in sufficient quantity to be profitably mined, while the valleys of the interior, lying immediately to the west of the Rocky mountain range proper, are gold-bearing throughout the whole length of the province, and have been and are being worked in places, to great profit. To quote from a report of the late Dr. Geo. M. Dawson, director of the geological survey of Canada:

"While it may now be safely affirmed that gold is very generally distributed over the entire area of the province of British Columbia, so much so that there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which 'colors' of gold may not be found, the enumeration of the principal discoveries of mining districts shows very clearly that most of these are situated along the systems of mountains and high plateaus which comprise the Purcell, Selkirk, Columbia and Cariboo ranges and the northwest continuation lying to the southwest of the Rocky mountain range, properly so called, and parallel in direction with it."

It may be truthfully said that the whole province has been proved worthy of systematic examination, or "prospecting," as it is usually termed. As yet, serious work of this description has been confined to within a comparatively few miles of the railways, and not more than 20 per cent of the entire area of British Columbia can be said to be really known, while not half of even that portion has been examined closely or in detail, by which means alone will its value be shown.

It will thus be seen that 300,000 square miles of country known to be extensively mineralized, still remain as a virgin field for the "prospector" and for the investor in undeveloped "prospects," a field such as exists today nowhere else in the world.

Of what value this great area is likely to prove can best be judged by an examination of the results already obtained from the small portion of the province so far developed, results which are shown in the tables of production.

It may reasonably be asked why development of these mineral resources has been so long delayed. The answer is easily found in the geographic position of the country and in the lack, until recent years, of transportation facilities. The metal markets, as well as the money markets, of the world are in Europe and on the Atlantic coast of North America, and since, prior to the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway in 1885, a journey to British Columbia was a question of time and great expense, it may well be seen that the transportation of mineral or metal, other than the precious metals, from this province to a market was practically impossible.

The following brief outline of the mineral development of British Columbia may not be out of place:

COAL.

Naturally the country was first explored and opened up from the Pacific seaboard. As early as 1835 coal was discovered at Fort Rupert by the Hudson's Bay company, and in 1851 the same company opened up the extensive coal fields at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island. In those days the market was very limited, and it was not until 1875 that the output of the province exceeded 100,000 tons per annum. Since that time, however, the market has gradually increased until, in 1900, about 1,500,000 tons of coal and 85,000 tons of coke were produced, the market, rather than the mines, being the limiting factor in the production.

The Vancouver Island collieries have produced to date a total of about 15,000,000 tons of coal, and within the past two years one of the coal fields on the western slope of the Rocky mountains has been rendered accessible by a railway, and has made an output during the past year (1900) of more than 200,000 tons of coal, 66,000 tons of coke having been manufactured besides.

At present the only working collieries in the province are in the two districts just mentioned, but the distribution of coal seems general, since it is known to exist in places along the whole western slope of the Rocky mountains; it is found in the interior valleys, at Nicola, on the Thompson river, and in the Omineca district; it occurs on the Pacific coast, on Vancouver Island, on the Queen Charlotte Islands and along the Skeena river; while recent reports confirm its discovery in the Chilkat district of the Lake Bennett Mining Division.

The variety of coal found is a first-class bituminous, carrying from 60 to 75 per cent of fixed carbon, from 20 to 30 per cent of volatile combustible matter, and from 3 to 9 per cent of ash.

As will be seen, the greater part of this immense reserve of power—for coal is power—remains dormant at present, an asset reserved for use in opening up the coming trade of the Pacific ocean.

PLACER MINING.

In 1858 alluvial or "placer" gold was found in British Columbia in the bars of the lower Fraser river. Hardy and adventurous prospectors followed the stream up—following the golden trail thus "struck"—and, in 1860 and 1861, on the head-waters of the river, they discovered the exceedingly rich "placers" of the Cariboo district, which produced gold to the value of about $50,000,000.

The news of these rich finds travelled abroad and brought about a rush of gold seekers from the then failing gold fields of California and from almost every part of the world. From this time, practically, dates the opening up and settlement of British Columbia.

Within the next ten years the province produced about $33,000,000 worth of placer gold, the greatest production in any one year being in 1863 and amounting to about $4,000,000. All of this gold was obtained with pick and shovel, without the aid of any machinery, which, as a matter of fact, could not then be taken into the country over the crude trails and roads which served well enough, though, for the pack animals of the early miners and prospectors.

As has been the history of all placer mining camps, a few years saw all the more accessible gold skimmed from the shallower deposits, until, gradually, as the workings became too deep for the ordinary pick and shovel methods, then only available, the placer output slowly dropped until, in 1898, the annual production was only a little more than $500,000.

In 1899, however, placer mining was revived by the discovery of new and virgin fields in the Atlin district, a continuation to the north of the famous Cariboo and Omineca diggings of the past, and the connecting link between these and the more recent, but equally famous, gold fields of the Yukon, thus completing the chain of continuous placer districts from the 49th parallel, northwesterly, to the 69th parallel.

Fort Steele, Revelstoke, the valley of the Fraser river, Quesnel Forks, Barkerville, Manson, Telegraph creek and Atlin, may be said to have been the centers of known placer gold fields, pointing with no uncertain finger to the Yukon, and indicating a flow of gold-bearing wash from the northwest to the southeast corner of the province.

In the vast area covered by this flow, the places mentioned are only spots at which gold has been found in sufficient quantity to be profitably mined by the old pick and shovel methods. That other such spots remain to be discovered seems probable, while it is certain that, in a large percentage of the intervening areas, gold exists in quantity such as it will pay to mine by modern methods.

A continued falling off in the production of placer gold might have been expected in the year 1900, had it not been that machinery and water power were beginning to be substituted for the laborious methods of the early miner, a change rendered possible by the improvement in transportation facilities

The modern methods of working placer deposits demand a heavy initial outlay for plant, but a large number o powerful companies are now engaged in British Columbia in installing the necessary machinery and equipment, with such prospects of success that the old placer grounds promise, under the stimulus of hydraulic mining, to yield an output of gold not previously attained in the palmiest days of placer mining proper.

The new hydraulic companies referred to have taken up a large number of leases of placer ground in the province, but this branch of the mining industry is, at present, only in its infancy in British Columbia.

Such, briefly, is the history of placer gold mining in the province; that it is only the beginning of such the improved methods of mining, and the new districts each year becoming accessible, leave little reason for doubt.

LODE MINING.

It is only the repetition of the history of all placer mining countries that prospecting for lode mines receives little or no attention until after the placer grounds have been so culled over as to force the prospector into new fields of labor. Nor is this to be wondered at; the placer is the "poor man's mine;" he needs little or no capital to work it; its product is cash, to all intents and purposes, and he is his own master—all attractions too great for lode mines, which when found require so much capital to work them as to leave but a very small interest in the property with the original owner or "locator," while, at the same time, the necessity for transportation facilities for the product of the mine limits the field of search to within a comparative few miles of a railway or navigable water way.

Railway facilities are, comparatively, recent acquisitions in British Columbia, our first line—the Canadian Pacific railroad—having been, as already mentioned, completed in 1885, and following naturally, the least mountainous path across the province. From the main artery of communication thus afforded, prospectors penetrated into the adjacent country by following up the many waterways which abound, with the result that discovery after discovery of valuable mineral was recorded.

Development of these mineral discoveries was unavoidably slow, having been delayed by lack of transportation facilities which, it will be readily understood, could not be obtained until sufficient work had been done on the "prospects" found, to prove their value and to give reasonable grounds for believing that a proper and sufficient return would be obtained on the capital invested in the establishment of the requisite means of carriage and communication.

Thus, it was not until 1893 that the lode mines of British Columbia really began to be productive, the output from this source during the six years immediately prior to that date having amounted to an average value of only about $60,000 a year, derived from selected rich ores found near the existing lines of transportation.

In 1893, however, the value of the production of the lode mines of the province rose to $300,000, since which time there has been a steady increase, until in 1900 the output from this class of mining had reached a value of $10,069,757. The increase thus shown in the short period of seven years gives ground for faith in the country as a future large producer of mineral wealth, and indicates that British Columbia will prove to the capitalists a profitable field for investment.

GENERAL.

Such, then, is a brief summary of the mineral development of the province, the details of which may be more fully found in the statistical tables contained in the annual report of the minister of mines and compiled by the provincial mineralogist from the sworn statements of returns by the mine owners and mining companies throughout the province. This report is obtainable on application to the Provincial Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C. Attention is invited to these statistics and to the growth of the mining industry as therein indicated, since they speak both clearly and with due authority of the present standing future prospects of British Columbia as a mining country.

The development of the mining industry has been of such rapid growth that the demand for skilled labor, or even ordinary labor, has of late years been greatly in excess of the supply, and there is, consequently, plenty of work to be found in the country for miners and mine-workers generally, and the attention of British miners is directed to this field of labor.

The country is great and growing in importance; there is room for and need of a greatly increased population. The total population of British Columbia is estimated at 160,000 souls; its mineral output for 1900 was $16,000,000; just $100 for every man, woman and child in the country from mining alone.

The current wages paid in and about the mines are as follows:

Miners, per day	$3.00 to $3.50
Helpers, per day	2.00 to 2.50
Laborers	2.00 to 2.50
Blacksmiths and other mechanics	3.00 to 5.00

The climate of the country is favorable—much milder than east of the Rocky mountains. The conditions of life are easy; luxuries are scarce, but want is unknown. The laws are just and equitable, and the administration thereof fair and sure, as is guaranteed wherever the British flag flies at the mast head.

Mention has been made of the geographical position of British Columbia as having in the past been a hinderance to development. It would now seem, however, that the markets of the world may in future be on the borders of the Pacific ocean, and that the disadvantages in the matter of freights from which this province has suffered will be reversed, enabling it to compete with all in the coming trade.

