HOT SPRINGS NEWS.

NUMBER 3. AINSWORTH, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1891. TEN CENTS.

ACTUAL WORK.

Little is being done in Hot Springs district outside the work on the Skyline, Number One, Fourth, and Tenderfoot. A few men are prospecting the Dellie, a claim that is said to be bonded to W. H. Merritt of Toronto. At the Skyline 10 to 12 men are at work in that mine and in doing assessments on adjacent claims owned by the McCune company. Superintendent McDonald says the crosscut tunnel from the bottom of the shaft is 110 feet long, and was an expensive piece of work owing to the hardness of the rock. He says the company will put a mill on the property as early in the spring as possible. "The ore in sight will justify the outlay," he said, "and I believe the Skyline will be one of the best properties in the district." At present mr. McDonald is overhauling the shaft-house erected on the Krao and getting the hoist and engine in place. A boiler has been ordered from Butte, Montana. When asked if he could not purchase such machinery to better advantage in Canada, mr. McDonald replied, "Yes, but I could not get it in before navigation closed. A representative of the Doty Engine Company of Toronto was here last week, and his figures were satisfactory, but full 6 weeks would elapse before the boiler could be delivered on the ground. We could not wait that long, so I ordered the boiler from Butte, and will have it on the ground within a month." When all the machinery is in place, sinking will be commenced on the Krao and continued during the winter. At the Tenderfoot, superintendent Roche has the working shaft down 34 feet. Most of the material for the shaft-house is on the ground. Things are moving along slowly at the Number One, superintendent Thompson reporting the output of shipping ore at 2 to 2½ tons a day. The vein has now a pitch of about 60 degrees, the ore continuing of good grade.

Merely an Incident in City Life.

Chicago Tribune: It happened in Chicago at 3 A. M. The man was shabby and travel-stained but there wasn't a supicion of liquor in his breath when he stopped a newspaper man at the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets and asked the way to Halsted street.

"Straight ahead," said the newspaper man, pointing west.

"Then which way must I turn to get to Thirty-sixth street?" asked the man.

"Thirty-sixth and Halsted!" exclaimed the newspaper man; you'd better take a Halsted street car. There'll be one along here soon."

"I didn't ask you about a car," said the shabby man, rather sharply. Which way must I turn?"

"To your left when you reach Halsted street."

"Thank you!"

The shabby man started along but the newspaper man stopped him.

"Hold on," he said, "are you going to try to walk there?"

"What business is that of yours?" retorted the other.

"But you can't do it?"

"I can't!" There was a trace of bitterness in the man's voice. "I've walked in from Jackson park."

"Why, you could have cut across and gotten to Thirty-sixth and Halsted with half the walk."

"I suppose so, but I didn't know it."

The shabby man started on again, and again the newspaper man stopped him.

"Look here," he said, "haven't you got any money?"

"That's none of your business," returned the shabby man. "I've got a grip at Thirty-sixth and Halsted, and after I've got that you'll not find me in Chicago long."

There was something in the man's manner that made the newspaper man persistent.

"Let me give you car fare, anyway," he said.

The shabby man turned on him sharply.

"I haven't asked for charity, have I?"

"No; certainly not."

"Well, I don't want any. I've borrowed money, but—"

"Call it a loan," said the newspaper man.

"Will you consider it as such?" asked the stranger.

"Certainly."

"And expect to get paid?"

"Yes."

"Give me your address, and I'll accept half a dollar. And, young man, accept a little advice from a man who is older than you are. Never quit one job until you are sure of another. I came here from Grand Rapids to better myself. I was told that labor was in demand and wages up in the skies. I've been here a week, and now I am going back to see if I can get my old job again. And if the little woman and the baby—" He hesitated. "I didn't leave her much. I didn't have much, and I expected to send for her, but I—well, I couldn't. And she's so patient and good and I've—" He suddenly straightened up and said: "Young man, I'll send you this within a week if I get my job back."

He sent it.

A Well-Known Capitalist Dead.

