

AS BUSY AS BEES

The Boundary Country is the Center of Great Activity.

A TALK WITH H. WHITE

F. M. McLeod, the Well Known Barrister, Pays an Eloquent Tribute to the West, and Says Grand Forks Has a Great Future.

Grand Forks, March 14.—[Special.]—Henry White, superintendent of the City of Paris Gold Mining & Milling company, limited was in town today. He reports great activity in all the camps throughout the Boundary Creek country.

"On the City of Paris we are down 20 feet and have struck a fine body of ore. It is a 16-foot ledge composed of hematite of iron, and pyrites of copper, carrying \$22 in gold, and from five ounces to 20 ounces in silver to the ton. The copper runs from six to ten per cent. This is the result of tests of samples by leading experts. A tunnel has been run in 800 feet to tap the ledge at a depth of 270 feet. We are proceeding with confidence before proceeding much further. There are 300 tons of ore on the dump.

"At the Lincoln there is a shaft 70 feet in ore and a prospect 100 feet long crosses the two ledges. This property is rich in ore in copper. Three tons taken from the dump were treated at the Omaha smelter. The return was 212 ounces of silver, \$26 in gold, and 15 per cent copper per ton. The tunnel in the City of Paris will, it is expected, tap both these ledges at a depth of 270 feet. There are 500 tons of ore on the dump at the Lincoln. Eighteen men are at work. The equipment consists of a 10-drill compressor. As soon as the railway reaches Grand Forks we will begin shipping ore. The camp is 12 miles from the city, but a new road will shorten the distance one fourth.

Mr. White, it will be remembered, located Old Ironsides, and the Knob Hill in 1891. J. P. Graves is the manager of the Paris company associated with him are Mr. Whitney of Philadelphia, brother of Mr. Whitney, ex-secretary of state; A. F. Galt of Montreal, and Mr. White.

Speaking about the Boundary Creek country, Mr. White observed:

"From a mining experience extending over a period of 23 years, I have no hesitation in declaring that this is the richest mineral region I have ever seen."

Mr. White also stated that he had recently bonded from James McGregor, and Lee Mercer, the Yankee Girl and the Belle. These claims are situated on James Vanber's ranch, three miles west of Grand Forks. Miners are at work and the shaft is down 40 feet. Mr. White added that the ledge is only two feet wide. Tests gave an average of \$2.50 in gold to the ton, with small quantities of copper and bismuth. The last payment on the properties is due on June 1.

F. R. Mendenhall of Rossland, representing the Jencks Machine company, returned today from Greenwood and reports great activity in the camp. He sold the Brandon & Golden Crown company a drilling plant, and the Brooklyn and Stewindler mines a duplicate pumping plant.

Grand Forks, March 14.—[Special.]—A plant for a new steam laundry is en route from Bossburg.

A thoroughly equipped machine shop will be started here in April. Local capitalists have just organized a company.

The B. C. Bottling Works, with facilities for supplying the Boundary Creek country, will begin operations on April 1. James Smith and James Davidson on Wednesday at a depth of 18 feet struck free-milling gold on their claim, Grand Forks No. 2, on the north fork of the Kettle river, two miles from town. The vein is three feet wide with a 15-inch streak. Development work will be pushed.

R. E. Gonnell of Victoria, has returned here after an inspection of the camps in the Boundary Creek district. He says he has private information to the effect that a smelter will shortly be erected in the vicinity of Grand Forks. The prospective site is within three miles of the city.

A. J. Marks of Nelson, B. C., has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Charles Van Ness, who died here last month. His estate, besides property in Rossland, comprises 16 mineral claims, some of which are crown granted.

"Grand Forks has a wonderful future. It will be the metropolis of the Boundary Creek country."

These are the words uttered by F. M. McLeod, a well known barrister of Rossland, in conversation with a Miner correspondent today. The tribute was voluntary and spontaneous. Mr. McLeod has long been identified with the province of British Columbia. He has traveled the province and is especially familiar with the Yale district. His intimate knowledge of the Boundary Creek country, gained through frequent visits to the various camps, enable him to speak with a degree of authority.

Mr. McLeod interviewed, "has a thousand natural advantages that are not enjoyed by its embryonic rivals. It is situated in a fertile and beautiful valley, in the very center of a rich mineral region. People who have interests in the camps will not content themselves with remaining among the precipitous mountains. They will sigh for verdure, water, flowers, and grassy expanses. All these requisites are found in the Kettle river valley. The same motives will prompt the miner, on a holiday, to seek recreation among more exhilarating surroundings. Man, after all, is a gregarious animal. He likes company, diversion, society, in fine, escape from the desolate monotony presented by slanting hillsides capped with coniferous foliage. The influence of women, wives and mothers, is no inconsiderable factor in the equation.