The markets for its mineral wealth have, in the past, been on the Atlantic seaboard; in the near future they will be on the Pacific coast. There will, too, shortly be refineries within the boundaries of the province, so that its metals may be turned out in marketable shape and sold from here direct, thus making a material saving as regards freight.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

The tonnage of Ore shipped by Boundary District mines during June to 6th inst., inclusive, so far as has been ascertained from the mines is as under:

MINE.	TONS.
Old Ironsides and Knob Hill Group	3,759
Mother Lode	1,980
B C	875
Winnipeg	
Total	6,614

Shipments during 1900 and for five months of the current year ended May 31, were as follows:

	1900	1901
Old Ironsides and Knob Hill Group	64,535	91,635
B C	19,494	2,0579
Mother Lode	5,564	28,230
City of Paris	2,000	.....
Golden Crown	1,800	.....
Winnipeg	1,100	50
Athelstan	1,200	550
Carmi	.....	1,000
Snowshoe	338	110
Brooklyn	150	.....
Jewel	150	.....
Sundry shipments	1,000	500
Total	97,331	142,654
Grand total to date		246,599

A SPLENDID CONCERT

Given by the Choral Society Wednesday Evening

A CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE

The Audience Showed Their Appreciation by Encores to Many of the Numbers.

Among residents of Greenwood are many lovers of good music, so that there is ample material to draw from both as regards voices for the rendering of choruses and part [songs and in the direction of the amount of encouragement and support essential to the maintenance of any good vocal organization. To make a thorough success of a choral society in a comparatively small community is a somewhat ambitious undertaking, yet this is what has been attempted in Greenwood, and not only attempted, but in a large measure accomplished. To Mr. Whiteside as conductor and to those members who, under his baton, have worked hard to do credit to themselves and their society, much praise is due. Of course it is too much to say that the first public performance was faultless, but it is only doing the society common justice to assert that it was decidedly creditable to them.

The following is a list of members of the society, most of whom took part in the concert given in the Auditorium last Wednesday evening:

SOPRANOS:
Miss Amy Laird, Miss L. C. Moffat, Miss Ella Massam, Miss Maud Winkler, Miss Schon, Mrs. Petch, Mrs. Farrow, Miss E. Laird, Miss McGregor.

ALTOS:
Miss Huberta Flesher, Mrs. F M. Kerby, Mrs. A. H. Sperry, Miss Genevieve Massam, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. F. J. Mitchell.

TENORS:
Mr. J. H. C. Custance, Mr. Maynard, Mr. J. L. Smith, Mr. W. W. Howe, Mr. Collins.

BASSES:
Mr. W. J. McGregor, Mr. Leonard B. Hodge, Mr. C. Scott Galloway, Mr. Lysons, Mr. C. A. Atwood, Mr. J. C. Dufresne,

SOLOISTS:
Piano—Miss Wilson.
Soprano—Mrs. Norman McInnes, Miss Huberta Flesher, Miss Ella Massam.
Tenor—Mr. J. L. Smith, Mr. Harris.
Bass—Mr. Leonard B. Hodge.

ACCOMPANIST:
Miss Flesher.

CONDUCTOR:
Mr. A. M. Whiteside.

Mrs. Norman McInnis, of Rossland, was the only non-resident who took part in the concert. The programme was as under:

1. Part Song—"The Miller's Wooing"..*Faning*
2. Piano Solo, "Staccato Caprice".....Vogrich
   Miss Wilson.
3. Glee, "The Red Cross Knight.....Dr. Calcott
4. Solo, "For All Eternity".....Mascheroni
   Miss Huberta Flesher.
   Violin Obligato by Mr. Kauffmann.
5. Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling"..Hadyn
6. Solo, "The Flower Girl,".....C. Vaschetti
   Mrs. Norman McInnis.
7. Piano Solo, Waltz.....Chopin
   Miss Wilson.
8. Part Song, "The Three Fishers"..McFarren
9. Baritone Solo, "Answer".....Roblyn
   Mr. Harris.
10. Solo, "Because"....Mrs. Norman McInnis.
11. Serenade "Good Night Beloved" ....Pinsuti

Of the part singing, it may be truthfully said that, except in one part where for a few bars there was a lack of harmony between singers and accompanist, the mombers of the chorus did very well. The several numbers were rendered with marked expression, and, in the case of the chorus "The Heavens are Telling" especially, with much spirit. It was in this number that the little hitch referred to above occurred, but vocalists by keeping on avoided a breakdown and recovering themselves, finished the chorus in an excellent manner. The two parts in this fine number were well taken by Miss Ella Massam and Messrs. J. L. Smith and F. B. Hodge. The serenade at the end of the programme was so well sung that it was persistently re-demanded and upon being repeated was again freely applauded.

The audience was led to expect a musical treat in Mrs. McInnis' solo singing and this lady in no wise disappointed her hearers. She was on the programme for two songs, but so charmed was the audience with her clear sweet notes that she was recalled each time. Her first encore song was a pretty "Lullaby" and in this connection it may be mentioned that a youthful listener paid the singer a sincere compliment when, upon being asked how he would like to be sung to sleep by the lady he had just heard singing, replied "I wouldn't go to sleep. I'd stay awake and listen to her." In response to an encore the next time Mrs McInnis appeared, she gave very feelingly "Annie Laurie," which, too was greatly enjoyed. Miss. Huberta Flesher sang her one solo well, but it was her misfortune to have been placed early in the programme, before the audience had found a means of expressing its approval in so demonstratively as it did later in the evening. She certainly deserved a recall. Mr. Harris had to pay the penalty of good singing, giving Gattys' "True Till Death" in response to an imperative encore. In both songs he used his excellent baritone voice to much advantage. Miss Wilson's piano solos were also much enjoyed and she too was encored. Mr. Kauffmann played violin accompainments to two of the singers and added to the evening's pleasure. Altogether Mr. Whiteside and the society generally are to be heartily congratulated upon a very successful concert, which it might be well to repeat shortly at popular prices for admission.

OPPORTUNITY

Westward is your OPPORTUNITY!

The Town of Rendell, on the West Fork of Kettle River is now on the market.

For the man of small capital it affords uuequalled opportunity for sure investment.

With title perfect, prices low, terms liberal and excellent outlook, the sales are bound to be large.

IN

the hills surrounding this new town are excellent mining prospects. Several of them have already demonstrated that they are mines.

The richness of the ore justifies hauling it at present to Midway, by teams, over rough roads.

Good roads and railways mean fortunes. With the immediate prospect of a railroad, for speculators in real estate or mining properties, no place in the west affords you an equal chance with

RENDELL.

Prices will certainly be advanced on May 6th next. Prices of lots from $75 to $175. Terms one-third cash, one-third 4 months, one-third 9 months.

For particulars see the Townsite Agents

GAUNCE & WICKWIRE,

GREENWOOD and RENDELL.

MISINFORMED.

Last Thursday the Rossland Miner commented editorially upon an appropriation of a couple of thousand dollars for what it wrongfully speaks of as a new wagon road between Camp McKin- and Rock creek, which it states is to be built along a route that will shorten the distance by five miles and give much more favorable grades than the present road. It then proceeds to charge political expediency and favoritism in connection with the choice of the present route and endeavors to emphasize its statements by instancing this week's accident to the mail stage, which it avers had been preceded by many others of a less serious nature. The writer of those comments has been misinformed or has been guessing. The 17 miles of road connecting Camp McKinney and Rock creek were built just after an election, and so at a time there was no need to attempt to "gain or keep political support." The intervening country was first carefully examined for the most favorable route, after which it was agreed by Government Agent Norris, and Messrs. Christenson and McMynn, all in the employ of the government, that the present route was the most practicable and the best obtainable for the little money then available for the work. The distance between the two points named is, by the route taken, as already stated, 17 miles, and the money expended in making the parts of the that needed making was $2,600. For more than four years Snodgrass & Sons' stage drivers travelled regularly backwards and forwards over this length of road and during that period never once had a serious accident, the while keeping time along their run in a manner that gave satisfaction to all concerned. Then, too, there were heavily laden freight teams constantly using this road before the completion of the Columbia & Western railway, and these usually got through without serious mishap. These facts seem to indicate that any sober, careful driver, accustomed to teaming through hilly country runs no unusual risk whilst travelling between Camp McKinney and Rock creek. There were, it is stated, circumstances to which the recent accident may be attributed, that, in view of the fact that the driver was killed need not be mentioned here. All that need now be said is that it is quite probable the expenditure of $2,000 will allow of the road being shortened four or possibly five miles, but whether the grade along that new length will be improved remains to be proved. There are among those familiar with the country in the neighborhood in which it is proposed to make the change some who are doubtful that it will be. At any rate it should be practicable to do much more along four miles of road at an expenditure of $2,000 than it was possible to do nearly seven years ago along 17 miles at an expenditure of only $2,600.

GRANBY CON. MINING COMPANY

A press dispatch from Montreal intimates that on 5th inst. the consolidation of the Miner-Graves Mining and Smelting companies into the Granby Consolidated Mining company was formally effected when the following directorate was elected; A. C. Miner, president; Jay P. Graves, vice president and general manager; A. L. White, secretary; George W. Wooster, treasurer; A. C. Flumerfelt, assistant general manager. The following appointments were made: W. Yolen Williams, superintendent of mines; A. B. W. Hodges, superintendent of smelter. The first meeting of the shareholders in the consolidated company is to be held in August.

Fresh Ice Cream daily at the Candy Factory.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Between Camp McKinney and Rock Creek.

DRIVER KIRKLAND KILLED.

And Two of the Stage Passengers Seriously Injured Last Wednesday Morning.

