

HOT SPRINGS NEWS.

NUMBER 12.

AINSWORTH, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NOVEMBER 28, 1891.

TEN CENTS

A GREAT COPPER MINE.

A correspondent of the London Financial Times has an article of 2½ columns in the issue of October 13th on the Anaconda mine at Butte, Montana, the result of personal inspection of the property both above and under ground. Perchance this gentleman's account replies in a way to Boston and Lake Superior criticism of Montana mines in general, and the Anaconda mine in particular, and especially to the claim often heard that the ore is impoverished as depth is attained. "Till quite lately," writes the correspondent, "the Montana copper mines as a whole were not thought much of by our (English) mining authorities. They were classed vaguely with the Arizona mines, which came into notice about the same time. All the defects of the Arizona deposits were suspected in their case also—patchiness, uncertainty and a tendency to pinch out in depth. I have heard emphatic opinions of that sort expressed in high quarters as to the Anaconda in particular. It was ridiculed as a shallow mine, badly opened up, and already past its best." Then follows a description of the property and its immense area, and it is declared that "the Anaconda is much too big a thing to be shut down altogether by half a dozen fires or as many quarrelsome railroads. One of the marvels of its organization is the small amount of labor it employs compared with the enormous amount of work done. There are seldom, if ever, more than 1600 men employed underground, but they can easily send up 2½ tons of ore per head daily.

"Three tons per day is not an uncommon average to make, which seems almost incredible with such hard ore. But the rock drill explains it. There is no pick and shovel work in the Anaconda, and very little of it in any Montana mine. Rock drills and black powder are the real miners; all the manual labor needed is merely to direct them. Hence the paradox of high wages and cheap mining which has puzzled so many wise men in the east. The Anaconda can afford to pay common laborers \$3.50 a day and skilled men as high as \$5 to \$6, because the results obtained are proportionately large. It has 138 rock drills in regular use, the number varying from 15 or 16 in a small mine to 30 or 40 in a large one. The vein and the country are both very favorable to the rock drill, and it is kept going night and day, Saturday and Sunday, unless when a compulsory shutdown gives it a rest. After observing how perfect are the mechanical appliances at the Anaconda, it costs no effort to believe that ore can be put in the ore-house or on the cars at an average expense of \$3 per ton. It will contain from 10 to 12 units of copper, worth at Baltimore, where it is refined, fully \$3 a unit.

"One-twelfth of the value of the copper contents covers the initial cost of mining, and there may be beside enough silver and gold to meet the expense of smelting and refining. Mr. Stallman, superintendent of the Anaconda smelter, is confident that when the electrolytic plant has been enlarged to an adequate scale, the precious metals saved will go far toward paying the whole cost of production, making the copper itself clean profit. It is not pretended, however, that consummation has been reached yet, however devoutly it may be wished. The Anaconda company is a large consumer of wood. They use it for fuel at the smelting works; many cords are sent underground daily for props; and they have always some new building in hand which requires gigantic beams to be brought all the way from the Pacific slope. If Mr. Haggin and his partners were to get back nothing more than the checks they have paid for timber they would be first class millionaires—all 4 of them."

The gentleman began his investigations underground at the 1000-foot or lowest level. He found the face of the lode "a solid vein of copper ore, which shows as yet only a third or a fourth of its breadth. Two or three sets, each about 6 feet square and over 7 feet high, may have been

cut out of it already. The vein is considered small when only 2 sets can be cut out across it. That, however, would mean fully 12 feet of good ore, and in some mines half as much would be reckoned a strong vein. At the Anaconda it is nothing to boast of until it runs to 3 sets, or 18 feet across. Four sets are a plum, and anything over that is genuine bonanza. In some places the vein widens out to more than 40 feet, and that occurs most frequently in the deep workings. Taken altogether, the Anaconda is showing better down at the 1000-foot than it did at any of the higher levels. That I can vouch for by personal investigation. The breast which our party was shown first had a clear 40 feet between the hanging-wall and the foot-wall. The latter could be clearly seen—the one granite and the other porphyry. A film of soft grayish clay lay between the rock and the ore, and the walls had a regular definite course.

