

# HOT SPRINGS NEWS.

NUMBER 4.

AINSWORTH, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OCTOBER 3, 1891.

TEN CENTS.

## FAVORS THE FREE ADMISSION OF OUR ORES.

The free admission into the United States of the lead ores of British Columbia is a question that is receiving considerable attention, both in this section and in the neighboring sections to the south of the boundary line. The people of Spokane generally favor the admission, while those of the Cœur d'Alenes are in opposition. The following are the opinions of a well-known Spokane business man, and are copied from the Chronicle of September 30th:

"I have noticed lately a number of articles in the Cœur d'Alene papers regarding the admission of British Columbia lead ores into the United States free of duty. These papers assert that the reason Spokane citizens are so anxious to have this obnoxious tariff removed is because it would enhance real estate values in this city. Spokane citizens have in the past years acquired more mining interests in the Kootenay country than in all the other districts combined. It should be remembered that Spokane was but an infant when the opportunity for securing Cœur d'Alene mining property was at hand, and as she thrived and grew, her citizens branched out in mines where the best opportunities were offered. As far as lead-silver bearing ores were concerned, the Kootenay presented the most favorable advantages. But, unfortunately, just at the time when handsome profits should be realized on their investments, the McKinley bill became a law and the lead tariff clause was adopted. No wonder the people of Spokane desire to see this tariff removed, and in this they are joined by thousands all over the United States who are far-sighted enough to see what it is leading to. Perhaps the Cœur d'Alene editors should be informed that the majority of the miners in the Kootenay country are the same identical persons who prospected and opened up the Cœur d'Alenes, and made it possible for them, as well as many others, to make a living in that prolific mineral section. The Kootenay miner receives the same wages as the Cœur d'Alene miner, so the threadbare argument of competition with Mexican peon labor cuts no figure.

"I will only speak of British Columbia, as that is the section considered a point at issue. For several months after the passage of the tariff bill placing the duty on lead, the American miners and mining companies operating in the province of British Columbia felt very sore over the law, but finally they began figuring a way out of the dilemma. It was ascertained that the consumption of lead and the many and various products made therefrom used in Canada and the provinces exceeded the production of that useful metal in the country. Accordingly they went to work to devise ways and means to manufacture lead and its products on that side of the border. The first question to consider was the shutting out of American lead competition. To that end, unless some method of satisfactory reciprocity is soon arrived at, the Canadian parliament at their next sitting will effectually prohibit the exporting of bar lead, white or other leads for paints, shot, lead pipe, and the numerous lead products into that country. Works for the smelting of the ores, refining of the products and the manufacture of the scores of materials of which metallic lead is the base, will be established in Canada, and the provinces and the entire products of the mines will be manipulated there.

"There is another important fact concerning the quantity of lead ores in British Columbia. The supply will not be as great as many suppose who have not investigated the matter. West Kootenay district is the only lead-producing section of the province, and I doubt if one mineral claim in fifty in the district can be classed strictly a lead proposition. The mines in the Nelson or Toad mountain portion of the district are almost entirely gold, silver, and copper propositions, while those in the Ainsworth or Hot Springs portion—with the exception of the

Blue Bell and Kootenay Chief on the east side of the lake and a score or two on the west side—are practically dry ore propositions, and produce just the ores that are needed on this side of the line to making smelting a success. Nearly all the lead claims in Hot Springs district are owned by Americans, and the wages paid miners and other employes are the same as paid in Montana and Idaho.

"Were the lead ores of British Columbia allowed to flow into the United States as freely as the waters of the Columbia river, it would not detract one particle from the income of a single Cœur d'Alene mine owner. On the other hand, it would be an advantage to him. It would make Spokane a great smelting point, and save the Cœur d'Alene ores being sent 1500 miles distant for reduction. It would enable him to get quicker returns for his ore and keep all the money required for their manufacture nearer home. The concentrates of the Cœur d'Alenes average 50 per cent lead. In shipping, the miner must pay for transporting 40 per cent of waste material. Is it not reasonable that he would rather have that product hauled 100 miles than 1500 miles?

"That Spokane at some day will be a great smelting center but few deny, but to make it such the dry ores of British Columbia must be drawn upon, and to get them, it will more than likely be necessary to also secure the lead ores of the same section."