On Wednesday last, at Spokane, there passed away a man who had accumulated great wealth in the mining districts of the Pacific coast and who had several interests in Hot Springs district. E. J. Brickell's death was not unexpected. For a year or more his health had been failing, and a few days ago all hope of his recovery was abandoned. He went to California last March upon the advice of his physician, but he returned to Spokane in July little improved in health. Since then he has failed gradually, and Tuesday night he had a sinking spell from which he never rallied. Mr. Brickell was 71 years of age, having been born at Liberty, Indiana, in 1820. In 1834 he removed with his father to Michigan. He secured a common school education. In 1849 he joined the tide of emigration pouring westward, and on March 5, 1850, landed in San Francisco by way of the isthmus. He settled in Illinoistown, where he resided for several years, when he removed to Truckee, where he engaged in the lumber trade, building up a large business in the manufacture of lumber, sash, doors, etc., the firm name being Brickell & Kruger.

Six years ago he came to Spokane to engage in business, and upon his arrival he purchased an interest in the mill and water power on the site of the present property of the Spokane Mill Company. Four years ago the Spokane Mill Company was organized and mr. Brickell became president of the company. Two years later messrs. Brickell and Cannon organized the Spokane Water Power Company, of which mr. Brickell also became president. About the same time he assisted in organizing the Traders' National bank, of which he was elected president. He retained the presidency of all the above institutions up to the time of his death. He was also president of Holley, Mason, Marks & Co., Baum & Co., the Spokane Bottling Company, the Old Dominion Mining Company, and the Columbia Mining Company—the last named company operating in this district.

People well acquainted with mr. Brickell's business affairs estimate his fortune at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The Spokane Review says mr. Brickell was broad-guaged, liberal, and progressive, and notwithstanding he was a very busy man always found time to be agreeable to all with whom he came in contact. He was liberal and enterprising, and did much toward the upbuilding of Spokane.

A Number of Claims Bonded.

A number of claims in Hot Springs district have been bonded this week at figures ranging from $1000 to $10,000, the Ellen, owned by E. Harrop, J. H. Fink, and others, being placed at the latter figure, and an interest in the Tariff, owned by George Francis, at the former figure.

FAKE MINING.

In mining, as in every other department of human industry, there is a class of spurious operators, as well as the genuine searchers after precious metals. It is often very hard, if not impossible at first to distinguish the legitimate from the counterfeiters. The latter frequently have all the characteristics of the honest investors. They spend money freely in underground work, and improved machinery for works. In all quartz mining sections there are barren as well as paying ledges. It is an easy thing to find quartz, but it by no means follows that all quartz, even in a gold-bearing section, carries metal in paying quantities. Nature in the formation of gold has worked by an inscrutable rule. In one point she piles up her treasures in abundance, and a few feet away the same vein may be comparatively barren. This very uncertainty in gold mining is after all an essential element in keeping gold in its royal place at the head of precious metals.

It sometimes happens that a company is organized to search for precious metal from the best of motives, and enters upon the work of active mining in the proper spirit. After a while the prospecting perhaps does not come up to expectations, and the next thing in order is to get out of the speculation without loss, or may be make a profitable enterprise out of it, in spite of the non-productive character of the claim. Then a raid is inaugurated upon the public by means of stock gambling. The stock of the worthless scheme is thrown upon the market, and every method known to the shrewd operator is resorted to in order to boom the shares. Meantime improvements continue to be made at the mine on a magnificent scale for the sole purpose of deceiving the public as to the value of the property. A mill is erected and started on ore that is known to fall below the paying standard. The utmost secrecy, however, is enjoined upon all employees, and over the door one is apt to read the words "No admittance." Reports of big yields are sent out, but no one outside of those actually concerned in cleaning up and retorting the bullion, is able to tell the actual product. Everything is kept in the dark. A dividend is declared, the money for which is supplied by the insiders for the object of working off the stock upon a gullible public. In this way the projectors are enabled to feed out the worthless shares at fat prices, and so not only get out of the scheme without loss, but actually make a profit. When they have let go in this manner, the bubble bursts, and the swindle is exposed, and too often a rich mineral section is made to suffer in the estimation of capitalists by these rascally operations.