Wednesday morning as the Camp McKinney stage was coming down Jolly Jack hill, about five miles this side of Camp McKinney, the driver lost control of his horses, with the result of a runaway down the hill to the bridge, when the rig was overturned, Driver Kirkland killed, and two passengers seriously injured. The injured persons were, Henry Nicholson, J. P., of Camp McKinney, and a Mrs. Banners. Two of the horses were killed. Andy Kirkland was well known in this section of the country and considered a careful driver.

GRANBY SMELTER.

During May 19,075 tons of ore were run through the two furnaces at the Granby company's smelter at Grand Forks. The quantity treated during three months ended May 31st, was as under:

	Tons
March, 31 days	19,713
April, 30 days	18,995
May, 31 days	19,075
Total	57,783

This gives an average daily tonnage treated during that period of 628 to tons. The average for seven months—November to May, both inclusive — during which 129,648 tons of ore were smelted, was 611½ tons per day. The total quantity treated to June 1st inst. is 155,518 tons, of which 62,387 tons were smelted during the latter part of 1900 and 93,131 tons during the current year.

METHODIST CHURCH.

One evening last week a valedictory meeting was held in the Greenwood Methodist church, the occasion being a presentation and farewell social prior to the intended early departure for Victoria of Rev. B. Hedley Balderston, B. A. There was a good attendance and the chair was filled by B. F. Petch. The proceedings were generally of an informal character, but Mr. Balderston was not permitted to leave Greenwood without testimony having first been publicly borne to the good work he had done for the Methodist church in this town and vicinity during his residence in it of nearly three years. J. R. Brown, speaking for the congregation, acknowledged in appreciative terms the energy and zeal that had characterized Mr. Balderston's work. He had got together a congregation and had been mainly instrumental in getting the church building erected. The congregation were sorry to lose his good services, but in accordance with the custom of their church, the time had come when he must proceed to a new field of labor. He took with him though the hearty good wishes and earnest prayers of his many friends here for his success and happiness wherever duty shall call him.

During the evening, which was very pleasurably varied by vocal and instrumental music, the ladies of the congregation presented Mr. Balderston with a purse of gold which they had collected fsr the purpose. The presentation was suitably acknowledged by the recipient, who the next day left for the coast.

Rev. J. D. P. Knox, who came from Victoria to succeed Mr. Balderston here, was cordially welcomed at a social held in the church last night. The local branch Epworth League arranged a musical programme and refreshments were provided. The evening passed by pleasantly and the newly arrived minister was accorded a hearty reception.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

"Of a gasoline stove burned a lady here frightfully," writes N E. Palmer, of Kirkman, Ia. "The best doctors couldn't heal the running sore that followed, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve entirely cured her." Infallible for cuts, corns, sores, boils, bruises, skin diseases and piles. 25c at Miller Bros. and J. L. White's.

Strawberries and all kinds of fruit received daily at the Candy Factory.

Transfer of Liquor License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Greenwood at the next regular meeting thereof, for a transfer to Bongard and McFadden of the license now held by the undersigned, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors, by retail, in and upon the premises known as the Commercial Hotel, Copper street, Greenwood, B. C. A. BRANSON.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1901. 22

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PYRITIC SMELTING

As Compared with the Older Methods

OF SMELTING LOW GRADE ORES

An Interesting Article by Herbert Lang which Appeared in the Mining and Engineering Journal.

Written for the Engineering Mining Journal by Herbet Lang.

I have read with interest the editorial comments of the Engineering and Mining Journal of March 2, upon the smelting installation of the Bingham Mining company, wherein the ground is taken that the pyritic process is not of general application — a matter that I had thought was settled otherwise by the work and experience of the last 10 years. I have been under the impression that the pyritic furnace could do almost anything that the ordinary matting blast furnace could, and could do it better and cheaper. Better, because making a purer product; and cheaper, because using less fuel, and making a more concentrated product upon which the refining charges were less. In this belief I am followed by many who have practiced this form of smelting where it has attained its best development.

Doubtless the Journal has cogent reasons for coming to a different conclusion but it will, I hope, give me the opportunity of enlarging somewhat upon the conclusion to which those have come who have had actual experience with the process. In this connection I would like to discuss with some fullness the various points that are brought up in the editorial referred to.

First, as to the matter of making a high grade product out of low grade sulphides; the pyritic process cannot make a 50 per cent matte out of 1 per cent ore, but it can and does regularly make 20 per cent matte out of 3 per cent ore, which is better than any other method can do. The question is not whether a process can attain some difficult or impossible ideal, but whether it can do as well or better than any other process on given ores. A great many injudicious claims have undoubtedly been made for the pyritic process, as for others, and it has been rather the fashion for those who meditate erecting smelting works to insist upon the performance of some difficult, or in the present state of the art unattainable, rate of smelting or degree of concentration, rather than to demand reasonable advantages over other processes that suggest themselves.

It is not a little curious that the extensive adoption of the converter as a means of bringing forward copper matte to the metallic condition should have operated to retard in considerable measure the introduction of pyritic smelting, especially in its application to heavy cupiferous sulphides. This was because it was early ascertained that the fusion of such ores, which commonly contain a very large proportion of iron, sulphur and other oxidizable constituents which cannot be removed to a sufficient extent by the pyritic agencies, does not give a matte at the first smelting of sufficiently high a tenor to admit of profitable bessemerizing at once. It then became a question of roasting the raw ore and then fusing it, thereby getting a rich enough matte, or of first smelting the raw ore pyritically and afterward either re-smelting the first matte along with silicious ores, or of roasting the first matte and then re-smelting it. At the final operation the matte is found enriched and fused, and the bessemerizing can be at once applied. At the Mount Lyell works in Tasmania they deal with heavy pyrites, which are smelted pyritically, along with silicious flux. The pyrites carry but about 3 per cent of copper, but are concentrated to such an extent in this single fusion that the matte contains over 20 per cent copper, which corresponds to a concentratton of nearly 6 tons into 1. The company's report for the half year ending September, 1899, discloses that the average assay of their pyrites at that time was 3.38 per cent; and that of the matte 21.12 per cent; so that the ratio of pyrites to matte was about 5¼ to 1. Their practice is to flux with barren silica and with limestone. As converting is a part of the work in Tasmania, the matte is next refused with silica in the pyritic manner, raising its tenor to about 50 per cent, which answers best for the converting process. The second fusion thus puts 2⅛ tons into 1, which corresponds well with the achievements of our American pyritic smelters, as I shall have occasion to note further on.

It is undeniable that shipping a low grade matte to market deprives the smelter of the use of a considerable amount of iron which would be of service in the fluxing of silicious ores, but conditions under which this combined iron would become useful are not the same with the pyritic as with the ordinary method. In either case there must be an excess of silicious fluxing ores—not merely barren silica—whose reduction is of moment to the general plan. I do not by any means advocate shipping a low grade product, for the very apparatus which is necessary to produce a low grade matte can by another operation or two on much diminished quantities produce a much enriched matte or metal; but I do not like to overestimate the fluxing power of the iron thus set free. It amounts, on the ton of 20 per cent matte raised to 50 per cent, to 500 pounds, nearly, or metallic iron, which when converted into the form of ferrous oxide will take up about 275 pounds of quartz, bringing it to the singulo-silicate degree, when the smelting is done in the pyritic furnace. If we use the ordinary method, common practice dictates the formation of a more basic slag, kept low in silica purposely, so as to retain a certain fluxing power when added to the ore charge. In this case the preliminary roasting of the 20 per cent matte would set free practically the same amount of iron, whose saturating power as to silica would be the same in the final result. Here are two practical considerations which, though, having no important bearing on the choice of processes, still are worth stating. It is a fact that the "ordinary" slag derived from smelting roasted matte may be made lower in silica than probably any pyritic slag whatever, and would therefore be preferred as an addition to the ore charge, where the virtues of a heavy irony subsilicate slag as basic flux are much appreciated. In this case the slag is not only a welcome addition to hard smelting mixtures, but by reason of its basicity it invariably contains valuable metals only to be recovered by re-smelting. On the other hand, pyritic work results in making slags of a more acid character—in fact, so far as I know, we cannot make a sub-silicate in that furnace—slags which have less value as flux, but which carry off less valuable metal than the above basic ones. There is consequently less reason or none at all for re-smelting them, even when they arise from the retreating of mattes high in copper. These considerations are of course too obscure for the ordinary reader to take much note of, but they should have their weight with engineers when the selection of a process is under advisement. It appears from the foregoing that when the operations are carried equally far, the fluxing properties of the iron are utilized in many cases more fully in the pyritic than in the other model, while were the iron to be driven into very acid slags, I think that the advantage would be with the "ordinary," inasmuch as the way has not been shown to the making of such slags in the pyritic stack. It has been observed by pyritic smelter men that that furnace "chooses its own slag," as Dr. Carpenter cleverly expresses it. The metallurgist finds himself compelled to respect the choice, and when he conforms to it the most nearly he finds it doing its best work. Silica, which is the ruling substance in smelting, can be compelled to ally itself with various proportions of iron oxide, for example, varying conditions; but under the conditions ordinarily prevailing in the pyritic furnace silica takes up just enough ferrous oxide to form the singulo-silicate. I say ordinarily, for it may be that with a higher or hotter blast a more acid compound would be formed. This tendency is obscured by the presence of some other substances, particularly of alumina, which is even more difficult to understand than to smelt. With lime the tendency is to form the bisilicate, and as this is a stronger base than iron, it happens that the amount of decomposition of the sulphides brought about in the pyritic stack depends directly upon the excess of silica above that necessary to make a bisilicate with the lime present. The remaining silica (assuming the absence of other bases) retards the smelting of the charge until by the combined action of the oxygen blown in and the excess of silica, enough pyrites are decomposed to furnish the iron to saturate the excess of silica. I ask the reader's particular attention to these statements because they embrace fundamental facts about the process which have not hitherto been published. The improvements which have been introduced under the name of pyritic smelting come under two heads, namely, the use of the heated blast, which we owe to Mr. Austin, and those other agencies, which I may summarize as the influence of the acidity of the charge. The latter principle was discovered independently by several workers, including the writer, who will have more to say upon this subject at a later date. As a general thing we may say that as the proportion of silica in the charge increases, the matte-fall diminishes; or, in other words, the concentration increases with the silica. At the same time, and in the same proportion perhaps, the rate of smelting diminishes. Given a charge very rich in pyrites, while the silica remains quite low there will be but slight formation of ferrous oxide, and consequently small concentration; but the furnace will run tumultucusly, putting through an immense quantity of ore. Whether this style of work, where so great a quantity of matte is formed of necessarily low grade, will pay, is a question to be decided on the spot and not to be dogmatized about at a distance. It is understsod that at Tilt Cove, Newfoundland, the practice is, or was, to put but two or three tons into one, which they were enabled to do wholly without artificial fuel—the oxidation of a very small part of the sulphides, and, as we may suspect, the burning of a part of the volatilized sulphur in the interstices of the charge, together with some heat derived from the formation of silicates, sufficing to fuse the charge. Had they sought a higher concentration it could have been had by adding silica; but this, if done to much extent, would have necessitated the addition also of coke. While but little slag is formed, with a good deal of matte, the heat requirements are not rigid. Almost anything suffices to melt the charge; but the formation and thorough fusion of large quantities of slag, on account, no doubt, of its higher specific and altent heat, require a great deal of caloric. It might be supposed by those who are not familiar with the actual running of pyritic furnaces that the extensive decompcsition of sulphides brought about by the presence of large amounts of silica and the attendant liberation of heat through the formation of silicates, would result in the production of heat to keep pace with the increased requirements; and this is a rational suppostion. But in practice, from causes not yet fully understood, it does not seem to be the case, and we are obliged to add more and more coke to supply the deficiency. As it stands at present it seems impossible to smelt without fuel, except when getting a very low rate of concentration, say of 2 or 3 into 1; while higher rates of concentration require the addition of coke. This statement I give as my own impression, gathered from what others have reported. I have never been so situated as to be able to experiment on smelting entirely without fuel, which is an ideal pursuit, and so far as I am aware, only carried on at the one locality mentioned.

