

HOT SPRINGS NEWS.

NUMBER 5.

AINSWORTH, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OCTOBER 10, 1891.

TEN CENTS.

BEATING A CROWD OF YANKEES.

There was only one train a day out of the Louisiana town where about a dozen of us had somehow come together, and that left at 8 o'clock in the morning. Every guest in the house made arrangements to leave Saturday morning, as it was understood there would be no Sunday train. The landlord was a good fellow, and he didn't get mad when one after another kindly informed him that it was the poorest excuse for a hotel they had ever run across in all their travels. He let us kick about the meat, coffee, beds, and all else, and charged us up \$2 a day with a sorrowful look on his face. He was sorry to have us go away, but when we insisted he hoped to see us all again.

Just after breakfast and as we were all ready to start for the depot, a sudden commotion was heard outside. Then a strapping big negro backed into view around the corner and came to a halt in front of the hotel. He was armed with an old cavalry saber, and he was a desperate man. Pretty soon two white men came into view, each armed with a shotgun.

"By George!" exclaimed the landlord, "But they've finally run that nigger down! Gentlemen, don't shoot, for we want to take him alive and burn him to the stake. That nigger has killed 7 people around here and we want to make him suffer. You all get up the road and head him off."

We formed across the street to cut off escape, but the black man paid no heed to us. He was watching the two men with guns. They seemed in no hurry to close in on him, and acted as if rather scared of his weapon.

"Look yere, Bill!" called one; "you might as well surrender and take your medicine!"

"Keep away from me, or I'll make dog meat of dis crowd!" answered the desperado.

"Bill, you know me!" shouted the landlord from the veranda.

"Yes, I knows yo, ma'sser Williams," was the reply.

"You'd better surrender, Bill. You are hemmed in. Just as sure as you make a break you will be shot down!"

"What yo' all gwine to do wid me if I surrender?"

"Why, I suppose yo'd will be taken to jail and have a trial."

"Somebody dun tole me yo' was gwine to tie me up an' sot fiab to me."

"Don't you believe that, Bill. You just surrender to me and I'll see that you have a fair trial."

"If you don't I'll give you this handful of buckshot!" added one of the men as he handled his weapon in a threatening manner.

The black man backed up a few steps. Then he looked all around him as if to note what chance there was to break through. He finally asked for 5 minutes to consider, and the landlord replied:

"Give him 5 minutes, boys, and if he doesn't surrender in that time open fire on him!"

The desperado took 5 and then sullenly surrendered and was marched off. We then headed for the depot, but the landlord called after us:

"Where you all goin' to now? The train has been gone 10 minutes!"

Such was the fact, and after a great deal of swearing we had to settle down to remain until Monday morning. It was after dinner Sunday before anything dropped. Then, in passing along the kitchen veranda, I espied the desperado of the day before with a cook's apron on.

"Why, why, I thought you were in jail!" I said, as I stood before him.

"I thought yo' Yankees de smartest, cutest folkses in de world," he quietly replied, "but yo' dun doan know beans when de bag's outied! Hush, now! I'll see yo' later!"

He did, and he told me it was all a put up job to make us miss the train and have to remain over Sunday. He bound me to secrecy and I

kept my promise; but it was awfully hard to be deprived of the privilege of shooting that landlord full of holes when we settled up again Monday morning and he heaved a sigh and said:

"Mighty sorry, gentlemen—mighty sorry you can't be yere tomorrow an' see us burn that nigger at a stake, right out yere on the public square!"

THE SLOCAN LAKE STRIKE.

