

# HOT SPRINGS NEWS.

NUMBER 11.

AINSWORTH, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NOVEMBER 21, 1891.

TEN CENTS

## THE SLOCAN COUNTRY ON THE OUTSIDE.

The Spokane papers devote considerable space to the Slocan country, and occasionally the matter published is not as accurate as it should be. On his return to Spokane 2 weeks ago, S. S. Bailey, who has mining interests in Hot Springs district and who made the trip into the Slocan, was interviewed by a Review reporter. The interview as published was not satisfactory, hence the following letter:

To the Editor of the Review: Will you very kindly grant me a little space in your valuable paper for what I feel are some very necessary corrections in your article printed this morning concerning the Slocan district in the Kootenay country? I am not much inclined to appreciate newspaper notoriety usually, and principally for the reason that it seems at all times very difficult for the average reporter to perform his functions in a manner at all satisfactory either to the interviewed or the public, and if you will follow me in the corrections, which will be made as briefly as possible, I think you will be of the opinion that they are necessary, and that my description to said reporter is amply justified in this instance at least:

First—I made no comparison whatever as to amount of ore in sight on the ledges referred to in my statement with the amount of ore on the Montezuma. I could not have done so intelligently, as I have never seen the Montezuma mineral location.

Second—Your reporter made me say "altitude of the Noble Five is 2500 feet." I said 5000 feet, said claim being 2500 feet lower than the Maud E.

Third—I made no comparison of the galena ores of the Slocan country with the galena ores of the Coeur d'Alene country.

Fourth—The altitude of the World's Fair claim at center stake is 6800 feet. Your reporter made me say 5000 feet; also the width of the vein stated as being 20 feet on the World's Fair is entirely incorrect. What I said was that the widest place I measured the vein in the district was upon the Noble Five, where said 20 feet was found.

Fifth—I did not say that the World's Fair claim carried one strong vein of solid galena 12 inches wide, extending throughout the whole length of the claim, length of claim being 1500 feet. I know of no such showing in any mining country. What I did say was: "The widest strata of galena I found upon the ledge was 12 inches, and it with many others of less size, continued along the course of the ledge some distance."

Sixth—I did not intend to convey the idea that I was urging the people of Spokane to invest in the prospects of that country. Such a course as a rule, would be unbusinesslike and show lack of judgment. I would advise no one to invest money in mines without first seeing them either in person, if qualified to judge for themselves, or through thoroughly reliable and competent agents. But I did mean to suggest that the personal profit of the few and the permanent prosperity of the many people of Spokane might be greatly benefited by a closer acquaintance and perhaps some financial aid (as it is shown to be deserved) with this new country, which seems to promise so much; furthermore, such a course would probably save them from the richly-merited rebuke their early treatment of the Coeur d'Alene country harvested.

Let me prophesy that next year thousands of people, who will use thousands of dollars' worth of supplies, will be in this same Slocan country, and energetic efforts and kindly feelings on the part of the Spokane people will bring the great bulk of that trade here. Put yourselves in daily communication with that district, sell them their supplies and start their ores this way, and my word for it your smelter will never see an idle day for want of ores. Daily with that section as you did with the Coeur d'Alenes, and results will not materially differ. The business of the country will drift to other points, say Victoria or Montana.

However, to close, I will add that I am not very sanguine that your moneyed men will make the very trifling effort necessary to success in this direction. They seem to be, judging from my own experience with them for the last few days, better satisfied to shave gilt-edge paper from 3 to 10 per cent than to look for new fields for business. With thanks for your patience, I am, respectfully, S. S. BAILEY.

Mr. Bailey is now at Nelson, having returned from Spokane to place on record bills of sale for the Last Chance, Mountain Chief, Maid of Erin, Two Jacks, and Payne claims, all located in Slocan district. The consideration stipulated for the Last Chance is \$10,000 for the Hennessy-Flint-Guigan-Seaton four-fifths interest and \$2000 for the Hayward one-fifth interest; all the money to be paid by August 1st, 1892. The consideration for the Mountain Chief is \$4500 cash, which goes to W. M. Hennessy and F. W. Flint. The amount paid J. J. Hennessy for the Maid of Erin is \$4500; J. J. McGuigan getting \$3500 for the Two Jacks. Only a half interest in the Payne was sold, John L. Seaton getting \$500 for it.