In consequenue of the discovery of the influence of silica on the decomposition of the sulphides, it becomes possible to smelt pyritically with the cold blast and several plants hitheroo run with the hot blast dropped it and took to the use of cold air and an increased percentage of coke. About the economy of this proceeding it is difficult to speak in general terms, the conditions varying so widely in different localities; but apart from the increased difficulty of running the hot air plant, I should say that under most conditions the hot air installation would prove considerably more economical. No doubt it has been discarded sometimes to simplify the plant, additional reasons being the imperfection and cost of maintenance of hot blast stoves in general. Considerations of the cost of fuel come in also, there being evidently far less incentive to keep up and run the stove where coke is cheap than where it is dear. The cold blast furnaces working on this plan use from 10 to 20 per cent of coke, according to its quality, the character af the ore mixture or the degree of concentration sought. It is impossible to say what the average amount is, statistics of this sort being hard to get, and there being furthermore a strong disinclination on the part of furnace conductors to tell the truth about their coke consumption. For this and for other reasons it is not possible to compare the hot with the cold blast methods in general, though we may do so in specific instances. It is well known that charges have been smelted in the pyritic hot blast furnace entirely without fuel, and that continuous and successful work has been done with as little as 2 per cent when the charges were fusible Three per cent is frequently used, with excellent results. I suppose that if the actual amount of coke uesd in prolonged campaigns were compared with the amount of materiai charged, the result thus giving the true showing of the coke consumption, it would be somewhat higher than what is usually claimed. But in any event the saving by the use of the hot over the cold blast must be two-thirds of the coke, I should think. Under the conditions prevailing in the mining districts it costs from 20 to 40 cents per ton of charge to heat the blast, from which we may approach somewhat near to the actual saving by that means.

A full realization of the important consequences of the acidity of the charge makes pyritic smelting seem a very different thing, not only from the ordinary method of blast furnace smelting, but from pyritic smelting as we knew it. The practice and experiments of the last few years have let a flood of much-needed light upon the subject and placed

(Concluded in next issue.)

MISS G. D. SEXTON

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June 8, 10 and 11

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Sampling of shipments to local smelters supervised.

Greenwood Postoffice Mail Service.

On and after Monday, October 15, mails will arrive and be dispatched as follows: Mails close for all points east and west at 1:30 p. m.

ARRIVE.		CLOSE.	
Phoenix	1:30 p. m		1:30 p. m.
Anaconda	1:30 p. m		1:30 p. m.
Deadwood	8:30 a. m		8:30 a. m.

THE GREENWOOD MINER.

Published every Friday evnning at Greenwood, British Columbia.

J. W. GRIER ..... Manager.

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Payable Invariably in Advance.

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Legal notices 10 and 5 cents per line.

UNION LABEL

SATURDAY, JUNE 8. 1901.

A pamphlet entitled, "C. P. R. vs. The People of British Columbia," was distributed in Greenwood during the past week. It deals with the action of the provincial government in reference to the Coast-Kootenay railway. As the railway question has been settled, at least for the present year, the pamphlet may be classed as ancient history, except for its reference to the ores of the Boundary. The statement is made: "While in the Boundary district the ore is not of so rich a quality as that contained in the Slocan or Kootenay, it is very much greater in bulk, and it is a well known fact that the production of a large quantity of low grade ore requires a much greater population, and is infinitely better for a country from a manufacturing and commercial standpoint than is the production of an equal value of high grade ore." It is doubtful if the large bodies of ore in the Boundary are of lower grade than the large bodies of ore in the Kootenay. Taking into consideration the cost of treatment, we believe the large ore bodies of the Boundary will give higher net returns per ton than the ores of the Le Roi, the War Eagle or the Center Star in Rossland camp, while the ore bodies in this district are much larger than those of Rossland. In Boundary we have as high grade ore bodies as there are in any portion of British Columbia. The pamphlet was apparently issued more for political purposes than through any desire to place the railway situation fairly before the public. While the Miner at the last provincial election opposed the party at present in power, it must admit that the railway policy of the Dunsmuir government is in the best interests of the people of the province, and that in the solution of the railway problem British Columbia is far in the lead of the older provinces of the Dominion.

The police department of Greenwood do not appear to show a proper regard for the personal safety of those under their care. Thursday morning, a prisoner charged with theft, fell off the back fence of the jail, but fortunately was not seriously injured, at least not sufficiently injured to preveut his continuing up the hill and losing himself in the brush. The fire chief, being the only person around the building at the time, commenced immediate search but was unsuccessful. Later in the day a search party, composed f Chief McLaren, City Clerk Taylor, Officer Lawder and C. P. R. Officer Bullick, went out but were unsuccessful, and it is now feared that the man is lost and may perish in the hills south of the town. While no particular blame can be attached to any of the police department, still it is not a very good place to allow prisoners to take their gymnasium exercises on the back fence of the city lock-up, as a slight error in practice might result in a fall and serious injury to the performer. We hope the police commissioners will issue orders prohibiting this very dangerous practice, and that in future prisoners will be required to take necessary exercise on the streets under the charge of Driver Currie. In the case of robust criminals, leg-irons might prove advantageous.

Lost—On Thursday morning, between the city lock-up and the international boundary line, a man, charged with the theft of cigars from the C. P. R. freight sheds. When last seen he was passing the hospital, apparently in haste, with the chief of the fire department a good second, and also in haste. The man was without coat or hat, and will probably have a discoloration of the skin on both shoulders, caused by a club in the hands of the fire chief. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to city clerk's office. Greenwood, B. C., in person, by mail or express.

The Nelson Miner says "that a dismal croak" comes from this paper in reference to the possibility of capital-labor difficulties in the Kootenays. It is to be hoped that the Nelson Miner's view of the situation is the correct one. As that paper is credited with being the organ of the Mine Owners' association, its statement "that there is no visible reason why the trouble should extend beyond Northport," may be taken as official. If the mine owners are reasonable there is very little danger of the miners making unreasonable demands, or in any way endeavoring to change present conditions.

The editor of the Nelson Tribune states that his opinion of the editor of the Midway Advance could be expressed in "two words." Produce the words, John! The editor of this paper was associated with Mr. Crouse on a survey for the greater part of a year, and we know a civil engineer who, on several occasions, exhausted a very complete vocabulary of chaste English (acquired in Kingston military college) in his endeavors to fully and forcibly express his opinion of the present editor of the Advance. Those two words would be valuable acquisitions to the language.

The Miner has again been requested to give information in reference to the "booming" on Rock creek. So far as we can learn, placer mining on Rock creek by the "booming" processs is not likely to prove injurious to the shareholders in the company or to the bedrock in the stream. Owing to high water, the scheme for the present may be said to be in a state of equilibrium.

A mining man, who is familiar with the Mother Lode, in Deadwood camp, said a few evenings since, that the mine, without further development, could maintain its present regular shipments of ore for three years. This means that with a depth of 300 feet, there are nearly $10,000,000 worth of ore in sight. Allowing for mining and treatment the net value of the output of the mine in the next three years should amount to nearly $5,000,000.

