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# The Prospector.

16 PAGES

Vol. 7. FORT STEELE, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901. No 52.

## Fort Steele.

By Hugh Watt, M.D.

The history of the town of Fort Steele, under that name, does not go back farther than to the year 1887, when Major, now Colonel Steele, came in with a small force of the North-West Mounted Police, there being some signs of insubordination among our Indian population. Our worthy friend and pioneer Mr. David Griffith, has the honor of giving the place its present name; and it is one of which every loyal resident of our goodly town is proud-stirring up, as it does, pleasant memories, personal and patriotic, not only of the gallant officer whose name we bear, but of the brave little troop of Strathcona's who went out from here two years ago, and amid the hills of the Transvaal fought so faithfully for Queen and Empire. There is something in a name and its associations after all; but name and associations alone will not ensure to a town that growth and prosperity which in these days of keenest competition we are all so eagerly striving for. Has then our town in its natural site and surroundings, those elements of growth and prosperity which sooner or later will give us a permanent and commanding position in the district? We believe it has; and in the course of this article we hope to establish on a firm basis our reasons for "the faith that is in us".

But we must deal a little more fully with the historical side. It was in the year 1863 that gold was first discovered on Finlay creek, and in the following year rich diggings were struck on Wild Horse creek. Some of the "dust" gathered from these diggings being exhibited south of the boundary line, a rush for the new gold fields immediately followed; and among those who came in at this time (1864) were the late Mr. John T. Galbraith, Wm. Fernie, D. Griffith, Robert Dore, P. Quirk and P. Boyle—the latter four of whom are still in the district with us. The Hudson Bay Co. had had a small trading post near the Boundary, just on the line of the new railway, and this, following the influx of miners, was moved up to Wild Horse creek, the site chosen being at the bend of the creek near the Hospital. Something of a trading town too sprang up nearer the diggings, and this flourished during the best years of the creek, but is now the habitation of Chinese only, who still work the creek year by year with varying success.

Besides the diggings on Wild Horse creek other portions of the district were explored; and gold was discovered on Perry creek in 1868, on the Moyie and its tributaries—Palmer Bar, Weaver, &c., in 1869:70, and on Bull river in 1871. In those early days, when supplies and tools were dear and thus the expense of mining great, only the shallowest and richest ground on these creeks was worked. Various attempts, especially on Perry creek, were made to reach the deeper ground but without much success. The recent strike by Thompson, Thies and the Banks Brothers has demonstrated, however, that this can be done, and we look for a revival of placer mining, as a consequence, not only on Perry, but others of the old historic creeks, and not least on famous old Wild Horse.

The present Chinatown on this creek, about 4 miles from Fort Steele, was known at first as Fisherville, and was for years the sole business of importance in the district, their stores being located at Perry creek, Joseph's Prairie, Wild Horse and Galbraith's Ferry—a name which eventually gave way to that of Fort Steele. The ranch, now the site of Cranbrook, was bought by Mr. John T. Galbraith in 1864 and sold in the early 80's to Col. Baker. The beautiful sight of the St. Eugene Mission was located by Mr. Jas. W. Galbraith, and later sold to Markley, from whom it was purchased for the Oblat Fathers. The first Mission priest was Father Fouquet. From a small beginning it has grown in scope and importance, until now, with its Indian Industrial School and stately church, all under the energetic management of Father Coccola, it is one of the most important institutes in the district. In 1865 Mr. Phillipps, now of Tobacco Plains, was put in charge of the Hudson Bay Co's business here and was succeeded, on his becoming Indian Agent, by Mr. Hardisty, now private secretary to Lord Strathcona.

The existence of coal in the Elk river region was known over 40 years ago, but it was not until the eighties, when the deposits were examined and reported on by Mr. Selwyn of the geological survey, that they began to attract attention. In 1888 the first railway charter was granted and the name of the Crow's Nest & Kootenay, and this, with varying fortunes and under different names was kept alive from year to year, amended, enlarged and most generously coddled by the Legislature, until in the winter of 1896-7 it came into the possession of the Canadian Pacific Company, under the name of the British Columbia Southern. But notwithstanding the change of ownership, the construction of the railway did not seem any too certain until the magnificent land grant made by the Province was capped by an equally royal cash subsidy from the Dominion Government, of $11,000 per mile of completed road. With such super-generous assistance it was no trick to build a railway even through "a sea of mountains", which South East Kootenay is not. But it required the greater skill to take the wrong route through the district (for the development of its wide spread mineral riches), and thus also avoid the only town then within its limits. This was managed, however, by a combination of precipitate haste in location, an itinerant scribe, and a spiteful chief of construction. Just how much this unfortunate combination has cost the Dominion exchequer in increased subsidy, and the C. P. R. itself in increased mileage, it is unnecessary in this article to estimate. Nor need we more than mention the loss occasioned to the district in general in the hindered development of mining prospects on the east side of the river, and the temporary set-back to the town of Fort Steele.

But the future, be it soon or late, will not only show all this clearly, but to some extent, we believe, will bring to the unserved portions of the district relief, and a measure at least of delayed justice. For, though the mills of the gods grind slowly, they grind exceedingly small". Hastily and negligently just as purposely and spitefully made mistakes in railway location, as in all things else human, have to be paid for in the long run. The sane and sensible method of railway building through a mountainous mining region, one would think would be; first, make a thorough study of the great natural topographical features of the district; second, study how best to reach or serve the greatest number of developing mines and encourage the development of others; third, so combine these to points as, in location, to find the easiest grades and the shortest (if the best) way through the district. Everybody knows that in the location of the C.P.R. these things were not done, for in its contract with the government time was partially at least of its essence; and besides the company found itself in something the plight of Sinbad the sailor—with an old man of the sea (or creek) to carry. All this was very unfortunate and of course injurious to the public interests.

There has been time since 1897 for a pretty thorough study of the topography of the district and of its ore producing possibilities; and we see so far the result in the railway charters granted last session at Victoria and Ottawa: Primarily the Kootenay Central, to run from the International Boundry by way of Fort Steele and Windermere to Golden; and that from Crawford Bay on the lower Kootenay down the St. Mary's valley with its terminus at Fort Steele. It may also be noted that the C. P. R., recognizing the importance of entering Fort Steele and reaching the mines on the east side of the river, holds a charter empowering it to build from or near the Junction to Fort Steele Windermere and Golden. Both these north and South roads may not be built, but one assuredly will and equally certain of construction may be considered that down the valley of the St. Mary's with its natural terminus at the confluence of that river with the Kootenay. Certain of our sneering friends may speak of these as "paper railways"; but events and conditions are stronger than sneerers, and we fancy it possible that once again the old proverb may be proved

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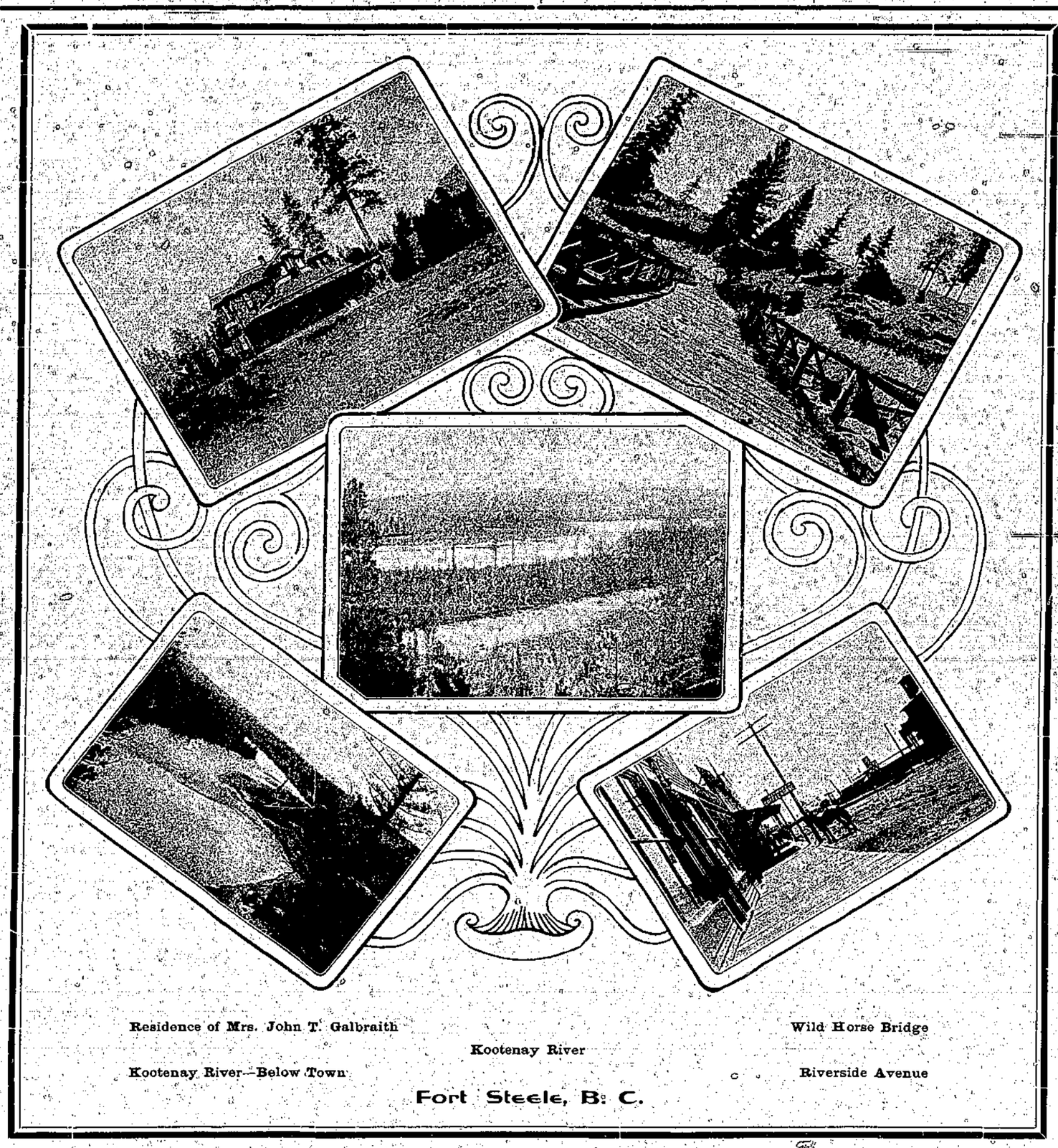

Residence of Mrs. John T. Galbraith — Kootenay River — Wild Horse Bridge

Kootenay River—Below Town — Riverside Avenue

Fort Steele, B. C.

## THE MINERAL RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS OF EAST KOOTENAY.

By W. Blakemore, M. E., Montreal.

It is not to be wondered at that in the judgement of outsiders, by which we mean those who have not had the privilege of living in South East Kootenay, our section of the country has been somewhat overshadowed by its big rival in West Kootenay. We have not been able to exploit such companies as the Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Payne and Granby with their piled up millions of capitalization and therefore have not been so successful in catching the eye of the investing public, for which we venture to think that same investing public should be devoutly thankful. We have however done something in the mining world and venture to think sufficient to entitle East Kootenay to more consideration and respect than it generally receives. The object of this article is not in any sense to boom the district, a course which we observe has not been attended with unfailing success in other parts of the province, but rather to point out the substantial and permanent character of some of our principal mining properties and at this charitable season of the year to gather perhaps a few kindly thoughts from those who may not be unwilling in the near future to transfer their allegience from more pretentious mining fields to one which will undoubtedly yield satisfactory returns.

Whatever else we may claim, even our keenest rivals will not dispute the fact that in the coal deposits of the Crow's Nest Pass we have probably the highest type of fuel known. A bituminous coal running as high as 78% in fixed carbon with 2% of ash and practically no sulphur is something to be proud of and a natural product which can challenge comparison with any other in the civilized world. The effect of mining this coal to the extent of 400,000 tons per annum since the mines were first opened up in 1896 has already been felt throughout the whole of southern British Columbia as the substitution of Fernie coal at $5.00 a ton for American and Welsh coal at $10.00 and Fernie coke at $7.00 for imported coke at $18 to $20 has probably been the one means of developing the greatest industries of the Province. In 1897 F. A. Heinze was kind enough to treat Rossland ores for $13.00 a ton; in 1901 the same ores are being treated at the customs smelter belonging to the Canadian Smelting Company at Trail for $5.00. In addition to this it is not too much to say that the low grade ores of the Boundary camp, which run about $4.00 per ton could never have been touched if they had to be smelted with fuel at the old price and it is entirely due to this product of South East Kootenay that the Boundary camp has been established, that three or four smelters are running in that district today and that such populous and thriving cities as Grand Forks and Greenwood have sprung up in the last three years. The possibilities however of this branch of our trade are not confined to the province for already half of the output of the Fernie Coal Co. is going south over the line to the American railways and smelters and it is a matter of common knowledge that Mr. J. J. Hill has stated that he is pre-

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# WILD HORSE CREEK.

## An Old Time Creek — Constant Producer of the Yellow Metal.

### Rapidly Coming to the Front as a Quartz Producing Camp.

Wild Horse Creek and its tributaries in the immediate vicinity of the town of Fort Steele, has been the scene of great activity in placer and quartz mining during the past year. A vast amount of development work has been done, and in several instances a number of properties are in a condition to ship. The development work that has been done is of such a character as to induce the belief that with adequate means of transportation, next summer will show up producing mines which will add greatly to the fame of the Fort Steele district.

It was on Wild Horse creek that the discoveries of placer gold were made in the early 60's and every year since a greater or less amount of the yellow metal has been taken from the old ground, and even now extensive placer work is being done by the old methods and by expensive hydraulic machinery. From reports received, the output of placer gold from Wild Horse this year will exceed that of 1900 by at least 100%.

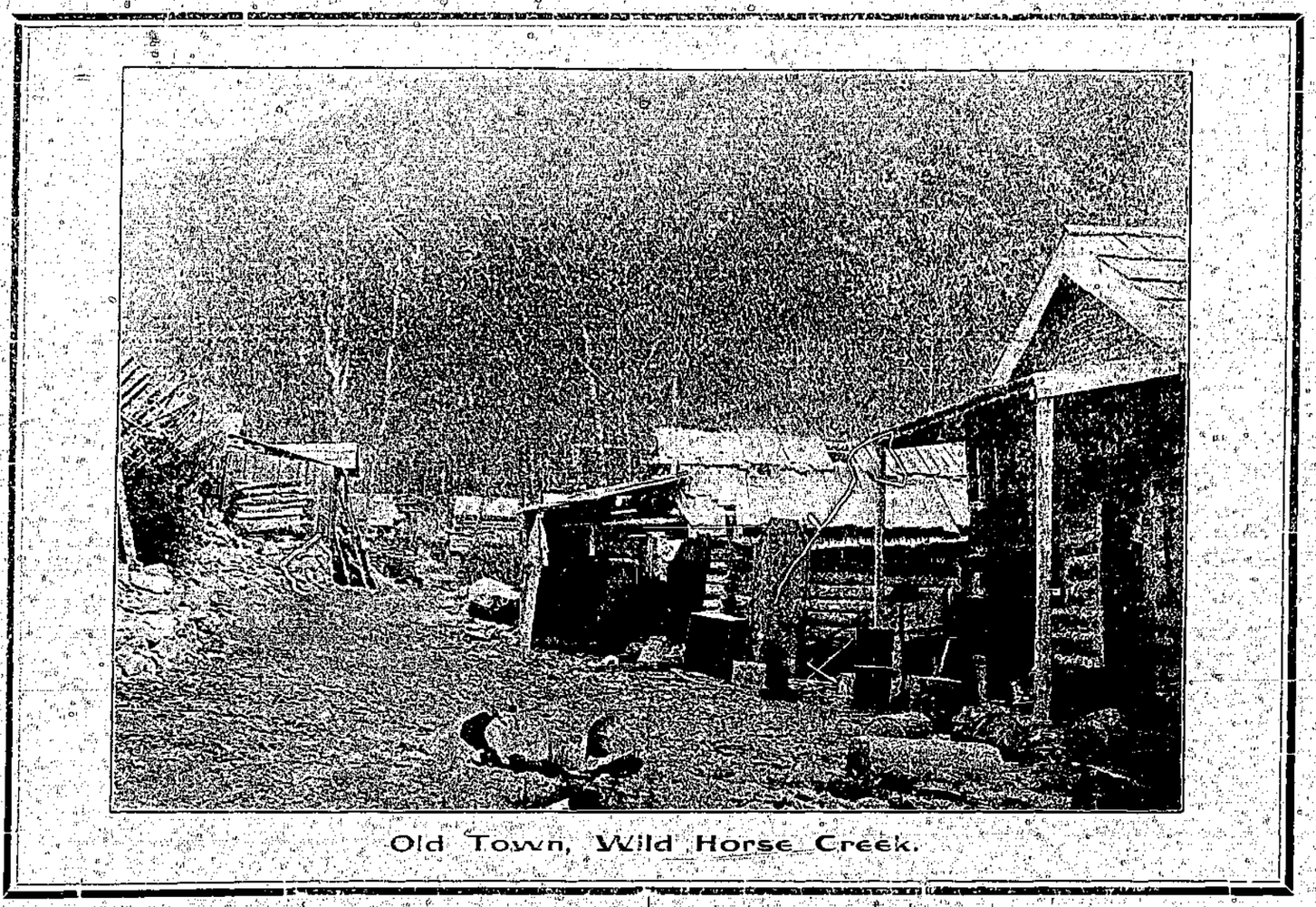
Working placers however, is now confined to five or six companies, and has given place to quartz mining, and now the historic creek is literally covered with mining locations, many of them known to be of great value others will require extensive development to place them on a shipping basis. The mineral belt traversing this section extends from Bull river to Sheep creek and it is within this belt that the principal claims on Wild Horse and its tributaries are located.

It has been estimated that over 200 men have been engaged in the development of the quartz and placer mines on Wild Horse creek. Works of great magnitude have been planned for next year, a large amount of machinery will be installed, the payroll will be increased, mineral which has been hidden in the mountains will be made available. This section of the Fort Steele mining division is now entering upon an era of prosperity far exceeding the hopes of the people. In our opinion there is no section of the Province which holds out such inducements as the mineral belt which traverses the main range of the Rocky Mountains in the vicinity of Steele. None of the mineral sections in British Columbia which are attracting universal attention, could in the early days of their history offer such inducements for the investment of capital as South East Kootenay can offer today.

Mines in this district are easy of access, easily developed, with large bodies of ore of a fair grade and such as will yield readily to treatment.

The people who have staid with the district, who have an abiding faith in its future will reap the reward which patient waiting merits.

A railway traverses the district east and west, this line has proved inefficient for the future development of the district, and promises are given that another railway will penetrate the mining region, north and south, when this is accomplished the district will be better equipped with transportation facilities and go forward with gigantic strides to prosperity.



Old Town, Wild Horse Creek.

**WILD HORSE PLACERS.**

The following is a description of the placer fields, now being actively worked on Wild Horse creek, three miles from the town of Fort Steele.

