

Provincial News.

KILO.

The C. P. R. engineering department has awarded the contract for the Sandon...

GREENWOOD.

At the last meeting of the Retail Clerks' Association, held last week, the following officers were elected: J. Thos. Williams, president; E. B. Birk, vice-president...

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The New Westminster Liberal-Conservative Association on Tuesday night elected delegates to the forthcoming convention...

A public meeting was held on Tuesday night in the city hall to organize the usual citizens' committee to carry out the celebration in connection with the provincial exhibition...

KAMLOOPS.

At a meeting of the directors of Kamloops Agricultural Association on Saturday afternoon last it was decided to invite the following gentlemen to act as judges at the Kamloops exhibition...

ROSSLAND.

Fire last evening destroyed the sawmill of R. Miller, six miles below Rossland on the Red Mountain railway. The cause of the fire is unknown...

A quiet wedding took place on Friday at the Baptist parsonage, when Edward Maston, a miner at the Centre Star, and Sophia Boyd, formerly of New Brunswick, were joined in the bonds of matrimony...

A branch of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has just been formed in this city. The following are the officers: Thomas E. Abbott, of the Rossland Miner, president...

A well attended meeting of the citizens was held in the city hall on Monday evening to make preliminary arrangements for the celebration of the Governor-General on September 5th or 6th. Judge Nelson moved that the method of procedure be as follows: The 7.10 p.m. train to be met at the depot by the Rocky Mountain Rangers, Trades and Labor Union and the City band...

NELSON.

John P. Froom, the recently appointed customs officer at Waneta, was married on Saturday night to Mrs. Armstrong, of Greenwood. The ceremony was performed in the Phair hotel parlor by Rev. William Munroe.

Nelson had a mild edition of the Johnstown flood on Saturday evening, when the electric light dam burst, allowing the contents of the reservoir to rush down the valley with a roar, which started half the city. The loss of the reservoir shut down the power house, and the lighting system will probably be disjoined until the temporary dam will be completed and the lights once more in use. A man named Williams had an extremely narrow escape. He lived in a shack built at the rear of R. R. Healey's residence, and exactly at the point where the water burst through. At the time he was eating supper. When the rush came his shack was swept away, the roof torn off and Williams just managed to avoid going down the gulch by grasping the limbs of a tree on the bank. He was badly battered and bruised, but thinks himself lucky in having escaped death. The dam was being repaired and strengthened. In the course of the work dynamite had been used to break boulders, and this is said to have caused the trouble by loosening the sand on which the structure was built. Once started the break widened in an instant until there was a gap of 30 feet, through which the water rushed with a roar. The reservoir is estimated to have contained about a million gallons of water, the whole of which was released at once. The great wave passed through the gorge leading to the flats where it spread out and covered most of the valley. A party of club members were playing tennis at the time when they saw and heard the water. The big wave entered the Chinese laundry on the flats, piled up the furniture in a corner and carried the porch of the house. The city officials immediately put men to work by torch light to effect repairs...

The proportion of divorces to marriages in Australia is very high, much higher than those in other countries, except Denmark, Switzerland and the United States. General Buller has been described as the strongest man in the British army, and it is interesting in this connection to remember that, in a discussion on the military heroes of the Bible, Mr. Gladstone, in challenging a statement that no general in modern history could match Joshua, exclaimed: "Joshua! Joshua! Why Joshua couldn't hold a candle to Redvers Buller as a leader of men."

Mining News.

Roseland Camp.

The Roseland Miner in its weekly mining review in Sunday's issue says: The chief matter of importance this week is the starting of regular shipments from the Le Roi No. 2 which in the three days ending this week shipped 12 cars of ore giving an approximate average of 360 tons. This rate of shipment will in all probability be kept up for the present, but within a few weeks it should be doubled. The management have stated that the only limit to the amount shipped within certain bounds is the amount of air that can be blown.

Hardly inferior from a point of view affecting the welfare of the camp, is the news that the B. A. C. have decided to give a 40-drill compressor to the Great Western mines, erecting the machinery on the Nickel Plate.