## HINTS TO PROSPECTORS.

The following sensible advice to prospectors is from a Colorado paper, and is as applicable to Hot Springs district as to the galena and carbonate sections of Colorado:

"The great object of prospectors in Hinsdale county in the past has been to find and locate ore bodies in fissure veins; and the result is that the study of formations favorable to ore deposits and the occurrence of slips and faults has been neglected to such an extent that it may safely be said very few of our mine owners have the least idea what such breaks and features of a formation really are. The consequence is, with many sections of our mountains exhibiting almost exactly similar characteristics to the famous deposits, "blanket" veins, and contacts of Leadville, Aspen, and Red Cliff not one can tell in what way this likeness occurs. It is a fault that ought to be remedied in the interest of the most effective development of our mineral resources. It is time the San Juan prospector was disabusing himself of that erroneous theory that gold, silver, lead, etc., is chiefly found in veins of quartz, for with the miners of most great districts that belief has long been admitted to be an exploded fallacy. There ought to be a change in this line among local prospectors. When investigating the mysterious mineral bearing slopes and gulches of Red mountain, the continental divide, Gold Hill, and other local sections that are curious, and yet where is found much rich float, remember, ore is just as likely to occur in lime, slate, or even in many kinds of porphyry as in quartz, and in eruptive formations profitable bodies of ore may as confidently be looked for in slips and deposits as in veins, and in the latter faults and breaks must be on a gigantic scale. When examining a locality where rich float is found bear in mind that it may just as easily have come from a flat vein or deposit as from a fissure, and it is a safe prediction that a more uniform success will attend the efforts of those who are searching for our treasured stores of precious metals."

## Ore That is Almost Pure Silver.

There are a number of Seattle men in Ainsworth this week, and they are just a trifle excited, not over the Kaslo-Slocan discovery, but over the ore that was knocked down by a shot in the Neosho claim. The ore contains bunches of wire silver, some of the specimens being the richest ever seen in the camp.

## WILD OVER A NEW DISCOVERY.

The reports circulated and stories told by Jack Seaton, the Hennessy boys, Frank Flint, and John McGuygan on their return from the Kaslo-Slocan divide, on Thursday, set the town of Ainsworth wild with excitement. Even G. B. Wright felt as if he was young enough to pack his blankets over the range to the new find. Bill Hennessy, who has had considerable experience both as a miner and a prospector in Colorado, says the croppings are fully as large as those of the Hall mines on Toad mountain, and that hundreds of tons of ore are in sight. The returned party is the one that left Ainsworth 2 weeks ago to head off Eli Carpenter and E. A. Bielenberg, who started via Nelson and the Slocan river to reach a reputed rich ledge in the neighborhood of Slocan lake. That they were successful in heading off Carpenter and Bielenberg is proved by the fact that they were on the ground 8 days and during that time saw nothing of the others. They found the Carpenter camp, and they also found his ledge. In many respects his statements were confirmed, although the ledge was not as wide as he reported. After making several locations they started back, and when about a mile and a half from Carpenter's camp discovered a ledge that made every one of the party imagine himself at once a millionaire—and they are still pretty strong in that belief. The ledge is said to be from 12 to 20 feet wide, and 5 full-sized claims were located on it. The ore brought back is coarse galena that assays from \$170 to \$240 to the ton in silver and averages over 50 per cent lead. Twenty-one locations in all were made. It is not definitely known whether the new find is on the Slocan slope or the Kaslo slope of the divide. One report is that the ground is not more than 18 miles from Kootenay lake and another that the distance is between 25 and 28 miles. All agree that the route is a practicable one for a wagon road. The party were only a day in making the distance between the find and the mouth of Kaslo creek, having sent their packs ahead with Indians, who were 2 days in making the trip. This would indicate that the distance is about 20 miles. The fact that snow to the depth of a foot and a half is now on the ground proves that the new locations are pretty high up, as there is little or no snow at the mines in either Hot Springs or Toad Mountain districts. Parties who are familiar with the lay of the country say that Slocan lake is about 40 miles long and Slocan river about the same length. The valley of the river is an easy one to get through, and its outlet is on the Columbia & Kootenay railway, 15 miles west of Nelson. The owners of the townsites at the mouth of Kaslo creek are confident that the only short and practicable route to the new camp will be by way of the trail now building up Kaslo creek. The country should be carefully examined, and if the new find is half as good as reported, a wagon road by the most practicable route should be built to it as early next summer as possible.