**THE INVICTA GOLD MINES, LTD.**

Is the title of the large English corporation engaged in hydraulic mining on Wild Horse creek. The property consists of about a mile and a quarter of hill diggings on the north west side of the creek, also extensive claims on the south east side of the creek. There are three excellent ditches, the largest being five miles long and carries 1500 inches of water. At the intake of this ditch is a dam 60 feet high. The gravel consists of about 60 feet of top loose gravel, 30 feet of red gravel, and 40 feet of a blue cement, all of which contains gold in paying quantities. Under these, and laying on the bedrock, which is chloritic slate, is a body of yellow river gravel which bears evidence of being very much water-worn, and now occupies what is known as the old channel.

In 1895 the gravel was worked on a small scale, and the following year the company made many improvements. A line of heavy steel piping was laid from the large ditch, which carries a pressure of 500 feet. A line of pipe was also laid from what is known as the China ditch, which has a pressure of 250 feet. There are four large monitors, electric light plant, and the equipments, water privileges are not excelled in any portion of the Province. During the past two years the upper portion of the Invicta ground has been leased to a Chinese company who seem to be well satisfied with conditions, and are said to be taking out between four and five dollars per day to the man. The gold is coarse and nuggets of $8 and $10 are common. The largest piece taken out in late years weighed eight and a half ounces.

It is said upon good authority that it is the intention of the company to put in a large elevating hydraulic plant to work the deep gravel in the main creek. Test shafts have been sunk to a depth of fifty feet and the gravel proved to be very rich. Information from London is to the effect that $75,000 is set aside for improvements along the above line during the coming season.

**NIP & TUCK.**

The Nip & Tuck was purchased from a Vancouver syndicate last spring for the sum of $2,000. The ground is leased to a Chinese outfit who pay a yearly rental of $1,500. A large amount of dead work, such as cutting bedrock flumes, putting in ditches were performed before the season fairly opened which required the expenditure of time and money. In fact the reconstruction of the whole workings was accomplished. It is expected that the clean-up now going on will amount to some six or eight thousand dollars.

Divide Between Bull River and Wild Horse, Elevation 9800 Ft

**CHINESE OUTFITS.**

Several Chinese outfits are working in the bed of Wild Horse creek, some having put in wing dams. One Chinese company who flumed the creek near Boulder creek, at an expense of $1,500, are doing well.

The old International Placer Co. are out of the business. Bob Dore retaining the ground, which was worked to a small extent last year. No work done this summer.

An outfit near the mouth of Boulder creek who run a tunnel in the deep bench gravel made good wages.

The Ban Wan Company with a force of 12 men are at work on the east side of the creek, they have a large five inch giant at work.

There are some 60 to 70 Chinamen working at different points along the creek.

In conclusion we will say that the present situation now indicates that the placer output from Wild Horse creek will amount to between $20,000 and $25,000, an increase of one hundred per cent over the total gold production of the district last year.

**Quartz Mining.**

In attempting to review the progress of quartz mining on Wild Horse creek during the past year one must go back twelve months to show the state of the mines one year ago, and their present condition. Twelve months ago there were a number of properties under development. The most prominent of these were the Big Chief and Dupont. Other claims were being developed to the extent of the annual assessment. In fact few mines in this vicinity that received more than superficial development. But there was however, much work planned for the year now passed, yet the conditions of transportation throughout the district were such as to prevent a considerable amount of the work planned to be set aside for another and more auspicious year. The amount of intelligent development accomplished in most instances has reached the estimates. This is a state of affairs most gratifying and has done more to call the attention to the wonderful resources of the famous creek than anything but actual development could have done. There is no surer indication of prosperity than when people get in and determine to show the world that the statements which they have freely circulated can be bourne out by facts. Up to the present time the incentive to go on and develop was small, transportation facilities were inadequate and it was difficult to induce capital to seek a field for investment in which there were no provision for immediate shipments of ore. This condition of affairs has happily been changed. A railroad is promised, it will traverse the district north and south, it will penetrate the immense mineral area in the vicinity of Fort Steele, and continue north to the Windermere mining district where a large amount of high grade ore awaits transportation.

As before stated many of the properties in this vicinity have advanced beyond the prospect stage, and have been developed into mines, and a number of prospects are approaching a stage of development where they can confidently be hoped to become shipping mines.

**TIGER & POORMAN GROUP.**

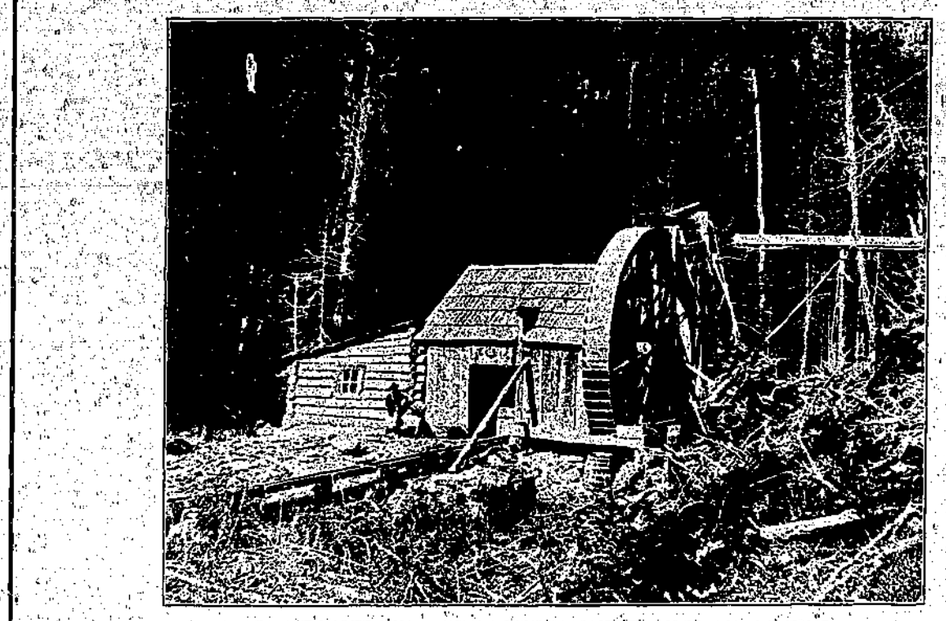
On the divide between the north fork of Wild Horse and Diorite creeks, a tributary of Sheep creek, are located the Tiger and Poorman group of mines. The owners have been busy during the past summer developing the property which is showing up well. It was the intention of the owners to ship several hundred tons this fall, but owing to the high rate of packing, three quarters of a cent a pound, to the wagon road. It was concluded to await a better opportunity.

There are several hundred tons of rich ore on the dump which will average over $100 to the ton, besides a large quantity of concentrating ore.

There is an abundance of timber for all mining purposes, and water within a short distance of camp.

**DARDENELLES.**

This property is situated on Shepard Gulch a tributary of Wild Horse creek. The group consists of three claims, the Dardenelles, Ethel and Mother Lode. The Banks Bros. are the owners. The property was located in 1893, and since that time a large amount of work has been done. An arasta was constructed and a considerable amount of ore put through, the returns showing that the ore was free-milling, averaging about $25 per ton in gold. Development work consists of several hundred feet of tunnels and drifts.



DARDENELLES ARRASTRA—WILD HORSE CREEK.

**DOHERTY GROUP.**

This group comprises four full claims, the principal one being the Doherty, on which a large amount of development has been done. An incline tunnel is down 165 feet, with a cross-cut of ten feet, all in solid ore; other work has been done on the group which would bring the total development to about 250 feet of tunneling.

The ore is a free-milling gold-quartz, and there is without doubt a large body carrying values from $10 to $20 per ton. The Doherty is easy of access and so situated as to render development work comparatively easy, and allow it to be done very economically.

**TIT FOR TAT.**

This property is owned by David Griffith, and at one time was stocked for $600,000. Four claims comprise the group. The ore is a free-milling gold quartz similar to that found in the adjoining, Dardenelles group.

**BALD MOUNTAIN.**

Is situated on the west bank of Wild Horse creek overlooking the old placer ground, a large amount of development work has been done, there are several tunnels and shafts, the vein is said to be 50 feet in width, the ore a gold quartz.

**MIDAS.**

The Midas is an extension of the Dupont group on the south east, on the property is a strong lead eight feet in width, which carries good values in gold.

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PROSPECTOR.

The Prospector.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

# A THRIVING PLACE

## The Town of Wasa.—Lumber the Principal Industry.

### GOOD HUNTING AND FISHING.

About twelve miles north from Fort Steele by the wagon road, on the east bank of the Kootenay river, is situated what is known as WASA, the property of Mr. Nils Hanson, who settled there in the year 1886. Wasa is one of the most beautiful places in the Kootenay valley. Mr. Hanson is well and favorably known from Golden south to the international boundary line. He has spent a large amount in the development of his property. He has a splendid system of irrigation, a young orchard, well advanced and in a healthy condition; and a carefully managed garden in which is grown all kinds of vegetables.

As a stopping place, not to be overlooked by travellers, Wasa is well known. It is an ideal spot for hunting and fishing, and hunters from the Old Country and the States always make their headquarters at Wasa.

The hotel is one of the best in South East Kootenay, and has all modern improvements, is lighted by gas, and is supplied with pure water by a gravity system from a nearby spring. It is conceded that no better accommodation can be found anywhere in the province than at Wasa.

### Town of Wasa.

The town of Wasa consists of some twenty or more buildings, including a large general merchandise store, hotel, blacksmith shop, etc. The town has a high pressure water system, gas, plant, and is up to date in many respects. It is a favorite place for summer outings, good hunting and fishing being the chief source of amusement.

### Wasa Lumber Industry.

There are two sawmills at Wasa, and at present there is on hand over 1,000,000 feet of seasoned lumber, also over 1,500,000 feet of logs on hand ready for sawing. Fort Steele is the principal market, though when the north and south railway is completed, furnishing the necessary transportation facilities, a large amount of lumber will be shipped from this point.

### Built a Bridge.

That Mr. Hanson has a firm confidence in the future prosperity of South East Kootenay is bourne out by the large investments which he has made in nearly every town in the district. Also in the construction of one of the best and most substantial bridges in the Fort Steele district. Mr. Hanson expended nearly $5,000 in its construction. The bridge is 560 feet in length, with a draw 38 feet in width. Over 80,000 feet of timber and two tons of iron was used in its construction. The bridge is nine feet above high water mark and has a most substantial appearance, and is capable of carrying a load of 30 tons.

### Shipping Mines.

The North Star was the first shipping mine in the Fort Steele district. There is a large amount of ore blocked out, and an apparently inexhaustible supply in reserve. Thousands of tons of galena ore has been shipped. The average of the output for 1901 has been about 40 tons daily.

The St. Eugene mine, in 1900 was the largest shipping mine in British Columbia. During the early part of this year the output was nearly 500 tons daily, yielding about 125 tons of rich concentrates. The mine is at present closed down waiting for an advance in lead.

The Sullivan mine shipped 5,000 tons of silver-lead during 1900, the output during the first three months of 1901 was 40 tons daily. The mine since that time has been closed down, awaiting the construction of a smelter, by the company, for the treatment of ore. It is said that the smelter will be in operation early in the coming spring.

The Society Girl has shipped several hundred tons of silver-lead ore during the past year. The owners are now engaged in sinking on the ore body and shipments are expected to commence next spring.

The Aurora has seven feet of rich galena ore. It is expected that this property will become a producer and shipper as soon as transportation is afforded. The ore will have to be taken from the mine across Lake Moyie to the railway.

The Estella, situate at Tracy creek, has a large amount of ore in sight, and several thousand tons on the dump. Lack of transportation has retarded the shipping of ore from this property. It will ship in 1902.

The Tiger group of mines, situate on the divide between Sheep and Wild Horse creeks, have a large amount of rich galena and copper ore ready for shipment. It was the intention of the owners to make a shipment of several hundred tons this fall, but a combination of circumstances, such as lack of a good trail, the high price of packing, nearly a cent a pound, prevented shipping. The ore is of a very high grade else it could not have stood the proposed shipment.

The Old Abe group of mines, recently bonded to a Rossland syndicate, is expected to become a shipper during the coming year. It has a large amount of excellent copper ore in sight and on the dump which will average $40 to the ton.

The Black Bear mine is now in better shape than ever before and according to recent reports has passed the prospect stage and may be classed as a mine. A considerable amount of ore is on the dump ready for shipment.

The Empire mine on Sand creek, has an excellent showing of ore, with a large amount on the dump ready for shipment. It is said there is eight feet of ore in the workings that will average 10% copper.

The Kootenay King—situate on Victoria creek a tributary of Wild Horse creek, has a large amount of ore in sight, and considerable on the dump. The ore is galena, and with cheap transportation facilities would become a shipper.

At the head of quartz creek, a tributary of Bull river, is the Star group of mines, upon which a large amount of development has been done, and the mine thoroughly exploited. The lead is 62 feet in width, the ore is copper, and the showing is such as to lead to the belief that the property will join the rank of the shippers before the season of 1902 is ended.

The Golden Five group is another promising property, situate on Wild Horse creek, of which great things are expected. Shipping ore has been encountered, and when operations are resumed in the spring shipping will commence.

The Tontine on Tanglefoot, over the divide from Boulder creek, a tributary of Wild Horse creek, is fairly well developed and the work of further exploration will be resumed in the spring. The owners are confident that ore of a shipping grade can be extracted in large quantities.

The machinery consisting of a concentrating and compressor plant which will be installed on the Estella mine, on Tracy creek is sufficient evidence, to the outsider, that the property is regarded as of great value.

Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men

The Hotel Windsor

All Modern Conveniences

FORT STEELE, B. C.

Large Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.

CARLIN & DURICK
MERCHANTS GENERAL
Fort Steele, East Kootenay.
Sole Agents for the Canton Steel COMPANY
THIS STEEL is guaranteed to be equal to Jessop's or Firths in all HARD ROCK WORK.
SOLE AGENTS Crow's Nest Coal COMPANY
SOLE AGENTS Giant Powder Company.
Mining Supplies a Specialty.
Agents for the MASSEY HARRIS CO., Limited.
Farming Implements.

The Steele House
Fort Steele, B. C.
Centrally Situated on Riverside Avenue.
Conducted on Up-To-Date Methods.
The Best Bar In Town.
D. McNeish
PROPRIETOR.

Fort Steele Brewing Co.
FORT STEELE, B. C.
MANUFACTURERS and BREWERS OF EXTRA FINE
BEER PORTER
SOLD BY THE BARREL, KEG OR BOTTLED
Bottled beer for family use a specialty
OUTSIDE ORDERS GIVEN STRICT & PROMPT ATTENTION
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED P. O. BOX 812 TELEPHONE NO. 1
Mutz & Scott, Prop's.

Monte Carlo Restaurant.
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PLACE IN FORT STEELE.
Everything Cooked "AS YOU LIKE IT."
WM. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Fort Steele Meat Market
FRESH and SALT MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND.
R. W. ROGERS, Proprietor.
Fresh Halibut, Salmon, Salmon Trout, Bologna Sausage, Butter and Eggs. Fish and Game in Season.
Fort Steele and Kimberley.

N. HANSON,
General Merchant AND Liquor Dealer.
Manufacturer of all Kinds of Lumber. A large assortment of seasoned Lumber and Shingles always on hand.
DIMENSION LUMBER A SPECIALTY.
WASA, - - - B. C.

JUST RECEIVED
Assorted Car of Best Brands of Flour and Meals, etc.
Flour, Patent Hungarian and Strong Baker.
Rolled Oats, Cracked Wheat, Wheatletts,
Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Split Peas,
Navy Beans, Lima Beans, Pot Barley, etc
Bran Chops Shorts Oats Hay.
Fleetwood Tea, a pure article imported direct from Ceylon try it once and you will use no other.
Fresh Breakfast Bacon, Hams and Dry Salt Side Bacon. Butter and Eggs.
POTATOES and CARROTS
FIREWOOD all lengths to suit all stoves.
THE FORT STEELE
FLOUR and FEED STORE
E. C. MILLER, Proprietor POST OFFICE BOX 836.
All goods guaranteed and prices also as being correct. Send in orders.

**The Prospector.**

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

GEORGE WATSON.
A prominent mining man of the district.

## THE TOWN OF ELKO.

### The Railway Center of South East Kootenay.—The Future Smelter Town of the District—A Town of Much Promise.

UNLIMITED WATER POWER.

By C. M. Edwards.

Elko is situated at the crossing of Elk river and the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and will also be the point at which the Crow's Nest Southern Railway from Jennings Montana, will cross the Crow's Nest branch. The latter is being constructed to connect with the vast coal areas in the valley of the Elk river some eight miles up stream.

The town at present has a very lively appearance, numerous houses being built, and those already constructed occupied by business men showing that Elko is a good point from the merchants point of view. Three good hotels, two boarding houses, three clothing houses, two chemists stores, two general stores, three lively stables, post offices townsite building and school are among the buildings used in the business of the place.

In addition to the above is a hospital with twelve beds and two private wards, and near the depot are Pat Burns butcher shops, and Guthrie & Co's commodious warehouses where one can purchase almost everything from a needle to a steam shovel.

The country surrounding Elko is one of extreme beauty. The grassy bench lands are dotted with graceful pines. The absence of undergrowth permits an interrupted view in every direction and through the groves of pines can be seen the grand peaks of the Rocky Mountains. To the tourist, Elko and the surrounding country presents numerous attractions, the picturesque scenery and sports of all sorts of big game, fish and fowl tending to make it as it now has become known the ideal spot for one who loves nature.

The Elk river flowing through the town is well known as one of the best fishing rivers in the world and lovers of the rod will find the best of sport if they visit Elko in July, August and September.

The falls of Elk river at this point will in time become very valuable, electric power can be generated at these falls and distributed to the mines and towns in the district, and Elko with its wonderful water power should in the near future be one of the manufacturing centers of British Columbia.

The country round Elko is capable of supplying a large number of settlers with homes and before long the Elk and Kootenay valleys will be supporting a thriving population of farmers with Elko as their market town. Good wagon roads have been built by the government throughout the outlying country, affording an easy method of bringing produce to market.

The position of Elko renders it the shipping point of all produce raised in the surrounding district, to the coal mines of Fernie, Michel and Morrisey and also to Cranbrook and the West Kootenay towns.

Prospecting is carried on to a very large extent in the mountains near Elko and though no large bodies of ore have been found, yet surface indications go to show that with work it is more than probable good mines will be developed.

It is strictly on the cards that Elko will be the ultimate smelting point for South East Kootenay, and in support of the contention, that it is the proper site, we consider the proximity to the coal, the fact that all the railways are down grade from both coal, coke and ore. That we have a direct line of railway to the United States to ship matte, or bullion, and the wonderful water power the very necessary adjunct to a smelter.

The people of Elko send greeting to the editor of *The Prospector* and wish him the compliments of the season, adding with other wishes, that we trust his venture in Christmas numbers will be a financial success to as great extent as it is a literary success.