It is now definitely known that the strike made by the Hennessy boys, Frank Flint, Jack Seaton, and John McGuigan is on the Slocan lake slope of the mountain and about 10 miles east of the lake. Eli Carpenter and E. A. Bielenberg returned to Ainsworth via Nelson this week. They report ascending the Slocan river all the way to the lake, a distance of about 40 miles, in a boat, and having no great difficulty in doing so. Great difficulty, however, was had in working their way up the mountain to the old Seaton-Carpenter camp, the underbrush being almost impenetrable. Mr. Bielenberg says they did not see the new strike, and knew nothing of it until their return to the railroad, when a copy of THE NEWS was tossed them from a passing train. Mr. Carpenter, who is pretty well acquainted with the lay of the country, says the new strike is about 10 miles east of the lake and nearly opposite its southern end. He also says the distance must be considerably greater to the Lower Arrow lake than to the railroad at the mouth of the Slocan. Carpenter and Bielenberg were 3 days in coming out—1 day from the camp to the lake and 2 days from the lake to the railroad. Bill Hennessy claims the new district is not more than 25 miles from Kaslo City on Kootenay lake, and that that route is easily practicable for a wagon road. A. E. Copley of Nelson, who has done considerable prospecting in the lake country, claims that the shortest route to the new find is up a creek that empties into the outlet a short distance above Nelson. He also says the general course of Slocan river is due north from the mouth to the lake, and that the distance from Nelson to the lake is less than from the mouth of the river. He claims that once on the summit of the mountain to the north of the outlet, the country is an easy one to get over, being without timber or underbrush. But, the chances are, the route from Kaslo City will be the one used to get in and out of the new camp. The excitement continues, and probably a hundred men are now either on the ground or on the way in.

Work Commenced on the Smelter.

Construction work has been commenced on the Pilot Bay smelter. Two 16x32 buildings are already up. A boarding-house, 26x75, will be erected next, then an office and assay office. About 1000 feet of cribbing will be required for the outer or lake wharf and 300 feet for the inner or bay wharf. A brick machine of 12,000 a day capacity has been ordered from San Francisco, and is expected in by the next boat down the river; a repress for pressed brick has also been ordered. A bed of clay of extra fine quality has been discovered at the bay and but a short distance from the smelter site. Dr. Hendryx, the manager, is on the ground, and says from 25 to 30 men will be employed from now until spring.

Taking a Look at a New Townsite.

On Thursday the Galena took a party of excursionists from Nelson, Balfour, and Ainsworth up to the new townsite on Kaslo creek, leaving Nelson at 10:30 A. M. and arriving at Kaslo City at 2 P. M. The excursionists pronounce the site an admirable one, and those who should know say the harbor is the best one on the lake. The party returned to Ainsworth after spending an hour and a half looking the ground over with a view to future purchases of choice corner lots.

ANY ORE CAN BE TREATED.

The Denver Mining Industry, an authority on mining, has this to say of the treatment of refractory ores:

"When anyone speaks of an ore as being very rich but too refractory to be worked in the regular ways, he is talking nonsense. There is no mystery about treating rebellious ores. If one method will not do, another will, the choice being determined partly by efficiency. At the last resort, anything can be smelted by proper fluxing. If, under any circumstances, an ore contains enough precious metal to cover the expense of mining, transportation, and incidentals, and for reduction say \$15 a ton (at the most) or less over these costs, there should be no question of making it pay, if there is enough of it. There is, and there always will be, room for improvement in metallurgical processes; but the margin which the projectors of new methods have to work upon is constantly being reduced. In the future, so far as can be foreseen, the gain will be in increased economies and mechanical improvements rather than in any radical changes from methods now recognized as standard, and which are based upon certain well determined lines. It is of course within the bounds of possibility that some startling innovation may be made which will revolutionize present practice, but the chances seem slim indeed. But even if such unexpected changes occur, the room for closer extraction is limited to 5 per cent. loss in smelting or the 10 per cent. in good amalgamating or leaching mills, in high-class practice, and no practical metallurgist expects in any way to save all the contents, though that is what the process men sometimes claim they can do. When a mill saves only 60 per cent. there is evidently a chance for them. That is a different proposition. As to economy, we have already records of 24 cents a ton on soft free gold ore, and 40 cents on hard rock; 2 cents per cubic yard for deep gravel by hydraulicing, and between \$4 and \$5 per ton for smelting, leaching, and amalgamation works treating various silver ores. These figures are, it is true, for work done on a large scale and under the most favorable conditions. All the metallurgical works do not operate as closely or as cheaply as the ones which set the standard; but it is well to keep in mind the best, as well as the average, results so far attained, when the possibilities for new projects are under consideration. In practice it is understood that only a few works can come up to the highest records, so that in estimating what can be done with a given ore all the disadvantageous offsets have to be taken into account. But there is no reason now why there should be any uncertainty about the cost or efficiency of the regular reduction methods, providing thorough sampling, assays, and test runs are made, and every item of expense allowed for. The trouble is that these preliminary precautions are too often omitted or slurred over."