"The ore runs from 5 or 6 per cent to nearly 50 per cent. The very high grades are admitted to be rare, but rock 10 or 11 per cent of copper in it can be mined straight along. Every cubic yard of vein averages nearly 3 tons in weight, which at the rate of 10 per cent, would make almost a third of a ton of copper per cubic yard. One slice of the breast a foot deep taken from a medium-sized vein, say 12 feet broad and 7 feet high would represent over 80 tons of ore and fully 8 tons of pure copper. Thousands of such heavy cuts are taken out of the Anaconda every year and millions more remain undisturbed.

"The men who planned the underground workings of the Anaconda were mining engineers whom few professionals may venture to criticize, let alone amateurs. It is just the reverse of truth that their work is either careless or inefficient. The present condition of the mine emphatically proves that it has not had its eyes picked out. The vein has not been followed at random and everything taken from it that could be got. Worked out ground has not been left to its fate, nor have disused drifts been allowed to cave in. On the contrary unusual precautions have been adopted for maintaining its safety, and the greatest foresight has been shown in providing for future development. I was shown all the plots for the underground workings, and allowed to select the points which seemed best worth visiting. To have gone over the whole of the levels would have required several weeks, for, though the ore deposit is hardly scratched, it has drifts and tunnels run into it for miles."

Whisky Smuggling in the Northwest.

Says the Calgary Tribune: "There was a little stir about the Canadian Pacific station on Wednesday when constable Dee of the Northwest mounted police seized 5 barrels of whisky. The owners of the liquor loomed up and stated that it was all right. A permit had been obtained for the stuff, but the man in possession of the necessary documentary evidence of this fact was out of town for the day. He would, they said, return in the evening and make everything right. They moreover said that the liquor was intended for a banquet, which was to come off in the near future. The constable, while not disbelieving the statements, concluded to hold on to the stuff until he had been satisfied that it had come through legally. He left the liquor at the station while he went to his evening meal. Now the whisky was put up in beer barrels, and as soon as Dee had left the scene 5 barrels of beer were substituted and the whisky was carted off.

Reserve on Land Cancelled.

The reservation placed on crown lands situated within belts which extend back 2 miles from and lie parallel with the sinuosities of the shore lines of the north and south shores, respectively, of the west arm of Kootenay lake and of Kootenay river has been cancelled, and the lands will be thrown open to sale and settlement under the provisions of the Land Act 3 months from the 19th instant, or on the 19th of February, 1892.

MINING NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No one thing tells a better story for a camp or a district than an ore output. Discoveries may be made and claims may be sold and resold, but unless there is an occasional shipment of ore, outside people will begin to doubt whether either discoveries or bona fide sales have been made. From the first year that locations were made in Hot Springs district ore has been sent out, the amount varying according to conditions prevailing. In 1889, under the treasury ruling then in force that ore more valuable for silver than lead be admitted duty free to the United States, shipments were made from a dozen claims, notwithstanding transportation charges were almost prohibitive. In 1890, the McKinley bill stopped shipments of lead ore to the United States, and but one mine in Hot Springs district made a shipment. The same conditions prevailed this year as regards lead ore shipments to the United States. During the fall, however, several hundred tons of high-grade ore were shipped to Helena and Tacoma. This week witnessed another shipment, this time from the Tam O'Shanter, an east-side-of-the-lake claim. Although not a large one (8 tons), it is sufficient to make a fair test of the value of the ore. It was sent to Tacoma. While Mr. Irwin, the superintendent, will pass the winter in Colorado, a man or two will be kept on the mine all winter. It is reported that the bottom of the Neosho shaft (75 feet) is in ore of as high grade as any found near the surface. The Krao shaft has been straightened, and that property will be made a mine. The Skyline and the Tenderfoot both report work making the usual progress. Dr. Campbell, manager of the Number One, is again at Ainsworth, but does not say when work will be resumed on either the United or the Number One.