"The attention of those persons who take an interest in British Columbia mines is so devoted to Rossland that the other districts do not receive the notice which they merit." We are glad to see this acknowledgement in an English publication, and especially in a mining journal of the high standing of the Colonial Goldfields Gazette. There is hope that this disposition to overlook the claims of other districts to notice and consideration will be corrected Rossland has a good mine or two, but it does not constitute the whole of British Columbia by any means. It is high time Englishmen who are interested in minining should get this fact freely circulating in their heads.—Nelson Miner.

An American exchange says: "When a mine has become forfeit by reason of failure to do assessment work annually, all the improvements are forfeited with it, and the mining claim being relocated the claimants have the right to the improvements. A mill would be an improvement that would become forfeit. If the mill which had been used in connection with the mine was built on a separate millsite location it would not become forfeit by failure to do assessment work on the mine, and could not be located or claimed with the mine. The mill on a millsite claim is the property of the builders till it is abandoned. The payment of taxes is evidence that it is not abandoned.

The Rossland Miner has roused a modest man. Bernard Macdonald, resident manager of the B. A. C,, writes to that paper thus: 'I read with much regret the editorial made of me in your issue of this date. I have great personal dislike against notoriety of this kind. Already a number of my friends have asked me how much the editorial cost me, and I have no doubt you will be equally embarrassed if you are called upon to explain what you did with the consideration you received for it."

A Boston merchant who has been interviewed for the Salem News said: "The biggest advertiser will in time get the most business. A newspaper will in 24 hours or less get an announcement before the greater part of the buying public, reaching thousands who pay no attention to other forms of publicity. Newspaper advertising is dignified, specific and prompt to bring results."

A newspaper man who cannot stand for the abuse and backcapping of the entire community, and non-support from men who do the most kicking and the least to help their town's criterion in the outside world, need not pitch his tent in the Kootenays. Abuse is but the barometer of the good a newspaper is doing. The more abuse by the disgruntled the more effective has been the work done.—Lardeau Eagle.

Violins, mandolins and guitars from $5 up, at the Greenwood Music Store.

Switches, hair rolls, side combs and fancy hair pins, at G. F. Williams'

Sewing machines for Sale or Rent. Good snap. O I C Second-Hand Store.

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Druggists and Jewelers

Have added to their already extensive stock a complete line of Assay Supplies.

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Complete Line of Bar Supplies. Greenwood, B. C.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY.

The Greenwood Cigar Factory is now Manufacturing the

BOUNDARY LINE

A White Labor, Union Made Cigar, equal to any imported cigar for sale in the city.

ASK FOR THE BOUNDARY LINE

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THE BEST BEER IN TOWN IS MADE BY THE

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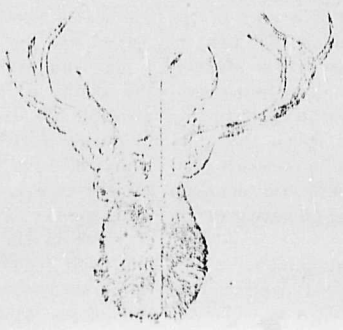

The Elkhorn Lager Beer contains only pure Malt and Hops. Try it!

It Is kept on Draught or in Bottles by all the Leading Hotels in this District.

MINING RECORDS.

Of the Kettle River Mining Division of Yale District.

May 21.

Nettie May, Long Lake camp, Thomas F. Kane.
Salamanca, Deadwood camp, Thos. Witte.
Rideau, Greenwood camp, Geo. Heatherton.

May 22.

Marguerite, West Kimberly camp, Edwin A. Aubin.

May 23.

Copper Wedge, Clemons camp, J. E. Spankie.
Grand View, Clemons camp, H. Fayrer.
King, Kimberly camp, F. Flett.

May 28.

Bronco, Rock creek, Wm. Smith and John McKenzie.
Big Iron, Central camp, A. J. Flett.
Extension, Beaver camp, Chas. R. Pittock.

May 29.

Mable, Greenwood camp, John Mulligan.
Lake View, Summit camp, Peter McBride.

May 30.

Acorn, Kimberly camp, Edward Pope.
Elgin, Kimberly camp, Edward Pope.

May 31.

Reco, Deadwood, Alf. Plant.

June 1.

Mountain Lion, Clemons camp, J. E. Spankie.
Black Bear, Clemons camp, H. W. S. Fayrer.

June 3.

McQuaid, Clemons camp, H. McQuaid.
Tamarac, Providence camp, J. W. Nelson.
Mayflower, Eholt creek, Thos. Dobie.

June 4.

Rattler, Anarchist mountain, V. O'Connor, Frank Hutton and D. W. Walker.
Vanessa, Anarchist mountain, V. O'Connor.
Good Hope, Anarchist mountain, V. O'Connor, et al.
Eholt, Skylark camp, Fred Morser et al.
Rosa, Deadwood camp, J. G. Billings.

June 5.

Louisa, Providence camp, J. R. Porter.

June 6.

Unicorn, Long Cake camp, David Stinger.

SUB OFFICES.

May 20.

Dundee, Beaver creek, J. O. Thompson.
Wren, Beaver creek. Elmore Collier.
Hidden Treasure, Deer creek, W. A. Mitchell.

May 18.

Big Timber, Camp McKinney, H. G. Phillips.

May 21.

Radja, Camp McKinney, J. A. Frank.
Radja, fractional, Camp McKinney, Geo. M. Bennett.

May 25.

Brushwood Boy, Camp McKinney, A. Megraw.

Certificates of Work.

May 20.

Ohio, S. W. Strong.
Jeffries, S. W. Strong.
Mammoth, S. W. Strong.
Hilltop, S. W. Strong.
Alta, S. W. Strong.
Maryland, S. W. Strong.
Kelly, S. W. Strong.
Oxford, J. McDonald.
Ledville, E. Collier.

May 21.

Knob Hill, S. Cosens.
Sunrise, A. Plant et al.
Delta, A. Plant et al.
Copper Cliff, A. Plant et al.

May 2.

Sidelight, A. P. Day.

May 11.

Flying Dutchman, S. Mangott.

May 13.

Iowa, Geo. G. Grady.

May 14.

Copper King, C. Winter.

May 22.

Rosie, T. Graham.

May 25.

City of Paris, W. Yonkin et al
War Eagle, Wm. Yonkin.
Ivanhoe, James Turling.
Toledo, A. Megraw.

May 27.

Victoria, B. H. Johns.
Silent Friend, D. M. Currie et al.
Humming Bird, D. M. Currie et al.
The Bird, D. M. Currie et al.

May 29.

Alma, 3 years, W. Edwards et al.

GRIP AND PASSWORD.

Tomorrow, Sunday, will be observed by members of the Knights of Pythias through the Grand Domain of British Columbia as memorial day. Members of the local lodge will visit the Greenwood cemetery in a body in the afternoon, leaving the city about 2 o'clock. Greenwood lodge has doubled in membership during the past six months, and now numbers nearly one hundred. Installation of officers will be held on the evening of the 26th inst, the installing officer being Duncan Smith, D. D. G. C.

Tuesday evening, Boundary Lodge, I. O. O. F., elected officers by acclamation as follows: D. A. MacKenzie, N. G.; F. B. Holmes, V. G.; Wellington Elson, R. S.; R. Smailes, F. S.; W. M. Law, Treas.; G. B. Taylor, I. P. G. Installation will be on the first Tuesday in July, when the other officers will be appointed. The past term has been a prosperous one for the order in Greenwood, Boundary Valley lodge having nearly doubled its membership. A lodge of Rebeccas will shortly be instituted in Greenwood, all arrangements having been completed. The new lodge will start off with a membership of about twenty.

Last week was a busy one in Masonic circles. On Wednesday evening Frank Bristoe, D. D. G. M., visited Phoenix and consulted with the members of the order in reference to the institution of a lodge there. After the meeting a banquet was given. Thursday evening Mr. Bristoe paid an official visit to Greenwood lodge, and exemplefied work in the first and third degrees. About fifty members of the order were present. After lodge work, a supper was given in the banquet room, and a number of speeches were made, songs sung, etc. Friday evening Mr. Bristoe visited the Mother Lode, where a meeting was held in the lodge room fitted up there for the purposes of instruction. After discussing the prospects for the institution of a lodge in Deadwood, an excellent supper was served by Mrs. Hutchins and other ladies at the Mother Lode. Mr. Bristoe expressed himself as favorable to granting dispensations to both Phoenix and the Mother Lode.

BIG BLAST AT CARIBOO MINE.

Early on the evening of the 12th ult., the large bank blast at the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic mine, at Bullion, was successfully exploded, with very satisfactory results. This blast contained 4,540 kegs (equal to 113,500 pounds) of blast powder, which was distributed in 1.200 feet of powder drifts that were driven across the bank from rim to rim. The explosion raised the bank about twenty feet over an area of four acres of ground, and disintegrated about 2,000,000 cubic yards of gravel. This is probably the largest bank blast ever exploded in a deep gravel mine on the Pacific coast. The mine has been operated continuously since April 20th, and the outlook is very favorable for a larger clean-up than any secured during last season, which itself was the best in the mine's record to date.—Kamloops Sentinel.

AFTER YUKON GOLD.

For sale at Crowston's stores, Government street, two cars prime potatoes.

The Vancouver board of trade has forwarded a lot of cards to advertising agents in Dawson, White Horse, Atlin, Bennett and Skagway. The cards read as follows:

"CANADIAN GOLD FOR CANADA.
Special Notice to Miners:
Government Assay Office,
Vancouver, B. C.

The Vancouver board of trade begs to announce that by special arrangement, now completed, the full assay value of all gold, exactly equal to the Seattle assay office, will be paid by all banks in Vancouver, B. C., upon presentation of certificate from W. Pellew-Harvey, Esq., provincial government assayer, Vancouver, B. C.

(Signed) F. F. BURNS,
President Vancouver board of trade."