Takes Home a Trophy of His Skill.

A. L. Davenport when he goes out to Oregon for the winter will take along a trophy of his skill as a mighty hunter. The trophy is the skin of a cinnamon bear which measures 7 feet from the tip of the nose to the tail and 8 feet from fore-claw to fore-claw. The soles of the hind feet measure 8 inches from the heel to the claws. The bear was killed early of a morning a few hundred feet below the Poorman mill on Eagle creek.

A Piece of Ore Almost Pure Silver.

The usual amount of work was done on the Skyline, the Number One, the Tenderfoot, and the Dellie during the week, but there is not any news of importance to chronicle. A piece of ore weighing over 3 pounds was brought down from the Neosho, and exhibited as the richest specimen extracted from any mine in the lake country. It is almost pure silver.

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Hot Springs News.

QUARTZ MINING IS A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS.

Mining for precious metals is a new industry in Canada, and Canadians as a rule do not take kindly to any industry that they consider at all experimental. Many of them claim that mining is not a legitimate business; that it is entirely speculative. This claim might have been urged with justice 30 years ago—when quartz mining was in its experimental stages—but cannot be today. There are no more prosperous sections of the United States than those in which quartz mining is the chief industry. They are not only prosperous, but peopled by progressive and enlightened people—of a class entirely different from those engaged in coal and iron mining, a class often compelled to work for small remuneration through unfair competition with imported European labor.

The statistical records of the production of mines are most satisfactory to those who have engaged their money in such enterprises, and may well appeal to the attention of the general investor. The total mineral production of the United States to last June was \$556,988,450. This is the greatest total ever reported for a fraction of a year in any country. There are 30,000 mining companies in the United States, employing 511,114 persons, paying in annual wages \$212,509,800, and engaging capital to the amount of \$1,173,000,000. The money kings of the west are living evidences of what may be done in mining. The commercial agencies' reports in recent years show that the proportion of failures in mining is less than in other lines of industry. Failures in mining have generally sprung from mismanagement. The Granite Mountain mine, at Granite, Montana, pays regularly \$100,000 per month in dividends. Thirteen mining companies operating in the same state paid \$319,000 net for the month of June, the same companies since January 1st returned \$2,180,700 to their stockholders.

There can be no better evidence than the above figures regarding the legitimacy of the business of quartz mining. Today no state in the American Union has a much larger per capita banking capital and deposits in banks than Montana, an evidence of wealth brought about largely by mining for the precious metals. The same results can be obtained in British Columbia, for its showings for dividend-paying mines are far greater than was Montana's at the same stage of development.

FEWER FAILURES IN MINING THAN IN OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The following is the Chicago Tribune's opinion of the mining industry. The Tribune is one of the leading newspapers of the United States, and in no sense a journal likely to bolster illegitimate business enterprises:

"Mining as an industry is the safest and most profitable business on earth. Failures in legitimate mining are less than in any commercial business. Many of our mines are paying from 25 to 40 per cent per annum on their capital stock. Most of these stocks were purchased at from 25 to 50 cents on the dollar, making an investment of from 50 to 100 per cent per an-

num. Stock deals in mining are a thing of the past, and mines are now worked for the money they produce and they must be well developed before they can be sold and then they must be offered on a business basis. Many mine-owners develop their mines and refuse to sell them at any price, saying that their mines are their banks and that their money is safer in them in the shape of ore than in a bank. When mines are developed by shafts and levels and the ore bodies opened on two or three sides it is an easy matter to determine the value of that ore. The man who buys a developed mine makes a business investment, as he can tell to a reasonable certainty the total value of the ore blocked out. There can be no safer investment than this, and the profits are much larger than in any other business. Mining products have a permanent value, and there are no perishable goods and no competition, as there is always a market for the product. It brings spot cash the world over."