A Great Drilling Contest.

The drilling contest on the 19th excited an interest in Denver unequalled in the history of contests of strength, endurance, and skill. The Butte team, which made the best record, are old Colorado miners, and were compelled to work all sorts of schemes in order to get to Denver and get into the contest. The Leadville team was backed by the entire population of that city, and Leadville money was begging for someone to take it. However, the crack carbonate town team, P. Kennedy and Thomas Rinker, on whom the silver of the mountains was placed, made just 29 12-16 inches, being 3-16 of an inch less than Page and Reagan's record. Consequently the Butte men owned the town. Leadvillers were hunting up friends with capital. They had bet as high as 6 to 1 that their team would beat the Butte record.

The 5 leaders are: Page and Reagan, Butte, Montana, 29 15-16; Kennedy and Rinker, Leadville, 29 1/2; Ludgrist and Faimer, San Juan, 28 1/2; Mullin and Oates, Gilpin county, 28 1/2; Harrington and Munn, Pitkin, 26 1/2; Short and Manuel, Gilpin, 25.

A special contest was arranged for the night of the 21st between the Butte and Leadville teams for \$4000 a side. The contest was for blood, as a good deal of feeling had been aroused. The Butte team cleaned up \$6000 on the first contest. The granite rock on which the tests were made is adamantine granite, which sometimes costs hundreds of dollars per foot to mine. Black powder has no effect on it, and giant barely cracks it, but dynamite is the only explosive that displaces it; it is among the hardest and densest granites known.

Wishing to give the boys the latest regarding the contest, THE NEWS telegraphed to the Inter-Mountain of Butte yesterday for the result of the special contest and got the following reply: "Page and Regan were not in the special contest. Their record in the general contest was not beaten."

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

Hot Springs News.

MEN OF ABILITY AND MEN OF INFLUENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS: I notice in THE NEWS the names of the members of the reconstructed Dominion cabinet. Are we to understand that the half of the Dominion west of London, Ontario, is to have no representative in the cabinet, and that the only portfolio held by a western man has been given to a man from Quebec, in order that Chapleau may be appeased? I suppose the premier can make this all right with the western members, except Nicholas Flood Davin, who will probably express positive sentiments when he gets the floor.

November 24th.

G. O. BUCHANAN.

In reconstructing his cabinet, premier Abbott, no doubt, selected the most available men in the Conservative party; the men most likely to render the greatest aid in retaining the party in power. In doing so, he has but followed in the footsteps of his predecessors, both Liberal and Conservative. The most available men in a party are seldom able men, but they are always men of influence. Able men have a peculiar habit of thinking for themselves, and sometimes acting as they think, which makes them bad party men. Men of influence are generally men who if they have convictions are willing to subordinate them to party, for it is through party they gain influence. That Mr. Abbott has selected no member for his reconstructed cabinet from the west half of the Dominion should not be wondered at. The members sent to Ottawa from the west are brainy, able men; but men without influence. They can express themselves in the house with fluency and force; they are the advocates, if not the introducers, of all good bills that become laws; but they cannot control other votes than their own. Hence, they are without influence. No member from the west for a moment allows his vote to be controlled by appropriations, or by the appointment of friends to sinecure positions. Every one of them votes according to his convictions. Not so with the members from the east. They are after the spoils and care nothing for good legislation. Hence, among them are men of influence—men like Mr. Chapleau of Quebec. Mr. Chapleau has, indeed, strong convictions, which he is credited with advocating forcibly and well, but not on a wide range of questions. In fact, there is but one question on which he is considered an authority, that is, "The Retention of French Canadians in the Great Spending Departments." And just as long as he can influence the votes of members from Quebec will he be recognized as an available man for a cabinet position by premiers who subordinate the country's good to personal ambition. And just as long as men like Mr. Abbott are selected for premiers will the brainy men from the west, like those from British Columbia, be given the go-by.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER DEMANDED.