The general manager of the War Eagle states that the number of canners in operation, this year is the worst on record, each canner getting less fish than in any other season in the history of the industry in the province. The pack for the present season will be 125,000 cases.

J. B. Charleson, who is superintending the construction of the all-Canadian cable graph line to Dawson, says that the Ashcroft end is completed to a point 100 miles north of Hazelton, and the Dawson end to a point 100 miles south of Telegraph Creek. The two ends would have been joined by this time if it had not been for the difficulty of getting pack horses to handle the wire supplies. It is expected, however, that by October 1st the Klondike capital will be connected by wire with the outside world.

The bricklayers and masons on the drill hall building struck yesterday for an eight-hour day. They got it. Will MacLean, the labor socialist and one of the leaders in the fishermen's strike, has been asked by the white fishermen to contest Westminster district for the House of Commons.

One hundred summonses were served on fishermen yesterday at Steveston for fishing in prohibited hours. A telegram has been received by the board of management at the First Baptist church from Rev. Roland D. Grant, that he is considering the call that was tendered him, and that he would send a decisive answer in the course of a day or two. The reply considers this a very favorable offer, and are quite hopeful of ultimately securing Rev. Mr. Grant, who is a talented man, as pastor of the church here.

At the last meeting of the board of license commissioners Commissioner Martin gave notice that he would move the following resolution at the next meeting: "To amend the Liquor License By-law, by providing that there shall be but one entrance to all hotel bars and saloons."

The striking C. P. R. machinists held a public meeting in the city hall. Among the speakers were G. R. Maxwell, R. G. McBeth and J. H. Bainton; Will McCain, the Socialist leader; Ald. Foreman and Baxter; L. Melrose, Chicago, and H. F. Ross. Mr. Maxwell said that the government should be appealed to bring the disputants together to have the strike settled as soon as possible. Rev. J. H. Bainton said he believed the men were striking in a good cause, and he hoped they would win, because they had justice on their side.

A canner, who is interested in the salmon packs on the coast, gives the following figures as official Fraser river, 130,000 cases, one-tenth of what was being figured on; Columbia river, 200,000 cases, average pack 500,000 cases; Puget Sound, 150,000 cases, about one-fifth of what was figured on.

Central Park Orange Lodge, No. 1177, was formally inaugurated on Wednesday evening at Central Park. A special car from Vancouver took about 75 prominent Orangemen to assist with a contingent from New Westminster in the opening ceremonies. Deputy Grand Masters D. Donaldson, Past Grand Masters J. Jackson and T. Cunningham and County Grand Master Thomas Duke were the installing officers. The opening session was an interesting one, a number of appropriate speeches being made, besides the initiation of 12 new members and the election of the following officers: F. Wilson, W.M.; W. Colter, D.M.; Thos. Cunningham, chaplain; Fred. Thruswell, R.C.; H. B. Conacher, treasurer; E. H. Reid, P.S.; R. J. Johnston, D. of C.; and H. Plester, A. Mahony, H. H. Cook and W. H. Tustin, committeemen.

Later in the evening a resolution was adopted urging the Ministerial Association of Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Nanaimo and elsewhere in the province, to take immediate steps for the formation of a Lord's Day Association, on such lines as will enable the clergy and good citizens of all Christian denominations to co-operate in the preservation of this precious heritage, and pledging the hearty support of the Loyal Orange Association to such efforts.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Forestry Association was held on Wednesday night in the mayor's room at the city hall. A letter of apology for unavoidable non-attendance was read from Thos. Cunningham, who suggested that the association should consider the possibility of establishing pulp mills in the province. Colonel Warren deemed effective organization the first thing needed. On Mr. Phillip's suggestion the association was declared to be "provincial," the word being added to its title. It was also resolved that a sub-committee draft a constitution and by-laws. Col. Warren and Messrs. Beecher, Bask and Ross being appointed members of this. On the motion of F. Carter-Cotter, seconded by Mr. Beecher, it was resolved that a public meeting be held at the secretary to consult as to arrangements with W. H. Keary, the manager of the exhibition.