Indications That the Morning Will be Sold.

Wallace, Idaho, Miner, 19th: B. T. Lurzarder, E. W. Tucker, Edwin Reynolds, and J. A. Ames, all of Milwaukee, are registered at the Fuller. The first three named are the probable purchasers of the Morning mine. An expert examined the mine several weeks ago for them, and they are now here to verify his report. They were met in Missoula the first of the week by receiver Porter. They have personally visited and examined the mine themselves since their arrival and indications are decidedly favorable that the sale will go. Nothing definite, however, is known and will not be until the deal is consummated. If the sale goes it will be for sufficient sum to pay all indebtedness of the Hussey banks.

Working for Dividends.

The parties who recently purchased the Neosho commenced work on that claim this week. The work will be under the superintendence of mr. Wallace, who negotiated the sale, and will be confined to extracting ore for shipment this fall, the owners evidently believing that dividends pay better than development work. Four men are at work.

THE HOT SPRINGS NEWS IS PUBLISHED ON SATurdays, and will be mailed to subscribers at the following rates, payable in advance: One year $4, six months $2.50, three months $1.50. Advertising rates given on application. No communication or letter over an anonymous signature will be printed. HOUSTON & INK, *Proprietors.*

Hot Springs News.

THE PLACE FOR THE PROSPECTOR.

The most promising place for a prospector to exhaust his grub stake, devote his labor and apply the lessons experience has taught him, says an exchange is upon mineral belts where good mines have been developed.

As a rule the halo worn by a typical prospector dims as he lingers about a well-developed, tried and found true mineral district, and becomes refulgent with the reflected light from some distant new alleged bonanza strike, and curiously and at variance with the general trend of the laws of nature, the more distant the new district, the more dazzling the light. The uncertain possibilities of prospecting create about the prospector's life an atmosphere of fascination, romance and pathos that will never be dissipated while men are compelled to dig into the earth's crust to ascertain and obtain the hidden treasure, and impulse and feeling will ever largely guide the prospector's steps whether working within a known district or on soil virgin to the human step.

In prospecting in a district known to contain valuable mineral deposits, the miner has the advantage of studying formation, the changes in the character and value of the ore as depth is reached, together with the further universal fact that where one good lead or deposit has been found others of equal merit exist adjacent thereto; nature never created one fissure just 1500 feet in length and then rested, and even if such a condition really existed, a remote possibility, it would be a still more remote occurrence that the discoverer would be endowed with the vision to exactly enclose the fissure within his boundary lines. This fact has recently been highly exemplified in Leadville, where, by the aid of a diamond drill, immense bodies of high grade carbonates have been discovered under the very heart of the city, far remote from the deposits which for 12 years have been worked, and this has been the experience of every old mining camp.

WHERE TO PROSPECT.

A few days since a Montana paper suggested that favorable prospecting ground could always be found in a well-known and developed mineral district, and now, with all due deference to the wise men, wise in their own conceit, it affirms that a most promising place to prospect for good ore bodies is on a shaft or level where the evidence tends to establish the fact of the existence of a strong fissure and also the presence of some mineral, and which workings have been tried and abandoned by one of the aforesaid wise men, and the wiser the men greater promise that a mine will be found. Instances to prove this position could be cited in convincing numbers; their occurrence is limited to no mining epoch nor circumscribed within the bounds of any mining district; since mining began, and so long as it continues, which will be coextensive with the life of man on this or any other globe, more men have, and more men will continue to labor more industriously with their opinions than with their hands.

It is a universal fact that at some depth at some point within a vein where the presence of good ore is found that substantial shoots or bodies will ultimately be encountered, and with this one principle in view, the man who has the patience to dig deep and explore by levels is he who will become the successful miner.

LIBERAL PARTY LEADERSHIP SETTLED.