## MINERAL CLAIMS RECORDED AND TRANSFERRED

### AT AINSWORTH, HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

Saturday, November 14th.—The Cash Entry, situate about 1/2 of a mile west of Kootenay lake on Princess creek, about 1000 feet south of the Daisy; John Bloomberg locator.

Tuesday, November 17th.—The Chipman, situate on the north side of Kaslo bay, about 500 feet west of the lake; John D. Moore, locator.

Wednesday, November 18th.—The Kate L, situate about 1/2 of a mile west of Kootenay lake, between the Bunker and Old Jeff; William Lataice locator.

### BILLS OF SALE.

Friday, November 13th.—Ernest Harrop to Henry K. Owens, a full interest in the Ellen, situate on Woodberry creek; consideration \$10,000 bond with conditions.

Monday, November 16th.—J. W. Maynard to H. Giegerich, an undivided 1/2 interest in the Cliff and an undivided 1/2 interest in the Forest, situate in Kaslo district; consideration \$1.

Wednesday, November 18th.—Thomas Martin and Charles Cole to M. Kinney, an undivided 1/2 interest in the Silver Crown, situate about 2 miles west of Kootenay lake and adjoining the United on the north and west; consideration \$650.

### Another New Mining Company.

Articles incorporating the Spokane & Great Northern Mining Company have been filed in the auditor's office at Spokane, Washington. The company is organized to develop and work mines and prospects in British Columbia and elsewhere. The capital stock of the company is divided into 2,000,000 shares of \$1 each. The incorporators are Chester F. Lee, H. M. Hoyt, Arthur B. Keeler, and Howard O. Walters. It is to be hoped the new company will spend money for other development work than printing certificates of stock.

### Settling Down to a Winter Basis.

There is little of importance to chronicle regarding mining operations in Hot Springs district. Eight men are at work on the Skyline, 5 on the Neosho, 4 on the Fourth, and 13 on the Tenderfoot. Manager Jevons has all the hoisting machinery for the latter mine on the ground, getting the last piece up today. There is from a foot to a foot and a half of snow on the flat at the Krao, and about 2 feet at the Skyline. Dr. Campbell claims that work will soon be resumed on the Number One.

### Sacking Ore for a Trial Shipment.

Superintendent Irwin of the Tam O'Shanter, a claim on the east side of Kootenay lake, has men at work sacking ore for a trial shipment. It is understood that 2 carloads will be shipped at once. The Tam O'Shanter is owned by a Montreal company.

## STAY WITH THE COUNTRY, BOYS.

South Africa shares with the United States and Canada the attention of English capitalists seeking investments in mines. The Johannesburg district is noted for its gold mines, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted on valueless properties. Other districts are now attracting attention in which the discoveries are silver-lead, the ore being similar to that of this section of British Columbia. The following description of the country is by O. H. Hahn, at one time in charge of smelters in the Black Hills country, South Dakota, and is taken from the Deadwood Times of the 7th:

"Leaving New York on February 14th, I arrived in London the 23rd; March 6th I left for Cape Town, thence by rail to Kimberly, traversing a hell of a country. The meals furnished at the railroad stations were abominable. Several ostrich farms were passed; a glimpse showed them to be wretched-looking brutes, and in viciousness beat the mule. The trip to Kimberly occupied 37 hours, arriving the 30th of March in a drenching rain. The town is nicely situated, and on account of the many diamond brokers it is nicknamed "Tin Jerusalem." Thence by rail and stage to Johannesburg. The stage passes through a section of country similar in all respects to the Bad Lands of Dakota. The stages are from Concord, New Hampshire, and are hauled with 10 mules or horses, with a change every 2 hours. April 3rd, arrived at the big and high-toned mining camp, styled Johannesburg, where I put up at the Central hotel, about on a par with those at Deadwood. Next morning went with president of the company and several others by narrow-gauge train to a place called Brakpan, and after eating breakfast in a filthy boarding house, left in the company wagon for the Transvaal silver mines, for which I was engaged as general manager. Arrived at 5 P. M. and went right into the workings. The ore is argentiferous galena, and I was satisfied there was enough out to warrant erection of a smelter, with 2 reverberatory roasters 75 feet long and 2 40-ton blast furnaces. I am now (September 8th) at work on the plans and detail drawings. All the machinery will be made in England. I do not expect to have the furnaces running before next March.