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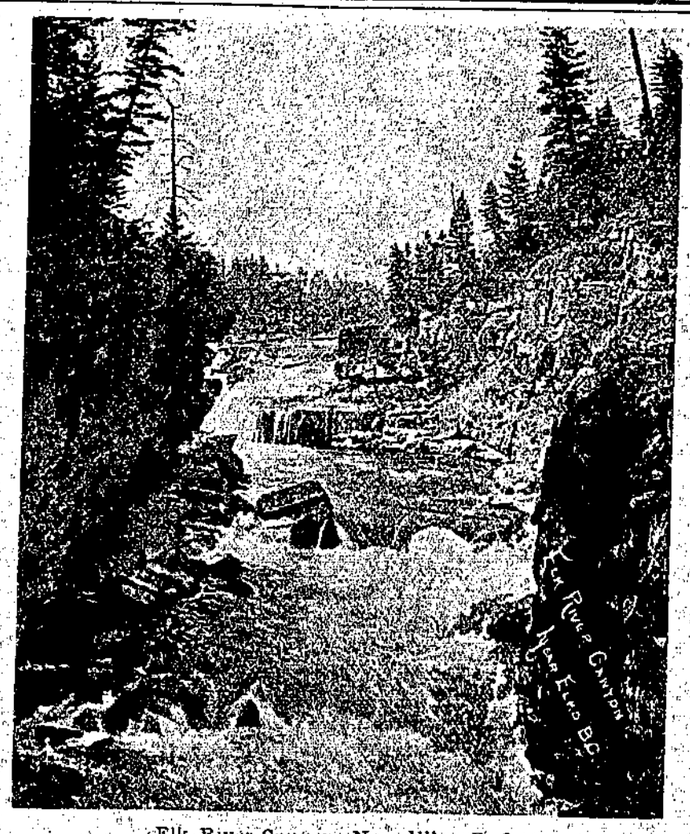
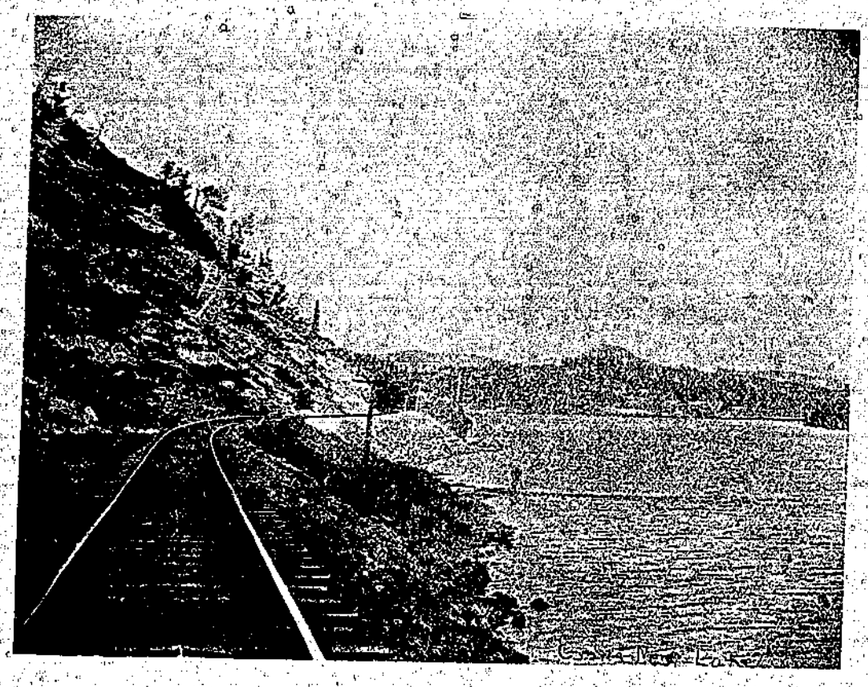
Silver and lead are very closely associated in the Fort Steele district.

The general placer output of the Fort Steele district will not be as large as first reported.




Elk River Canyon Near Elko, B. C.



Crow's Nest Lake.

## ST. MARY'S RIVER DISTRICT.

### The Scene of a Large Amount of Development Work.—Large Bodies of Copper Ore.

### The Copper Belt of South East Kootenay.

About thirty miles up the St. Mary's river to the "Forks" by road from Fort Steele is that portion of the district known as the "St. Mary's district". The mountains in this part of South East Kootenay belong to the Purcell range, and from any lofty elevation can be seen a far-stretching sea of lofty, sharp crested summits, with deep, heavily-wooded valleys. Geologically these mountains comprise well stratified quartzite slates, shales, and silicious limestones overlying, schists and gneisses, and broken through by areas of eruptive rock, from which obtrusive sheets lie as if interbedded with the sedimentary rocks.

These bedded rocks have been tilted up to an angle of 20 to 40 degrees, forming sharp-pointed ridges, and on the summit and along the steep sides of the mountains are located a large number of promising mineral locations, on which a variety of ores have been disclosed. Gold-bearing copper ore in some of the veins, silver-lead in others, and while the veins so far developed carry a sufficient amount of ledge matter to warrant a considerable amount of capital expended in further and more active development.

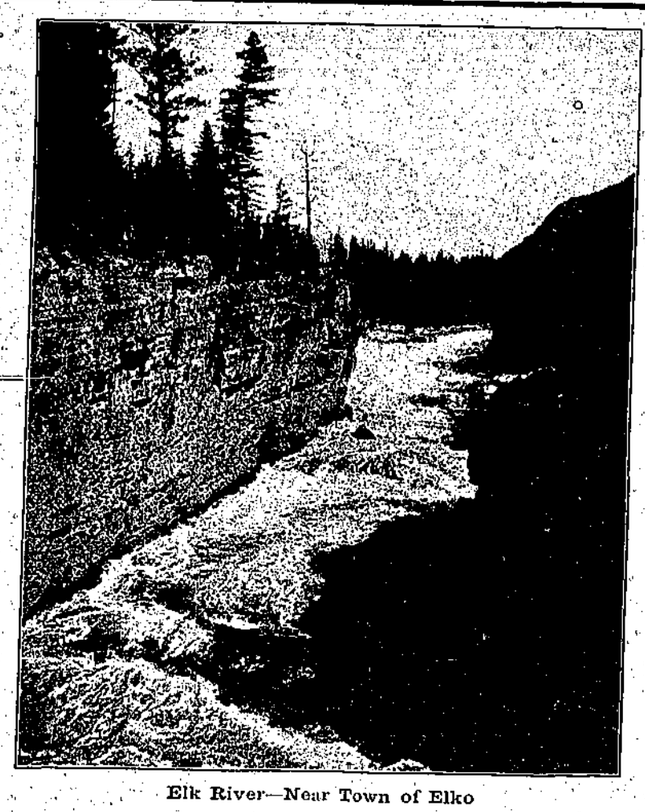
Nearly all of the veins have a strike of north 60 degrees W., and a dip N. 30 degrees E., or are vertical. They traverse both the stratified and eruptive rocks, and have been traced for a considerable distance, and development work has been sufficient to demonstrate that the veins are large and that the ores contain good values.

On the west fork of the St. Mary's river two claims are held under crown grants. On the east fork and on Pyramid creek 14 claims are held under crown grant. On Matthew creek five claims are crown granted.

In this vicinity there are over 300 mineral claims located, and during the past year over 200 certificates of work have been recorded.

The ores might roughly be said to lie in vast dykes or intrusive masses of basic igneous rock generally diorite that has upheaved and broken through the quartzite. The trend of this belt is roughly northeast to southwest parallel in fact with the argillite gold belt of Perry creek. This is bordered on the west by the granite axis of the main range and terminates to the south with the limestones of White Grouse Mountains. Alki and Pyramid creeks encircle a group of mountains probably the most prolific of mineralized ledges of any place in the country. On the Blue Peter group and on the claims of R. Dewar, F. Hazen and other owners, the ledges with a strike of about west 15 north and a dip of about 60 degrees to the south carrying the pyritic ores and are confined to the diorite. They appear to be true fissures. The wall rock which usually impregnated with copper pyrities and with some native copper in the seams passes from a black hornblend rock, near the ledge to a coarsly crystalline and then to normal diorite. On the Blue Peter 250 feet of tunnel has been driven developing a strong ledge 15 feet wide. A continuous streak of ore in places several feet wide was followed on the hanging side. High grade copper ore occurs in bunches, and sectional samples of the tunnels and cross-cuts give very variable results. It is hard therefore to determine fairly upon the average value to be expected. On the Wheel of fortune, in a great-ly shattered formation boulders of solid ore were found upon the surface and in an open cut a brecciated ledge was developed and subsequently traced by shafts. This occurrance of ore is near the quartzite and diorite contact which is marked by the rocks gradually into silicious schists and slates forming a considerable belt. From the nature and situation of the deposit it is not likely that it may be an offshoot of some considerable contact deposit. This ore carries $8 in gold and silver, and good values in copper. The main object of the developments has been highly satisfactory in proving the ledges to continue in depth and values. The hardness of the rock makes any systematic development by hand tedious and expensive, and Mr. C. Hungerford Pollen, the manager, after thoroughly prospecting the claims on the surface and securing them by crown grants has decided to await the long promised transport facilities before exploiting the ore bodies further. Other owners in the same state of weary expectency have been pluckily laboring year after year notably Messrs Tracy and Bradfogd, above the meadows where they have single handed pierced and exploied a fine shoot of solid sulphide ore carrying good average values in copper and gold. R. Dewar on the Mystery has a fine showing on three distinct ledges of ore said to be from two to eight feet wide with as much as two feet of solid copper pyrites in one place. Messrs Fred Hazen, W. Meachem, J. Laidlaw, Tarrant and Angus are also owners of promising claims in the vicinity. What has been said of one applies severally, that in spite of occasional bunches of high grade ore to rely on, which is to court disappointment, the merit of the claims must lie in the tonnage that can be obtained from them. Although the expectation that such ores could be profitably worked has for a long time seemed visionary.

The recent building of the smelter at Luke creek twelve miles away and the steady advancement of the railway the last link of which from Mark creek to St. Mary's Lake has been surveyed makes it certainly no longer extravagant to anticipate considerable activity in this part of the country very shortly.



Elk River—Near Town of Elko

## BULL RIVER IRON MINES.

### Over Three Miles of Iron Located in This Vicinity.—The Ore a High Grade Hematite.

IRON ON DIBBLE AND LOST CREEKS.

The Bull River iron mines are located on Fenwick Mountain about eighteen miles from Fort Steele.

Fenwick mountain is one of the pack bridge is broken by a succession of falls and rapids, dropping 300 feet in less than a mile.

From the bridge the trail ascends the mountain by a series of switchbacks; the difference in elevation from the bridge to the summit being 3,000 feet. The lower slope of the mountain is composed of dark-gray quartzite and shales of the Cambrian age. Overlaying these are the dolomitic limestones, probably belonging to the carboniferous. These limestones are a hard compact rock of a grayish-yellow color, and are cut by several parallel altered igneous dykes, composed largely of serpentine varying in width from 20 to 200 feet. The general course of the dykes is east and west, and the dip is to the south. These dykes are associated with the occurrence of iron as they are heavily impregnated with the mineral and near their contact with the limestones the beds or deposits of hematite are found. The ore follows in a general way the course of the dykes. These are strong and well defined and their course through the country can be determined by their color, the contrast being marked between the dark-green rock and the yellowish limestones.

The claims of the group cover the western slope of Fenwick Mountain towards Bull river and the eastern slope towards Iron creek, and number twenty-six claims and fractions, in all about 1200 acres.

Several thousand dollars were expended in development work last summer, consisting of open cuts and short tunnels in the different ore bodies. These extend for a distance of over two miles in an east and west direction.

The ore is a hard red hematite of a blue color, in some places slightly schistose in character, in others massive. The grade is uniform in the percentage of sulphur and phosphorus contents, both being below the limit for Bessemer ores. The iron values vary between 52% iron with 15% silica, and 68% iron with 27% silica.

Sufficient development has not yet been done to estimate the quantity of ore, however, an enormous surface showing has been made of high grade ore. The course and dip of the deposits have been determined, making it an easy matter to test by drilling the existence of the ore with depth.

The claims are easy of access. The distance from Fort Steele is eighteen miles over a good wagon road. The distance from Jaffray, on the Crow's Nest railroad, nine miles. The depression at the foot of the mountains and extending from Jaffray to the pack bridge forms an easy route for a railway.

### HEMATITE GROUP OF MINES.

**An Extension to the Bull River Iron Deposits.**

On the eastern slope of Fenwick Mountain, and extending from near the summit, down the mountain, crossing Iron creek, are a group of twelve claims known as the Hematite group.

The leads on the surface are strong and well defined. Three leads traverse the group, one twenty, one thirty, the other fifty feet in width. The ore is similar in color and quality as that found in what is known as the Bull river mine. This group is an extension to the big group on the east.

Owing to the lateness of the season no development work has been done. The owners as soon as the season will permit, intend to thoroughly exploit the property.

WALLINGER GROUP.

Some two miles east and north on Dibble creek are situated a group of claims located by N. A. Wallinger and others. The ore is a hematite similar to that found in the big groups. There are four or five claims in this group.

IRONMONGER GROUP.

Another group of claims located on the divide between Dibble and Lost creeks is known as the Ironmonger group. The deposit is said to be fully twenty feet in width; the ore is a hematite carrying some magnetic iron. A small amount of development has been done on this property.

# The Prospector.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

*My Emmie.*


## The Prospector.

The Pioneer Newspaper Published in South East Kootenay.

ESTABLISHED, 1895.


*In presenting this edition of The Prospector to our readers, and friends throughout South East Kootenay and the Province, it has been the desire, of the management, to place before the public the immense resources of the Fort Steele Mining District, and in so doing the best interests of the entire district have been considered.*

*In compiling this number of The Prospector we have had to obtain assistance from our friends in all parts of the district, and province, and to all we tender our most sincere thanks.*

*We desire to call special attention to the fact that the cuts used on page 14, representing the Paradise mine, Windermere District, were kindly loaned to us by the British Columbia Mining Record, Victoria, B. C. The Department of Mines also kindly loaned a series of engravings. Our indebtedness extends to the Ferrie Free Press. To the B. C. Record, The Mines Department, and to the Free Press, we wish to express our most sincere thanks for the courtesy extended.* "Grace, Ed.

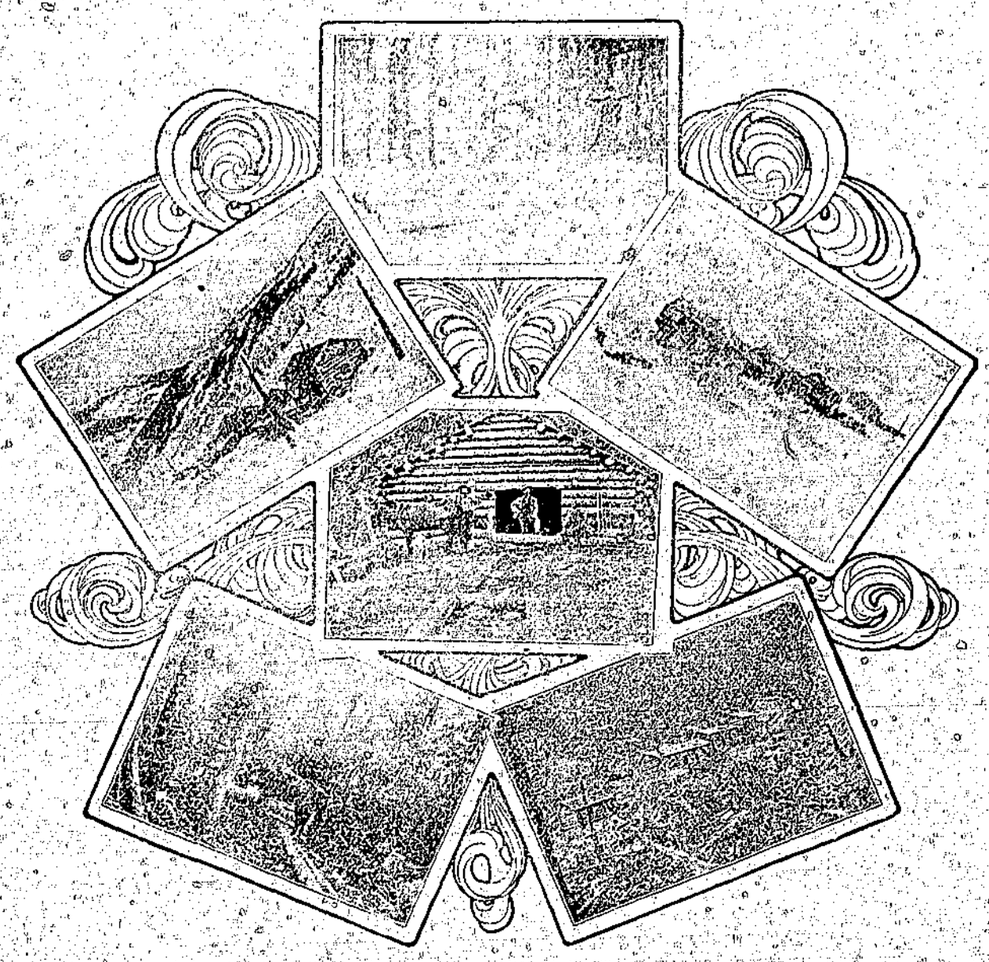
PROSPECTOR, SIR!

### The Resources of South East Kootenay.

Do we realize how great these are? We are proud of the progress made in their development but do we recognize that we have not exploited one per cent of the area of the district? Think of the extent of its mineral wealth in the shape of coal, of gold, of silver, of the baser metals and of oil which has been proved to exist in the few square acres which have been developed and inquire what there may be in the thousand of square miles which have not had a dollar of expenditure. Think of the hundred of square miles of timber awaiting the axe and remember that of the sixteen sawmills now in operation only one is using logs cut more than three miles from the railway. Think of the large area of arable land and remember that we are importing grain and vegetables from the North West Territories and the Okanagan country. Think of the magnificent water powers on fifty streams and remember that not one has been put to work.

In other columns you will read of what has been done in developing the coal, the lode and placer mines. These entitle us to a respectable position among the mining districts of the province, although all these industries with the exception of mining are in their infancy. We see what the development of a very small fraction of the coal areas has done for the district. We know what the operations of the St. Eugene and North Star mines meant to us so long as the owners found it to their advantage to ship ore. What shall we do to induce capital to take hold of our yet undeveloped but valuable resources? This is a question which affects us all, who will give us a statesmanlike answer?

A package of fifty, Christmas and New Years, visiting cards, will be supplied and printed for $1 at THE PROSPECTOR office.



Perry Creek Gold Mines, Ltd.

The Emerald is another promising property that adjoins the Dibble.

The Big Three is also situated in the main range of the Rockies and has been developed by several hundred feet of tunnels. It is situated about eight miles from Steele.

The coal mining industry of the district still continues to increase in importance.

commence operations on Perry creek by putting in a large hydraulic plant early in the coming spring. A sawmill will be installed, flume constructed and work commenced as soon as the season will permit.

#### Quartz Ledges.

The mode of occurrence and the great strength and permanence of the big quartz ledges on Perry creek, taken in consideration with the fact that free gold drifting has been in operation for the past three months. The Thompson outfit have displayed a large amount of push and energy in reaching pay-dirt. A large water wheel is in operation running a large pumping plant and hoisting machinery. Several hundred feet of flume has been constructed, and the plant is now in excellent condition for work during the winter.

#### Hydraulic Plant.

A Wisconsin company will

costs of production and leave a margin for dividends.