Potatoes from 1lb. to 50,000lbs., at Crowston's stores, Government street.

CASEY ON THE MINT.

"Casey, O'I see that they are goin' to establish a Mint at Ottawa, an' spind $75,000 a year in implyin' money makers. They should locate th' Mint at Kingston, for there are expirts there who are already in th' Guvermint service."

"Don't trouble yersilf, Murphy, about th' Mint. Th' Guvernmint is already a money-makin' institooshun. Look at th' number ov poor min that go into Parlvmint an' come out rich. Why even in th' Sinite each candydate has to make a good $10,000 before he is inishiated. The Guvernmint is also a mint for railway promoters, election skaters, an' fer any wan who can git votes and has somethin' fer sale that he thinks th' Guvernmint should buy. Upon me sowl, Murphy, th' whole bnsiness is counterfate. Look at th' number ov bogus bills thot are turned out ivery sesshun. Murphy. keep out of politicks an' prison. —Larry, in Toronto Evening News.

You need not want for potatoes, Crowston has lots of them.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvement.

NOTICE.

SAN JUAN FRACTIONAL Mineral Claim, situate in the Kettle River Mining Division of Yale District. Where located—Providence Camp.

Take Notice that I, John William Nelson, Free Miner's Certificate No, B 40532, 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 Improvement.

Dated this sixth day of June, A. D., 1901.

23 J. W. NELSON.

P. BURNS & CO.

Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and Geese

White Fish, Smelts, Salmon and Halibut

P. BURNS & CO., GREENWOOD, B. C.

MELLORS
FOR PAINTING, PAPERING, DECORATING, AND SIGN WRITING.

BEST MATERIAL, BEST WORK, ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

WALL PAPERS.—Just received a new stock of the Choicest Selected Patterns.

SASH AND DOORS.—Best Quality Cedar, at prices never before offered in Greenwood.

Plate, Sheet and Fancy Glass.

Oils, Lead, Varnishes, Dry Paints, Etc., Etc.
ROOM and PICTURE MOULDINGS.
PICTURE FRAMING.

Use Mellor's Pure Mixed Paints
$2.00 Per Gallon.

J. W. Mellor, Copper street.

The Gem Restaurant
Copper Street. Greenwood.
Meals at All Hours
DAY OR.... ....NIGHT
Private Dining Room for Ladies.
BEST MEALS. BEST SERVICE
WERNER & PITTOCK, Proprietors.

Muralo Wall Finish
A household necessity and a household beautifier.
A dry powder put up in 5 pound pakages and in 25 beautiful shades.
When house cleaning be sure and use MURALE and show something for your work.
Easily applied and won't rub off.
McLennan, McFelley & Co., LIMITED,
122 Cordona street, Vancouver, B. C.

A. F. & A. M.

GREENWOOD LODGE No. 28, A. F. & A. M., G. R. B. C. Regular Communication in Masonic Temple, Government street, first Thursday in each month. Sojourning brethren invited.

C. SCOTT GALLOWAY, W. M.
M. E. MILLER, Secretary.

W. F. OF M.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS—The Greenwood Branch of the Federation meets hereafter in Union hall, Silver street, at 7:30 p. m. every Saturday evening.

M. H. KANE, Secretary.

K. OF P.

GREENWOOD LODGE NO. 29, K. OF P., meets every Wednesday evening at 8:00 in the Masonic hall, Greenwood. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. D. A. MACKENZIE, C. C
A. S. EMBREE, K. R. & S.

Mrs. Larkin
has taken charge of the rooms in the
AUDITORIUM,
where she will be prepared to look after all her old customers and as many new ones as she can entertain. The rooms are well furnished and comfortable; rates reasonable If you need rooms, call and see her, before taking elsewhere. . .

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY.

REDUCED RATES . . EAST
June 8.

ST. PAUL
and return $57.30.

PAN-AMERICAN
EXCURSION
TO BUFFALO
$82.20. June 4 and 18. July 2 and 16.
August 6 and 20.

IMPERIAL LIMITED
June 10.

For time tables, rates and full information apply to nearest local agent.

E. R. REDPATH, Agent, Greenwood.

J. S. CARTER, D. P. A., Nelson, B. C. E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vanc.

Greenwood Cigar Store
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS
SMOKERS ARTICLES.
DAWSON & CRADDOCK

H. B. Munroe,
Books,
Stationery,
Confectionery.
Greenwood.

Cable Address—"Maori." Code—"Moreing & Neal.

Boundary Creek Loan and Mercantile

...AGENCY...

THOMAS MILLER, Manager

...TO LET...

BUILDING Suitable for Stores or offices. Lot on Copper Street, business Centre.

...FOR SALE...

Well Furnished Five-Roomed House.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

GREENWOOD, B. C.

Hay and Grain FOR CASH.

G. H. Cropley.

V. & N. TELEPHONE NO. 124.

WHERE IS CARMI?

ON THE WEST FORK OF KETTLE RIVER.

THE PAYROLL CITY OF THE WEST FORK

Surveys are now being made and lots will shortly be on the market. Carmi City adjoins the group of claims of which the Carmi mine is the center.

THE SHIPPING GROUP OF THE DISTRICT

Carmi is the mining center of the upper West Fork country. The townsite adjoins the Carmi mine, which shipped 2,000 tons of ore to the smelter during the past winter, and upon which development is being pushed in order to be ready for continuous shipments when railroad is completed to Carmi. For terms write

JAS. KERR, GREENWOOD, B. C. JAS. C. DALE, CARMI, B. C.

Fishing Tackle

Lines, Silk Braided Lines, Hooks, Baskets, Reels. Rods from $2.25 to $10.00

H. A. King & Co.

COUNTY COURT.

His Honor Judge Bole held a sitting of the county court of Yale on Thursday last, There was a large docket but nearly all of the more important cases were settled out of court. In the matter of Fortin vs. Bedard, which was an action brought to recover $280, money alleged to have been lost by the plaintiff while a guest at the defendant's St. Charles hotel, Greenwood, in March of 1900, and for $500 damages for defendant's negligence as an inn keeper. A jury was empanelled to try this case. The case for the plaintiff was that he went to the defendant's hotel, accompanied by a friend named Berg, who obtained from him a room, afterwards telling the bartender that no other person was to be put in that room, and that he would pay the charge for the room. Berg was given the key of the room and, as Fortin had been drinking somewhat, he partially undressed him and put him to bed, locking the door and later returning the key to the bartender. The plaintiff positively swore that he had $280 in $20-bills in his trouser pocket when he went to bed; that he took the money out of his pocket and hid it at the head of the bed under the mattress; that during the night the bartender unlocked the door and asked him if he wanted a drink and that at first he declined, but at the bartender's suggestion ordered a bottle of beer. This the bartender brought to him open and after drinking it he fell asleep, but before this the bartender had left the room, locking the door and taking the key away. When he awoke in the morning he felt very sick and found the second bed in the room occupied by a man, the door open and his money gone. It appears that the room can be reached from the street without passing through the bar room. The plaintiff also stated that the sickness and pains he suffered were not referable to drink alone, as he had had some experience in drinking and had never before been similarly or so severely affected. The defense while admitting that the plaintiff had a comparatively substantial bank account and that he had drawn $300 on the day before the one in question, relied on defendant's contributory negligence, and suggested that the plaintiff had lost his money elsewhere than at the St. Charles hotel, and gave evidence that plaintiff was intoxicated, although the witnesses seriously differed as to the extent thereof, one alleging that he was "paralyzed drunk" whilst another considered him quite capable of transacting business, Counsel on both sides having addressed jury at considerable length, His Lordship charged the jury, carefully reviewing the evidence and explaining the law and authorities bearing thereon. The jury retired at 6 o'clock and at 8 o'clock returned to court. The foreman having stated that after careful deliberation the jury stood three to two, with no possibility of agreement; with the consent of counsel the jury were discharged. Subsequently, on motion the case was set down for trial before a judge and jury at the next sittings of the court at Greenwood.

Rex. vs. Brewester. In this case Mr. Whiteside moved for a dismissal as there was no evidence to convict the accused.

ONTARIO'S TAX ON ORES.

The Dominion and Ontario governments have agreed to refer the Mines Act, passed by the Ontario legislature in 1900, to the courts in order to test its constitutionality, it being claimed that such legislation, on the part of the provincial legislature was ultra vires. Under this act, power is taken to impose a tax of $10 per ton when such ores are partly treated or reduced, whilst ores of copper and nickel combined, are rendered liable to a fine of $7 per ton, if partly treated or reduced.

UNIVERSAL EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The International Miners' Conference last week in session in London, England, and which was attended by many Continental delegates, passed a resolution in favor of a universal eight-hour day.

The chairman, Mr. William Abraham, M. P., expressed the belief that the British parliament would pass an eight-hour law in 1902.

M. Cotte, the delegate of the French miners, said that if the eight-hour bill now before the Chamber of Deputies did not progress rapidly, the French miners were prepared to declare a strike.

SEVEN YEARS IN BED.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility; but, "three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. J. L. White and Miller Bros. Only 50c.

SPECIAL RATES TO HALCYON SPRINGS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has placed on sale since the 3rd of May to 30th of September, tickets from Greenwood to Halcyon Springs and return, at rate of $8.30, tickess good going on Fridays and Saturdays, returning—leave the Springs on Monday following.

In addition to this special rate there are always on sale 30-day tickets at the usual special rate made for 30-day round trip ticket.

TO VISIT THE WEST.

A new departure for the Canadian Pacific railway is the organization of personally conducted tours, on the lines adopted by some of the American roads. The first party will leave Quebec on June 20th. accompanied by a special courier, crossing the continent to Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., taking in Niagara Falls, the great lakes, the prairies, the Rocky mountains, the Kootenay gold mines, Banff Hot Springs, and the great glaciers, returning to Quebec or any other Atlantic port at the end of a month.