"This is a very poor country for prospectors, but a paradise for white mechanics, the pay per day for which is: Masons \$6.75, carpenters \$5, blacksmiths \$5, with lodging found and board from \$5 to \$6.75 per week. Engineers are paid \$110 per month for 8 hours work per day. Kaffirs do all the common labor and receive \$20 per month. They are fine-looking fellows but starved out, their diet being corn meal, with meat once a week. They work just long enough to save up money for buying wives, when they go back to their homes in the interior. The official language of the country is Dutch, but English is prevalent; with the natives one has to talk Zulu.

"For all material required in building and running works you have to pay dearly. Sand for mortar costs \$4 per ton. Lumber comes from Norway and America and is hauled 150 miles by ox teams. Butter comes from Denmark, corn-beef from America, jams and sweetmeats from England. Vegetables are very dear because the farmers are too busy to raise much more than they use themselves. Charcoal is sold in paper bags at the drug stores, so you can imagine that timber is not very plentiful.

"We are shipping our first-class ore, which runs 70 per cent lead and 94 to 110 ounces silver per ton to Germany, and realize a profit of from \$90 to \$105 per ton. All ore below this grade has to be smelted here. We have not succeeded in making coke yet, so we have to import it from England at a cost of \$60 or more per ton. America is a better country than this, you bet."

From the above, the boys now in the camps on Kootenay lake had better remain where they are and not go to South Africa.

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## Hot Springs News.

### GOLD AND SILVER SHOULD BE ON A PARITY.

The continued fluctuations in the value of silver bullion is a constant reminder that the interests of the masses and of the producing classes of both the United States and Canada are never safe, never fully protected or guaranteed, and that they never will be until the white metal is remonetized. The variations in the daily quotations on silver is a menace to the producers of the precious metal, and a detriment to the mining industry. The fundamental principles of trade and commerce, in former years, recognized no difference between gold and silver. They were at a parity at a just and proper ratio, and for years this monetary system was continued and enjoyed, until the spirit of speculation and avarice impelled large money holders in London and New York to devise means and ways whereby the capitalist might increase his wealth at the expense of the poor, and the degradation of silver was the outcome of their machinations. With silver remonetized every portion of the two countries would feel the inspiration of a return to the good old days of honest government, the mining camps of the Pacific coast would double in size and product and the ore producer, before he shipped, would know to a cent what the consignment would net him.

### BOTH CAN'T BE RIGHT.

The Democratic party in the United States favors free trade and is opposed to the operations of the McKinley bill. It gives as a reason for its opposition to the bill, that its operation retards the growth of the country. The people of England also favor free trade and are opposed to the operations of the McKinley bill. They also give as a reason for their opposition to the bill that it is retarding the growth of their country. It is strange that the McKinley bill should have a like effect on both the United States and Great Britain. There is just a possibility that the Democratic party is wrong in its contention and that the people of England are right in theirs. THE NEWS clips the following from the Huddersfield Chronicle of October 24th. Huddersfield is one of the most important manufacturing towns in Yorkshire, England, and naturally its people know how the McKinley bill affects their interests:

"A report was issued from the foreign office on Monday morning upon the trade and finance of the United States for the district of Philadelphia. The consul says the contest for 8 hours per day at the same wage has obtained some ground, but it is not by any means universal, and is being opposed by capitalists and operators with vigor. The McKinley bill has as yet had no effect upon the labor market. There are reasons for this, the foremost one being that during the latter stages of the contest in congress, and when the eventful passage of the bill was assured, foreign houses flooded the country with manufactured goods. Every warehouse in the country was filled up with imported goods from England, France, Germany, and other countries. This enormous stock has to be dis-

posed of before the American manufacturers can avail themselves of the shut out principle of the McKinley bill. This holds good no doubt till about the present time, and the increased manufacturing by the American mills, which will inevitably follow, is not likely to affect wages to any perceptible extent till later on. Should the Democratic party return to power a change in the tariff laws will be anticipated as likely to return within a year or two. Were it not for this uncertainty, the consul thinks English manufacturing plants, or branches thereof, would have been removed from Bradford, Leeds, Birmingham, and elsewhere to America, and have taken their part in the flux of industrial competition that will inevitably take place at no late date."