HAS MINING PAID IN HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

While it cannot be said that the mines in Hot Springs district have been worked in either a systematic or an economical manner, it cannot be disputed that several of them have paid from the grass-roots. Take the Number One as an instance. While under bond to G. B. Wright enough ore was extracted from it to not only have paid all working expenses, but a handsome dividend as well, had the charges for transportation been reasonable. The same can be said of its output since it became the property of the Revelstoke Mining Company. Another instance is that of the Little Donald, the ore of which is low grade. Notwithstanding the fact that the ore had to be packed, boated, teamed, and railroaded from the mine to a smelter in the United States, enough was received from its sale to pay all expenses. The Skyline also had sufficient ore extracted from it to pay working expenses up to the time that sinking was commenced on the double-compartment shaft. Other mines could be named, but these will suffice. If these results could be obtained under the many disadvantages incident to carrying on mining operations in an inaccessible district, what would they be if all the conditions were favorable?

HENRY ANDERSON,
Notary Public.

JOHN L. RETALLACK.

Anderson & Retallack,

Real Estate and Mining Brokers,
Conveyancers, Etc.

Crown Grants obtained for Mineral Claims,
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Office in Townsite office, Sutton street, Ainsworth, B. C.

HENRY & ADAMS, PIONEER DRUG STORE,

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Drugs and Medicines, Wall Paper, Paints and Oils,
Tobacco and Cigars, Fishing Tackle,
Stationery, etc.

J. A. MELVILLE, ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

AINSWORTH, B. C.

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

NELSON SAWMILL CO.

Yard: At end of Flume in Nelson.
Mill: Two Miles South of Nelson.

Manufacture

LUMBER, MOLDINGS, SHINGLES.

The mill is now in thorough order.

And Will Cut 20,000 Feet a Day.

Orders for special-size stuff will receive prompt attention.

The Kootenay Lake Saw-mill is
always ready for business. Lum-
ber--good, bad, and indifferent--on
hand or made to order.

G. O. BUCHANAN.

Nelson, January 15th.

The Davies-Sayward Sawmill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRICE LIST

(DELIVERED AT NELSON, AINSWORTH, OR BALEFOUR.)

DRESSED.

No. 1 flooring, 4 inch, per M.	\$32 00
No. 2 " 6 inch, " "	27 00
No. 1 ceiling, 4 inch, " "	32 00
No. 2 " 6 inch, " "	27 00
Rustic, " " "	27 00
Select clear, DD, " "	40 00
No. 1 common, D, " "	25 00
" " DD, " "	27 00
Bar and counter tops, clear, per foot.	10

ROUGH.

No. 1 common, per M.	\$20 00
No. 2 " " "	15 00
Culls, " " "	12 00
Shingles, " " "	4 50

MOLDINGS.

Bead, panel, crown, base, etc., etc., per foot. 2@10c

Mills at Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake.

S. C. Spalding, Manager

R. F. PERRY, Agent at Nelson.

BREMNER & WATSON, Agents at Ainsworth.

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.

A STORY OF A DREAM.

It was in the early days of the gold excitement in the Black Hills that a party of us started overland from Canada, bent upon making our everlasting fortunes. We never reached the Pah Sappa (as the Indians called our intended destination), and as the story is interesting I will tell you the reason. We came into camp one night at the headwaters of the Cheyenne river, and, as was our custom, we had an hour or two of story telling before we wrapped up in our blankets and went to sleep. On this particular night we had taken turns at yarn spinning until old Tom Roberts came next in order. He stood up, his face lighted with a kind of halo by the flickering camp fire.

"Boys," said Tom, "I'm not goin' to give ye any wonderful stories of what I might or might not have done. No, I'm goin' to tell ye 'bout a dream I had last night.