#### Badger and Red Mountain.

This group of mines has been systematically developed. Work up to date consists of 240 feet of tunnels, 125 feet of shafts and 70 feet of open cuts.

#### A Big Group.

The New York Jewelry Shop, London Treasury Box and Shakespeare have a great showing of mineral. The ledges are true fissures and run in a straight line for some distance.

#### Perry Queen.

This group of mines consisting of six claims is situated on the divide between Perry and Hell Roaring creeks. Development work consists of open cuts and shafts, in all over 125 feet. The ledge is from ten to forty feet wide.

A rich strike of gold quartz was reported from the Follow-Me claims. This is but another indication of the immense areas of gold-bearing quartz situated on Perry creek.

A large number of holders of claims on Perry creek have performed their annual assessment work and recorded the same.

Joe Walsh has done a considerable amount of work on the Little Mag group of claims.


Nine Times Out of Ten Pain-Killer will be found to fill your needs as a household remedy. Used as a liniment for stiffness and taken internally for all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes. 25c. and 50c.


Send THE PROSPECTOR to your friends as a Christmas present.


A Builder—Are You Losing Weight? "The D. & L." Emulsion will always help and build you up. Restores proper digestion and brings back health. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.


The Fort Steele Flour and Feed Store have just received a car of wheat, bran, shorts, chops oats, etc. Prices are trending towards a sharp advance, therefore now is the time to buy a winters supply.


Local Opinion is strong in favor of Pyny-Balsam. It cures coughs and colds with absolute certainty. Pleasant to take and sure to cure. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Sand Creek.

## GOLDEN PERRY CREEK.

### Rich Placer Mines.—Large and Promising Gold Quartz Ledges.

Perry creek has been the scene of a large amount of development, both in placer and quartz mining.

#### Placer Mining.

The Thompson placer mining outfit have sunk a shaft 78 feet through gravel to bedrock and

occurs in all of them makes this creek well worthy of the attention of strong prospecting companies. The development of the various claims is showing the great value contained in the ledges.

#### Kootenay Perry Creek Gold Mines.

The most extensive development in this section has been done by the Perry Creek Gold Mining Company of England. Development done up to date consists of about 2400 feet of tunnels and 1300 feet of surface work. It has been demonstrat-


# LET YOUR DOLLARS MAKE DOLLARS.

To do this you will only have to buy a lot in

# MARYSVILLE

The Smelter City of East Kootenay.

Property will advance rapidly in the early spring. Foundations are all in for smelter buildings, two sawmills are running, and business is good, write for particulars to

SIMPSON & HUTCHISON
Sole Agents

Offices — MARYSVILLE and CRANBROOK.

# Columbia Hotel

ELKO, B. C.

Large comfortable rooms, and first class dining room. Sample room for commercial men.

RATES $2 PER DAY.

McMAHON BROS. PROP.

# ELK HOTEL

ELKO, B. C.

THE PIONEER HOTEL, ERECTED IN 1897.

Bed-rooms are well furnished and heated with hot air. Bar stocked with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars

First-class Dining Room.

GEORGE HOGGARTH, PROP.

# New Goods

We are receiving new goods almost daily. CALL AND SEE US.

## H. KERSHAW

General Merchant.

Fort Steele, B. C.

## E. J. PELTIER.

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Cranbrook, B. C.

When in the market for Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Schlitz Beer Dont go out of Kootenay for you can do better at home by consulting the big wholesaler at CRANBROOK.

E. J. PELTIER.

# The Prospector.

ESTABLISHED, 1895.

A. B. Grace,

PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

THE PROSPECTOR, is published every Saturday, and has a guaranteed circulation larger than any other paper in East Kootenay. It is all home Printed and contains double the news of any other paper in the district.

As an advertising medium it is unexcelled.

Devoted to the upbuilding of Fort Steele, the development of the vast mineral resources of the East Kootenay mining district.

Subscriptions.....$2.00 per year

Advertising rates made known on application.

Contributions are solicited from all parts of the district, but all matter intended for publication must have the writer's signature.

THIS PAPER Is kept on file at the advertising agency of Alexander &Co., Suite F, First National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash., where contracts can be made for it.

This Paper is kept on file at E. C. DAKE'S Advertising Agency, 64 and 65 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

This Paper is kept on file at the A. McKim & Co. Newspaper Advertising Agency, Montreal, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

This Paper Is on sale at J. W. Graham & Co's book store, Spokane, Wash.


# The Prospector.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

"No Enemies to Punish—No Special Friends to Serve."

TO our readers today we wish a merry Christmas. There are many reasons, too, why they should be merry. The people of South East Kootenay are a prosperous people, and the hope of the future is almost limitless. All the phrases of Christmas festivity will be exemplified in this out-of-the-way British Columbia mining district

* * *

The christian communities which keep Christmas would probably agree in laying more stress on keeping a day in memory of the Nativity, than on success in selection of the actual and precise day of the event.

* * *

In all civilized countries the annual recurrence of Christmas has been celebrated by festivities of various kinds. In none, however, is it more joyfully welcomed than in the Dominion of Canada. The houses and churches are decked with mistletoe, to which a traditionary sacredness has attached since the days of the Druids.

* * *

Most of our Christmas customs come from the Germans. Kris Kringle is a legendary myth whose origin is involved in much doubt. Formerly in the small villiages of Germany the presents made by all the parents were sent to one person, who in high buskins, a white robe, a mask and an enormous flax wig, and known as Knecht Rupert, went from house to house. He was received by the parents with great reverence, and calling for the children, presented the gifts according to the accounts of conduct received from their parents. It appears as highly probable that this custom gave rise to our present immemorable legends about Santa Claus.

* * *

NEW YEAR'S DAY. The first day of January, as marking the beginning of the year, was observed as a public holiday in Rome from at least the time of the Julian reformation of the calendar. When about the fifth century, the 25th of December had gradually become a fixed festival commemorative to the Nativity, the 1st of January ultimately also assumed a specially sacred character as the octave of Christmas Day.

THE PROSPECTOR *extends a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.*

In no single country in the world, we believe, has national progress been so marked during the year just ended as in the Dominion of Canada; in no Province in the Dominion have such lengthy strides, forward been made as in the Province of British Columbia. In no district of British Columbia has there been more genuine development than in the district of South East Kootenay; and in the town of Fort Steele we perceive the most signal marks of the progress of the Fort Steele mining district of South East Kootenay.

* * *

And in the constellation of provinces that form the Dominion of Canada, are we not justified in saying that our own Province of British Columbia is now that on which is fixed most attentively the attention of the whole of the others. We are coming to be looked upon as in natural resources the richest. It is here that the brain and muscle of old Canada are looking for employment. It is here that the enterprising capitalist is seeking play for his activities. As a fact British Columbia today is attracting the attention not only of Canada but of the world.

And in this Province it is not South East Kootenay that is looked upon to show the greatest development in the immediate future. A fresh flood of life will be let in by the building of the north and south railway, and it needs no prophetic vision, but only a reasoning of conditions that arise from known causes, to perceive through the mind's eye the tumult of business activity that South East Kootenay will shortly be the scene of. Everything is ready and waiting.

* * *

Then coming right home to Fort Steele. This young city is instinct with progress. The rising sun of our prosperity has only begun to tint the sky with its golden hue, and therein are no envious streaks that mar the prospects of a glorious day. Therefore, complacently to our sister towns and to all our readers everywhere we wish heartily most heartily

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

## Fort Steele Mining Division.

The following are the boundaries of the Fort Steele mining division of South East Kootenay

Starting at a point on the International Boundary where such boundary joins the eastern boundary of the Province; thence west along the international boundary to a point where such boundary cuts the height of land separating the drainage of the Moyie and Upper Kootenay river on the east from drainage area of Goat river and Kootenay Lake on the west, to a point where such divide joins the height of land separating the drainage area of the St. Mary's and Skookum Chuck rivers on the south from drainage area of Findlay creek on the north; thence easterly along such height of land forming divide separating drainage area of streams flowing into Kootenay river about the mouth of Findlay creek from the drainage area of streams flowing into Kootenay river below mouth of Findlay creek to a point where such height of land joins the eastern boundary to point of commencement.

The total area of the Fort Steele district is about 7,000 square miles.

### The Golden Opportunity.

A well known mining man remarked a few days ago that it would take at least two years before the mineral resources of the Fort Steele district would become familiar to the mine investor. At that time we thought he was overstating the case. Since then our views are modified, and the conclusion is reached that in the main he was correct, for at the present rate of progress, without adequate means of transportation, it will take even longer than that, for the reason that no organized effort has ever been made to advertise the country and its mineral resources. The advertising of a country so rich in mineral is well worth trying, it means more to Fort Steele and each individual resident of the town, and district also, than would appear until the matter has been thoroughly investigated Advertising pays; it is that which has caused thousands to go to the Klondike and Cape Nome. Advertising built up Nelson and Rossland, and the people of those towns were never backward in telling the world what they had to offer. If the people of the Fort Steele district persist in trusting to luck, and doing absolutely nothing to bring capital into the country, other districts, less favorably situated will take advantage of the situation and outstrip in the race for supremacy. Now is the time and the chance should not be allowed to go by.

## EAST KOOTENAY

### Has Other Resources Than Mining

East Kootenay has other resources than that of mining. In the Kootenay valley from the International Boundary to Golden lies as fine a tract of farming land as can be found in British Columbia. Enough, in fact, if properly cultivated, to supply a large population. But few mining sections are so well favored that the camps can be supplied with home grown products. The necessity of sending away for cereals, tubers etc. is done away with. There are many farms under high cultivation, and their limits can be extended. Water for irrigating purposes is abundant. From what can be learned the conditions in the Flathead valley are similar to those in the Kootenay, and there, sufficient wheat is raised to supply two mills at Kalispel, and the flour produced in these mills is more than sufficient to supply the home demand, and as a result Kalispel flour may be found in all parts of Montana and Idaho, and even in British Columbia. With increased population mills will be built in the Kootenay valley and the Kootenay brand of flour will be as well known as Calgary, Winnipeg or that of any other section.

### Open Winter and Mining.

From what can be learned there is not so much snow in the mountains as is usual at this season of the year, and it is predicted that the mining season of 1902 will commence much earlier than that of 1901. If this is so we may look for great progress being made in the mineral development of the mines in the Fort Steele district.

### Transportation.

This district is rapidly forging ahead and gives promise of becoming one of the largest producers of mineral in the province The indications are that a large amount of capital will be invested in the Fort Steele district during the coming year, with transportation facilities for the east side of the valley, a large amount of ore will be shipped. Numerous companies during the past year have thoroughly exploited their mines, and have considerable shipping ore on the dump, all of which bespeaks a prosperous season for the coming year. Increased transportation is needed in many portions of the district.

Windermere district has promising mines and shipping ore which has to be handled many times before it reaches its destination. Sand creek and Bull river mines have considerable shipping ore on the dump. Machinery is needed for Wild Horse and the Estella mine on Tracy creek can become a shipper inside of thirty days. It is plain to be seen that increased transportation is needed all over the district.

Mail a copy of THE PROSPECTOR to your friends and let them know all about the mineral resources of the district.

Next year in the Fort Steele district the country will be over-run by fortune hunters. That good luck will attend them is certain, for this district has a large mineral area that has not been prospected.

## Blairmore Coal Areas

By H. F. Collett.

The Blairmore Coal basin lies on the eastern side of the Crow's Nest gap, in the territory of Alberta at an average elevation of 3850 feet above sea level. The middle fork of the Old Man river runs east through the centre of this basin. Along the valley of the Old Man river the Crow's Nest line of the C.P.Ry. is located.

This coal field is divided into two basins between the range of hills lying on the eastern horizon known as the Livingstone Range and the Crow's Nest Mountains which form the western horizon, by a ridge of carboniferous lime running north and south. The coal measures occur in the basins, between these horizons, that over lie the mountain limestones, which dip below them and are in contact with and superimposed by sandstones and the regular argillaceous coal shales. There is a belt of conglomerate running through the country conformably with the formation of each coal zone, this can be traced for many miles as a very bold outcrop and as a cap to the coal zones.

The general strike of the seams of coal is nearly north and south with a very regular dip to the west which appears to be between 45 and 50 degrees. As exposed by the workings in the different properties in this coal field the hanging wall or roof of these seams is shale and the foot wall or floor seems to be, generally, sandstone. There are, apparently, nine distinct seams in this field ranging in thickness from 4 to 40 feet.

The coal contained in these seams is of an excellent steaming quality and several of the seams produce a coking coal of a very superior kind. Many analyses have shown some of the seams to contain a coal that will make 80% coke.

This coke is of very fine texture and cellular structure and when burned as 72 hour coke is equal in every respect to the standard cokes of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, both in strength and per cent of ash.

The seams in these zones can be traced for many miles, north and south of the Old Man river, without a break, the seams passing up and down the mountains with a true course and without any indications of disturbance in the strata.

That this will become a wonderfully productive coal field there can be no doubt, when increased facilities for transportation and competitive rates can be obtained. At the present time all owners of property are dependent upon the C. P. Ry., but as soon as a connection is made with any of the railroads south of the boundary, there will be a steady increasing market for both coal and coke in Great Falls, Helena, Butte and Anaconda. Aside from this the facilities for cheap and extensive development in this field cannot be bettered. Levels can be driven entirely on the different coal seams. Railroad spurs to the different properties can be constructed at low cost and easy grade. There is plenty of timber for all mining purposes and an abundance of water should it ever become necessary to build coal washers in this field. The interests of South Western Alberta and South East Kootenay are very closely allied and become identical. The combination of the vast coal fields in Alberta with the silver-lead and copper ores, the large iron deposits, the deposits of petroleum and asphaltum and the water-powers and lumbering possibilities of South East Kootenay, will go far towards building up, in the future, one of the largest industrial centres of the west.


ADVERTISE.

IN

THE PROSPECTOR.


### Notice to Delinquent Co owners.

To Walt Wade, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the "Roy", "Antelope", "Standard" and "O K" mineral claims, (or any of them,) situate on Perry creek in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay and recorded in the Mining Recorder's office at Fort Steele, B. C.

You are hereby notified that I have expended since October 19th, 1899, four hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claims under the provisions of the Mineral Act. And if within ninety days from the date of this notice you fail, or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claims will become my property under Section "4" of an Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Mineral Act, 1900".

Dated at Fort Steele, August 27th, 1901.

35- GUST THEIS.

### Notice to Delinquent Co-owners.

To Stephen Young, or to any person or persons to whom he or they may have transferred his interest in the "Prospector's Dream" mineral claim, situate at Weaver creek, in the Fort Steele mining division of East Kootenay and recorded in the Recorder's office at Fort Steele.

You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended since August 19th, 1899, four hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act. And if within ninety days from the date of this notice you fail, or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Mineral Act, 1900".

Said portion of expenditure to be paid to subscriber at Fort Steele.

J. S. PARKER.

Dated at Fort Steele this 19th day of August, 1901. 34-

### Notice to Delinquent Co-owners.

To George Fisk, Robert Reid, Abner Bain and Peter Latner.

Or to any person or persons to whom he or they may have transferred his or their interests in the "King Solomon" mineral claim, situate at Lewis creek on Tracy Mountain in the Fort Steele mining division of East Kootenay and recorded in the Recorder's office at Fort Steele, B. C.

You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended since August 11th, 1899, two hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act. And if within ninety days from the date of this notice you fail, or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Mineral Act, 1900".

CHARLES BIELINBURG.

Dated at Fort Steele this 19th day of August, 1901. 32-45.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The Dominion Government is now maintaining a quarantine service to prevent the introduction of small-pox from south of the Boundary at Tobacco Plains.

The quarantine guards there are M. PHILLIPPS and E. A. ELTON, and all persons desiring to cross into Canadian territory must report to them, giving satisfactory evidence of recent successful vaccination, or otherwise must submit to be vaccinated on crossing.

A heavy fine may be imposed on any persons neglecting or defying quarantine regulations.

HUGH WATTS, M. D.
34- Dominion Quarantine Officer.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty days from the date hereof I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works Victoria, B. C., for a SPECIAL LICENSE to cut and carry away timber from the following described Crown Lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at a point situate one mile north of the North East corner of timber limit held under S. Lane's special timber license, situate near Lake creek, East Kootenay. Thence East eighty chains; thence North eighty chains; thence West eighty chains; thence south eighty chains to the point of commencement comprising in all about 640 acres of timber lands.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1901.

44- CHARLES E. FINCH, Applicant


THE NEW YORK CLIPPER

Contains a Reliable Record of all the Events in the THEATRICAL WORLD AND THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

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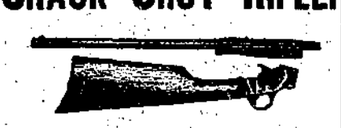

A new rifle. 20-inch barrel. Weight 4 pounds. C. B. caps and .22 short R. F. Has an AUTOMATIC SAFETY and cannot be discharged accidentally.

Price Only $4.00

If these rifles are not carried in stock by your dealer, send price and we will send it to you express prepaid.

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Regular Daily Stage meets all trains at Fort Steele Junction.

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Of all kinds.

Syrups, Champagnes, Ciders, Ginger Ales, Etc.

Soda water in siphons. The most economical way to handle it.

J. TAENHAUSER

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

Engraving

Riverside Avenue,

Fort Steele, B. C.

Your attention is called to the "Pioneer Limited" trains of the Milwaukee & St Paul Railway. "The only perfect trains in the world."

You will find it desirable to ride on those trains when going to any point in the Eastern States or Canada. They connect with all Transcontinental Trains and all Ticket Agents sell tickets.

For further information, pamphlets, etc, ask any Ticket Agent or

R. L. FORD, Pass. Agent, SPOKANE.
C. J. EDDY, General Agent, PORTLAND.

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Complete Life of Queen Victoria

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Outfit Mailed on Receipt of 15 cents. Address

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Horses ranched and fed hay at $5 per month. Pasturage without hay $2 per month. Apply to

PATRICK QUIRK

Daisy Ranch, Fort Steele.

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All work promptly done.

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POST OFFICE STORE.

**The Prospector.**

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

# WILD HORSE CREEK.

Continued From Page 2.

CORONADO GROUP.

Situated on Wild Horse creek, about 12 miles from Fort Steele is the Coronado group of claims. The vein is some 30 feet in width carrying grey copper, arsenical copper, bromide of copper, brittle silver and gold. A considerable amount of development has been done on this property.

DUPONT GROUP.

Situate on the south side of Boulder creek, about seven miles from Fort Steele. The main ledge is a large gold bearing quartz and is exposed the full length of the Dupont claim. A large amount of development work has been done.

GRACE A. CLAIM.

This property consisting of the Grace A. and Grace L. claims is situate on Wild Horse creek ten miles from Fort Steele. Development work consists of a tunnel in 85 feet, the ore is an iron sulphurets. The ledge is over 300 feet in width. This ore is said to be a perfect flux for all lead products.

DODO GROUP.

This group of claims consisting of the Dodo and Keystone, are located on the east fork of Wild Horse creek, and are owned by Messrs Collett and Starbird. The ledge is fully 200 feet from wall to wall. The ore is a gray copper carrying values in gold, silver and copper. These claims are situated within 15 miles of Fort Steele.