Well, if that English consul's contentions are right, it is difficult to see how the transferring to the United States of English manufacturing enterprises would have any other effect than adding more wealth to the United States. It is just possible that the average Democrat is a good deal like the average Liberal in Canada. He knows his party is out of office and can see no way to get it in office other than opposing the policy pursued by the party in power.

### A LAMENTABLE DISPLAY OF IGNORANCE AND PREJUDICE.

The Troy (New York) Press, like too many papers in both the United States and Canada when discussing the conditions prevailing in and the people of the two countries, makes comparisons that are absurd. In a recent issue the Press draws a graphic picture of the "splendid farming and dairying lands, thriving manufacturing cities and villages, and often elegant farm houses and buildings" which delight the eye of the traveler who makes a trip from New York state through Canada to the western states. The thrift and enterprise of the one country are contrasted with the poverty and desolation of the other. "In Canada," says the Press, "poverty is everywhere suggested. Villages are remote from each other, and they are small and mean in appearance. A general deadness prevails. The inhabitants have nothing of that vigor and bustle and enterprise that we are wont to associate with Americans. The rural districts are very thinly populated, and the buildings few, small, and poor. The farm houses are so far apart as to be mostly out of sight of each other. Good crops are nowhere discernible. They are not grown. The woodland is a stunted second-growth, which has been denuded of its available timber. The inhabitants are as unprepossessing as their surroundings. They are slow, dull-witted, ill-dressed, lazy, very poor, and apparently contented. Like earth-worms, they are not thrilled by the aspiration that move the modern man to heroic endeavor. All of which is the veriest rubbish. The farming counties of Ontario, to the unprejudiced traveler, show as many evidences of a thrifty, prosperous, and intelligent people as like counties in New York state or Pennsylvania. If not peopled by industrious farmers, why should the farmers of New York and Pennsylvania petition congress to exclude the fruits of their industry from the markets of the United States? If the people of Ontario are not vigorous, how is it that so many of her sons take such high rank in all athletic games and sports? If not bustling and enterprising, how is it that they manage to be self-supplying in almost every line of manufactured articles? The census returns prove that the rural districts of Ontario have increased in population as rapidly as the rural districts of

New York or Pennsylvania. That the farm houses are few and far apart cannot be so, for Ontario, like New York, was originally surveyed into lots of 100 acres each, and in neither will the average farm contain more than that number of acres today. That the crops of the one are equally as large as the crops of the other can easily be proved by looking up the yearly crop reports of the two countries. If the people of Ontario are lacking in intelligence, how is it that the laws passed by its local legislature are adopted bodily by the lawmakers of many the western states? or how is it that their public school system is taken as a model? or how is it that their agricultural college at Queen's is not equalled by that of any state in the Union? The woodland of Ontario, even if it is stunted second-growth, will compare favorably with the woodland anywhere within 100 miles of Troy, and certainly surpasses any within 100 miles of Chicago. That the people of Ontario are slow or dull-witted or ill-dressed or lazy or poor or even contented is disproved by the fact that 2,000,000 of them have emigrated to the United States, where they take high rank as enterprising, bright, well-dressed, energetic, wealthy, and contented citizens.

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#### A WOMAN IN A HOTEL.