The mining congress that met at Denver, Colorado, on the 18th instant, was a representative body of men engaged in the mining industry in the western and Pacific states and territories, and the proceedings show that men of great ability were in attendance. The silver question was discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion that the congress of the United States should pass a free silver coinage bill. One speaker said: "I am in constant communica-

tion with many of the leading bimetalists of Europe. They all tell me that there is no hope of bimetalism on the other side of the Atlantic unless the people of the United States will take the lead and adopt free coinage. They show most conclusively that the United States has the power to rehabilitate silver. They look with anxious eyes to the free people of this country to break the corner which the gold trust hold upon the money of the world and liberate the masses on both sides of the Atlantic. There is no hope for silver legislation unless the friends of the white metal will stand together on the broad principle of free coinage, about which all agree. The voice of this congress, if it be clear and unequivocally in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, will give aid and comfort to our friends on both sides of the Atlantic, and will do much to advance the cause of honest money."

PAYING MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The radical element in Great Britain favors paying members of the house of commons, and some of the newspapers with anti-radical leanings fear that should the members be paid for their services it would lead to the abolition of the monarchy, house of lords, and the church. Others, again, differ from this view, and cite as a matter of fact that Great Britain is the only country where the time and labor of the people's representatives are demanded for nothing. In Germany, in France, in Sweden, the members of the popular legislative bodies are paid regular salaries. Only in England is a member of parliament expected not only to pay something between \$2500 and \$5000 to obtain his seat, but to keep himself while he is there. A correspondent of a London paper writes:

"Now, suppose every member were paid \$2500 a year—there are 670 of them in all—that would amount to \$1,675,000 per annum, for which we should get some sort of equivalent in work—or talk. It is a large sum; but every year we pay down in a lump \$1,925,000 for the support of the queen, whom Heaven preserve! And the most slavish worshiper of royalty could scarcely contend that we get fair market value for the latter sum. They manage to maintain a president, vice-president, their 74 senators, and their 325 members of congress in the United States on just about the same sum every year as it costs us to board, lodge, and clothe the irreproachable lady whose profile adorns our postage-stamps. More than this, the royal pleasure yachts, which are used once or twice a year to convey the same revered lady across the Solent, cost us about \$500,000 a year; a larger sum than suffices to support the president, vice-president, the cabinet officials, and all the judges of the supreme court of the United States."

GET RID OF THE CHINESE.

The labor organizations of Butte, Montana's largest mining center, have decided to do their utmost to rid Butte of Chinese, there being not less than 1600 of them employed in the city. Force will not be used, but the far more effective power—the pocket. All patronage will be withdrawn from those employing Chinese, and already hotels and restaurants are discharging their celestial help and employing whites. The claim is made that there are more white men and women idle in Butte than enough to fill all the places now occupied by Chinese. The substitution of 1600 white men and women for 1600 Chinese as wage-earners, in any city of 25,000, means that 300 houses or cottages will replace

40 or 50 tenement dens; that the volume of business of such a town will be increased half a million a year; that school-houses will take the place of brothels; that there will be a noticeable decrease in crime. These are facts, not conjectures; and the sooner the people in the Kootenay Lake country take action to rid themselves of the Chinese, the better it will be for the country.

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THE ENGLISH IN AFRICA.