"Nature, however, has conspired in your favor. Business and transportation will follow the lines of least resistance. There is a natural descent to Grand Forks from Pass Creek, Summit, Wellington, White and Central camps. Deadwood, Copper, Skylark, Greenwood and Province, especially the latter two camps, are as easily reached from here as from Greenwood.

"But another consideration, by far the largest camps are those that are drained by the north fork of the Kettle river. Their development hitherto somewhat retarded, will soon take pace. The indications, assay values, and prospects on the north fork are equal, if not better, than in the other camps. I regard Grand Forks as the most magnificent townsite in the interior of British Columbia."

THE STOCK MARKET

Rathmullens Were the Banner Sellers of the Week.

REPUBLICS ARE MOVING

Tamaracs Were Freely Sought for and Advanced in Price—Novelties Sold Rapidly—Waterloos Are in Demand—A Good Week's Business.

The stock business transacted during the week ending last evening was up to the average. A characteristic was three or four distinct furies, all in full motion at one time. The chief of these was the movement in Rathmullens: Then there was a decided movement in Republics, coupled with sympathetic movement to secured Jim Blaines. In addition to these Novelties and Tamaracs (pooled) were in excellent demand. The stock business reached a magnitude that is simply astonishing. This form of speculation is extending all over the Dominion, and local brokers are not astonished when they receive orders from the most remote points. Even staid old Montreal has the speculative fever in her veins. This is shown by the fact that the transactions for the Montreal exchange for the month of February broke the record there in the way of dealing in mining shares, the total dealings amounting to nearly a million of shares. The major portion of the dealings were confined in War Eagles, Paynes and Montreal & London. The trading in Payne was not started till the month was almost gone, and yet it changed hands to the extent of 427,000 shares. Payne shares were placed on the market at \$3.50 and they soon mounted up to \$4. Rathmullens changed hands during the week more than any other stock on the list. It is estimated that 250,000 shares were handled by the local brokers and at prices that ranged from 6 1/2 to 7 cents. The property was examined a day or two ago by an engineer and his report will be forthcoming in a short time. It is unofficially stated that a strike has been made and that the management desire to have its extent and character known before it was given to the public, as the intention is to give out only authentic information.

Republics were handled to a large extent and about all the available shares in this market were picked up to fill orders that came from Toronto and Montreal. The latest rumor concerning this property is that it has been sold to a Montreal syndicate, and that the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate had nothing to do with the deal. Rumors concerning the sale of the control of the stock of the Republics public company, ever since a majority of them were tied up and placed in the hands of a strike Clark are as thick as blackberries. The Toronto papers nearly all have made statements to the effect that the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate are in control. Patrick Clark knows all about the deal and up to date it seems that he has taken no one into his confidence. There is one consolation, and that is that even Mr. Clark cannot always keep the matter a secret.

Evenings Stars are in increased demand, and there has been considerable trading in them at prices which ranged from 10 1/2 to 11 cents. The property of the Evening Star company is looking exceedingly well.

Rambler Cariboo are selling fairly well. Yesterday in the Toronto board there was a sale of 1,000 at 38 1/2 cents. There were bids of 37 1/2 cents and as high as 44 cents were asked.

Iron Horses, now that crosscutting has commenced from the 300-foot level, are in increased demand. There were sales locally on the Toronto exchange for 17 1/2 cents.

St. Elmos, which were selling a few days since for 4 1/2 to 5 cents, sold yesterday for 8 cents. The cause of the demand was the sale of the control of the capital stock of the company to a New York and Boston syndicate at the rate of 10 cents per share.

Jim Blaines have advanced from 40 to 53 cents in the past week and they were firm at the latter figure last evening. The shares advanced in sympathy with the rise in Republics.

It is estimated by conservative authorities that 100,000 shares of Novelties changed hands during the week. They sold for 4 cents in the early part of the week and yesterday they were firm at 5 cents.

Tamaracs (pooled) were among the liveliest movers of the week. These shares advanced from 10 cents in the early part of the week to 15 cents yesterday. This was the result of an important strike in the property of the company, and also because sufficient of the treasury shares were recently sold to carry on development in the company's property.

Iron Colts are selling for 20 cents. Virginias are rather flat and sales have been made recently at from 50 1/2 to 51 cents.

The pooled shares of the American Eagle Gold Mining company are now selling for 2 1/2 cents. The treasury shares are selling for 10 cents and there is a good demand for both.

Waterloos have been quiet for several days, but yesterday there was a sudden demand, which was caused by the reception of news from Camp McKinney to the effect that a strike of free gold had been made in the Waterloo property.