YUKON AND KLONDIKE.

Situated on the east fork of Wild Horse about three miles from the forks. These claims join the famous Coronado on the north. Development work consists of open cuts, tunnel and drifts. The ledge is about 120 feet in width. The ore is a gray copper similar to that found on the Dodo group.

BIG CHIEF.

This property is situated on Boulder creek, a tributary of Wild Horse creek. The ore is a gold quartz, the vein has a width of 284 feet.

KOOTENAY KING.

At the head of Victoria Gulch and on the left of the creek is situated the Kootenay King, this property has a large ledge 62 feet in width. The ore is a galena. Development work consists of several hundred feet of tunnels and drifts.

NEOSHA GROUP.

This property is situated near the head of Wallinger creek and is on the same contact as the Coronada and Dodo groups. The development work consists of a tunnel in 90 feet. The lead at this point has a width of 40 feet. The ore is a galena, and assay returns give 81 ounces in silver, $5 in gold.

There is no section of the Fort Steele district which has a brighter future before it than the Wild Horse country, and within the next year it will be demonstrated that there are as large producing mines in that vicinity, as can be found in any section of the Province. It is a great mineral country and there is no question of its future.

Better transportation facilities are all that is wanted to make the mining camps of the Fort Steele district the wonder of the world. It is a question of a short time of actual development work to demonstrate the richness of our mines. But until we have sufficient railways, development work on the mines will not be prosecuted with the vigor which otherwise it should be.

The mines in South East Kootenay which will contribute to the world's wealth during the coming year are numerous.

The attention of mining men from all over the world will be directed to the Fort Steele district, the most promising mining district of British Columbia.

That South East Kootenay is entering upon an era of great mineral prosperity, no one seems to doubt.

There are many well developed prospects in this district which may be confidently counted upon to ship within the coming year.

The Fort Steele district offers exceptional advantages in the way of mining and agriculture. The valley of the Kootenay is particularly well adapted to farming, while the mountains contain untold wealth and mineral.

The Pioneers.

In the years 63 and 64 about three thousand men were in Kootenay attracted thither by the rich gold discoveries on Wild Horse creek.

The following old timers still remain and are identified with the district: Among those we may mention David Griffith who came in via Walla Walla in the spring of 1864, and who still lives on Wild Horse creek and has large interests both in placer and quartz mines.

Robert C. Dore who also came in by the same route, and who left Kootenay in the 70's to go to the Cassiar excitement, but after trying his luck in California, Montana and Arizona is content to remain here, working his placer and nickel properties on the old creek.

Patrick Quirk, another old timer who came here in 1864, who also followed the Cassiar excitement, now owns the Daisy ranch near Fort Steele, and not forgetting the early golden days is making preparations to work placer ground on the Moyie river.

Peter Boyle, another old timer who has remained in the country devotes his attention to farming. He has a comfortable home on Cherry creek.

Colonel George Doherty, who is still with us, came here in 1864. He afterwards tried Montana, Dakota, Arizona and California, but came back to his old stamping ground on Wild Horse, where he has some first class properties which he is now engaged in developing.

M. Phillipps, who was in charge of the Hudson Bay Co's extensive business came here in 1865. After leaving the service he settled at Tobacco Plains where he has a comfortable home.

Pioneering in the 60's was not confined to men only, but many ladies accompanied their husbands into what was then known as the wilderness, or out of civilization. Among those who came in with the early prospectors was Mrs Griffith, who still lives on Wild Horse, hale and hearty, and who always has a kind word for the "old timer" who bear testimony to her kindness and generous hospitality.

Surrounded by the richest mineral area yet discovered on the American continent. Inhabited by a thrifty and enterprising class of business men, favored by Providence as the head of navigation on the Kootenay river, being the terminus of all roads and trails that lead through the snowy hills of this wonderland. Fort Steele rears her head and proudly looks about her at the God given resources that will ever support her inhabitants.

## THE FORT STEELE MINES.

### Girdle the District With Steel and We Will Produce Gold, Silver-lead and Copper In Return.

The mines in South East Kootenay, and particularly those in the vicinity of Fort Steele are beginning to receive the attention of mining men. There has been a great amount of development work done, enough to satisfy claim owners that with facilities for marketing ore that this section of the province will become a large and constant producer. In fact that this district has an abundance of mineral, many undeveloped mines, and those that have reached the shipping stage are ranked as being in the front rank of producing mines on the American Continent.

The Fort Steele district is practically a virgin field with great possibilities. These facts are well known to promoters, who say, that, with adequate means of transportation there are no bounds to the future possibilities of the district.

Gold, silver lead, copper and iron are found in abundance throughout the district. The veins are large and continuous, and the ore of high grade. Less machinery will be needed in the development of our mines than in other parts of the Province, as most of the mines can be worked from tunnels. Pumping and hoisting plants will not be a necessity for many years. In looking over the situation from all points, the fact remains patent to all, that the Fort Steele district gives the greatest promises in regard to its mineral wealth, and will soon be prominent among the wealth producing districts of the Province.

Mining Development.

The development which has been done on mining properties in the Fort Steele district during the past year is most gratifying, and the work in every instance has been productive of good results. More actual development has been done during the present season than ever before in the history of the district. Continued development will attract people here who are anxious to invest in mines having merit. Inquiries are received every day regarding the mining outlook. The mining interests of the district were never better than at the present time, and inside of another twelve months the Fort Steele district will be the mining attraction of the Province.

We hope, and our hopes are based on the logic of circumstances, that the Fort Steele mining district, may be eventually transformed from an ore shipping district to a smelter center. And when we consider the mining resources of this district in its proper relation as to becoming a revenue producer, we cannot undertake to form an estimate on what the production of the Fort Steele district would be at the close of the coming year.

Claim jumpers do a great injustice to claim owners through a mistaken notion as to their rights for assuming that a claim is jumpable.

For tunnel and drift timbering round or split timber will generally be found most economical.

Defective locations are a source of great trouble and expense.

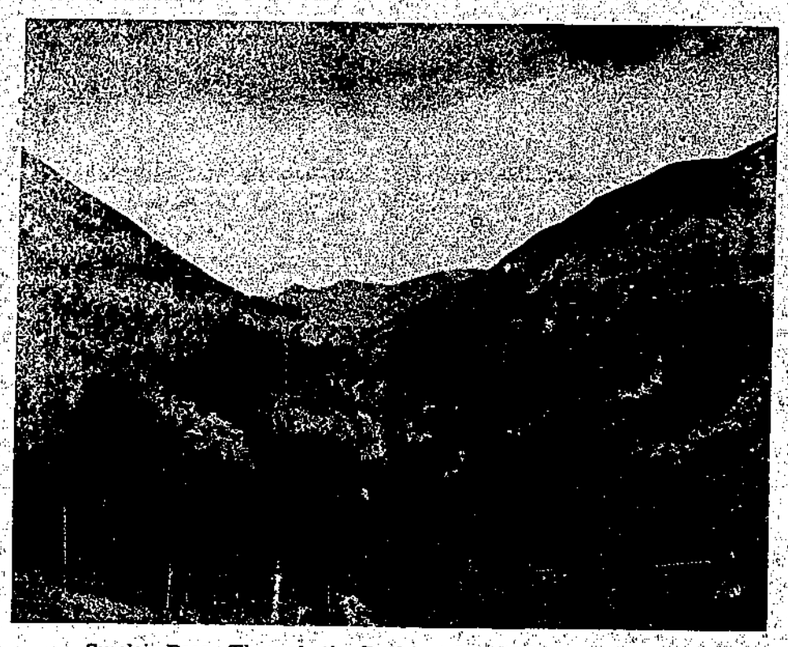
The earliest miners and metal workers of whom we have record were the Aryan people of Euro-Asian origin.

The placer mines on Wild Horse creek are by nature divided into two general classes, the shallow and the deep workings.

The Wild Horse district is now showing a marked activity in placer mining.

It is predicted by mining men that heavy and rich ore bodies will be discovered in the mountains through the medium of the development work now in progress all over the district.

Sinclair Hot Springs—Near Windermere, B. C.



Sinclair Pass—Through the Rockies—Near Windermere, B. C.

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Insurance and Commission Agents.

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To Develop
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SOUTH EAST KOOTENAY.

Partially Developed,
And Undeveloped Copper
And Silver-Lead Properties
Are Offered For Sale On
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Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

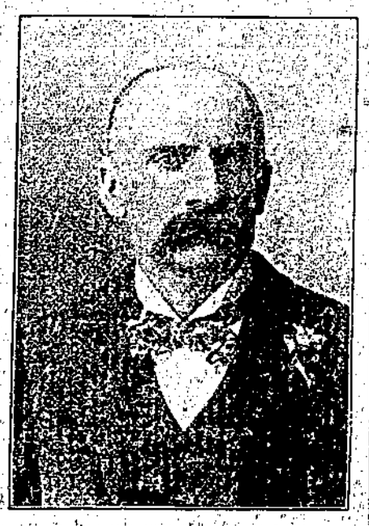
The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

We want to send to every sufferer a trial treatment of Asthmalene, similar to the one that cured Mr. Wells. We'll send it by mail POSTPAID, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE to any sufferer who will write for it, even on a postal. Never mind, though you are despairing, however bad your case, Asthmalene will relieve and cure. The worse your case, the more glad we are to send it. Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City. Sold by all Druggists.

# The Prospector.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.


## Official Directory.



Hon E. C. Smith, M. P. P.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. F. Armstrong, | Government Agent. |
| A. C. Nelson, | Assessor |
| L. W. Patmore, | Mining Recorder. |
| H. W. Barnes, | License Inspector. |
| D. McKay, | Road Superintendent. |
| P. D. Hope, | Deputy Mining Recorder. |
| F. R. Morris, | " " |
| E. Elwell, | " " |
| M. Phillipps, | " " |
| A. B. Dick, | Mine Inspector. |
| W. R. Ross, | Stipendiary Magistrate. |
| R. L. T. Galbraith, | Justice of the Peace |
| John Grassick | " " |
| T. T. McVittie | " " |
| E. J. Cann, | Postmaster. |
| Herbert Clark, | Customs Officer. |

### FORT STEELE.

Continued From Page 1.

true—that "he laughs best who laughs last".

Two years ago no one—not even the President of the road himself—believed it possible, much less probable, that the Great Northern Railway would be pushing its way into South East Kootenay to reach our magnificent coal fields. But Mr. Hill saw reason to change his views and to adopt those put before him by one in a much humbler station. In a few months Mr. Hill will be competing not only for the coal and coke of South East Kootenay but for our ores as well. His road may now be considered a factor in the development of our mineral wealth, and just where his competition will cease, not even the most accomplished sneerer may venture to predict.

"Let my reader travel through the district and note its topographical features, its drainage areas, its magnificent stretches of agricultural lands all lying in the wide valley of the Kootenay, its skirting mountain ranges cut and seamed with ore veins of every kind; let him make his outlook as wide as he pleases—let him "view the landscape o'er" from every point of vantage, and if he be a man of experience and without prejudice, he will come back to "the meeting of the waters"—to the confluence of the St. Mary's and Wild Horse with the Kootenay, and taking his stand on the site of Fort Steele, he will say, "Here is the natural business center of the district; the drainage from the north, from the east and from the west to this point, and southward then is an almost level railway route along the foothills of the Rockies to a crossing of the Crow's Nest Railway or a junction of the Great Northern. A more ideal site for a great centre of population and business cannot be found in the district. A great smelter and refinery must some day be established close to the Kootenay river at some point to which the haulage is not uphill. For no experienced mining man will send his ores up a mountain side to reach a smelter when he may send them almost by gravity along the great natural arteries of the district and see them coming nearer and yet nearer the needed coal and coke supply".

It is in this circumstance that lies our hope for the future. Time and nature will solve the problem of transportation and of towns in spite of the cleverest and most persistent booming.

It may very well be said that all our grades, all our district roads and trails, find their natural convergence at the point where the drainage waters of the district also converge. For farmers, for miners, for prospectors the easiest to reach, the most natural centre for the transaction of business is Fort Steele. For a time, but only temporarily, our progress has been checked by an adverse fate and by something of that western spirit of restlessness which is ever "on the move", seeking fresh fields and pastures new, which puts the hasty winning of wealth before the better and more permanent things of life. Our merchants sold goods to the ubiquitous prospector and miner years and years ago, when the only mode of access to the district was by pack horse, and later when 150 miles of teaming added to their cost, and yet later when steamboats brought us within a day or two of a great transcontinental railway. And they can do so yet, and just as cheaply as in any other place in the district. We have still our summer outlet—the Kootenay, and within a few months a competing point will be within easy reach. But the cost of hauling by team from our *badly located* "Junction" was by no means prohibition of successful competition with other places and need not have driven a single merchant, loyal to his home, up a hill to seek easier dollars. Why it was within very recent months that the old-fashioned freight teams were competing successfully between Toronto and Hamilton with a back-in-the-woods railway management. This is no argument against railways, but it is an argument in favor of determined men making conditions of trade bend to their will.

We remember a mild but estimable man once arguing that a certain place must be a good one because all roads led through it; and he was answered by his more aggressive companion that it was certainly a good place, and would always be a good place *to pass through*. But that was not Fort Steele. Here during the "construction" period our town gave shelter and sustenance and something more to many transients "on the move." It has been a sort of mother country to the rest of the district And but few of those who once resided here have anything but the most friendly good wishes for the old historic town; and many would gladly have remained or would even yet return if—if—Well our views on this point are well known. We believe in choosing your town with thoughtful consideration of every phase of the subject, with a view to a home and the future, with a view to openness of site, climate health, water supply and all the other concomitants of civilization not forgetting *natural* facilities for the control of business interests; and having chosen be loyal to your choice, and be not discouraged by any temporary set-backs. Remember that in cordial union in a good cause there is irresistable strength. They who will may win.

But to sum all and to close. We claim that Fort Steele has a wonderfully equable, a really ideal climate, an ideal site, and all those natural conditions which contribute to the health, comfort and success of a large and busy population. We have every confidence then that when the mistakes of the past shall have been rectified, our goodly town will realize its destiny as the great business, mining, residential and educational centre of an inconceivably wealthy district.

### Estella Mine

The Estella group of eight claims is situated on Tracy Creek twelve miles from Fort Steele, and six miles from the Kootenay River. The original locations were made on the Estella and Cashier ledges, but the group was subsequently enlarged when the Rover ledge was discovered. The principal development work has been the exploiting of the latter vein which crosses the other at about right angles.

At present nearly 2,000 feet of tunnels shafts and adits have been run. With the exception of a cross cut tunnel that when completed will cut the Rover ledge at a depth of 600 feet, or more than 200 feet below the deepest level worked, the work has all been upon the ledges and in ore of varying grade.

The formation consists of intrusive felsyte-porphyry and an igneus dyke cutting and enclosing quartzite. The quartzite is locally altered by hydrothermal action to rock resembling trap and slate. The Estella ledge, which is possibly the result of the cooling of the porphyry intrusions, is found to cut alike through porphyry and quartzite.

The ores are complex, gray copper, copper oxide, galena and pyrite predominate, carrying good average values and occasionally very high ones in copper and silver. The ledge is exposed where the creek crosses it. Two tunnels here have been driven in and have met with ore for their entire length. The ledge is from three to six feet wide An incline is now being sunk in the south or No 3 tunnel and so far has been in ore of good grade. The cross-cut tunnel run in below is far from being vertically below the ore chutes on the surface and is wide of the main porphyry contact which the ledge may reasonably be expected to follow. It appears therefore, that the ledge which has a surface dip of 30 degrees is bent over the surface and probably runs parallel with the Cashier ledge which is of a similar nature and some 800 feet above it. In other words it is probably almost parallel with the cross-cut tunnel and with the main contact of the porphyry. The Rover ledge which crosses the surface strike of the Estella almost at right angles will soon be connected with the Estella by the tunnel just mentioned which now terminates about 200 feet from the point of intersection. This will be the main working tunnel for both ledges as up raises will be started to meet the upper tunnel on the Rover which has reached a point vertically above the meeting point and to the incline on the Estella at different levels. There will then be natural ventilation and an enormous extent of ledge matter available for stopping in both claims. The Rover ore is galena. In view of the difficulties of transport it is now considered a concentrating proposition. The ledge matter two to 18 feet wide will give a concentration equal to other mines in the district. Mr. C. Hungerford Pollen, F. G. S., hopes to have the wagon road completed, and an air compressor and drills installed before the middle of the summer, when the present force will be considerably enlarged

### Mineral Resources of East Kootenay.

Continued from Page 1.

pared to take 10,000 tons of coal a day from the Crow's Nest mines as soon as it is available and as an earnest of his intention to do this he has acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the Coal Co. and has placed his own mining engineer in charge of the works.

In addition to possessing one of the finest coal properties on the continent it is generally admitted that in the St. Eugene mine, East Kootenay can also claim the largest and most valuable silver-lead ore mine in the West. One has only to pay a visit to Moyie and look over the splendid modern plant which has been erected and to observe the business-like air which prevades the place to realize that this great shipper of lead ores is unique in its possibilities and its capacity.

We cannot help the cloud which at present rests over the silver-lead industry; all trades are subject to times of depression but these pass away and are succeeded by good trade which is an encouragement to mining men and whether this good trade is sooner or later in coming to the lead industry it is certain that no mine is in a better position to hold its own than the St. Eugene and if it cannot do business, the others will have to go out of the trade. It would be possible now to commence a list of mines in a more or less undeveloped stage which attests to the variety of the mineral deposits and of the value of the district, but it is not within the scope of this article to go into details on this matter. The reputation of East Kootenay as a mining district might well rest upon the Crow's Nest coal areas, St. Eugene mine, the North Star mine, the Sullivan group, the Estella and a number of other well developed mineral claims in the Windermere district and on the Columbia north of Fort Steele. So far as samples are concerned, the writer recently enjoyed the privilege of examining what is certainly an extraordinary and eloquent collection in the office of THE PROSPECTOR a collection which proves conclusively that whatever else may be true it is a fact that the range of mineral found in East Kootenay is both extraordinary and encouraging. Gold, copper, silver, lead, nickel and iron are there in abundance and an intending investor might do worse than make this office his starting point for he would certainly find much food for reflection and probably more than one good pointer in the collection gathered there. The latest news of importance to this district is the decision of the Sullivan Mining Co. to erect a smelter at Marysville; this would be the first smelter in the district but not the last. The writer for four years has held the opinion that Elko is an ideal smelting site and that the future development of East Kootenay would determine its selection for that purpose. In this opinion he may be mistaken but has no intention of abandoning it and looks in the near future for a turn in the tide of the affairs of the district which will bring the recognition to which it is entitled and also such a development of its mineral resources as will surprise those who have hitherto regarded it as a speculative one, which will be no surprise to a number of experienced men who for years have believed that it would one day vie with its successful rival to the West.

## PROGRESS IN KIMBERLEY.

### Since The Completion Of The Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

By Chas. Estmere, M. E.