Now that Cecil Rhodes has accepted the office of prime minister of Cape Colony, it is interesting to know something of the policy which he is likely to pursue. Some years since, Mr. Rhodes one day, pointing to a map of South Africa and indicating what is now Zambesi, said to a friend, "All that British! That is my dream." How soon the dream has been fulfilled we have just been watching. In a conversation with this remarkable man not long ago on the subject, and recalling earlier talks on the same theme, he said to a friend, with a wave of the hand towards the wall, "Yes, it is all like a picture that was at one time very dim, but has now become more and more distinct." But another dream has been dreamed, and Mr. Rhodes—a veritable modern Alexander—is sighing for other worlds to conquer. A friend passed the remark, "I want to see you take colonial England through to Cairo." "Well, I have got to Tanganyika," was the slow, measured, reflecting reply. Mr. Rhodes's policy! It should be well enough known, if only by the name of the company for which Mr. Cavston and he got a royal charter. It is to realize in Africa the destiny of the British race to one day colonize the globe. He saw the Boer intriguing with the German to bar the progress of the English-speaking people to the Zambesi and beyond, and he pondered deeply and successfully as to how the intrigues might be defeated; he has defined his policy as a South African policy, but that carries with it what Sir Hercules Robinson once called "the ultimate establishment of the federal dominion of South Africa under the British flag." But while carrying on his policy, no one could have shown more tact and judgment as a reconciler of race antipathies and prejudices. The cordial satisfaction with which Mr. Rhodes's acceptance of the premiership was received throughout Cape Colony argued an amount of shrewd foresight and appreciation of the facts of the situation not always evinced by countries of greater pretensions. The old antagonism which brought into existence first the Orange Free State and then the Transvaal Republic, touched very nearly the heart of the Dutch population of Cape Colony, and engendered a sense of soreness which, among a less patient and sober-minded people, might have produced lasting fruits of bitterness. But this has now passed away, and the descendants of the early settlers are found ready to co-operate loyally for the common good with an Englishman who has shown that he can sympathize with them and value their many sterling points of character, even though this involves the dissipation of the hopes and aspirations which a quarter of a century ago took form in the project of a new Netherland in the southern ocean, extending from Cape Point to Zanzibar.

South of the Zambesi England has obtained nearly all that is worth most having, and here we see in the making what in the future will become a great English-speaking nation or confederation. In the center of the continent, again, thanks to the public spirit of Sir William Mackinnon, her dominion extends over those great lakes which give origin to the Nile, and the magnificent plateaux with their splendid popu-

lations around them. On the other side, she has command of the Niger and the thickly populated and half civilized countries to which that river gives access. Here she has France for her rival, and in time we may expect to see the extensive domain of French Senegambia connected by rail with her Algerian territory. As for Germany, she claims about a million square miles in East and West Africa, though whether she will be able to make anything of the enormous territory remains to be seen. It seems likely that the vast Congo basin will become a Belgian colony; while even Italy now claims suzerainty over the whole of Abyssinia and Shoa, and a great stretch of Somaliland. Except Morocco and the central Soudan states there is really nothing to divide; for England is supreme in Egypt, and will probably let no other power gain a footing in those upper Nile countries which are at present terrorized over by the Mahdi.

Nationality and Ability.

Among the many curious yet interesting calculations which statisticians give us from time to time, those based upon the distribution of ability are the strangest. Henry Cabot Lodge, a Massachusetts member of congress, has just indulged in a series of reckonings with a view to clearing up "The Distribution of Ability in the United States," and the results attained are set forth in the Century. Ability as influenced by race is the more generally attractive classification, and on this point he says: "I believe that in proportion to their numbers the Huguenots have produced more and the Germans fewer men of ability than any other races in the United States. I think there can be no doubt as to the Germans, for their immigration was larger than any other in the colonial period except that of the English and possible of the Scotch-Irish. Their comparatively small numbers in total amounts are emphasized by their further decline in the table of single states. The explanation is, I think, obvious. The Germans settled chiefly in 2 or 3 states, and by retaining their language for at least a century kept themselves more or less separated from the rest of the community. In other words, they did not quickly become Americans. The result was less ability produced and less influence exerted upon the country in proportion to their numbers than that of a much less numerous people like the Huguenots, who at once merged themselves in the body of the people and became thorough-going Americans. Indeed, if we add the French and the French Huguenots together we find that the people of French blood exceed absolutely, in the ability produced, all the other races represented except the English and Scotch-Irish, and show a percentage in proportion to their total original immigration much higher than that of any other race. The Dutch suffered slightly, I have no doubt, in the same way and from the same causes as the Germans, while the other immigrants, from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, did not suffer at all, and had no barriers of language to overcome."

"Dan Dunn's Outfit."