A woman in a hotel is worth seeing. She rings the bell three times to a man's once. She apologizes so profusely to the bellboy that he comes down stairs with not an idea of what he is to do. She writes about eighteen letters a day, and each envelope seems to contain at least three sheets of the hotel's paper. She sends the missives down one by one to be posted and "Ask the office, please, to put a stamp on for me," she says each time. She never makes out a wash list but she "knows" just what she had, and one pair hasn't been returned. She refused indignantly to confide more to the "office" when he inquires, but she is sure just how many were in, and "these have blue ribbons." She puts all sorts of things in the safe, but she is perfectly sure she put several things there she didn't put there, and, of course, this makes it awkward for "the office," because he can't prove anything and she always "knows." She is always thunderstruck at the amounts paid for her bills, and she "knows" there is a mistake. The bills have to be produced, and even then she does not remember having received the goods at all or buying them or anything. If she remembers afterward she comes down and explains to "the office" and apologizes, which makes him feel better. Sometimes she gets conscious smitten about ringing the bell so much, and then she runs out, rings up the elevator and gives the elevator boy orders. Yet people wonder at so many elevator disasters. An elevator boy's life has its ups and downs anyhow, but when the women come to giving him messages he loses his grip altogether and the elevator may take advantage of him.

The woman in a hotel expects the chambermaid to "see to" this, that, and the other thing, sewing on a button, taking a stitch, hanging up her dresses, and helping her to put them on. The chambermaid is only a poor human being who has a lot of work to do and the housekeeper has to keep an eye on her. But what of that? The lady asks her just the same: "Iron these out for me, Mary, there's a good girl," or to "face up my dress, there's a dear," or to "put me in a few extra towels, do," or "get me a cake of soap—I'm leaving this afternoon." She tacks photographs up on the wall that she will do—and she cries right in the office before everyone when she is charged extra for damage to walls. Then cards and callers! O, heavens, give "the office" patience.

"I expect a gentleman to call about 9," she remarks; "please say I am out. If anyone else calls send them right up."

The gentleman is late and gets up. Heaven help "the office."

When a card awaits her she takes "the office" right into her confidence.

"Oh, dear, I am so sorry!" she exclaims. "When did they call? Oh, yes, the time is on the card. If you had only told them to wait. I know I didn't leave instructions, but then, you see, I had no idea they would call. I didn't even know they were in town. Was the baby along, too? Oh, dear, I've never seen the baby. It was born last summer, and—"

"The office" is perhaps not a married man, or perhaps he is, and in either case this is harrow-

ing with a whole line of impatient men waiting for room. You understand now, don't you, why so few hotels have "the office" where the women can get at it?

#### A Plea for the Spendthrift.

I think upon the whole I rather like extravagant people. If I had to take my choice between a person who spent money lavishly and one who saved it up strenuously for a possible rainy day, with no happy medium between the two, I would link arm with the spendthrift and go off on a happy-go-lucky lark. Folks who are always looking out for a fortune that may never come, and laying by nest-eggs for occasions that may materialize, are stupid folks to have round. They are like Webster's dictionaries as a basis of reading; they no doubt embrace the possibilities of all the wit and wisdom in the world, but I will take my alphabet in more versatile and attractive form. I would not for a moment decry prudence or run-down caution, but too much of either of these most excellent attributes in any individual make-up would be like a pudding made entirely of dough, without plums or sweetening. A suitable regard for tomorrow is an excellent thing to cultivate, and a reckless expenditure of money for the mere gratification of the appetite cannot be too severely censured; but there are grades of folly, and the generous, free and easy, live-as-you-go fellow may be allied in a certain measure to a fool, but he is only fifth or sixth cousin, and I would rather hold that relationship than maintain that same kinship with a prig. Next time you have a Christmas present to make, or a birthday to remember, don't pinch a penny for the wife you love, the daughter you are proud of, or the girl you adore; just sweep out the cash and make an extravagant outlay. I am sick of your "useful" presents, such as underwear, umbrellas, hosiery, and shoes! Give a jewel now and then, or a lovely picture, or a costly trifle in lace, that by its very extravagance shall show how much your heart outweighs your head.

#### Crow's Nest Pass Coal is of Good Quality.

The report that the coal deposits in the Crow's Nest pass were of too recent origin to be valuable for fuel is contradicted. Samples of the coal were sent to a San Francisco firm that deals largely in coal. They were so pleased with the result of the analysis they had made, that they offered to contract for 150,000 tons at \$15 a ton. The deposits are not developed, and only await the approach of railways to make them workable propositions. These deposits are about 150 miles due east of the mining camps on Kootenay lake, and if the coal is of the quality reported, the smelting problem, at least as far as fuel is concerned, is one easy of solution.