"You remember where our last camp was? It was near a big marsh. The night was just as calm an' beautiful as this night is, an' the crickets an' frogs sounded so sleepy-like, an' the air was so wet with dew an' smelled so fresh that, somehow, I was minded of my boyhood home way back in New England. I went to sleep thinkin' 'bout old friends an' the happy times when I didn't know so much of the world, as I do now. I don't know how long I slept, but all of a sudden I heard a tinklin' of bells an' I seen some sparklin' little stars floatin' toward me in the slough grass. As they came nearer I could make 'em out to be little fairies, like my aunt Mandy used to tell me about. They flew all around me, an' one of 'em says, steppin' out in front all the rest, says he:

"Be you Tom Roberts?"

"Yes, ma'am," says I.

"Well, Tom, I've been watchin' you for some time," she says, "an' I think you're a good, deservin' feller."

"I try to do what's right," says I, "but I miss it sometimes."

"No human is perfect," says she, "but I'm goin' to reward ye. I'll grant you the dearest wish of your life, whatever that may be. Do you want a magnificent fortune?" says she.

"No, thank ye," says I, "I want to earn all the money I git."

"Then how about power? Would you like to be a ruler—a king or something like that?"

"No," says I, "what would a feller like me, with no education, do with a kingdom? I'd be like a fish out of water," says I, "an' so I would, mates."

"Then she says, 'supposin' I make you as wise as Solomon?"

"Twon't do," says I, "my head ain't big enough to hold all that."

"Would you like to be the happiest man alive?" says she.

"I can be no happier than I am this minit," says I.

"Well, what can I give?" says she, discouraged like.

"I tell ye," says I, "if ye want to do me a real favor—something I'd like above everything else

—why, jest gimme a glimpse of my old mother as has been dead these forty years."

Tom Roberts paused a moment and there was a silence—a kind of speaking silence—came over the boys. At last Bob Smith said:

"Did ye see yer mother, Tom?"

"No," said Tom, in sad voice. "It was like all dreams, mates. They never hold out. That fairy says, 'All right, Tom; jest wait a little,' and then she and the rest of the fairies disappeared in the dark quick as a wink. I'd have given my life, boys, to have her grant that favor."

That was all of Tom's story and we went to bed directly afterwards, wrought up and a little sad. And I dreamed, too, that night of old times. But I was awakened, suddenly, by a terrific yell. I jumped to my feet and beheld an awful sight. Our camp had been surprised by Indians, and Tom Roberts was the first man to fall by a tomahawk in the hands of a painted brave. Taking in my peril at a glance, I rolled off into the long grass by the river. Then dropping noiselessly into the water, I swam off under shadows of the banks. I was the only man that escaped and I remember how, as I swam off down the river, I looked up and saw the bright stars. Quick as a flash I thought of Tom's dream and I muttered, "It's the hand of God; Tom has met his mother." Strange things have happened and are happening in this world all the time, but this story of the last camp and Tom Roberts's dream is the strangest I ever came across in all my 60 years.

How a Sleepy Gambler Cleared a Church Debt.

Talking of raising church debts, the Buffalo Express says that the man who had been everywhere said: "I cleared up a debt for a church in Deadwood, Dakota, once in spite of myself."

"Yes?"

"It happened this way. I had been playing poker the night before in great luck. Came out a cool \$10,000 winner. Then a kind of remorse came over me and I made up my mind it would be a good time to reform. So I fixed myself up and walked into the biggest church in the place. My intentions were really good, but I hadn't slept any that night. The sermon was rather prosy and I went to sleep.

"After the sermon the parson explained that the church was a little in debt, and he thought this was a good time to pay off. I woke up just in time to hear him say, 'We must raise \$5000.'

"Well, you see, I was half-asleep, thought I was still playing poker, an' hearin' that put me on my nerve. The deacon with the plate was right beside me in the aisle. I pulled out my roll and yelled out, 'I'll see that \$5000 and go \$5000 better.' With that I put my whole \$10,000 on the plate.

"They were used to such talk out there. They thought I was a gambler who had got religion, and before I was well enough awake to know where I was the whole congregation was singing and the minister was praying for me. I wasn't going to back water then, so I let the money go. Got a complementary notice in the Deadwood papers, posed as a philanthropist and all that. Good joke on me, wasn't it?"