The onward march of progress in the mining country is hardly perceptable to the person who watches it from day to day. The man developing a mine from the stage of a prospect will grow impatient at times, when a large monthly pay-roll has to be met, and but comparatively few feet of development in the shaft, tunnel or drift to show as a result of this expenditure. Yet when the work of one or two years is summed up, the progress made astonishes even the person most interested. The development of a prospect into a mine carries with it many disappointments and comparatively few successes. Yet, after all obstacles have been surmounted as the result of a great deal of faith, indefatiguable perseverance, common horse sense, and a large amount of hard work, and the prospect makes its trial shipment of ore to the smelter, the returns are satisfactory, all hardships are forgotten, all disappointments are a thing of the past, there is but one thought uppermost in the mind of the operator, "success at last". This stage is the crucial point for all prospects. It is the time when the prospect may be compared with the student who has been coached and nursed most carefully for his examination, where he is to show his metal. If he is sound in mind, and his mental resources have been properly developed, he will pass the test of examination, become of a benefit to his fellow man and a dividend payer to himself when he takes his place among many others in the world. So with the prospect which has the making of a mine when it makes its first shipment, it will stand the test, and ultimately will take its place among mines, just as a successful student takes his place among men.

Kimberley camp has been most successful in the development of prospects into mines. At the time of the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway there was one property in the entire South East Kootenay which had passed the crucial point. This was the North Star mine situated on Mark creek. A wagon road had been built to the mine in order to transport the ore from the mine to the Kootenay river, yet this wagon road was little used, the principal travel being over the old trail. Very little life appeared anywhere in that section of South East Kootenay at that time In order to make the trip it was necessary to carry a camp outfit and provisions along. These were the existing conditions of only four short years ago. Today, what a change! It barely seems possible for such progress to have been made within so short a space of time, yet it is a fact nevertheless. From the stage of a prospect the North Star Mine has taken its place in the first rank of the dividend payers of British Columbia. The Sullivan mine though not a dividend payer as yet, can safely be classed among the dividend payers for the coming season.

Many other properties in this camp are being prepared to make the test of shipment in the near future. As the result of this development many improvements followed. First a little town sprung up at the base of the mountain. The town of Kimberley grew and prospered until today it boasts of the most modern and substantial buildings in South East Kootenay the next move was a branch railway, then machinery for the mines, telegraph and telephone lines, tramways and many other conveniences to lighten man's labor. The last but not the least progressive move is the erection of a smelter and the building of another little town in the district. The promotors of the enterprise deserve all the success they could possibly anticipate. The erection of a smelter in the district meets the long felt want of the miners in South East Kootenay.

The town of Kimberley and its mines are most fortunate in having this smelter so near at hand. The vast deposits of low grade ores which are known to exist in the camp will then be enabled to produce, and make the world richer, and give employment to hundreds and possibly thousands of miners. Therefore, the people of the district and particularly the town of Kimberley may well encourage and assist in making the smelter enterprise a success. For if the smelter is prosperous, the prosperity of the mines, and the people depending upon them must of necessity be ten-fold, because for every ten men employed in reducing the ores, there are a hundred men employed in producing the same. There are but two more matters to be improved upon in order to make Kimberley and its mines most prosperous. One is that the Provincial legislature should forget all about mineral laws and leave them, though faulty, for a definite period alone. The other is that the Dominion Parliament may take action and encourage and protect the lead industry of the country.


NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate in South East Kootenay. Commencing at a post planted at the North East corner of Lot 55A, Group 1, thence north following the eastern boundary of Lot 55; thence east to the west boundary of lot 807; thence southerly following the west boundary of said lot 807 to a point east of point of commencement, thence west to point of commencement. Containing ten acres more or less.

E. J. CANN

Dated at Fort Steele this 28th day of December, 1901. 52

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The most popular brand of Chewing Tobacco in Canada today, is "PAY ROLL". Every plug of "PAY ROLL" bears a "Snowshoe" Tag. Consumers should save these tags, as valuable presents are given for them. Tags are good up to January 1st, 1903. Write for our new illustrated premium catalogue. The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd., Winnipeg Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

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A. C. NELSON, Secretary.

Rocky Mountain Chapter

NO. 125, R. A. M.

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R. L. T. GALBRAITH Scribe E.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO JOB WORK.

PAGES 9 TO 16

# The Prospector.

16 PAGES

Vol. 7. FORT STEELE, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901. No 52.

## THE TOWN OF FERNIE.

### Will Have a Population of 15.000 in Five Years, and Can Supply the Continent With Coal.

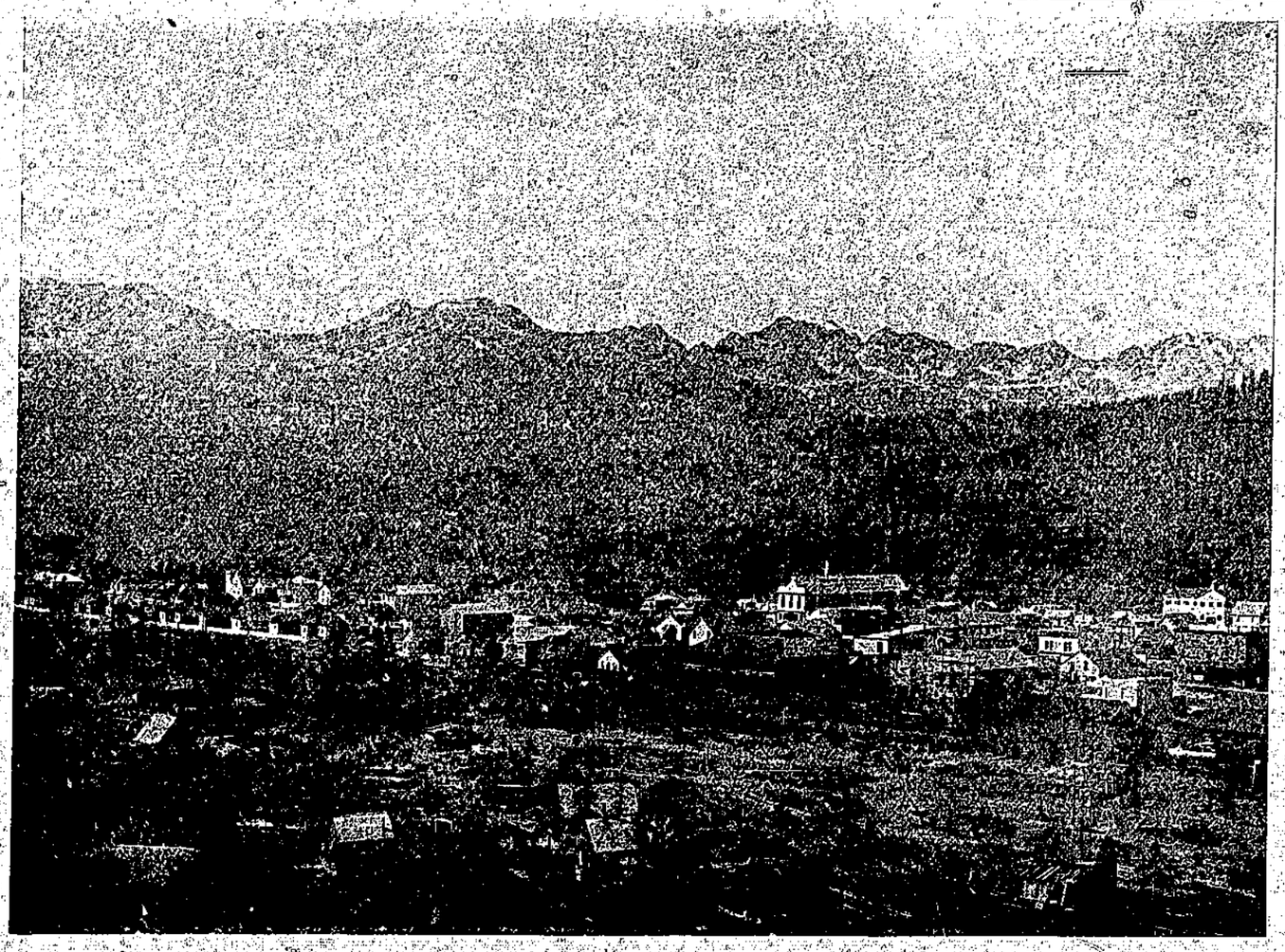
By C. Hacking, Ed. Fernie Free Press.

That history has been made rapidly in Fernie is best evidenced by the fact that there are no oldest inhabitants and no oldest settlers. That it is a strenuous town too there can be no doubt. In 1897 there was no Fernie; the hills had never echoed to the shriek of the locomotive, and the trails through the Crow's Nest Pass were not particularly crowded with commerce. In this first year of the new century and the reign of good King Edward, there are not less than 3,500 inhabitants within its environs and unless all signs fail there will be double that number before Christmas tide of 1902. Every reader of THE PROSPECTOR knows or should know the basis of Fernie's wonderful growth is coal, which is closely allied to the "root of all evil", inasmuch as a heap of both commodities are necessary to the happiness and comfort of the human family. Mineral propositions are good things but where we Fernie people have best of it is that our coal lands will never pinch out. There is coal a plenty to supply the American continent if developed, and the market is never failing. The output of coal is now about 2,000 tons of coal per day, which is but a tithe of the quantity that can be produced. This comparatively small amount gives employment to 700 or 800 miners, laborers and what-not, who draw a monthly pay, in round figures, of $70,000, the bulk of which is circulated in our midst. It is stated that the Great Northern Railway alone will require 10,000 tons daily for their own consumption, and in view of that road now being under construction to Fernie, it is easy to see that in the immediate future the output must be enormously increased which necessarily entails an enormous increase in money circulation. The coal industry is but in its infancy with regard to local—i. e. provincial—consumption, and with the increased facilities afforded by a competing line of railway it is not too much to predict that instead of 3,500 people Fernie will have within five years a permanent population of 15,000. These statements may look like brag but there is no reason to assume that they are at all exaggerated.

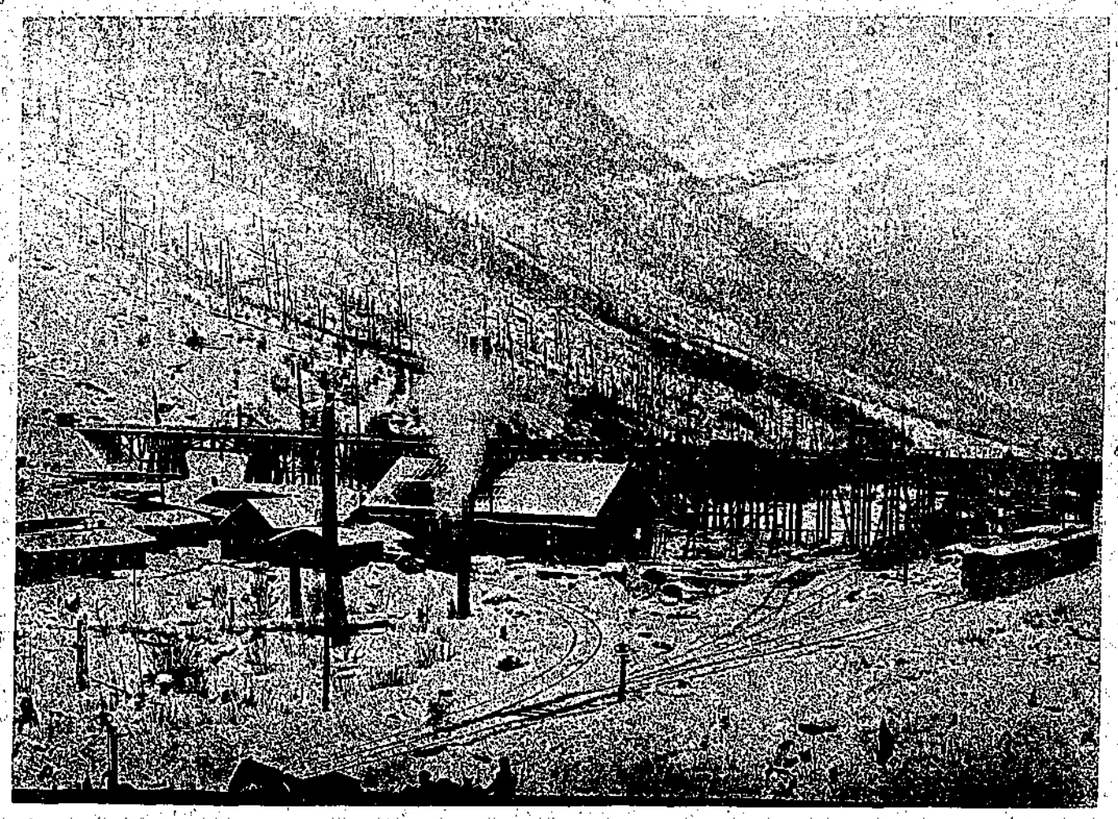
Fernie is naturally well situated, in a beautiful valley, which affords ample room for expansion, and when the town titles have been adjusted incorporation will be the immediate outcome.

It is true that Fernie is under a disadvantage at the moment, on account of having no municipal government but that objection will be removed in the near future. We have a waterworks and electric light plant but a much more comprehensive system is required, sewerage and sanitation will follow. There are upwards of fifty business places, in some of which stocks are carried and business transacted that would astonish the staid denizens of the effete east. Seven hotels supply accommodations that probably are not equalled in any town in the Province of a similar size. The spiritual welfare of the town is well looked after by five religious denominations, all of which have excellent churches. Ample banking facilities are afforded by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The Coal Company devoted a large tract of land for park purposes, and also a recreation ground where lacrosse, baseball, cricket and football are given ample accommodation for their demonstration. The Elk flows at the back door and contributes many a well filled creel of the spottled beauties. Deer, sheep, goats and grouse abound in the hills, making the neighborhood a veritable sportsmans paradise. Fernie has never had a boom and it is to be devoutly hoped that none will ever be. Its natural resources compel the attention of all legitimate enterprises and wild-cat speculators will not enter into its history. It is fair to assume that there can be no untoward event to retard its progress which will be based on the genuine merits of its location. The coal lands are so extensive in the immediate vicinity that they will never fail of supply and there is the whole story of its stability. Much more can be said of this good town but there is limit to newspaper space and to human patience which will no doubt be sorely tried by this rambling story.

In conclusion we extend to all you Fort Steele people who are, perhaps through no fault of your own, compelled to vegetate in a camp that can offer no hope of an earthly reward. the right hand of fellowship. and if you can get out of the town, we will try and make room for you here, where peace and plenty are distinguishing characteristics. It is true you have big potatoes, up thar, but as an offset you have Grace to contend with, which will more than counteract your vegetable successes.



Fernie, B. C.



Bridge Connecting Tunnels—Crow's Nest Collieries.

### Crow's Nest Coal.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company has been suffering from those many inconveniences incident to all new enterprises of this sort, and the property this year has been thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, opened new mines, and are now in condition to meet the expected increase in trade, made possible by the construction of the Crow's Nest Southern railway, which will give them an opening to the south, and a market in Montana, Idaho and Washington.

The estimated output for the year 1901 was about 400,000 tons of coal and 10,000 tons of coke.

There are in operation at present 424 coke ovens in Fernie and 212 at Michel, with a daily capacity of 1200 tons of coke. The daily tonnage of coal produced is about 2300 tons.

Preparations have been completed for a largely increased output in 1902. In 1900 the output for the year was 206,803 tons of coal, and 65,915 tons of coke, and during the coming year 1902 the daily production will in all probability reach 5,000 tons.

With, and in connection with this largely increased output of coal for the past year, prospecting for coal has been carried on. It has been more of the nature of testing the extensions of new coal areas, and providing openings for a large increase in production.

On Morrisey creek an opening has been made, and shipping will commence as soon as connections are made with the Crow's Nest branch and the Crow's Nest Southern railway.

The demand for coal and coke is increasing, and the home market is amply supplied with the products of the Fernie coal mines, the building of smelters, reduction works and other industrial enterprises in the Kootenay valley in the near future, together with the constant demand for more coke and coal to the south, is the issue which will make the Fernie coal mines have a larger production than any other coal mine in the Province.

### An Ideal Mining Country.

Although placer mining was carried on in the vicinity of Fort Steele nearly forty years ago, quartz mining is still in its infancy, but wherever the prospectors pick has been struck mineral has been uncovered. It is safe to say that within the next two years there will be, as many paying mines in this district, within the same area, as are in any section of British Columbia. The people of eastern Canada are awakening to the fact that South East Kootenay is a country of great possibilities and that the mines are not as remote and inaccessible as even two years ago. The mines are easily reached. A man can leave Montreal visit any mine in this section and be at home again inside of ten days. There are no long tedious horseback journeys. No wandering over almost impassable trails. The principal mines can be reached from Fort Steele in a few hours In the Windermere district the mines for the most part are not far distant from wagon roads.

One man in speaking of South East Kootenay as a whole said, "It is an ideal mining country".

### Cherry Creek.

Cherry creek enters into the Kootenay river above Fort Steele. On Cherry creek considerable prospecting has been done, and the reports which come from there are of the most satisfactory character. Considerable assessment work has been done during the past summer. The principal ore abounding in this section is copper, although other minerals are mentioned as having been found. A number of locations were made on Cherry creek during the past year.

### Burton and Wynstay.

The above group is located about three miles north of Elk river on the west slope of the mountain. The vein so far as development can determine has an east and west course, and has been disclosed by three open cuts within a distance of 100 feet. the open cuts each show the vein to be about six feet in width, there is also a tunnel driven in 100 feet on the vein. The face of the tunnel shows about four and a half feet of ore. The ore is a high grade copper. Every indication points to there being a large body of ore. The vein cuts the formation at right angles. The property is owned by Hon. Charles Mackintosh of Rossland.

### Chickamun Stone.

This property is located on Bull river and is owned by the Chickamun Stone Copper Mining Company. The group consists of five claims, and development done in the past has demonstrated that the property is of great value.

A main porphyry dyke extends through the country, and two of the claims are cut by this dyke, and the other three are side claims. The work has been confined principally to this dyke and with depth what was hard porphyry on the surface became easily worked. It is the theory of mining men well known in the Northwest, that this dyke is nothing but the capping of a large body of ore. In the deeper workings other large bodies have been uncovered. While the dyke on the surface is 110 feet wide, the vein is at present dipping towards the contact, (slate and porphyry,) and the theory is advanced that larger and more valuable ore bodies will be found on this contact.

The main tunnel now in 263 ft. including a cross-cut, which at 100 feet will again cross-cut the dyke from wall to wall. Altogether 500 feet of development has been done thoroughly proving the property.