As showing how an observing traveler is taken in by the natives, or by his imagination, we quote

the following from "Dan Dunn's Outfit," a description of the building of the Columbia & Kootenay branch of the Canadian Pacific railroad, by Julian Ralph, in Harper's for November: "We made the journey," writes Mr. Ralph, "from Sproat's landing to the Kootenay river upon a sorry quartet of pack horses that were, at other times employed to carry provisions and other material to the construction camps. They were of the kind of horses known all over the west as 'coyooses,' because of the humorous fancy begotten of their wildness, and suggesting that they are only part horse and part coyotes." To the people of the Pacific northwest, who know that the first whites to visit the country found a strong tribe of Indians in the Columbia basin, called Cayuses, who raised vast herds of small, hardy, parti-colored horses, which the whites named after their Indian owners, this is amusing.

LITTLE THINGS OF IMPORTANCE.

If you carry a watch, wind it in the morning when you get up, not at night when you go to bed. The fullest tension should be upon the movement while you are up and about. This will save frequent regulation of the time-piece.

If you are a smoker, and don't own a cigar case, carry your cigars in your upper vest pocket, on the left, with the mouth-end down. The constant motion of the right arm (presuming you are right-handed) is sure to crush the tobacco or loosen the wrapper, if the cigar be on the right side, and the same result is more readily attained with the match-end down. If you have to let a cigar go out, do not pull in the last puff, but blow it through the burning end. This expels the nicotine that would otherwise gather at the mouth, and prevents the cigar from having a rank taste. Indeed some smokers question whether a cigar is not improved by this method of reducing it to an "old soldier."

If you are a literary man, always place your name and address legibly on one of the upper corners of the first page of your MS. Your accompanying note may readily become lost or mislaid, especially in handling a large mail; but if necessary direction be placed on the MS. itself, the editor will never be at a loss how to communicate with you.

If you are a moderate drinker, never take a cocktail before breakfast to brace up on. Liquor upon an empty stomach acts as slow poison to the digestive organs.

If you are a dog-owner, don't give your dog sulphur in his water with the idea that you will do him any good; though, if you disobey this injunction, you may comfort yourself with the reflection that you have done him no harm. Brimstone is insoluble in water, and passes through the system without any medicinal effect whatever.

If you are a nervous man, don't borrow trouble. People are rarely driven insane by actual sorrows, but by the anticipation of them. The greatest calamity is not so maddening as suspense. "I have had a great deal of trouble in this life," said a wise man, "and most of it never came." Wait until it comes, and maybe it won't come at all.

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AINSWORTH.

CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

On the morning of the 16th instant, Mrs. Edgar George of Bunker Hill, Indiana, gave birth to 4 fully developed girls. The father is a farmer.

Sol White, the Windsor, Ontario, political unionist leader, has received a letter from Markham, near Toronto, saying that joint debates are being held there on the subject of political union with the United States, and that they are attracting great attention. The letter also says that many persons in that vicinity are in favor of such union and are only awaiting an opportunity to declare themselves.

Palo Alto, the famous stallion of the Stanford stables, was placed by Marvin on the 19th, at Stockton, California, as champion of the world's stallions, going a mile strong and game in 2:08. He had a runner with him and made the first quarter in 31.7 seconds, the half was made in 1:03, the third quarter was reached in 1:36, and going on at a wonderful clip he made the last quarter in 32.4 seconds, finishing the mile without a skip, winning the world's stallion record in 2:08. Palo Alto now retires to the stud.

The crops in Ontario are reported the largest for years. The wheat crop is estimated at 32,584,026 bushels, and the oat crop exceeds that of last year by more than 22,000,000 bushels.

An Alaskan newspaper in a recent issue suggests, in view of the injustice suffered from appointive officers under successive administrations, that the people assemble in convention, prepare a bill for a territorial reform government, and demand its approval by congress. If congress refuses to pass the bill, every resident of Alaska is advised to rise and unfurl the motto, "Alaska for Alaskans," elect their own judicial officers and resist all processes emanating from officials whose tenure of office is under the organic act.