The Mining and Commercial Center of the Richest Mining Section in North America.

SIMILKAMEEN CITY.

Situated in Camp Hedley, in the center of the whole Similkameen country, midway between Princeton and Keremeos on the main wagon road, and location lines of three different railroads, surrounded by rich mines and connected with all the camps with good roads and trails.

The Townsite Company own all the adjacent land available for townsite purposes. We are not boxed up in a canyon and do not sell lots on cliffs.

Lots now on the market and selling like hot cakes. Present prices are from $100 to $200, one-third cash, balance in three and six months.

In blocks 19, 25, 3 D, 24 and 30 on the main street sold on building contracts only.

Buy early and get your choice. On June 1st they will advance 50 per cent.

For further particulars apply to H. M. Keefer, room 4 Wallace-Miller Block, Greenwood; Ernest Kennedy & Co., Rosslond, B. C.; Chas. D. J. Christie, Nelson, B. C.; A. G. Hanauer, Spokane, Wash.; J. J. Banfield, Vancouver, B. C Agents in all Boundary towns as well as in Ontario, England and Australia.

FRANK BAILEY, Manager,
Room 4 Wallace-Miller Block, Greenwood, B. C.

THE PIONEER HOTEL,

GREENWOOD, B. C.

One of the Best Equipped Hotels in the Boundary. Everything First-Class.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

J. W. NELSON, Prop.

The Most Complete Health Resort on the Continent of North America. Situated midst Scenery Unrivalled for Grandeur.

Halcyon Hot Springs

Boating, Fishing and Excursions — Sanitarium — ....Resident Physician and Nurse.

Halcyon Springs, Arrow Lake, B.C.

In Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. Two mails arrive and depart every day. TERMS: $15 to $18 per week according to residence in Hotel or Villas

Its Baths cure all nervous and muscular diseases. Its waters heal all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Ailments. The baths and water eliminate all metal poisons from the system.

The price of railway ticket for round trip between Greenwood and Halcyon good for Thirty Days and obtainable all the year round is $13.70.

LOCALS AND PERSONALS.

The Hotel Ladysmith has changed hands, Sid Oliver being now in charge.

Chief of Polioe McLaren leaves today for a visit to coast cities. He will be absent a couple of weeks.

Sam. F. Long, ore buyer for the Trail smelter, leaves Greenwood today with Frank Bailey on a visit to the Similkameen.

Foreman Finlay and his repairing gang have completed their repair work on the road to Deadwood and Copper camps.

John McKenzie, of Carmi, was in the city the past week, and states that the recent strike on the Arlington is exceeding rich.

The Gem restaurant received yesterday a consignment of fresh mountain trout from the West Fork, one of which weighed 3¼ pounds.

Mike Eilderman, late fire driver, is to take a position next week as brakeman on the local ore train. He was formerly with the Great Northern.

Mrs. A. Allmacher arrived from Winnipeg Friday to join her husbrnd, who a short time ago opened a merchant tailoring business in Greenwood.

Mrs. MacNamara, of Butte, Mont,, and daughter, arrived in the city Tuesday, and will spend the summer with Mrs. Geo. Dougherty, of Greenwood.

The Seattle Times states that C. F. Alston, for some time a resident of this city. has obtained an appointment with a mining company at Rat Portage, Ontario.

Albert White, builder, who for nearly a year past has been engaged on construction work at the Mother Lode mine buildings, is about to pay a visit to his home in Salt Lake City, Utah.

E. R. Redpath, C. P. R. agent at Greenwood, purposes taking a trip east next month, leaving here about the 15th. He intends visiting, among other places, the Pan-American exhibition at Buffalo.

Two of the McGill University mining students who came in with the "Summer School" last week have arranged to work in the Mother Lode mine for a while, for the purpose of gaining practical experience.

All concerned are reminded that the statutory half-yearly meeting of the licence commissioners for the Boundary creek licence district will be held at Eholt next Saturday morning, 15th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. W. T. Hunter arrived on Tuesday last from Fargo, North Dakota. The following evening she had the pleasure of listening to a British Columbia nightingale and other sweet warblers in the Auditorium.

C. A. Bell, Nelson, who registered at the Hotel Armstrong on Thursday, and who is connected with the audit department of the C. P. R. company, paid an official visit to the office of that company's Greenwood agent yesterday.

Ralph Smailes left Friday for Nanaimo, where he goes as representative from Boundary Valley lodge to the Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge. He will also interview the provincial government in reference to Greenwood school matters.

About $4,500 were received during May, at the office of the mining recorder for the Kettle river mining division, Greenwood, for free miners' certificate fees. Of this amount about $500 came from the sub-recording offices at Camp McKinney and Westbridge.

Wm. Yolen Williams, mine superintendent for the Granby Consolidated Mining company, and O. B. Smith, surveyor at the company's Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines, have gone to the coast on a business trip. They will probably be away about a fortnight.

The tennis court in Greenwood the Rambler Tennis club has had made, has been very freely used since its completion. The club appears to be numerically strong and many of its members are evidently enthusiasts at this popular outdoor pastime.

It is announced that the representative of an English company owning a patent Cornish rock drill is arranging to exhibit it at work at the Dominion Copper company's mines, in Greenwood camp. It is claimed that this drill will do effective work with a single bit in lieu of a double one.

Among those gazetted last week as having had issued to them certificates of efficiency in assaying were A. B. C. Davis and Gustave Sundberg. The former is assayer for the Standard Pyritic Smelting company and the latter at the British Columbia Copper company's smelter at Greenwood.

Next Wednesday F. M Elkins and Miss Annie Clark are to be married by Rev. W. Robins, M. A., in the building in which the Church of England services are held. Both bride and bridegroom eiect are well known in Greenwood to which they came in 1896. Hearty congratulations and good wishes are here extended to them.

City Engineer Sydney M. Johnson has been kept busy through the week repairing the bridges across Boundary creek damaged during the recent spring freshets. The bridge near the railway station, in the northern part of the town, and that near the South End grocery, in the opposite direction are both now in use again.

C. L. Thomet, of Midway, has been temporarily made a deputy sheriff in Ferry county, Wash., and has gone a cross the line to there assist in identifying horses stated to have been stolen. The name of a young man well known in this district is freely mentioned as that of one mixed up in this horse-stealing business, but definite particulars are not yet obtainable.

Judge Bole held a sitting of the county court at Grand Forks last Monday and Tuesday. There was but little business of importance requiring his attention on this occasion. In the matter of Clarke & Binns vs. Kaake, which has been pending for some time past, a decision as to whom the money in the hands of the registrar shall be paid, will be given after further consideration by the judge.

Provincial Constable Geo. Cunningham left for Kamloops yesterday, having in his custody L. C. Barnes, who pleaded guilty last week to conspiring with Hogan and Glencross to waylay and rob Frank McGoogan, and who will be imprisoned in the provincial jail at Kamloops, to there await sentence, which will be pronounced after the two other prisoners shall have been tried at the fall assizes. Hogan and Glencross were taken to Nelson last week by Provincial Constable Forrester.

A. C. McDonald, representing the Fairbank company, of Montreal, during a week's visit to the Boundary district made many enquiries relative to the business prospects of the district. The firm contemplates opening a branch in British Columbia, possibly at Nelson or Rossland, or it may be in one of the coast cities, but no action to this end will be taken until very full information has been submitted to it and carefully considered. The firm deals in scales, engineering tools and supplies, etc., and would carry a big stock in its provincial warehouse were it to open one.

W. T. Oliver, formerly manager of the Rossland branch of the Bank of British North America, who two or three months ago was transferred to the bank's London, Ont., branch, has been given charge of the branch at Victoria, where he has already taken up his new duties. It is pleasing to find that after all British Columbia is not to lose so public-spirited and useful a man as Mr. Oliver proved himself to be during the years he lived at Rossland. It is not unlikely Mr. Oliver will find the capital of the province less energetic and progressive than are the stirring mining towns of the Kootenay and Boundary districts, still he will meet on the coast many up-to-date business men always on the alert to keep "up with the band wagon." May he be eminently successful in his new sphere of labor.

ANDERSEN-BARGER.

Last Wednesday evening at the residence of W. J. Kirkwood, Frederick C. Andersen, electrician, of Greenwood, was married to Miss Lulu Barger, also of Greenwood. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Anderson, M. A., Presbyterian minister. The groom is a member of the local firm of Cunningham & Andersen, electricians, who have been in business in this town for a year or more past. The bride has also resided here some time. Mr. and Mrs. Andersen have made there new home in the northern part of the town.

JUDGE LEAMY.

It is stated that Andrew Leamy is in receipt of a telegram from Judge Bole congratulating him upon his appointment as county court judge. It is therefore presumed that Mr. Leamy has been appointed county court judge for the Boundary district. As Mr. Leamy came here from New Westminster the following from yesterday's Nelson Tribune is of interest: "New Westminster is a sort of breeding ground for judges. Ex-Judge McCreath lived there Chief Justice McColl lives there, as does County Judge Bole, County Judge Forin was appointed to Kootenay from there, and now Alec Henderson of that place is appointed to a county judgeship. It is the fish diet that does it."

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.

H. Bunting has returned from the West Fork and has commenced work on the "general purpose building" the congregation of St. Jude's church have decided to erect on the more northerly of the two adjoining lots owned by the church and situate on the corner of Mineral street and Kimberly avenue. The building is to be 26x54 feet, with walls 14 feet high to the eaves and a height of 28 feet to peak of roof. It will have an open roof and truss beams, with matched ceiling, the interior to be finished in natural woods and the exterior to be painted. The cost will be between $1,800 and $2,000. The erection of the church proper will not be undertaken until the congregation shall be in a good enough financial position to warrant the erection of a substantial and handsome church that will be a credit to both St. Jude's congrepation and the town.