# FORT STEELE

## The Mining Center of the District of South East Kootenay

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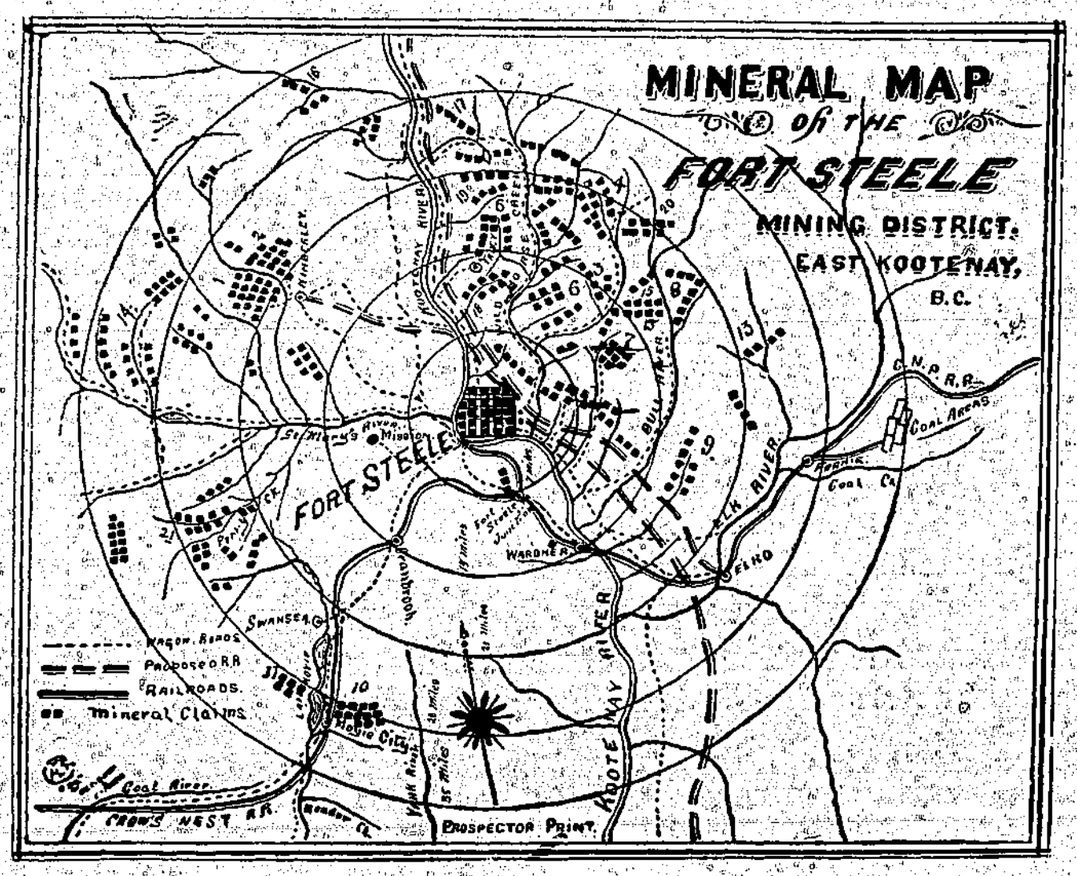


**Agriculture Grazing and the Lumber Industry are Prominent Features of the District.**

**The Crawford Bay and Fort Steele Railway will be constructed this year.**

**The proposed Crow's Nest and Golden Railway, Recently Surveyed, will pass through**

# FORT STEELE

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Choice Business and Residence lots for Sale

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**Largest and Most Complete Hotel In South East Kootenay**

**ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES**

**Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Headquarters for Mining Men.**



**The Prospector.**

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.


## STAR GROUP OF MINES.

### Annual Report of the Bull River Mining and Milling Company.

Work for the season of 1901 was begun June 1st, and day work continued until October 1st when a contract was let for work to continue through the winter season. During the summer the White Swan shaft was sunk 20 feet, making a total of 42½ feet. This shaft is being sunk on the lead which was six feet on the surface and gradually widened out until it is eight and a half feet in bottom of shaft. All highly mineralized and carrying good values in gold and silver. This property which is some four miles from large group, has a bunk house and kitchen combined 12x24 inside. It is the company's intention to develop the property in the near future by a cross-cut tunnel that will gain foot for foot and tap the lead at great depth.

On the large group work was principally centered on tunnel No. 1. This lead was cross-cut at a point 55 feet from portal to tunnel and on October 1st had gone a distance of 47 feet and 10 inches, without encountering hanging wall. Entire lead is heavily mineralized and carrying values in copper. One body of which is spoken of in managers report bids fair to widen out as depth is gained and take place of the gangue or ledge matter.

Tunnel No. 3 was started in July and driven 35 feet, opening up a well defined lead eight feet wide. Sufficient supplies have been stored at the mine to last until May 1st, and work will be continued on No. 1 tunnel, driving into the mountain on hanging wall side of the vein. A good substantial bunk house, also kitchen and dining room, each 16x18 feet, and a blacksmith shop 10x12 feet have been built. Total amount of work done on all the properties 450 feet. Next season the government propose building a wagon road and trail up Bull river to the mine, giving us an easy railroad grade all the way.

The following is the conclusion of expert Sivyer's report of the property, followed by the report of the manager:

However, I wish to state in conclusion, that without entering into a further detailed description of the ore showings, the geological features and the general merits of these mining claims, that there are bold outcrops and exposures of ore deposits existing here in limestone and other schistose rocks. That the ore consists of a gangue of limestone (white or blue) and of quartz rock, containing sulphides of iron and copper bearing (in the ore) some gold. That the surface showings of the ore are of such magnitude and value as to justify a reasonable and limited expenditure of capital and labor for mining explorations to satisfactorily determine if these ore bodies exist in adequate bodies of sufficient commercial value, all things being considered to pay to mine the same. That these prospects can be developed into a pay mine, all features taken into consideration is absolutely beyond the knowledge of man, from present showings, positively to determine. There are possibilities here for a pay mine and possibilities of failure in the proposition as a mining enterprise. Every great mine or pay mine was once a prospect, and while the indications for a mine in some prospects are better than in others, the value of every prospect has been demonstrated by explorations of the ground and the ore bodies therein, and by considering the facilities for handling the same. I wish you very much success in this mining venture. Believe me good sirs, yours very truly, Leonard D. Sivyer.

MANAGER KESLER'S REPORT.

Sirs: I beg to submit the following report of work done on your property from June 1st, 1901, to October 1st, 1901.

Shaft on White Swan property was sunk 20 feet further, making a total of 42½ feet. Lead the entire distance was heavily mineralized from wall to wall. The width at surface is six feet and at bottom of shaft 8½ feet, the increase in width being gradual from surface down to bottom of shaft. Lead holds same dip as at surface which is 60 degrees, and dipping into the hill.

Commenced work on large group July 4th, 1901, continuing tunnel No. 1. After driving nine feet a cross-cut was started towards foot wall to ascertain width of vein and also the value of the ore at different points along the vein. Thirty feet from point where the cross-cut was started, the foot wall was reached. Four feet from starting point a body of ore was struck, which was six feet wide and running parallel with lead. Main tunnel was continued on this ore body and driven ten feet, all in solid ore, same as sample shown you. Work was centered on cross cut, driving towards the hanging wall, and on October 1st has reached a point 18 feet and 10 inches from starting point or a total distance from foot wall of 48 feet ten inches, and from all indications we will have to drive from eight to ten feet before hanging wall is reached. Tunnel at beginning of work was in 46½ feet.

On tunnel No. 3 showing, an open cut was run six feet on lead 40 feet above tunnel, showing a fine ledge about 8 feet wide. Tunnel was driven 8 feet through wash, 14 feet in limestone and 13 feet on lead, striking lead at an angle of 30 degrees, tunnel cutting through lead and following on footwall side. Width of lead at point of cutting 8 feet. Course of vein south 18 degrees west.

A contract was let, beginning October 1st, to continue work all winter on main tunnel or No. 1, work to be continued on hanging wall side of lead. Reported by J. Y. Kesler."

A late report from the Star group is to the effect that the main ledge has been cross-cut and found to be 62 feet wide.—Ed.

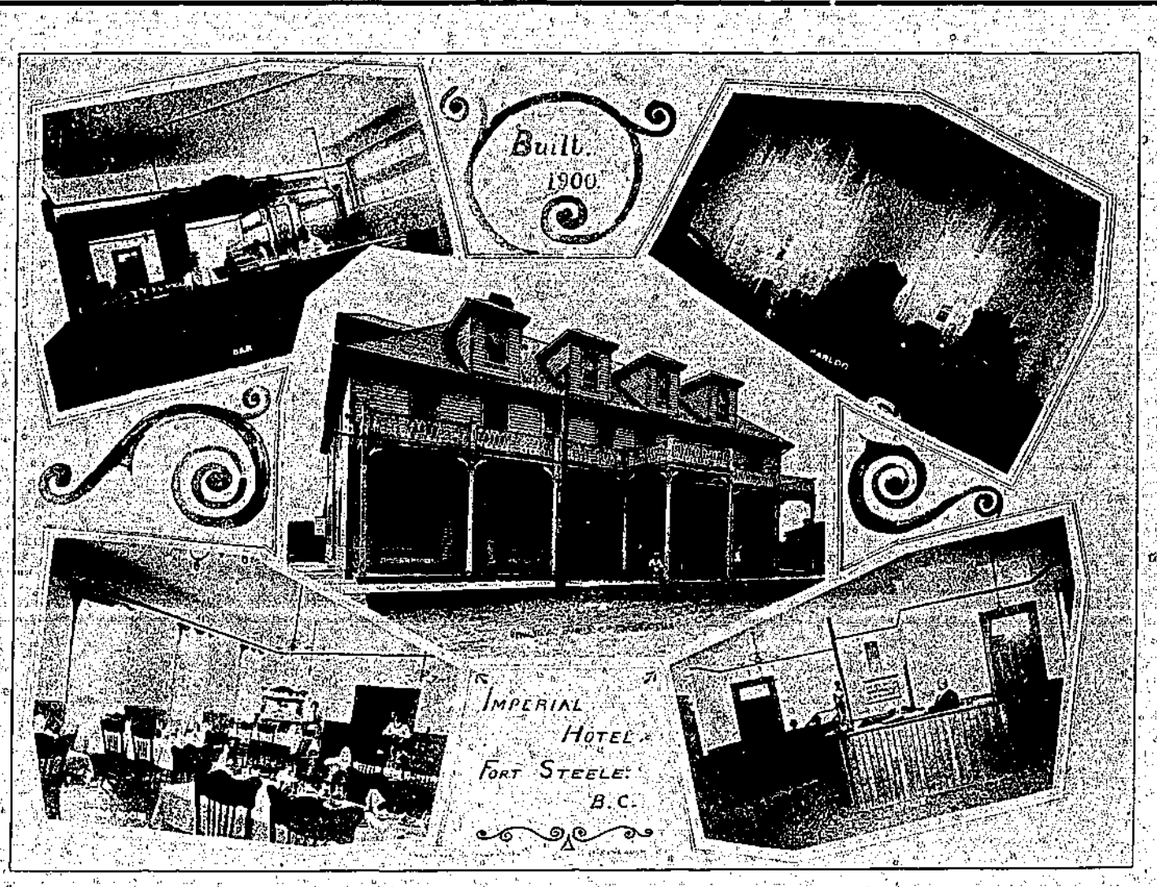

Fort Steele

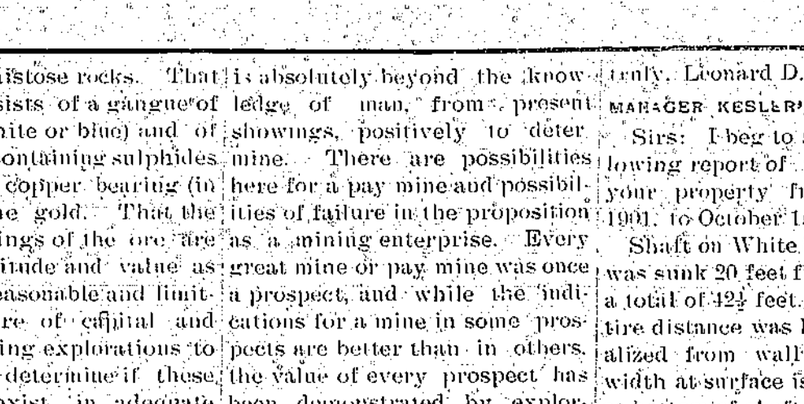
BAKERY

H. ALIE, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE AVENUE.

Opposite Post Office.

Mount St. Thomas.

Bull River Canyon.

The Prospector.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

# Merry

## MOYIE.

### The Largest Silver-Lead Producing Camp On the American Continent.

### THE PEARL OF SOUTH EAST KOOTENAY.

By J. F. Smith, Editor of the Moyie Leader.

The year 1901 has not been an overly prosperous one for Moyie mining, the chief industry, being seriously affected by the slump in price of both silver and lead. During the preceding year, the St. Eugene mine, according to the report of the Minister of mines, produced more lead than any other single producer in the province, or nearly as much as the combined output of the Slocan district. During the year it shipped over 17,000 tons of ore, of a total valuation of over $1,000,000. The payroll into the town for the same year averaged $30,000 per month. For the present year the output of the mine has been about one half and the other figures will run in proportion. One year ago the price of lead was over £13 per ton and silver was over 64 cents per ounce. Today lead is hovering around the £10 mark and silver is at 54 cents. This is the sole cause of the decrease of the output of this big property. However, much development work has been going on during the year just drawing to a close. Besides the work which has been done in the old workings, a new shaft has been sunk at the mouth of No. 1 tunnel of what is known as the Lake Shore property. This shaft is now down 138 feet, or about 25 feet below the level of the lake. Stations were cut at the 100 foot level and drifting for the ledge commenced. This drift is now in some 60 feet. A large shaft house has been erected, and everything arranged for working the property from its lower levels on an extensive scale. Among the other improvements made by this company during the year was the building of a palatial residence for Manager Cronin and his family.

SOCIETY GIRL.

The Society Girl is situated immediately to the east and on the same lead as the St. Eugene, and has been developed to quite an extent during the past year. Farrell Bros are at work this winter sinking a shaft. They are down about 60 feet and have a good showing of ore. There are over 300 feet of tunnels and shafts on this property.

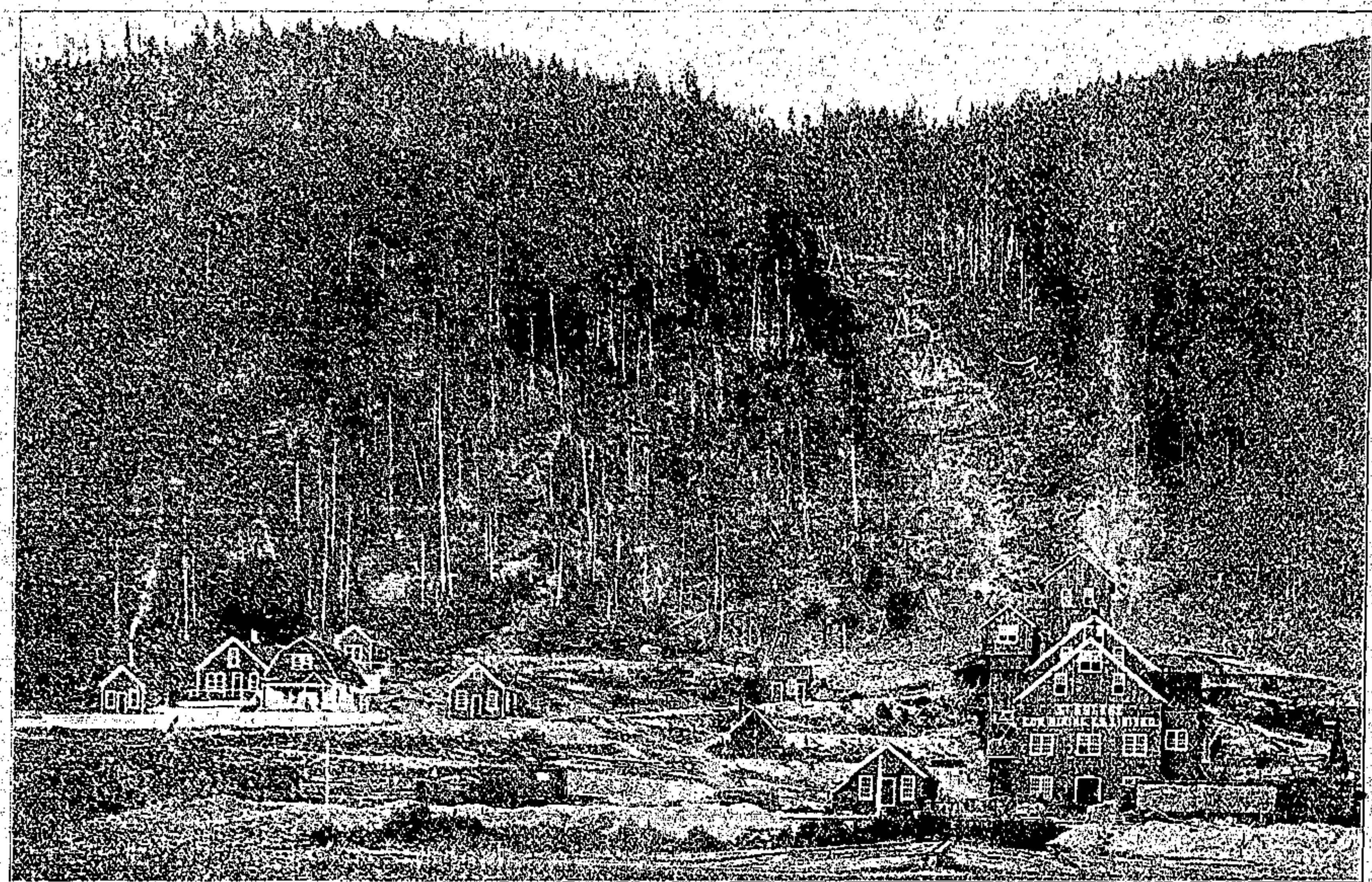
AURORA.

Situated on the west side of the lake, and according to the best authority, on the continuation of the St. Eugene lead, gives promise of becoming one of the big mines of the camp. some excellent ore bodies have been shown up during the past year. The Aurora is owned by Thomas Rader, O. J. Johnson and Captain I. B. Sanborn.

There are several other promising properties surrounding Moyie, but the amount of work done on them so far does not justify giving them special mention in this article.

LUMBERING.

Has been one of the most important industries in Moyie during the past year. There are now two sawmills within a mile of town. That of the Moyie Lumber Company has a daily capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber, and that of Park Mitchell & Co. about 15,000 feet. Both mills have been running steadily during the past season and between the two have been employing nearly 100 men. A ready sale at a good figure is found for the products of these mills in the prairie districts of the Northwest Territories, east of here.



St. Eugene Mine and Concentrator—Moyie, B. C.

Moyie has easily held its own during the past year. The business men have enjoyed a good trade, and are carrying stocks equally as large as they did one year ago. Moyie has an abundance of substantial backing, and as soon as the prices of silver and lead advance it will enjoy an era of unprecedented prosperity.

## MOYIE.

### A Prediction Made by "The Prospector" Four Years Ago Today.

Moyie is the pearl of South East Kootenay. It is picturesquely located on one of the largest and most charming lakes in the province. It is environed by every favor which in its bounty nature can bestow. It is an ideal resort for health, pleasure and recreation. Its future is pledged by such crowning gems as the St. Eugene, Peter, Lake Shore, Queen of the Hills, Fra Diavolo, Aurora, Society Girl and many other repositories of wealth, which fairly extend into the streets of the town. It can truly be said the streets are paved with precious metals. The mine which has made Moyie famous is the St. Eugene group, the largest silver-lead producer on the American continent.