LATER.—The following are the results of assays made by professor Parks at the Blue Bell mine: Silver—\$35, \$41, \$260.75, \$210.25, \$321, \$161, \$190, \$300, \$179.25; lead—all samples carried a large percentage of lead. Assays by Bryan gave \$171, \$132, \$199, \$170 in silver, and a general average of between 60 and 70 per cent lead. The assays were made from by no means picked specimens, as quite a quantity of the ore was brought back by the boys, and from different claims. Between 30 and 40 tests have been made and the average has been over \$175 in silver to the ton. The ore is a wavy galena, with antimonial stains, and is presumed to carry "brittle antimonial silver." The mother lode is apparently a contact vein between lime and granite. To say that there is excitement at Ainsworth is not the word. All that keeps anyone in the town is the fact that 18 inches of snow

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## Hot Springs News.

### BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF OUR DISTRICT.

Things in the vicinity of Ainsworth have never looked as bright as at the present time. Capital is weekly being invested in our mines by men from Montana, Washington, California, Canada, and the eastern states. Our mines are now an established fact not only as to their richness (which has always been acknowledged), but also as to their continuity in depth. The striking of the wide and rich vein in the Skyline at a depth of 200 feet, the continuous progress made on the Number One with its rich deposits, the almost phenomenal character of the ore which is being extracted from the Neosho, the existence of rich carbonates in the Dellie, the high-grade ores of the Tenderfoot, the Libby, the Tam O'Shanter, the Ellen, the Fourth, the On Deck, and the scores of other claims, insure Hot Springs camp a certainty of a long and prosperous life. The recent discoveries of large and extremely rich veins of ore in the Kaslo creek region proves clearly that the Selkirk range is a vast depository of mineral wealth, extending from Coffee creek to the northern extremity of Kootenay lake, and in all probability joining on the north with the Fish creek and Illecillewaet lead-producing regions. It is now a certainty that the Hendryx syndicate will erect large smelting and refining works but a short distance from Ainsworth. An era of prosperity is assuredly opening before us, which will put to shame the prophecies of the chronic croakers, which are the bane of every new mining camp, and will reward some of the old-timers who have never lost faith in our resources.

### ENERGY AND CLIMATE.

It is curious how whole populations of intelligent people jump at conclusions that are flattering to themselves while utterly in contradiction of the best established historical facts. One of the most widely accepted of these pieces of nonsense is the dictum that human energy is effected by climate. Now the fact is that human energy has reached its fullest development in every kind of climate and in every latitude except the frigid zone. The equatorial regions furnish us with the history of Carthage and Egypt, the heated latitudes give us Tyre and Sidon, Troy and Babylon. Then in those regions which are now sneered at as effeminate and enervating, we have the unequalled science of Greece and the matchless mastery of Rome. But, nonsense, say our theorists, do you not see with your own eyes that people will not work at the south, while they will at the north? Is not that the effect of climate? Is not that better than history? On the contrary, we find that in the southern states an extraordinary amount of energy has developed since the war. We find that a population which under former conditions was charged with indolence and negligence is under the new conditions credited with an energy and an enterprise that have redeemed its country from the desolation of ruin and brought it to the front of progress and prosperity. Then look abroad. In the very same line of climate, everywhere, you will find the two extremes of industry and indolence. The southern Chinaman, Siamese, East Indian, Egyptian, is laborious

and industrious; the West Indian and Central American refuses to work. The enterprising Yankee himself lives in the same climate and region where primitive savages scorned to labor. The hardy, industrious, persevering, enterprising highlander of Scotland, the Swede, the Norwegian, enjoy about the same icy surroundings as the lazy Esquimaux who hibernates like a bear. What, then, is the explanation of this vastly varying experience of human energy that infuses one generation with enterprise and industry, while leaving another in the disgraceful fetters of sloth and indifference? Why, it is simply—motive. The motive makes the man, and the population is the repetition of the man. The greatest of all human motive powers is hunger; the next is ambition. Hunger does not move the West Indian or the Central American because the fruits of nature are for him both plentiful and free. The climate exempts him from the necessity of roof or clothing, while the wild banana forest generally feeds him and his family. He knows no other needs and does not comprehend the philosophy of making himself tired. But if some American natives were transported to Siam or China, where every inch of land is under fence at a high rent, where nature is in slavery and where food implies incessant labor, he would soon find himself working as hard as his neighbors. Contrast the ancient Roman and the modern. There could be no rest, no repose while something remained to be conquered; no danger, no bodily labor, no intellectual training was avoided that might help to the coveted end. But such fires burn out; modern Rome is but the scoria of the ancient volcano. Is this climate? Would Vesuvius be more active at the north pole?