The Liberal chiefs meet in the great party federation at Newcastle with the question of party leadership determined. Gladstone will accept the premiership if victorious in election, having sir William Vernon Harcourt as deputy, with a full share of the responsiblities of the lead, in view of the limited physical resources of Gladstone. When the home rule bill is carried, Gladstone will retire and Harcourt will succeed as premier. Lord Spencer will head the Liberal lords and the earl of Roseberry will become foreign secretary. The federation meeting, as it will be held before the country is plunged into a general election, is of exceptional importance. Over 2000 delegates, representing 6000 different associations, will determine a final platform, apart from the programme already recognized. The 8-hour question will be also a prominent point discussed. The federation committee, feeling the necessity of conciliating the trades, are manoeuvering for federation of the 8-hour principle in the form of local option. Several liberal associations have already been influenced to vote for restriction of the hours of labor wherever a decisive majority of the workers desire restriction.

HENRY ANDERSON, Notary Public. JOHN L. RETALLACK.

Anderson & Retallack,

Real Estate and Mining Brokers, Conveyancers, Etc.

Crown Grants obtained for Mineral Claims.
Agents for Absentee Claim Owners.
Collections Made.
Correspondence Solicited.

Office in Townsite office, Sutton street, Ainsworth, B. C.

BREMNER & WATSON,

AINSWORTH, B. C.

PACK AND SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE.

Contracts taken for hauling supplies, machinery, ore, etc., to and from mines in Hot Springs district.

ALL TEAMING WORK UNDERTAKEN.

Agents for Davies-Sayward Sawmill Company's Lumber, Moldings, and Shingles.

VANCOUVER HOUSE,

AINSWORTH, B. C.

Having leased the Vancouver from A. A. McKinnon, the undersigned will conduct it as a first-class hotel, in all its departments. The dining-room will be run so that its reputation will be

Second to None in the Kootenay Lake Country.

The bar will always be supplied with choice brands of wines, liquors, and cigars.

NO CHINESE EMPLOYED.

JOHN SHANNON. T. D. MORRISON.

J. A. MELVILLE,

ARCHITECT,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

AINSWORTH, B. C.

Plans, specifications, and estimates furnished for all classes of buildings.

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

WILSON & PERDUE,

PROPRIETORS OF

MEAT MARKETS

....AT....

NELSON AND AINSWORTH.

Will contract to supply mining companies and steamboats with fresh meats, and deliver same at any mine or landing in the Kootenay Lake country.

CORRAL AND STABLING

AT NELSON,

where saddle and pack animals can always be hired, and teams obtained for job teaming.

MAKE CONTRACTS

with merchants for hauling freight to or from railroad depot and steamboat wharf.

NELSON OFFICE AND MARKET,

NO. 11 EAST BAKER STREET

ANGUS McINTYRE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

PIONEER CORRAL AND STABLE

Near Corner East Vernon and Hall Streets,
NELSON, B. C.

Will undertake any work or contract in which pack animals or teams can be used. Will furnish

SADDLE AND PACK ANIMALS

to parties who wish to examine mines and claims in Toad Mountain district.

WILL CONTRACT TO CARRY PASSENGERS

and baggage to and from hotels; also, freight to and from steamboat wharves and railway depots.

CONTRACT TO GRADE LOTS IN NELSON.

Stove and Cordwood for Sale.

To the Merchants of the

Kootenay Lake Country, and others whom it may Concern and Interest:

My stock of sample goods, consisting of the following lines, is now open for inspection, and I am prepared to receive orders for any amount. Fine clothing of all sorts, (under- and over-), boots, hats, (over 100 different, including men's, boys', and girls'), towels, ties, braces, blankets, carpets, mats, needles, thread, cotton, buttons, etc.

Prices will be quoted to merchants f. o. b. at the nearest wharf, thus saving them all trouble with custom or freight agents, and so forth. Special inducements for cash payments on large orders. Call and see the stock before ordering your fall supplies, and I think you will be pleased.

A small stock also on sale to retail customers.

CHARLES WESTLY BUSK, Balfour, B. C.

F. B. HARPER,

VIOLIN TEACHER,

NELSON, B. C.

Music furnished for dances, parties, and receptions. Leave orders with Gilker & Wells, Postoffice store.

TOWN OF AINSWORTH!