#### Possible Loss on the Investment.

"Is he very sick, doctor?"

"He is, but with proper care he will recover."

"Save him, doctor!" exclaimed Mr. Skinflint, with strong feeling. "That boy has cost me \$80.40 for clothes and school-books, and he is just getting big enough to be of some use!"

#### THE BARMAID INTRODUCED IN NEW YORK.

The next man who asks "What shall we do with our girls?" may hear someone say, "Make barmaids of them." The latest formal attempt to introduce barmaids into New York life has been in operation for scarcely more than a month, but during that short time it has become apparent that the barmaid question is not a simple one by any means. One evidence of a complexity in the situation was indicated by the resignation of the distinguished bartender who did not feel that he could consistently and with dignity preside at a bar behind which young women were admitted. This gentleman, who is the author and inventor of that liquid subtlety known as the "Widow's Kiss"—a decoction that consistently exercises a very potent allurements—expresses a professional and more or less expert opinion to the effect that barmaids are not indigenous to our soil, that they are essentially foreign to our institutions and that they cannot possibly "go" here. Other people have expressed views of the same kind. In England, where barmaids freely flourish, women brush men's shoes and perform other offices which men are unwilling to see them perform in this country. The American is supposed to have, and probably does have, a superior and modifying sensitiveness about the status of women.

"You can never induce Americans to tolerate the presence of women behind the saloon bars." So speaks a man of the world, who is also a New Yorker. Of course the particular saloon where the experiment is being worked out is doing a great business. Dudes flock in to drink soda and ogle the girls. The girls are supposed to be English; but 3 out of 4, I am pained to say, come from the Boston direction, and are distinctively a factory brand. The one who is actually English displays a superiority in the handling of glasses and bottles, but she has had to go through an exacting course of instructions on American drinks, notwithstanding the claim that she acquired some insight into American prejudices at a bar in the American Exchange on the Strand. Probably there is little reason in the claim that the barmaids will not succeed because the American drink is too scientific for them. Only a man, it has been arrogantly claimed, could devise and execute a mystery like the "Widow's Kiss." But looking at the matter dispassionately and with the judicial calmness of a man who never ventures further than claret, it seems to me that even a "Widow's Kiss," however imperfect on the scientific side, must inevitably gain something by being of feminine origin.

#### Lengthening Their Kilts.

In future the kilted Highland regiments of the British army will be supplied with 7 yards of tartan per man for kilts, instead of 5 yards, as heretofore.

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**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.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Kootenay (Idaho) Herald, 14th: "The new boat for the Kootenay river trade arrived this week and was unloaded yesterday. It is supposed to be a flyer, as it is guaranteed to make 16 miles an hour. Mr. Eaton, who has a store near Bonner's Ferry, is its owner, and he has not decided whether to move it before snow falls or not. It is named 'The Alton.'"

The roads are so bad between Kootenay, Idaho, and the steamboat landing at Bonner's Ferry, that freight for both the Ferry and Kootenay lake points has been reshipped from Kootenay station around by Spokane and Little Dalles to Nelson. Part of the material for the Hendryx smelter at Pilot Bay had to be thus reshipped, dr. Hendryx refusing to pay the wagon rate of 24 cents a pound.

It is stated that the Galena will hereafter lay up at night at the Pilot Bay smelter, instead of at the Blue Bell mine as heretofore. Her daily run (5 days a week) will be from Pilot Bay to Ainsworth, thence to Balfour and on to Nelson; returning over the same route. On Saturdays she will run between Pilot Bay and Kaslo City, calling at Ainsworth both ways. She made the first trip to Kaslo City, under this running arrangement today, dr. Hendryx, Bob Green, and John McLeod were among those making the trip. Captain Hayward has built a residence at Pilot Bay, and will remove there from Ainsworth next week.

G. B. Wright returned to Ainsworth from a trip to the coast on Thursday. When asked as to the prospects of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, he stated emphatically that the road would be built next summer.