HENRY ANDERSON,  
Notary Public.

JOHN L. RETALLACK.

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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
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No. 1 common, per M		\$20 00
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Shingles, " "		4 50

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# TOWN OF AINSWORTH!

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## HOLDING CLAIMS WITHOUT WORK.

Although the present Mineral Act of British Columbia is not perfect, it is certainly as good as the mining sections of the United States. The following anent the holding of claims without work is from the pen of one of the editors of the Seattle Press-Times, who has put in the summer in the mining camps in southern British Columbia and northern Washington and is now camped near Little Dalles, Stevens county, Washington. He says:

"This particular feature of the mining law, intended, as it is, to extend the fullest protection to the prospector, inflicts hardship on him. Where the state law does not elsewhere provide—and Colorado took care early in her existence to pass a 60-days' assessment work act—the \$100 worth of work required of the discoverer may not be done until within the year following the discovery, the year to begin on the first day of the January succeeding the date of location. Technically, in Washington, a claim may be located on January 2nd, 1892, and the year during which \$100 worth of work must be done does not begin until January 1st, 1893. In such a case the mere fact of discovery—the requirements of location and record having been complied with—justifies possession for 2 years, at the exact expiration of which the claim may be relocated under another name, without one dollar's worth of work having been done. If there is no one present on the first of January, 1891, to contest for the relocation, the original discoverer may allow a day to elapse, and in dating the relocation January 2nd, 1894, he has till January 1st, 1896, to do what should have been done, as a matter of expediency and good faith, before April 1st, 1892.

And he may continue to hold the ground indefinitely, doing nothing for the development of the country himself, and making the enterprise of others impossible, while discouraging the very presence of experienced and resourceful men.

It was designated by the framers of the original and amended federal laws that mining should be encouraged and maintained as an industry and not as a speculation. The hope of all these lazy owners is that someone will come along some day and buy them out at a fabulous or unreasonable figure. They are not prospectors in the true sense of the word, since a genuine prospector invariably does more than to stick up stakes, file a record, and wait. They are mere bucket shop dabblers in location certificates and croppings, and the sooner the legislature abbreviates the privileges of the federal statutes so as to enforce an expression of good intent in the matter of prospecting and mining the better it will be for Stevens county in particular and the state in general.

"An illustration of how this scheme works may be drawn from a scene I happened to witness on the range south of here. Two prospectors, not long in the country, were digging away in a hole as if for dear life. They were throwing out some excellent ore. A mining broker from Spokane approached, looked over the dump a few moments, and then observed, 'I

own an interest in this mine.' At this the two prospectors said they were tired of listening to people who owned an interest in the ground, and hereafter they would not let anyone on the claim till the court commanded them to do so. The broker replied that they may expect to hear from his lawyer any day. Now, the fact is that the claim was located by a woman, a year ago this month. She was aided in the labor of location by a gentleman who owns property near by. A few days more than a year had elapsed and no assessment work was done. The vein was not even intelligently explored. These prospectors came along, assumed the claim had been abandoned, uprooted the stakes of discovery and location and destroyed them, and striking the vein in a new quarter, claimed possession. Soon after rolling up their sleeves and going to work they struck a body of excellent ore. About that time the broker appeared, and the woman sold a half or a major part of her claim, with the understanding that he take the contest into the courts and oust the prospectors. He looked up the law and soon familiarized himself with the tax labor provision under which most of the available ground in this section of the country is held by non-workers. He saw that technically the woman retained her right in the claim, though she might have relocated or held it for 20 years and she would not have done or paid for the work these earnest prospectors have done in a couple of weeks. The broker will secure the best legal talent obtainable at Spokane, and doubtless the technical requirement of the law will be maintained."