This rapidly growing town, being the center of the well-known HOT SPRINGS MINING DISTRICT, presents an unrivaled field for business and speculative investment. The townsite proprietors are now prepared to sell on reasonable terms a limited number of business and residence lots. For particulars apply to

HENRY ANDERSON,

AGENT,

SUTTON STREET, - - - - AINSWORTH, B. C.

THE LOST JEANNETTE.

At the United States naval academy, Annapolis, Maryland, a stately monument was unveiled on the 30th of October, 1889. With appropriate ceremonies it was dedicated to the memory of lieutenant-commander De Long and and his unfortunate companions who lost their lives on the ill-fated Jeannette expedition to the north polar seas.

Throughout the annals of arctic exploration no sadder memorials remain than the journals of De Long and the noble men who accompanied him on that expedition and who shared with him the terrible hardships that followed in the train of shipwreck and disaster encountered amidst the frozen regions of the far north, and ultimately sacrificed their precious lives in the interests of scientificate discovery. No one can read the records of their fruitless wanderings and consequent miserable sufferings, as found in the published account of the De Long expedition, without being profoundly affected. How they constantly yearned for succor. How they hoped day after day, each minute seeming an hour, each hour a day, that relief would come, that they might again see home and loved ones! Briefer and briefer became the daily records as the men grew more and more exhausted by hunger and hope deferred. As the light of their life grew dim the last jottings they were able to make in their journals were very short. A line; a word. Then a day on which no entry was made; in a day or two a few words only, feebly and painfully scrawled with blood from an arm-prick; and then all was over with those heroes. As the light of a candle burned down into the socket, their light failed, revived for a brief space, and flickered out. Darkness reigned, peace came.

All through the fall and winter of 1881 and the spring of 1882 chief engineer Melville, U. S. N., conducted a relief party and searched diligently along the coasts of Siberia for any trace of the lost De Yong and his men. After repeated failures and many disappointments they were at last successful. Successful! There was no need then for a relief party. Relief had come long before. Ten bodies were found in the snow near a place called Monument hill, in the Lena delta, March 23rd, 1882. They were immediately moved from the spot where first discovered to a high point of land not far distant to prevent them being washed away at the annual overflow of the Lena river. A rough board box was constracted in which the bodies were carefully placed and the box carefully covered. Over this was reared a pyramidal pile of timber and stone, and above all a rude cross was raised. Here the bodies remained from March, 1882, to December, 1883. The search party had accomplished its purpose and returned to the United States.

Lieutenant Harber and master Schultze, both of the United States navy, were intrusted with the mission of fetching the remains to the United States, the government having appropriated the sum of $25,000 for the purpose. Again the ice regions of the north were tempted, and the cross which marked the resting-place of the valiant commander and his men was found. The bodies were swathed in felt and enclosed in metallic caskets. The party was more than two months on the way from eastern Siberia to New York city, where it arrived with its charge on February 20th, 1884. Two days later, on Washington's birthday, the dead heroes were buried, and to their memory were paid eloquent tirbutes of honor and respect.

The long a tedious homeward journey was made by various methods of travel, according to the accommodations of the country traversed. More than 5700 miles of the distance were covered on reindeer and horse sleds. At Orenburg, Russia, the first line of railroad was met, and from that place to Hamburg, Germany, about 2300 miles, the journey was made by rail. The entire distance between the Lena delta and New York is nearly 12,200 miles.

On the 12th of January, 1884, the homeward bound party reached the old fortifed town of Orenburg, on the extreme eastern border of European Russia. All along the line of travel the grave nature of the mission was understood by the people. At every considerable village or town the American party was formerly received by the chief dignitaries of the place. Addresses of sad welcome and of God-speed were delivered to them, and they were shown the greatest consideration and the most marked attention. At Orenburg, on the day of their arrival, the 129th anniversary of the establishment of the university of Moscow was being celebrated by the Orenburg branch of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, and a large concourse of learned men were gathered there. The Americans were cordially and respectfully greeted, and the occasion was marked by a splendid address, delivered by count P. N. Raspapoff, one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the local branch of the society.