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The Evening Star as the No. 3 level, but which is really but 194 feet below the outcrop. The upper levels are respectively those at the 55 and 94 feet, which are known as Nos. 1 and 2. In the sinking operations the ore taken out was shipped, but the mine is not at present endeavoring to do any shipping; it is confining itself to the exploitation of the property by thorough prospecting. Sinking from No. 2 level, the vein ran into a dyke about 12 feet in width, which was found to have displaced the ore body. In arriving at No. 3 a dump was cut of about 16 feet in depth and a station was also opened. From this crosscut were run, as the lower wall of the dyke had been reached just at the station level, and it was necessary to locate the exact position of the ore body after the distortion occasioned by the intrusion. When discovered, drifts were run upon it both east and west. The ledge had been satisfactorily located, and it will now be prospected between the two levels and a raise is to be run from a point about 60 feet west of the station on No. 3, connecting with the level above.

War Eagle.—The shaft is nearing the eighth level, and should break into what will be the station at that point in the sinking this week. On the seventh level drifting is going on eastward on the north vein, while in the south the work is confined to the exploration of the new vein encountered. The crosscut will be pushed on the point where the south vein, if not displaced, should be found. The work on the upper levels is proceeding on the same lines as those detailed last week.

Iron Colt.—The work on the Iron Colt is at present chiefly confined to the pushing of the tunnel under the North Star vein. It is expected that the vein will be cut inside the next couple of weeks, when the ledge, which has proven of shipping value at a depth of 65 feet below the outcrop, will be cut at about 400 feet below the surface.

Development work on this property is confined to the drift on the 200-foot level, which is now in about 70 feet. The exploration work in the tunnel, which is an independent proposition and which starts some 400 feet east of the shaft, is still being continued. The shaft is being cut on the northern vein of the property. This ought to carry some of the values which have been found upon the Le Roi No. 2.

Columbia-Kootenay Mountain. One of the very first properties in the camp to come to the front was the Iron Colt, situated on Columbia-Kootenay Mountain, just outside the city limits to the northward. The first working was undertaken on the side of the hill, and a shaft was sunk upon the ledge and a depth was attained of about 70 feet. At that time, which was in 1887, there were two shafts, which were connected by the access of the proposition, the one being the lack of water, and the second the high price of the rates of freight and treatment. The latter has, through the natural course of events, become considerably lowered and the shaft was used by taking the machinery to a lower point on the same hillside where the necessary water could more easily and less expensively be obtained.

Under new management permission was obtained from the Alberta owners to use their tunnel, which runs northerly into the camp from a point on the city limits to the northward. The first working was undertaken on the side of the hill, and a shaft was sunk upon the ledge and a depth was attained of about 70 feet. At that time, which was in 1887, there were two shafts, which were connected by the access of the proposition, the one being the lack of water, and the second the high price of the rates of freight and treatment. The latter has, through the natural course of events, become considerably lowered and the shaft was used by taking the machinery to a lower point on the same hillside where the necessary water could more easily and less expensively be obtained.

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The owners have prepared a winter camp and are employing three men. The Diamond C. group, situated on Spring creek near the Paradise, has a good surface showing. It is the intention of the owners to work all winter.

The Kootenay Queen is under bond. Three men were employed all summer doing the roadwork, which was proving very satisfactory.

At the Sullivan mine they are still pegging away and shipping 25 tons daily. This output will be increased when the new compressor gets in its work.

The owners of the White Cat claim on Boulder creek are sacking ore preparatory to making a trial shipment. The cost on this claim can be traced for 3,000 feet.

The Mineral King has been idle for some time past. The work consists of a 50-foot tunnel, which, however, did not strike the ore body. The owners are now taking it in hand again, and have put in a camp with the intention of working a small force of men all winter.