SEVEN YEARS IN BED.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility; but, "three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. J. L. White and Miller Bros. Only 50c.

YALE-COLUMBIA LUMBER CO.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber company is the largest contern engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the interior of British Columbia. It has ten yards and mills located as follows: Nakusp, West Robson, Ymir, Rossland, Eholt, Greenwood, Rock Creek, Phoenix, Deadwood and Cascade. It has large timber reserves along the banks of the Arrow lakes, on the Kettle river in the Boundary country and elsewhere. These reserves contain large quantities of fir, cedar and tamarac. One of the specialties manufactured is tamarac flooring and ceiling, which takes a fine polish. At the Nakusp mills all kinds of moulding, finishing and sash and doors of fine quality and design are made. Another specialty is dimension lumber and timber for the mines, which is turned out at the Robson mill at the foot of Arrow lake. As a matter of fact, the company is prepared to furnish the lumber, finishing, sash and doors and all the portions of a building made from wood, which is turned out at their mills, no matter whether the structure is a residence or a business block. Of course there are times when the specifications call for a particular sort of wood for certain portions of a building and then it is necessary to send elsewhere for such material. Peter Genelle is the president of the Yale-Columbia Lumber company, J. G. Billings secretary.—Rossland Miner.

SPECIAL RATES TO HALCYON SPRINGS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has placed on sale since the 3rd of May to 30th of September, tickets from Greenwood to Halcyon Springs and return, at rate of $8.30, tickess good going on Fridays and Saturdays, returning—leave the Springs on Monday following.

In addition to this special rate there are always on sale 30-day tickets at the usual special rate made for 30-day round trip ticket.

REDUCED RATES EAST.

On June 8th the Canadian Pacific railway will sell round trip tickets to St. Paul on account of the Woodmen's convention at $50 from Kootenay common points, with corresponding reductions to other eastern points from all stations.

For lessons on the violin, piano, mandolin, etc., see Prof. Kauffmann, Greenwood Music Store.

PAN AMERICAN EXCURSIONS.

On June 4 and 18, July 2 and 16, August 6 and 20, the Canadian Pacific railway agents will sell to Buffalo and return at $76 from Nelson and Rossland; corresponding reductions from other points. Full instructions from local agents.

We have new furniture galore. Just received all kinds. Second-Hand O I C Store.

DIDN'T MARRY FOR MONEY.

The Boston man who lately married a sickly rich young woman is huppy now, for he got Dr. King's New Life Pills, which restored her to perfect health. Infallible for jaundice, billiousness, malaria, fever and ague and all liver and stomach troubles. Gentle but effective. Only 25c at J. L. White and Miller Bros'. drug stores.

Greenwood Postoffice Mail Service.

On and after Monday, June 10th, mails will arrive and be dispatched as follows:

Mails close going east	10:30 A. M.
Mails close going west	9:30 P. M.
Mails arrive from east	10:45 P. M.
Mails arrive from west	11:45 A. M.

Registered mail closes fifteen minutes earlier than ordinary mail.

THE Russell-Law-Caulfield Co LIMITED.

OUR STOCK OF

Clothing

Hardware

Groceries

Boots and Shoes

Men's Furnishings

is a large and varied one, every line complete in itself and strictly first-class. Not a shoddy article in any of the lines. They all concede that our stock of Groceries is the nicest and freshest in the city. Prices consistent with the quality of the goods. We would dislike very much to be considered the "cheapest" place in town---there are so many very cheap ones---but we do think that we come very near being the best. Try us and tell us what you think.

THE Russell-Law-Caulfield Co LIMITED.

TENNIS RACKETS

We carry the following in proper assorted weights:

Lakeside,
Greenwood,
Popular,
Geneva.

WRIGHT & DITSON'S TENNIS BALLS.

SMITH & McRAE.
'Phone, V. & N. 34.

LOCALS AND PERSONALS.

Dr. Mathison, dentist, Naden-Flood block, Copper street

Dr. Simmons, dentist, Rendell block Copper street, Greenwood.

For anything, old or new, we have it. Big bargains. Second-Hand O I C White's

We want your old stoves, and have new ones for you. See us. Second-Hand White's.

For lessons on the violin, piano, mandolin, etc., see Prof. Kauffmann, Greenwood Music Store.

We have new furniture galore. Just received all kinds. Second-Hand O I C Store.

J. S. Birnie is now clerk in the office at Greenwood of the mining recorder for the Kettle river mining division.

A. M. Whiteside, of the firm of Pringle & Whiteside, left Thursday for the coast, where he will remain for a couple of weeks.

Earnest Waterman, of Princeton, has been appointed attorney for the Vermillion Forks Mining & Development company. limited, in place of William J. Waterman.

There is now a body of ore measuring 75 feet showing in the east open crosscut on the Sunset, in Deadwood camp. A raise from the 140-foot level is being put up to reach the ore above.

A report is current to the effect that the Great Northern will make a bid for Kootenay business by putting on a line of freight and passenger steamers on a run between Nortport and Revelstoke.

Jos. Clemons, of Clemons camp, has been fortunate in his hunting experiences during the past winter, A couple of weeks ago he shot a very large silver-tip bear, and last week a mountain lion.

The conveyance by W. S. Fletcher to Roberts. of Rossland, has been recorded at the mining recorder's office, Greenwood, of a one-eighth interest in the Mogul mineral claim, situate at Canyon creek, upper Kettle river.

During the week the ore coming from some of the stopes in the Mother Lode mine has been of an exceptionally good quality, and the grade of the copper matte since produced at the Greenwood smelter has been better accordingly.

The British-Canadian Gold Fields Exploration, Development and Investment company, limited, has conveyed to Hon. Geo. E. Foster, of Ottawa, the Lewellah mineral claim, situate in Greenwood camp, adjoining and to the west of the Cracker Jack.

Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of finance, has returned to Victoria without first visiting the Boundary, as it was expected he would do before going back to the coast.

Allan C. Stewart, of Vancouver, has been appointed school inspector for East and West Kootenay, with residence at Nelson. It is not stated whether the Boundary schools will be included in his district as they were in that of Inspector Wm. Burns.

The Great Northern surveyors working up Kettle river from Marcus have reached Cascade, B. C., just at the line and have set all the stakes on that route. The members had no hesitation in declaring that the work would be under way by June 1st.

A handsome presentation of a cigar case filled with $20 gold pieces has been made by the Canadian Pacific operating department to Wm. Downie, formerly superintendent at Vancouver and now filling a similar capacity in the Kootenay and Boundary divisions.

H. C. Kaleen, of Victoria, has been appointed inspector of public works and chief superintendent of roads, streets and bridges for the province. It is to be hoped that he will leave the Boundary district work to more practical men than the government official responsible for the uncompleted West Fork road and the waste of money on the bridge below Westbridge.

Two more machine drills have been sent up to the No. 7 mine, in Central camp, and ore stopes are being opened up in the mine. Arrangements have been made for putting in, just above the Ppritic smelter dam, a short spur from the railway line, for the accommodation of ole cars. The ore will be hauled from the mine to this spur in horse wagons and will be taken thence to the Greenwood smelter by rail.

The following report from Republic has been published: "W. C. Morris and associates signed contracts in Spokane for work on the Republic and Grand Forks railway. Work is to begin at once, and 1,000 men are to be at work in a month. The railroad is to be completed this summer. It will be standard gauge and 46 miles long. A smelter is also to be erected, but until it is in working order the Granby smelter will handle Republic ores.

In connection with the prospect of increased representation in the Dominion parliament, the Vancouver News-Avertiser makes the following comment: In British Columbia the one change which we may expect will be the transfer of the Vancouver Island seat—now allotted to Victoria—to a new Mainland constituency that will embrace a large section of West Kootenay and Boundary country.

A report is current in the city that two horse thieves were shot this week near Orondo, on the Columbia river, but no definite information can be obtained. Jas. Seele came in from Republic, Wash., yesterday morning, and says that word reached there Thursday of the shooting of two men who are believed to be part of the gang of horse thieves operating between Midway and points in Oregon. A sheriff's posse left Chesaw Monday for the purpose of rounding up the gang, and it is probable that some of the thieves have been either captured or killed. C. L. Thomet of Midway accompanied the Chesaw posse.

Mr. Alex. Henderson, barrister, of New Westminister, who was attorney-general in the Semlin-Cotton provincial government, has been appointed county court judge at Vancouver. Mr. Henderson is a prominent Liberal and was, when the occasion arose, an active worker in the interests of Mr. Aulay Morrison, M. P., for the New Westminister constituency. He has many friends in this district who will be much pleased at this recognition of his services and ability. Mr. Henderson visited the Boundary in 1897, when he represented the Dominion government at the Spinks' enquiry.

CANADIANS WITH BADEN-POWELL.

Private correspondence from Cape Town gives some interesting news of the Baben-Powell constabulary, who left here in the early spring. Five hundred of them have been delegated to Bloemfontein, 400 to Heidelberg, and 300 to Krugersdorp. The men are referred to as being all that could be desired, though the officers are remarked as being very young. Miss Richardson and Miss Nesbitt, the two nurses, who accompanied the contingent, have gone to Bloemfontein, where is the large hospital. As already known, four men died on the steamship Montfort. Two more died in Cape Town, and there were at the time of writing 18 men down with the measels in hospital. The wives of the officers remain at the Cape, where they are at present, engaged in figuring out how they are to pay their bills. The scale of living is exceedingly high.

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