## Another Use for Electricity.

A Chicago dispatch says: "A new system of stopping runaway horses by electricity was given a practical test on the lake front yesterday by O. B. Holson, the inventor. Michigan avenue was lined with spectators. Holson got into a carriage with 2 horses attached and with no driver on the box. The man lashed the horses with the whip and they dashed away at a breakneck speed. Suddenly the animals raised themselves on their haunches and came to a full stop. The invention consists of a dry battery under the driver's box, connected by wires with the metal balls placed in the horses' nostrils. There are 2 buttons, one on the driver's box and the other on the inside, which will close the circuit when pressed. The result is a wild shock, which the inventor asserts will invariably bring a runaway horse to a standstill."

## Does It Mean Business?

The officers of the Northern Pacific land department recently visited the United States land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to secure plats and data in regard to the country between Kootenay station and Bonner's Ferry. It was understood at the land office that their object had reference to the building of a branch line from the station to Bonner's Ferry. There seem to be hardly any doubt in well-informed circles but that the Northern Pacific intends to build this branch and have it in operation by the time the Great Northern is running cars to the head of deep water navigation on Kootenay river.

## GONE BY FOREVER.

Old time mining and prospecting have gone by forever, and the social conditions which they produce are no longer possible in the United States. They live only in the stories of Bret Hart, the "Roughing It" of Mark Twain and the memory of those who are a part of them. The burdy-gurdy, the gambling tent, "Mother Shipton," the prospector with his bag of gold dust, the rough-and-ready life in a house whose roof was the stary sky, the enthusiasm and mischief and hope of youth, the good fellowship and royal nature, the honor that comes from confidence and trust, if from no deeper source, the daily coming of the mail coach, the occasional whisky racket or gambling duel when some one turned up his toes to the daisies, and the healthy, enjoyable life of work and fun, where aristocracy was a matter of intellect and honor instead of money and clothes, exist now like a dream. In a few years more they will be wholly historical, like the events of the days when our New England ancestors went to church carrying their muskets for protection from Indians.

Perhaps it is just as well for humanity that this old life is gone. It would be folly to say that the arts, refinements, and improvements of civilization are not better for the world than a frontier life, free and happy as it may have been.

But it is something to have lived in those days, and formed a part of their life. The man who grew up with them has seen tipified in a small way the growth of mining as a science and an art since the days of civilization. In fact he has seen the introduction of nine-tenths of the improvements that have ever been made. He has seen placer mining, which consisted of panning and rocking—which it had always been—emerge into the use of a "long tom," then a sluice box and finally the crowning triumph of Yankee ingenuity, the modern hydraulic plant. He has seen the Mexican arastra superseded by the "Georgia stamp mill" with wooden stems, and that in turn supplanted by the modern mill. He has seen roasters, desulphurizers, amalgamating pans, leaching plants, secret processes and patent processes without number come, create their sensations, awaken the hopes of people, fail and disappear only to be succeeded by some other thing of like nature. He has seen the coming of the foreign expert, who was once supposed to know everything, and listened to his more or less learned or unlearned, wise or otherwise theories, and has seen most of them disproved. He has watched the development of the mining swindler in his glory and the coming of the sucker in his innocence, and out of it all has evolved a few general truths, learned a thousand valuable lessons, and become very skeptical about the value of all new things until they bear better credentials than new things are apt to bear. If he is scholar enough in the domain of natural science, or student enough to go to the foundation of things and study cause and effect, he has been educated in the school of schools whose lessons are the hardest and most valuable that mankind ever did or can learn.

# H. GIEGERICH,

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(In building lately occupied by Fletcher & Co.)

# AINSWORTH.

Continued from First Page.

is reported on the divide. Notwithstanding this, between 25 and 30 of the boys have pulled out for the new strike since the result of the assays became known, and there is not a dugout or a swash left in the camp. The boys report a low divide at the head of the north fork of Kaslo creek, and say that there need be no difficulty in getting in a trail, as the route is a natural one.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Cockle brothers, boat builders of Crawford's bay, have turned out another specimen of their handiwork, this time a double racing skiff with sliding seats. It is a wonder and a world-beater, the builders being willing to race anything from the steamer Surprise down, over a course from the Pilot Bay saw-mill to Balfour, the boats to be the stakes. It has been named the "Youbetcher."