On the Pretty Girl group this year's work consisted of a deepening of the shaft about 40 feet, and in a crosscut from the main tunnel. The showing at the 60-foot level in the shaft averages two feet of clean ore (tetrahedrite) assaying 22.5 per cent copper, 40 ounces silver and \$3 gold.

J. R. McLeod has completed the assessment work on the Baby Mule, Boulder creek, and reports that the ledge has widened to four feet, showing throughout streaks of galena and grey copper. It is being taken to start the 200-foot level, which will give a depth of 300 feet. He has now gone up Boulder creek again to do some work on the Equitable group, situated on the south side of the creek and near the White Cat.

McKinley has a contract to sink 40 feet on the Tillyard and B. C. group from the owners, Messrs. Kimpot and Forester. The group is situated on the north fork of Toby creek, just above the Delphine. Already Mr. McKinley is down 28 feet and has encountered a ledge about 20 inches wide, which has some of the prettiest galena and grey copper ore found in this district. It is the intention of the owners to sink 200 feet on this shaft.

On the Dragon, development work consists of an open cut and some 41 feet of tunnel. This interval, in a dip of 26 feet from the mouth, and passed through it, the ore dipping beneath the inner part of the tunnel, being seen again near the junction of the tunnel, and a white sunk from it at 40 feet from the mouth. The ore streak on the winze has an average width of 17 inches, dipping northerly towards the inner part of the tunnel; in the inner face of the winze the ore streak is 12 inches wide. A sample from both contained 8 and 11.20 silver. It is a good concentrating ore.

An open cut on the west end of the Paradise, 33 feet long, 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep, shows lead carbonate throughout. A crosscut tunnel has been run from the same point, 32 feet long. The tunnel was turned along the vein on the foot wall for 50 feet and returned to the surface for that distance. The lead carbonates, as greater depth is reached, contain a considerable quantity of solid galena. The lead can be traced at intervals over all the three claims, the country rock being granite and lime dolomite. The group is at present under bond. A winter camp has been put in, seven men being employed, with the intention, if the weather permits, of working all the winter.

The Delphine group, situated on the north fork of Toby creek, looks very promising. The owners are now doing some work themselves, shipping a carload of ore to the Trail smelter, which netted them a handsome profit, and they have another carload at Atholmer ready for shipment when navigation opens. Subsequently, they bought the property to a Toronto party, and the development is now being pushed vigorously. Extensive quarters for the 13 men being employed have been erected close to the mine and fully provisioned for a long siege of winter. At the present time, 40 tons of high grade ore are in the bins, which will run \$100 to the ton, and it is estimated that there will be several hundred tons out by the spring.

The Granby Smelter. The Granby smelter, Grand Forks, was blown in at 10:30 yesterday morning. Two hours later the ore had been thoroughly fused, and the matte and slag commenced to pour from the furnace to the water stream. The plant worked perfectly. At the outset only one furnace will be utilized, but the other will be started next week. The ores now being treated are those of the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides and City of Paris mines.

The smelter will have a daily capacity of 500 tons. The advantages of good water-power are obvious. The north fork of Kettle river will give 2,500 horse power at 15 feet head. The smelter will use 15,000 miners' inches, under an actual head of 45 feet, after deducting friction and all losses. The dam will give about 30 feet of this head, the rest being made up between the dam and power wheel. The dam is 175 feet across the top, 75 feet from the toe to the crest, built out of 12x12 inch sawn timbers, filled in with rock. The flume is 1286 feet, and a mile long.

The value of the water power to the Granby people becomes apparent upon a little consideration. If steam power were used, the cost would be from \$125 to \$150 per horse power per annum. Power has been offered the Granby Company from Bonington Falls, on the Kootenay river, for \$75 per horse power per year, but by generating its own power it will cost but the repairs, attendance, etc., and the interest on the investment. The saving, as compared with steam, will be from \$25,000 to \$75,000 a year, according to the amount of power used. At the start 350 horse power will be sufficient for all purposes, but the smelter has a contract with the city of Grand Forks to supply 250 or 350 horse power as required.