On the 20th, silver was quoted in New York at 94.5 cents, copper at \$11.15, and lead at \$4.30.

Last Saturday afternoon a bucket containing nearly half a ton of ore became detached from the great wire-rope tramway of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Wardner, Idaho, which passes directly over the city, at a height

of about 70 feet. In its descent the bucket passed through the roof of the house occupied by a woman named Hood, striking her on the head and killing her instantly.

For peppering a deputy sheriff who tried to dispossess him of his home, near Vancouver, Sam Greer was tried at Westminster last week and sentenced to 27 months at hard labor. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court. For embezzling \$2200 from the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, in March, 1888, while master of the steamer Premier, captain White was also tried at Westminster last week, and sentenced to 21 months in the provincial jail.

Secretary of state Blaine, it is stated, denies that the king of Sweden will be the arbitrator in the Behring sea dispute.

Inside political circles at Ottawa regard it as a foregone conclusion that governor Angers of Quebec will dismiss the Mercier ministry. Premier Mercier's successor has been practically settled upon. Before the fiat goes forth from Spencerwood, other scandals involving the Mercier government will be precipitated. Rumor has it that Mercier will defy the lieutenant-governor. Since a deadlock is inevitable in the end, however, Mercier will have to give way, and in all probability senator S. R. Masson, an ex-lieutenant-governor of the province, will be called upon to form a new ministry.

The emperor of Russia has issued an ukase prohibiting the export of wheat and wheat products from Russia.

Captain Clark, harbor master at Victoria, has reported that the outer harbor improvements at that city are completed, and that the depth of the water is 28 feet at dead low spring tides, ample for all the China steamers.

J. C. Calbraeth of Cassiar, who has arrived in Victoria, says that the past season has been an unsatisfactory one and the results to miners has been so poor that several placer claims will not be worked next spring. There have been heavy floods on the Stickeen river and elsewhere, washing away several houses.

In a speech at Boston, Mr. Laurier, leader of the Liberal party of Canada, foreshadowed Canadian separation from England and the freest commercial intercourse with the United States.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The dance at the Balfour house, Balfour, on Tuesday night was well attended, over 50 sitting down to supper. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Sucksmith, Miss McCune, Miss Sullivan, and the Misses Gallop. Dancing was kept up until 4 in the morning.

Adam McKay left Ainsworth on Monday for his old home at Pictou, Nova Scotia, where he will pass the winter.

The mining recorder's official duties now amount to little more than figuring up the number of questions he has answered correctly during his incumbency of the office at Ainsworth.

J. P. Lamotte has been awarded a contract for wood, lagging, and timber for the Krao mine.

John L. Retallack and A. E. Bryan are out at Spokane on business. In their absence, Ainsworth is as dull as Nelson.

On her last trip from Bonner's Ferry to Ainsworth and Nelson, the Spokane had to break through 6 inches of ice in Kootenay river.

A little black-eyed maid of Ainsworth, who attended the dance at Balfour, kind a gives the boys away when she says, "14 of them escorted me to the dance, but I had to come home without any of them."

The Ainsworth Miners' Union has elected the following officers to serve the second 6 months of its existence: E. E. Fletcher, president; Henry Cody, vice-president; James Slayton, financial secretary; R. F. Green, recording secretary; T. C. Wells, treasurer; Thomas Shearer, conductor; Dan Clark, warden.

Work has been suspended on the Fourth during superintendent Trewarthen's absence at Spokane.

Jack Oates, well-known in the lake country as an experienced caterer, has opened the dining-room of the Vancouver hotel as a first-class, high-toned restaurant.

Two weeks ago while A. F. Annes and "Sandy" McBain were on the way from Bonner's Ferry to their ranch 15 miles down the river their canoe upset, and McBain was drowned. His body had not been recovered up to last reports.

Wright Street,
AINSWORTH.

GREEN BROS.

Wright Street,
AINSWORTH.

DEALERS IN

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

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