Brandon & Golden Crowns are selling for 31 cents. Noble Fives are coming to the front again and they are selling for 32 1/2 cents. There has been a strike in the Noble Five property, and this accounts for the advance.

Sunsets are active and are selling at 9 cents. Winpings are selling some and the price ranges from 27 1/2 to 28 cents. Athabasca are a little stiffer than they have been and are selling for 51 cents. Old Ironsides are quoted at \$1.10, and Knob Hills at \$1. Both these stocks are scarce and hard to purchase, as holders generally have purchased them as investments.

A RUMORED BIG DEAL

It Is Said the Republic Has Been Sold For \$3,500,000.

It Is Alleged That Buyer Is the Gooderham-Blackstock Syndicate—Other Notes of Interest.

C. C. Woodhouse, M. E., and general manager of the Kamloops Mining & Development company, has returned from an extended visit to Republic. In speaking of Republic he said that matters were shaping themselves there for continued prosperity. The intention was to soon commence the grading of the streets of the camp. Besides this a number of fine and commodious buildings have been planned and will be erected during the coming summer. The properties throughout the camp are showing up better each day. Nearly every day there is a new strike of the property, and there are generally of importance. One of the recent events of the camp has been the photographing of interesting and picturesque surface and subterranean scenes in and around the Republic. Mr. Baker, Mr. Milburn for the Toronto Globe for a number which is to be devoted entirely to the camp, and which is to be called the Republic issue. Some of the subterranean scenes which the white quartz will look like alabaster caves by gaslight. Mr. Woodhouse said that there is a report in the Republic camp to the effect that the Republic has been sold to the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate for \$3,500,000.

When asked about the recent strike in the North Star Pool, Mr. Woodhouse replied that he was not in the habit of public talk of that. He was willing, however, to give the public a chance to go to the North Star Pool dump and secure a sample of free gold therefrom.

SLOCAN'S MINES

Increase of Ore Reserves—Shipments of Ore—Notes on Many Properties.

The Silver Cup made its best showing in its last strike—10 inches of grey copper.

On the Neepawa property, situated on Ten Mile, a 16-inch strike of galena ore has been made.

The Queen Bee made a shipment of 6 1/2 tons to the Hall Mines smelter, Nelson, the past week.

A new company, it is supposed, will again open up the Galena farm, which at the present time, has a large showing of low grade ore.

A miner down from the Noble Five reports another large strike on that property, but there is no official announcement as yet. This is no doubt the best property will yet take a very high rank as a shipper.

A very important strike was made on the Vulture, just above Cody, on Tuesday. One foot of ore, the second of concentrating ore have been encountered at a very moderate depth. The property is owned by the Investment & Mining Trust of Canada, with H. H. Lewis, manager. The owner is Mr. L. J. Grimmett was the owner of an eighth interest, and he now regrets that he did not hang on to the ore bonanza; but we can't say that.

The Lakeview claim, lying on the lake shore between Silverton and the mine, has been purchased for the Northwest Mining syndicate, by the agent, J. W. H. Jones. The cash price was realized by the owners, Messrs. Bendum, Kite and Thomas of Silverton, but the figure was not made public. Considerable work has been done on the property, and the purchase of this claim by the Northwest Mining syndicate, brings their Bosun group almost into Silverton townsite.

The Last Chance mine is running the Payne close section of the shipments, both being over 1,000 tons since the first of the year.

Howard West, an assayer of New Denver has just returned from the Ohio. He reports a week sampling and checking up the tailings of the concentrator. There are no new developments in the situation at that property.

The Emily Edith mine is being connected with Silverton by telephone. Two men are working on the Queen City group situated on the shore of the little lake. The property is owned by the Vulture group, situated close to Cody, upon which a foot of clear ore was struck on Wednesday. In the main the property is in excellent condition. The new strike is in over 100 feet and the chute is of shipping quality. This property is operated by the Financial & Milling Trust of Canada, with H. H. Lewis, manager. The property is owned by Sir Charles Hibbard Tupper and Hon. Mr. Peters of Victoria.

The company has several claims, also on the north fork of Carpenters creek, and some copper prospects on the Coast. The result of the strike on the Vulture group will enhance the value of the stock as the company will soon be in a position to ship ore.

The following figures show the shipments of ore from the Slocan properties mentioned for the week ending March 10:

Payne..... 158
Last Chance..... 129
Ivanhoe..... 20
Whitewater..... 30
Queen Bee..... 62
Rambler-Cariboo..... 18
Total..... 494

Twenty-six men are now employed on the Bosun, and this force is to be increased shortly to 30. Work on the No. 3 tunnel has been temporarily stopped and efforts directed toward erecting a large group in the Duncan coast. The new strike is being sunk to test the dip and continuance of the ore chute. Two carloads of ore are on a wharf at New Denver ready for shipment, making an aggregate of 700 tons, which has netted the lucky owners over \$40,000, more than enough to place the mine on a velvet. With the purchase of the Lakeview property, it is quite possible that the Vulture will be placed on the general stock market in London, at an increase of capital.