The rugged, hearty nature of the Russian is capable of profound feeling, and in his vigorous language he is able to give eloquent expression to deepest emotions. Let the following glowing words of tribute testify to that capacity and this ability. Count Raspapoff, speaking for the assembled society, said:

"Into the kingdom of science as into the kingdom of Heaven man enters through a narrow gate, and conquests in the illimitable domain of knowledge are not made without sacrifices. But these sacrifices leave their bright trace on the path of human development, and posterity preserves a gratified remembrance of them in the hearts of its most enlightened representatives. Among the sciences whose boundaries are extended under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, that part of geographical science which has to do with the arctic regions of our planet holds one of the first places. Not a few human lives have been lost through voluntary martyrdom in the icy deserts of the extreme north. Before us in these rich coffins lie 10 silent but eloquent witnesses of that unhesitating self-sacrifice of which only men inspired by an insatiable thirst for knowledge and gifted with an indomitable will are capable.

"This is neither the time nor the place to dwell on the details of the undertaking which caused the lamentable loss of these new martyrs to science and to their yet undiscovered companions, especially since the circumstances attending the voyage of the Jeannette are now known to the entire reading world, and enlightened humanity in every part of the globe is watching with intense interest the transfer of these remains over our boundary from the depths of Asiatic snows. The Orenburg division of the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia, that youngest brother of the great family of learned geographical societies, could least of all be an indifferent spectator of the recent deeply pathetic journey of these bodies of men who died beneath the banner of science. In the name of this section, of which I have the honor to be one of the oldest members, I permit myself to greet you, gentlemen, the worthy comrades and fellow-countrymen of illustrious citizens who perished in an unequal struggle with insurmountable obstacles placed in their way by nature itself. I consider it the greatest honor to be empowered to express feelings which I am bold to hope are entertained with perfect unanimity by my respected colleagues.

"We Russians sympathize with that extended development of science and civilization of the great American nation. Nothing could be more in accord with our own minds and our own expansive natures. We can not, therefore, at the present moment avoid expression before you, our trans-Atlantic friends, the sincere respect with which we are filled, in view, on the one side, of the devoted act undertaken in the name of science, and, on the other, of those enormous efforts and sacrifices with which American society distinguished itself in seeking for those lost members of a glorious but baffled expedition.

"Today our country celebrates the 129th anniversary of the first university in the ancient capital of our Moscow. Here on the confines of European Russia happen to coincide with this anniversary these sad and solemn rites over the remains of those fearless navigators, so dear to us all here in the north, who found for themselves an untimely grave in our icy regions. But only inanimate nature in Russia is cold. The Russian heart is quick, and Russian feeling is ardent under its frigid covering. Therefore, on this memorable day of the founding of the first temple of science in Russia, this oldest contemporary of the United States of America, we may greet and speed with good wishes you, the respected representatives of the great American republic, not only in the name of a section of the Imperial Geographical Society, but in the name of all workers in Russian science, to whom it is most becoming of all to honer with a thankful recollection men who have placed on the altar of knowledge that which to each one of us is dearer than ought else—his own life.

Eternal memory to them and unbroken peace to their souls. To them has come a sad but glorious fate; for in their persons is justified the saying of the Divine Founder of our faith: 'There is no sacrifice more pleasing to God than when one lays down his life for his friends;' and the best friend of mankind is science."

Wright Street,
AINSWORTH.

GREEN BROS.

Wright Street,
AINSWORTH.

DEALERS IN

Miners' Supplies, Iron and Steel, Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Etc., Etc.

N. B. Having bought the stock and book debts of the late firm of E. S. WILSON & CO., all parties having outstanding accounts are requested to call and settle them as soon as possible.