"First-rate. And did you really quit gambling?"

"Yes sir; quit for good and all," he said. And then he added: "By the way, have you got any tips on today's races?"

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.

C. W. BUSK

BALFOUR, B. C.

Wholesale, Retail, and Commission Merchant,

Dry Goods and Groceries.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT

will be allowed on all retail CASH purchases, of over \$5, on any line of goods. Liberal discounts on CASH wholesale orders.

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.

Wright Street,
A INSWORTH.**GREEN BROS.**Wright Street,
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DEALERS IN

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

Friday, October 3rd.—The Silver Wave, situate on the headwaters of Quartz creek about 10 miles east of Kootenay lake and about 15 miles southeast of Crawford's Bay and being a southerly extension of the Snow Drop; Edward Roberts and Peter Cunningham locators. The Jerusalem, situate on the headwaters of Quartz creek about 10 miles east of Kootenay lake and about 15 miles southeast of Crawford's Bay and about 1 1/2 miles southeast of the Silver Wave; Edward Roberts and Peter Cunningham locators.

Saturday, October 3rd.—The Laurier, situate about 1 1/2 miles west of Kootenay lake on the west bank of the south branch of Woodberry creek and being a northerly extension of the Ajax; N. A. Paron and George Balleod locators. The Mascott, situate about 10 miles east of Kootenay lake and about 15 miles east of Crawford's Bay on the headwaters of Quartz creek and being a southerly extension of the Silver Wave; Charles Chambers locator.

Tuesday, October 6th.—The Blake, situate about 1/2 of a mile east of the south end of Kootenay lake; Julius Lanzon locator. The Louise, situate on Louise creek on the east side of Kootenay lake about 8 miles south of Pilot Bay; J. O. Neill and Frank Fitch locators.

BILLS OF SALE.

Friday, October 2nd.—Thomas Shearer to Adam McKay and Joseph Eltcher, an undivided 1/2 interest in the Snowbank, situate about 3 miles west of Ainsworth; consideration \$200. Andrew Jardine to Joseph N. Young, a full interest in the Ontario, situate about 3 miles west of Ainsworth and adjoining the north end of the Neosho; consideration \$2000.

Saturday, October 3rd.—Peter Cunningham and Edward Roberts to Thomas Wall and Dan McBae, an undivided 1/2 interest in the Silverware and Jerusalem, situate on the headwaters of Quartz creek, 15 miles southeast of Crawford's Bay; consideration \$1.

Tuesday, October 6th.—T. T. McLeod to R. M. Russell and C. T. Porter, an undivided 1/2 interest in the Norman, situate about 3 miles west of Ainsworth and adjoining the Neosho; consideration \$1000. Thomas T. McLeod and G. B. Wright to C. T. Porter, a full interest in the Hope, situate about 2 miles west of Kootenay lake and east of the Pataha; consideration \$5000. C. T. Porter to R. M. Russell, an undivided 1/2 interest in the Hope, situate east of the Pataha; consideration \$1574. C. T. Porter to R. M. Russell, an undivided 1/2 interest in the Cash Entry, situate 3 miles west of Ainsworth and adjoining the south end of the Norman; consideration \$1500.

Wednesday October 7th.—The South Tank, situate on the east side of Kootenay lake about 1 1/2 miles north of the Blue Bell running parallel with and adjoining the south side line of the Tam O'Shanter; the Montreal & Kootenay Mining Company (Limited), locators.

Melting Iron by Electricity.