A spur track, 2 1/2 miles long, runs from a main line to the north end of the smelter works. The power house is within 1,000 feet of the smelter buildings, and 100 feet below them. The main power, with which the blowers, sampling works, etc., will be driven is to be created by a duplicate set of 16-inch turbine wheels, operating under an effective head of 45 feet. These wheels are connected with the flume by a steel in-take pipe 4 feet 7 inches in diameter. Both are directly connected with one Westinghouse rotary arm alternating current-generator. Another wheel is belted to pump with a daily capacity of 750,000 gallons. The pump will furnish water and pressure to granulate the slag as it runs continuously from the furnaces. There is yet another battery in the power house equal to the first mentioned, namely, 16-inch wheels to supply extra power should such be required. The power house is 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, and all the batteries are set in line on one long concrete foundation.

The smelter proper consists of two double-decked, steel-jacketed furnaces, 100 by 44 inches. The gases pass off from the top in a 4-inch diameter down-take pipe, which is connected with the big flue dust-chamber leading to the stack. The down-takes of the furnaces are connected with the big flue chamber, 10x10 feet on the inside and 300 feet in length. The stack is 11x11 feet inside measurement, and 150 feet high. The blower room is 50x58 feet, and is 12 feet from the furnace building. It will contain three blowers—one for each flume and one in reserve. These are connected with the furnace by a 54-inch diameter blast-pipe, all blowers being connected with the cross-roads and Victoria cross-blowers is driven by an 88-horse power variable speed Westinghouse induction motor, which is belted directly to the blower. The main sampler building is 64x70 feet, and is surrounded after fashion by ore bins. The ore train, as it comes into the smelter, will be carried by an incline to a series of receiving bins, parallel to the front of the sampling works, 23 feet above the floor of the same and 33 feet distant. These receiving bins will have a total capacity of 1,000 tons. The bins are filled directly from the cars, which have a bottom dump. It is intended that the matte shall be shipped after being brought up to 45 or 50 per cent copper. For the present it will go to some Eastern refinery. This shipping is done after having been cooled, will be crushed by a 7x10 Blake crusher, which will be placed in one corner of the furnace building on the furnace floor. This crushed matte will be raised by an ordinary cup elevator to a special matte sampler. This matte can be sampled automatically or by hand. The lower part contains four bins, holding about one car of matte, and it will contain the matte after it shall have been sampled. When the works are enlarged it is proposed to put in a matte-converting plant complete and to ship converted copper. A roasting plant will also be installed. For the present 50 per cent of the ore will be roasted in place. This process, however, does not apply to the ores of the Knob Hill, the Ironsides and Victoria, which are controlled by the Miner-Graves syndicate. The works also contain a carpenter shop, machine and blacksmith shop. There is a well-equipped assay office in charge of W. A. Williams.

The work of construction was directed by the superintendent, A. B. W. Hodges, the well known metallurgist. The general manager of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. is Jay P. Graves. The assistant general manager is A. C. Flumerfelt, formerly of Victoria. It is proposed to do custom work, but the ores of the Miner-Graves syndicate will have the preference. It is authoritatively stated that the treatment rate for custom work will not exceed \$5.00 per ton, and the figure in many instances is almost certain to be considerably less. The C. P. R. has built a series of spurs from the main line, tapping all the camps, with one or two exceptions. Power is now being sought from the provincial government to build a railway 4 1/2 miles long to the frontier, there to connect with the proposed railway to Republic. It is claimed that 18 per cent of the values of the Republic ores are lost by the cyanide process, and that all these values would be saved if the ores could be smelted instead.

The shaft in the Greyhound, Deadwood camp, is now down 120 feet and looking well. Eight men are working on the Strawberry, three miles from Elbow, the shaft being down 120 feet. Some of the copper ore was recently found at this level. The railway tunnel on the Snowshoe is now in nearly 300 feet. Pipe for air has been laid to the tunnel and as soon as the new boiler is running, air drills will be used.

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