MINERAL CLAIMS RECORDED AND TRANSFERRED

AT AINSWORTH, HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

Thursday, September 17th.—The Reciprocity, situate about 1½ miles west of Kootenay lake and about 1 mile north of Cedar creek; E. E. Fletcher and Hugh McDougall locators. The Glacier, situate on the headwaters of Grizzly creek about 6 miles east of the south end of Upper Kootenay lake; W. H. Montgomery locator. The Grizzly, situate on the headwaters of Grizzly creek about 6 miles east of the south end of Upper Kootenay lake and being a southerly extension of the Glacier; G. R. Brett locator. The Awray, situate about ¾ of a mile north of the head of Grizzly creek and about 6 miles east of the south end of Upper Kootenay lake; S. H. Friedman locator. The Brothers, situate on the headwaters of Grizzly creek about 6 miles east of the south end of Upper Kootenay lake and being a northerly extension of the Grizzly; E. C. Francis locator. The Sycamore, situate on the headwaters of Grizzly creek about 6 miles east of the south end of Upper Kootenay lake and about ½ a mile south of the Awray; E. C. Francis locator.

Monday, September 21st.—The Gladstone, situate about 4 miles west of Kootenay lake on the south bank of Kaslo creek; H. N. Graham locator. The Black Chief, situate about 3 miles west of Kootenay lake and about ½ a mile south of Woodberry creek and being a southerly extension of the Bella; Bruce White locator.

Tuesday, September 22nd.—The Vera Cruz, situate on Galena creek about 7 miles west of Kootenay lake and being a northerly extension of the Montezuma; James Van Hook locator. The Sonora, situate on Galena creek about 7 miles west of Kootenay lake, running parallel with and adjoining the east side line of the Montezuma; Edward Becker locator. The Rainy Day, situate about 4 miles west of Kootenay lake between the J. C. R., Blue Jay, and Captain Hayward; J. J. Hennessey locator.

Wednesday, September 23rd.—The Lookout, situate about 14 miles west of Kootenay lake on Liddle creek at the extreme headwaters of the north branch of Kaslo creek and adjoining the east side line of the Ibex; A. W. Palmer locator. The Jersey, situate about 14 miles west of Koatenay lake on Liddle creek, a branch of the north fork of Kaslo creek and about ½ a mile north of the Lookout; George Whitlen locator. The Snow Storm, situate on the headwaters of Quartz creek about 10 miles east of Kootenay lake and about 15 miles southeast of Crawford's bay; Thomas Wall, Dan McKea, and John C. Cross locators. The Snow King, situate on the headwaters of Quartz creek about 10 miles east of Kootenay lake and about 15 miles southeast of Crawford's bay, being a southerly extension of the Snow Storm; Thomas Wall, Dan McKea, and John C. Cross locators. The Snow Drop, situate on the headwaters of Quartz creek about 10 miles east of Kootenay lake and about 15 miles southeast of Crawford's bay, being a southerly extension of the Snow King; Thomas Wall, Dan McRae, and John C. Cross locators. The Triangle, situate about 14 miles west of Kootenay lake on Liddle creek, a branch of the north fork of Kaslo creek and adjoining the west side line of the Ibex; James Brennand and Jamer Pringle locators. The Iron Mask, situate about 4 miles west of Kootenay lake on the northeast bank of Kaslo creek; James Brennand, James Pringle, and A. W. Palmer locators.

BILLS OF SALE.

Monday, September 21st.—James Brennand to Irwin Hopper & Co., an undivided ½ interest in the Tam O'Shanter, situate on the east side of Kootenay lake, Hendryx's camp; consideration $3000. Tom McLeod, William Jenson, Roderick McLeod, mrs. G. B. Wright, Andrew Jardine, Henry Anderson, and William Chambers to Frantz H. Coe, a full interest in the Neosho, situate on Coffee creek about 3 miles west Ainsworth; $10,000. George Francis to Wilfred Jevons, an undivided ½ interest in the Tariff, situate about ¼ of a mile west of Kootenay lake and opposite the 1-mile point; consideration $1.

Wednesday, September 23rd.—John Sandon to Josiah Fletcher, an undivided ½ interest in the Montezuma and an undivided ½ interest in the Mexico, situate about 10 miles west of Kootenay lake on the head waters of Galena creek, a tributary of Kaslo; consideration $1. James Brennand to James Pringle, an undivided ¼ interest in the Ibex, situate on Liddle creek about 14 miles west of Kootenay lake near the headwaters of the north branch of Kaslo creek; consideration $1000. James Pringle to James Brennand, an undivided ½ interest in the Liddersdale, situate on Liddle creek about 14 miles west of Kootenay lake near the headwaters of the north branch of Kaslo creek; consideration $1000.