From the number of his pendants notices appearing in THE MINER and THE NEWS the average reader is led to believe that prospectors do not "tote" fair with their silent partners when a rich strike is made. Boys, a little more honesty and fairness on your part would make less business for legal sharks.

But few of the residents of Ainsworth attended the firemen's ball at Nelson, but a number will go down to Balfour on Tuesday night to give Dick Gallop a send-off. Mr. Gallop's in-

itation is not confined to a select few, but is extended to all the residents of the lake camps.

It is not known who has been awarded the contract for carrying the mails between Ainsworth and Nelson this winter. Wilson & Perdue's bid was accepted for the service between Nelson and Marcus.

The trail from Kaslo City to the Slocan district is reported built 4 miles beyond the end of the government trail—about 9 miles in all. The Keen party are at work on the wagon-road survey. Green Brothers of Ainsworth have the frame of their store building up, and 4 men are at work putting in a floating wharf. About 25 men are employed on the trail, and half as many more engaged in various occupations at the townsite.

Some 6 weeks ago dr. LaBau, well known at Ainsworth, accompanied by Charles Van Ness of Nelson, left Nelson for old Mexico, hoping to win fame and fortune in that country. On their departure they were given a send-off, many of their friends believing they would never return to this land of great expectations oft delayed. However, old Mexico does not appear to be an Eldorado, and the doctor and mr. Van Ness are both back again in the land of their birth. Mr. Van Ness is at his old home in Terra Haute, Indiana, and will be back at Nelson in the spring. Dr. LaBau is going to locate at Superior, Wisconsin; but he, too, will be back in the spring. Tales of the great wealth of old Mexico and of the voluptuous beauty of her daughters read well in print; but, somehow, neither one nor the other bears close inspection.

#### NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that I will make application at the next sitting of the licensing board for a hotel and liquor license for the Hotel Phair at Nelson. E. E. PHAIR.  
Nelson, B. C., November 9th, 1891.

#### NOTICE.

A lis pendens has been recorded by the undersigned, upon a suit in the county court, to have it declared that he is entitled to one-third undivided interest in each of the "Mountain Chief," "Maude E.," "Noble 5," and "Knoxville" mineral claims, and two-fifths undivided interest in each of the "Northern Belle" and "Blue Jay" mineral claims; all situate in the Slocan country. CHARLES OLSON.  
Ainsworth, November 21st, 1891.

#### CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Harry Jones, who killed Frank Charette at Colville on the 2nd, was admitted to bail by judge Blake at Spokane on the 13th. The amount of the bail was fixed at \$7000, and if Jones can give it he will be released.

Captain Troupe, known in British Columbia to be one of the best steamboat captains that ever navigated her waters, has resigned his position as superintendent of the water lines of the Union Pacific, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, and has been succeeded by B. R. Pegrain, an old-time Mississippi river captain. Captain Troupe says the cause of his resignation is the unsatisfactory way in which the affairs of his office have been run, and his powerlessness to remedy matters. He has done much toward building up the company's lines, but he has made several expensive blunders, notably in the building of the steamer Victorian, a \$500,000 boat, which has not given satisfaction from the start, owing to faulty designing and construction.

Died—At the Columbia house, Revelstoke, on the 13th instant, Mrs. Louise Marie Beavo, aged 32 years and 2 months.

An Ottawa dispatch states that lord Stanley will resign the governor-generalship of Canada to become viceroy of India.

Premier Abbott's reconstructed cabinet will be: Premier and president of the council, Abbott; finance, Foster; public works, Angers; justice, Thompson; customs, Curran; inland revenue, Costigan; postmaster-general, Haggart; militia, Caron; interior, Chapleau; railways and canals, Bowell; solicitor-general, Meredith; agriculture, Carling; secretary of state, Ouimet. It is hard to see where the cabinet has been strengthened.

All the Kootenay Indians around about Bonner's Ferry, who are a sort of neglected tribe, are to be moved to the Flathead reservation in Montana, which covers 1,300,000 acres of fine agricultural land.

The New York price of bar silver still ranges in the 90s, the latest obtainable quotation being 94 3/4 cents an ounce. Lead has also dropped a few points and is quoted at \$4.15.

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