NEW MOTIVE POWER

Liquid Air May in Time Do Some Great Work.

HOW IT IS MANUFACTURED

Charles E. Tripler, the Inventor of the Process For Making It, Tells How Cheaply It Can Be Produced—Its Wonderful Properties.

The latest developments concerning liquid air and its practical application for commercial purposes as designed for Charles E. Tripler of New York city, is entertainingly told in a current number of McClure's by Ray Stannard Baker.

Briefly, the liquefaction of air is caused by intense cold not by compression, although compression is a part of the process. Until recent years scientists thought that air was a permanent gas and would always remain so, but in 1877 Raoul Pictet proved that oxygen was not really a permanent gas, but merely the vapor of a mineral, as steam is the vapor of ice. Later in 1892, Olzewski, of Warsaw, succeeded in liquefying nitrogen, the other constituent of air, and in the same year Professor James Dewar, an Englishman, actually succeeded in producing liquid air in some quantity, and then froze it into a solid mass. The first ounces of liquid air made cost more than \$3,000, but a week later he reduced the cost to \$40 a pint. Now comes Mr. Tripler, who makes the liquid air at a cost of about twenty cents a gallon, and the most wonderful part of it is that the inventor uses liquid air to produce liquid air.

The machinery by which the product is manufactured consists of a vacuum pump, condenser and liquefier, operated by a ten-horse power engine, the engine being driven by run liquid air, thus making liquid air by liquid air, truly a marvellous performance. Mr. Tripler says: "I have actually made about ten gallons of liquid air in my liquefier by the use of about three gallons in my engine. There is, therefore, a surplusage of seven gallons that has cost me nothing, and which I can use elsewhere as power."

In describing the process and the why and wherefore of the new invention Mr. Tripler says that "it is really one of the simplest things in the world, when you understand it. In the case of the steam engine you have water, and the water must take heat enough out of the coal and put it into the water to change the water into gas—that is steam. The expansion of the gas produces power, and the water will not waste off any steam until it reaches the boiling point of 212 degrees Fahrenheit."

"Now steam bears the same relation to water that air bears to liquid air. Air is a liquid at 312 degrees below zero—a degree of cold that we can hardly imagine. If you raise it above 312 degrees below zero it boils just as water boils above 212 degrees. Now then we live at a temperature averaging, say, seventy degrees above zero, about the present temperature of this room. In other words, we are 382 degrees warmer than liquid air. Therefore, compared with the cold of liquid air, we are living in a burning furnace. A race of people who could live in this temperature, as they would shrivel up as quickly in this room as we would in a baking oven. Now, then you have air a liquid at 312 degrees below zero. You expose it to the heat of a furnace in which we live, and it boils instantly, and throws off a vapor which expands and produces power, and that is the whole matter."

The main object of Mr. Tripler at the present time is the production of a power giving substance. "If you can get a cheap power," he says, "all other properties are solved. You can apply liquid air to any engine and use it as easily and safely as steam. You need no large boiler, no water, no coal and you have no smoke and no sulphur. No other substance in the world, unless it be liquid hydrogen is as cold as liquid air. Alcohol freezes at so low a temperature that it is 202 degrees below zero, that it is used in the thermometer to register all degrees of cold, but it will not measure the fearful cold of liquid air. A cup of liquid air was poured into a tumbler and it froze the alcohol. Mr. Tripler stirred it up with a glass rod. It boiled for a few minutes and then thickened up like sugar syrup, and froze solid. Mercury in a thermometer, if it is made of granite and liquid air freezes other metals just as hard as it freezes mercury. Iron and steel become as brittle as glass. Copper, lead, and all precious metals on the other hand, are more pliable so that even a thick piece can be bent readily between the fingers. An egg boiled in frozen liquid air became so hard that a sharp blow with a hammer was required to crack it, and the inside of it had the peculiar crystalline appearance of quartz, a kind of mineral egg. A liquid air will burst steel. One of Tripler's experiments demonstrates it in a way. He makes a tumbler of ice and fills it full of liquid oxygen. Then a burning match is fastened to the top of a steel spring and dipped into the liquid air, when the steel burns readily like a bit of pork rind, sputtering and giving out a glare of dazzling brilliancy. Ordinarily a tumbler filled with water would be required to crack it, and the inside of it had the peculiar crystalline appearance of quartz, a kind of mineral egg. A liquid air will burst steel. One of Tripler's experiments demonstrates it in a way. 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