We Give It Up.

Many of the miners and prospectors of Hot Springs district would like to know when the government will appoint a gold commissioner for West Kootenay who can and will answer questions intelligently.

APPLICATION FOR WATER RIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the assistant commissioner of lands and works for West Kootenay district for permission to divert for a term of 99 years 100 inches of water from a small stream known as Bear creek, at a point 40 chains northwest of the northwest corner of my preemption (lot 208), thence following the natural course of the creek southeasterly to the west line of my preemption, thence across said preemption to the site of "Kaslo City," now being platted, and to such points as will be required for the use of the inhabitants of said city for domestic, agricultural, manufacturing, fire protection, and all other purposes for which water is generally used by a community. GEORGE T. KANE.

Kaslo, September 21st, 1891.

HENRY & ADAMS,
PIONEER DRUG STORE,
AINSWORTH, B. C.
Drugs and Medicines, Wall Paper, Paints and Oils, Tobacco and Cigars, Fishing Tackle, Stationery, etc.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ainsworth, not to be behind other towns in West Kootenay, now has a board of fire wardens—Adam McKay, Charles Olson, and Roderick McLeod.

Mrs. G. B. Wright and her sons Charlie and Gus left Ainsworth for Tacoma this week. Mrs. Wright will not return until spring, and the boys will put in a year or two at school.

Balfour, while not as pretentious as other townsites on Kootenay lake, has a good hotel, and its inhabitants also waste more powder in shooting at nothing than all the other people in the lake country put together.

Henry Cody, Tom Wells, and Charley Kent, 3 of Ainsworth's best-known prospectors and miners, have left Hot Springs district for a prospecting trip up the North Thompson. They expected to leave Kamloops on Wednesday next.

Joe Fletcher has a ranch on the lake above Ainsworth on which he grows something besides town-lot stakes. This year he has quite a large crop of potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables—all of good size and fully matured.

Mr. and mrs. A. P. Wheeler left Ainsworth today for a 3-weeks' visit to Tacoma.

There is considerable bustle and stir around "Tenderfoot City"—at meal times.

There are so many logs in the boom of the Davies-Sayward sawmill at Pilot Bay that there is hardly enough clear water left for the Galena to turn round in.

Telegraphic messages can now be sent from Ainsworth to all parts of the world. The rates to the United States and Canadian points for 10-word messages are: Spokane Falls, 90 cents; Victoria and all points on Canadian Pacific east to Savonas, $2; points on Canadian Pacific between Savonas and Golden, $2.25; Winnipeg, Brandon, and points in Manitoba, $1.65; all points east of Chicago, and including Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, $1.90; all points in Oregon and Idaho, $1.40; Seattle, Tacoma, and Olympia, $1.40; all points in Montana, $1.50; all points in Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Arizona, Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Colorado, $1.65; Nelson 25 cents.

Looking at the Lake Country.

J. H. Bolles of Aspen, Colorado, one of the principal owners of the famous Mollie Gibson mine, was at Ainsworth this week. Mr. Bolles is looking over the mineral development of the lake country with a view of investing. He is one of the best known mining men in Colorado, and the success which has attended the Mollie Gibson mine is largely due to his untiring energy and persistent efforts. The property has paid $500,000 in dividends, has paid off an indebtedness of $600,000, and has $500,000 in the treasury.

H. GIEGERICH,

Having Purchased the Stocks Carried by
The Lindsay Mercantile Co.
and Fletcher & Co.

is prepared to supply Prospectors, Mining Companies, and the General Trade with everything in the line of

MINING AND MINERS' SUPPLIES,

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Tinware, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, etc. The stock carried will be sold at Low Prices and on Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR GIANT POWDER COMPANY.
(The best powder made for use in mines.)

Corner Wright and Sutton Streets,
(In building lately occupied by Fletcher & Co.)

AINSWORTH.