This is the discovery which has been made by a Milwaukee electrician, and it promises to revolutionize the present methods of iron making

throughout the world. Alvin Dings, the electrician at the Reliance works of the E. P. Allis Company, is the man who has made this discovery. Several years ago Dings took notice of the great amount of coke used in melting iron by the present method. This set him to studying in an attempt to discover a method by which the cost of smelting metal could be cheapened. At first his experiments were unsuccessful, but about a month ago he was delighted to find that after many tests one had proved successful. Dings has described his method to a patent lawyer, who will at once forward an application for a patent to Washington. His method of melting the iron is as follows: The metal is placed in a cupola, to which electrical connections are made. A switch is turned, which sends a strong current of electricity through the metal and forms arcs at each electrode. This produces a great heat, which melts the iron very rapidly. The molten metal then flows into a receptacle below the cupola, and from there it is drawn off for use. The new process saves one-half the time and one-half the cost of the present method. A dynamo of 200-horse power will be sufficient to operate one of the largest cupolas.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

H. Giegerich returned from Spokane this week, whether he went to purchase goods. He claims that the steamboat company and railway company both handle freight with little care, often piling heavy boxes of hardware on perishable freight like peaches and eggs and oil kegs and cases on packages of butter. He attributes the blame not to the captain of the boat or to the agent of the railway, but directly to the managers of these lines for employing as freight handlers cheap non-English speaking laborers who cannot read the marks and directions on boxes and who lack even the intelligence necessary to handle freight with judgment.

Billy McLeod and Tom Garvey arrived at Ainsworth on Friday afternoon, being unable to get to the new find on Slocan lake because of their grub running short. They report the weather fine and meeting between 50 and a hundred men on the way to the new strike.

Miss Katie Burns left Ainsworth on Friday for Granite, Montana, where she will hereafter reside.

James Pringle, who has put in the summer prospecting in the lake country, left Ainsworth on Monday for Rosita, Colorado, where he will spend the winter.

Several Ainsworth parties who had suits in the county court claim that justice was not done them; that the judge was in too great a hurry to hear the merits of cases.

CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The graders on the south extension of the Calgary & Edmonton railway on the 1st were within 9 miles of Macleod and the track layers within 4 miles of High river.

Before prorogation, Thomas McGreevy, who represented West Quebec, was expelled from the Dominion house of parliament; the members' sessional allowance was also increased \$500.

Terrible forest fires are raging in El Dorado county, California, being the worst in the history of the state. The fire covers a distance of 25 miles long by 20 miles wide. About 40 families have lost everything they possessed. Farmhouses, barns, fences, etc., have been destroyed. One little mining town has completely disappeared. Magnificent forests have been utterly destroyed. Hundreds of men are battling with the flames, which are marching along in a solid wall.

The report from Ottawa that the reciprocity conference set for the 12th instant between Secretary Blaine and representatives of the Canadian government had been indefinitely postponed is confirmed. The reason given for the postponement is that the United States government deems it best that the Canadian commissioners should deal directly with Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison, and therefore have asked for a postponement until Mr. Blaine's return to Washington, when a time for a meeting could be arranged. The statement is made that the United States is ready to meet Canada now in regard to reciprocity, but Mr. Blaine's great personal interest in the matter dictated that he should conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States.

In the race for the base ball pennants, Boston won both the National and American Association league championships and Portland the Northwestern league championship.

Dave Grant, day shift boss at the Gem mine, near Gem, Idaho, was stabbed twice near the heart with a miner's candlestick by C. H. Stowe, death resulting in a few moments. Stowe delivered himself into the custody of the constable at Gem and is in jail at Wallace. Stowe came from Butte, Montana, a few weeks ago. Grant was from Utah and was well known in the mining camps in Idaho and British Columbia.

Sir Hector Langevin left Ottawa for Quebec on the 2nd. He was given a send-off by a number of friends. Replying, the ex-minister said he was only temporarily retiring from public life. The day was not far distant when he would be ready to fight his political battles over again.

By a census taken under the direction of the city council, Victoria has a population of 21,891 whites, 3,888 Chinese, 156 colored, and 377 Indians; a total of 25,014.

It is rumored from Washington that the Dominion government will be asked to name a day for a meeting with Mr. Blaine, between October 25th and December 1st, to discuss reciprocity.

William Henry Smith, leader of the Conservative party in the house of commons, died in London on the 6th. He is reputed to have been worth \$10,000,000.

There is so little water in the Ohio that teams cross that river at a number of places above Cincinnati.

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