W. W. Sprague returned on Wednesday from Tacoma. He will put in the winter working the On Deck.

The ore in the upraise in the Skyline is not only improving, but it is of uniformly good grade across the entire width of the vein—about 12 feet.

The ledge has been struck on the Charleston, the south extension of the Little Donald. Messrs. Cody and Harkness are the lucky owners.

The vein on the Delle is now exposed for 750 feet. The shaft is down 30 feet, which shows the vein to be fully 7 feet in width. The ore assays from 86 to 150 ounces, and contains little or no lead.

Our merchants did a rushing business during the week in outfitting the boys who started for the Kaslo-Slocan discovery.

### MINERAL CLAIMS RECORDED AND TRANSFERRED

#### AT AINSWORTH, HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

Thursday, September 24th.—The Crown Jewel, situate about 1 mile west of Kootenay lake on the south branch of Woodbury creek and adjoining the northeast corner of the Surprise; A. W. Palmer and James Anderson locators. The Eureka, situate about 14 miles west of Kootenay lake on Bear creek, a tributary of the north branch of Kaslo creek; Robert McDonald, John McPhee, and J. D. Moore locators. The Silver Tip, situate about 4 miles east of the north end of Kootenay lake; J. A. Dawson locator.

Friday, September 25th.—The Blue Grouse, situate on the east side of Kootenay lake about 12½ miles southeast of Crawford's bay and 100 feet south of and running parallel with the Rose Bud; C. Von Morekerke locator.

Saturday, September 26th.—The Chateau Brilliant, situate about 1½ miles west of Kootenay lake and ¼ of a mile south of the south branch of Woodbury creek; N. A. Parent and G. Baillet locators. The Colonel, situate about 1½ miles west of Kootenay lake and adjoining the south end line of the Libby; Walter M. Adrian locator. The Evening Shade, situate on Cedar creek, west side of Kootenay

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Estimates for boilers and engines made on application. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

## HOISTING ENGINES AND SINKING PUMPS FOR MINES.

lake, and being a north extension of the John A. Layard; Walter M. Adrian locator. The Macbeth, situate about 5 miles west of Kootenay lake, southwest of the Skyline, and being a southerly extension of the Hill Top; Walter M. Adrian locator. The Mountain Quail, situate about 5 miles west of Kootenay lake, southwest of the Skyline and being a southerly extension of the Macbeth; G. W. Adrian locator.

Tuesday, September 29th.—The Morning Star, situate about 5 miles west of Kootenay lake, running parallel with and adjoining the east side line of the Thor; Z. Montgomery locator.

### BILLS OF SALE.

Friday September 24th.—Josiah Fletcher to Alexander M. Bilshand, an undivided ¼ interest in the Montezuma and an undivided ¼ interest in the Mexico, situate about 10 miles west of Kootenay lake near the headwaters of Galena creek, a tributary of the south branch of Kaslo creek; consideration \$200. William Lynch J. A. Largent, and C. M. Parker to the Western Consolidated Mining Company, a full interest in the Club, Monday, and Norway, situate in the Hot Springs camp; consideration \$1700. C. M. Parker to the Western Consolidated Mining Company, an undivided ¼ interest in the Katie, situate between the Jerusalem and Retriever, Hot Springs camp; consideration \$2000. C. M. Parker to Zachariah Montgomery, an undivided ¼ interest in the Alex, situate north of the Number One, Hot Springs camp; consideration \$1500. R. McL.

Cameron to Thomas Shearer, an undivided ¼ interest in the Good Luck and Clifton, situate at the head of Schroder creek about 12 miles west of Kootenay lake Kaslo district; consideration \$25. Thomas Shearer to R. McL. Cameron, an undivided ¼ interest in the Republic, situate on Schroder creek and being an easterly extension of the Beaver; consideration \$100.

Saturday, September 26th.—Randall H. Kemp to Mrs. A. C. Adams, a full interest in the Little Rustler, situate on the west side of Crawford's Bay; consideration \$25.

Wednesday, September 30th.—W. H. Montgomery, John H. Fink, and L. H. Lindsay to Ernest Harrop, an undivided ¼ interest on the Ellen, situate about 2½ miles west of Kootenay lake, between the Pataba and Maud S. Hot Springs camp; bond with conditions.

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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.