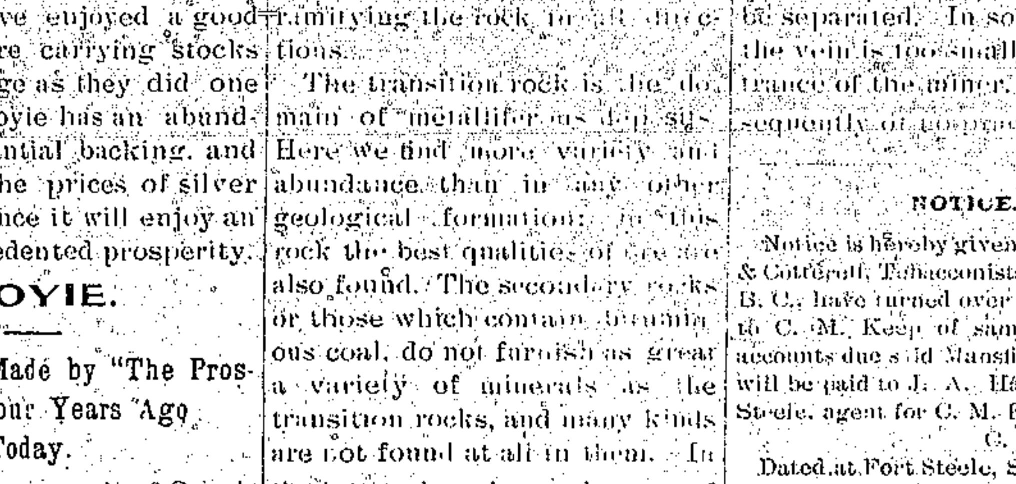
### Minera's.

Minerals, particularly the metallic ones, are chiefly distributed over and above the surface of the earth in layers or masses, in lodes or large veins, running parallel with or traversing the general course of the stratification of the rocks; in nests or pockets, in nodules, which are concretions or accumulations of minerals of small extent, and in small veins, which are either branches of heavy veins, or traversing larger veins ramifying the rock in all directions.

The transition rock is the domain of metalliferous deposits. Here we find more variety and abundance than in any other geological formation; in this rock the best qualities of ore are also found. The secondary rocks or those which contain bituminous coal, do not furnish as great a variety of minerals as the transition rocks, and many kinds are not found at all in them. In the latter there is an absence of gold, silver, and other substances. It furnishes chiefly stone, coal, limestone and often a little lead or zinc, but these latter only in a very limited quantity.

Mineral substances, particularly those used in the production of metals—the workable ores—are but few in number. They are generally of oxides, that is a combination of metal with oxygen; sulphurets, or a metal combined with sulphur; and carbonates of metallic oxides combined with carbonic acid. Combinations of other substances than these are rare.

Minerals of the above description frequently form large bodies of pure ore by themselves, buried beneath the surface in the rock. In most cases however, these ores are blended with foreign matter, as lumps or grains of quartz, lime or other substances, which are mechanically mixed or in chemical combination with it. In some instances the main body of the layer or vein is rocky matter, and the ore imbedded in that substance. The mineral deposits are often found in such heavy masses as to admit of their extraction without any [illegible] rock. In other cases the rock and mineral must be raised together, as they cannot be separated. In some instances the vein is too small for the entrance of the miner, and are consequently of no practical value.



Moyie City—From Across the Lake.

**FARM** For Sale. Consists of 283 acres of bottom land nine miles from Steele, joining R. Mather's Cherry Creek ranch. This farm is fenced, dwelling house, stable, cattle sheds, root house etc. Title perfect, price $1200, which is less than cost of improvements. Apply to F. A. BALE, Fort Steele, B. C. P.O. Box 810.

COMPANIES' ACT 1897 AND AMENDING ACTS.

Notice is hereby given that James W. R. Young, Mining Engineer of Fort Steele, B. C., has been appointed the Attorney for "The Kootenay [illegible] Gold Mines, Limited" in place of [illegible].

Dated [illegible] 1901.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

SOUTH EAST KOOTENAY LICENSE DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of South East Kootenay, will be held at Fernie, December 31st, 1901, at 7 p.m. to consider the following applications for hotel licenses:—

L.B. VanDecar, Cranbrook
D.Griffith, Wild Horse
John Macdonald, Marysville
Chas Early, Falls View,
Jones & McIntosh, Elko.
C. M. Edwards, Elko
R. [illegible], Morrisey

MINERAL ACT, 1896.
(FORM F.)
CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Black Bear and Mabel Mineral Claims.

Situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of South East Kootenay District.

Where located: About two miles south east of Kimberley on Mark creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles Estmere, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 10098, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this third day of December, 1901.

49- CHARLES ESTMERE.

MINERAL ACT.
(FORM F.)
CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Shrewsbury Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District.

Where located:—On the main fork of the St. Mary's River, about six miles east of the Kootenay Lake divide.

Take notice that I, Theodore Beauchamp, acting as agent for George Urquhart Free Miner's Certificate No. B 36936, Henry B. Thomson Free Miner's Certificate No. B 50108 and Henry A. Barton Free Miner's Certificate No. B 56931, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 28th day of November, A. D. 1901.

47- T. BEAUCHAMP.

The number of elements of which the earth consists is unknown.

There is notable activity in placer mining on Wild Horse creek.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mansfield & Cotterell, Tobacconists at Fort Steele B. C., have turned over their business to C. M. Keep of same place. All accounts due said Mansfield & Cotterell will be paid to J. A. Harvey, at Fort Steele, agent for C. M. Keep.

C. M. KEEP.

Dated at Fort Steele, September 28th 1901.

**Hotel Kootenay**

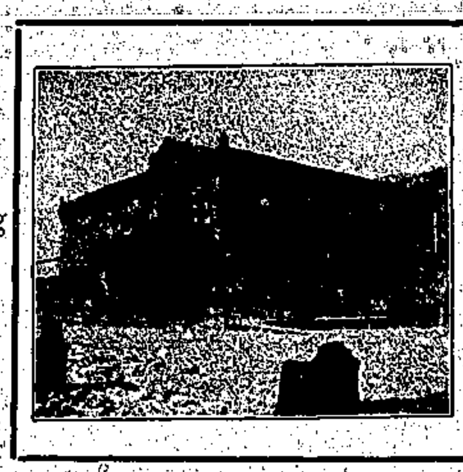
Moyie's Leading Hotel.

Sample room for commercial men.

Head-quarters for mining men.

Hot and cold baths.

Billiard parlor.



F. J. McMahon, Proprietor.

**MOYIE, B. C.**

**The CENTRAL HOTEL**

V. DESAULNIER, Proprietor.

Large Sample Room in connection with house for Commercial Men. Best of Accommodations.

**Headquarters for Commercial and Mining Men.**

Queen Avenue, - - MOYIE, B. C.

**CHAS. P. CAMPBELL,**

Undertaker
and
Embalmer

Graduate of Champion College of the United States.

Upholstering and General Furniture Repairing.

All Work Guaranteed.

Telegraph or Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

P. O. Box 127.

Cranbrook, - B. C.

**Manhattan Hotel**

N. A. MacKenzie, Proprietor.

THE HOTEL For the Masses.

Sample Rooms For Commercial Men.

**Everything First-Class In Every Respect.**

MOYIE, - - British Columbia.

**The Prospector.**

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

## EARLY DAYS.

### The Story of the Pioneers of British Columbia.

By J. E. Smith.

The history of the pioneer, from time immemorial, has been the history of indurance, hardship and adventure. In every age there have been men who endured every kind of privation in order to see and explore unknown and distant lands. The history of these men is the story of early settlements who laid the foundation of the country where succeeding generations have lived in comfort and opulence. The latter part of the 18th century was prolific in such heroic achievements.

Four names will ever be prominently associated with British Columbia.—Vancouver, Fraser, McKenzie and Douglas. Captain Vancouver, a British naval officer on one of his voyages on the western ocean, sailed northward along the west coast of the North American continent. He found the coast almost unbroken until about the 48 parallel of latitude was reached. He was not the first to visit these waters for the Spaniards who at that period were still the great maritime power of the world laid claim to all the western continent and gave names to many of the waters of the coast. Also Captain Cook preceded Vancouver but sailed only a short distance above the mouth of the Fraser but evidently did not think that a great river flowed into the Strait. Cook on his return in 1772 met his death at the hands of the natives on one of the Sandwich islands. Vancouver entering the straits of Fuca circumnavigated the island which still bears his name. At Nootka Sound a Spanish fleet was met and an action took place which with other naval disasters no doubt caused the Spaniards to abandon that part of the coast It was during these succeeding years that the whole might of Britain was required to meet the rising power when the Corsican adventurer, Napoleon who forced all the European countries into alliances neutral or hostile and filled nearly all the thrones of Europe with his relatives. At Waterloo his bloody career came to an end and he was exiled to St. Helena where for the remainder of his life he was left to ruminate over the miseries and bloodshed his unbridled ambition caused to the world. These great events bore upon the state of the North American possessions. The wars with France were ended and Britain was left in undisputed possession of what was long known as British North America. These voyages were full rather of romance and adventure than of any real practical result but they opened up the ocean to the knowledge of those who in after years became the pioneers of trade and commerce.

Much more important as to immediate results were the explorations of these intrepid landsmen, Fraser, McKenzie and Douglas. These hardy pioneers in the service of the great Hudson's Bay Company—the pioneer of pioneers—pushed westward over trackless prairies and seas of mountains to open up communication with the natives to secure furs and give in exchange whatever article they desired. Fraser travelled this vast region in the interest of his company and was rewarded by discovering the river which ever after bears his name. McKenzie took a northerly route and after encountering great hardship and almost insurmountable obstacles reached the great stream that bears his name. He followed the stream towards its mouth for some distance diverted his course to the westward and saw for the first time the Pacific Ocean from the lofty cliffs of Fort Simpson. McKenzie's difficulties were increased by the Indian guide refusing to follow. He overcame this by tying the Indian to himself while asleep. This region was named Caledonia. Then followed the ubiquitous Hudson's Bay Co's Factors. In 1806 George Simpson accompanied by Quesnel and Thompson erected a post at Fort George and the following year at Alexandra on the Fraser. Quesnel gave his name to the river which has been many years mis spelled "Quesnelle" and Thompson's name is perpetuated by the river which is another of the great tributaries of the Fraser. Thompson accompanied the expedition as factor and Sir George Simpson as astronomer. Another of these pioneers settled at Kamloops where a post had been established Tod took charge and found the Indians very unfriendly. On one occasion they entered the fort in formidable numbers. He saved the fort and his life by displaying the coolest presence of mind and daring. He sat on a barrel full of gun powder with flint and steel ready to dash a fatal spark that would blow himself, his assailants, and the fort into space. The stratagem succeeded and ever afterwards the Indians paid the greatest respect to the factor. Tod possessed humour, as well as courage and on account of his abnormally large nose he would tell with a pleasant twinkle in his eye that he was regarded as the ugliest man in the service and he might almost say living. Douglas came out as a botanist for the Hudson's Bay Company in 1842. He landed from a ship at the mouth of the Columbia where the company had some of its principal trading posts. He spent ten years of untold hardships suffering and privation. The Indians were very unfriendly but by displaying his power with his gun which to the native was a mystery he impressed them with respect if not with terror. Passing over the Kootenay country he descended the Quesnel where his canoe upset and where he lost his ten years' valuable collection and nearly his life as well. These were bitter disappointments but with a stout heart he retraced very much the same ground and in two years returned. He landed at Honolulu and with his faithful dog wandered over the island when he fell into a pit in which a wild bull had been entrapped. His dog fell in and was immediately trampled under the feet of the bull. He sadly left the place and thinking to have one last look at the remains of his faithful dog, he slipped in himself and met the same fate. Thus tragically ended the career of the man whose name will forever be preserved by the name of those magnificent trees "Douglas fir". There are scores of others whose names have been forgotten who have led the way over the mountains and up and down the streams of British Columbia and the great northwest. The search for gold was the chief incentive. Those who traversed the Baloon Country, Cariboo were rewarded and those who searched along the Kootenay, Wild Horse and Perry creek no doubt reaped in a measure the reward due their labors. The two French-Canadians who went overlands and discovered the Cassiar were the brave predecessors of the now famous Yukon. These two men travelled for months living on what they could procure by hook and gun. Yet it is said in the lonely solitude of the forests neither would speak to the other having disagreed as to what route should be taken. Nearer home how much is due those who came into the country with blanket on back settled down to work "staid with the country"—and although many did not reap the reward they well earned in securing the gold that might bring ease and comfort, those who have entered into their labors will honor their memory and applaud their actions. Many of the old timers are still vigorous and full of that hopeful spirit which had first induced them to brave the hardships and privations of a pioneer life. Chiefly among these we find R. L. T. Galbraith, David Griffith, Robert D. Mather, Roger Moore and Patrick Quirk—types of the true Britons who laid the foundation of many a prosperous colony throughout the wide empire. When these men entered the Kootenay, the King visited the Atlantic Coast as Prince of Wales, today his son crossed the great continent a distance of over three thousand miles on a rail track that is inferior to no other line in the world, on board of the most luxurious train, furnished with every comfort and convenience. Steady progress and prosperity have marked the history of the country since that period. The Kootenays have large cities now, and have the nucleus of towns destined yet to be great, prosperous and important, the homes of thousands who will live in a law abiding and law enforcing community. A word in conclusion for the pioneer press. *The Prospector* is a good example of what indifatigable energy may accomplish. The early original copies were type-written. Through the energy and pluck of its management it is now a very creditably printed sheet containing a full account of the progress of the country especially mining. We trust that in the very near future the dreams and expectations of the staunch old pioneer may be realized.

### Prospecting for Minerals.

In prospecting for minerals the first thing to be ascertained is, whether there be any mineral in that locality, and of what description. The next question will be as to the precise spot in which it is most likely to be found. Suppose we wish to find galena, which is known to be in the vicinity, we must, in order to insure success, know the accompanying formation, that is, the rock in which the mineral is embedded; knowledge of this character multiplies the chances of finding the mineral. In many cases we select the rock accompanying the mineral, or such a vein of dead mineral as has an extensive range, no matter how far, how high or how low it may be from the supposed vein. We judge the distance, and if the rock wherein the mineral vein is buried, belong to the stratified rocks, we may expect to find the vein at no great distance in any direction. In the vein stone or accompanying rock, we may rely upon finding the mineral. Where the vein runs parallel with the formation as is the case in gold regions, there is not much difficulty in finding a vein but, where the mineral vein traverse the strata in angles more or less defined, the object is not so readily obtained. When fragments of ore or float is found on a hillside, it is evident that the vein must have a higher location for these fragments have come down the hill. If these fragments are found in a stream, the vein that supplied them must be higher up the stream, and the farther up the lighter the material. Heavy minerals do not drift far in a stream, but is always found close to its source. If the current is strong enough to move the fragments of galena it is soon ground into such a fine dust that it can be carried off by the most gentle current. Therefore native metals and sulphurets of metals are always found near their source, because they cannot move far without destruction.

Hotel Windsor—Fort Steele, B. C.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

**Holiday Excursion Rates**

FARE AND ONE THIRD

**For Round Trip**

FOR CHRISTMAS
Tickets on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25

FOR NEW YEARS
December 30, 31, and Jan. 1st

**All Tickets Good to Return Till January 3rd, 1902**

**Tourist Sleeping Cars**

CROW'S NEST SECTION

Tuesday, Friday } For St. Paul and All U. S. Points via Soo Line

Friday only—For Toronto, Montreal, and Boston.

For time tables, rates and complete information call on or write nearest C. P. R. Agent.

J. S. CARTER, Dis. Pass. Agt. Nelson.

E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A. Vancouver

MINERAL ACT, 1896.
(FORM F.)
CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
**NOTICE.**

**"MIDAS" MINERAL CLAIM.**

Situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District.

Where located: On Boulder Creek, a tributary of Wild Horse Creek.

Take notice that I, William R. Ross, Free Miner, Agent for P. C. Andrews Free Miner, R. J. McKenzie Free Miner and H. H. Browne Free Miner, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1901.

32- W. R. ROSS.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

Paid up Capital $8,000,000; Reserve Fund $2,000,000;
Aggregate Resources Over $65,000,000.

London Office: 60 Lombard Street, E. C.
New York Office: 16 Exchange Place.

And 68 branches in Canada, the United States and British Columbia.

Cranbrook Branch, HUBERT HAINES, Manager.

Kootenay Hotel

Boundary Line
Tobacco Plains,
B. C.

JULES HUREL, Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLING MEN.

A First Class Home

Good Stable Rigs of all kinds. Saddle and Pack Horses

The Kootenay Valleys Co

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE
46 QUEEN VICTORIA ST.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE
FORT STEELE, B. C.
C. M. EDWARDS,
GEN'L MANAGER.

30,000 Acres Farm Lands

In the far famed KOOTENAY VALLEY for SALE on easy terms of payment. PRICES $2,50 PER ACRE and upwards. In close proximity to the CROW'S NEST RAILWAY.

Lots in the town of ELKO are now on the market, prices $50, and upwards according to situation.

ELKO boasts of the biggest water power in South East Kootenay, and will be the junction of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway.

Correspondence Solicited.

Marysville Hotel

Marysville, B. C.

BALE & SMALL, Proprietors

The Pioneer Hotel. Comfortable Bedrooms.
First Class Dining Room.

Best Domestic and Imported Liquors and Cigars.

Fort Steele Cigar Store

Fort Steele, B. C.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
In Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes and Tobacco.

Finest Variety of Pipes and Smokers Outfit
In the District, Including Meerschaum, B. B. B. Alpha, and Other Brands.

Imported and Domestic Cigars at Lowest Prices.

Billiard and Pool Parlor and Reading Room in Connection.

C. M. KEEP, Proprietor. J. TAENHAUSER, Manager.

The Whole Story in a letter:

Pain-Killer
(PERRY DAVIS')

From Capt. F. Love, Police Station No. 6, Montreal:—"We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for *pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps*, and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is *the best remedy* to have near at hand."

Used Internally and Externally.
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

HIGHWARDEN & SON.

PIONEER BARBER SHOP

Everything Strictly First Class.

*Next door to the Prospector.*

The Prospector.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

### The Crow's Nest.

The origin of the name of the pass through which the Kootenay branch of the Canadian Pacific railway system takes its course is commonly supposed to be connected with the laying and hatching receptacle of a well-known bird of a sable hue. However sad the discovery may be to the cartoonists it is only in the cause of truth to say that the eastern ideas on the point are as usual far astray. As with the majority of western names the "Crow's Nest Pass" is a translation of the Indian name applied to the pass before the white man's day. The derivation of the name as given by the red skin medicine men is that a large party of Crow Indians took refuge in the pass when pursued by their enemies, the Blackfeet who came upon them in their "nest" and slaughtered them to a man. Hence the "Crow's Nest". There is material enough in the Indian legends of Alberta to fill a volume. Just to the northwest of the grand curve made by the Crow's Nest Railway just before it enters the mountainous country stands a conspicuous hill, known as Massacre Butte. Many years ago the low country between the Rocky Mountains and the Porcupine Hills formed a favorite passage for travellers and immigrants northward bound. It is on this route, immediately under the butte mentioned, that a party of German immigrants were massacred by the Indians. Men, women and children, none were spared but a fair-haired girl who was taken away to the south, but, as the story runs, there was so much quarreling over her that the chief killed her to prevent further trouble, taking her scalp which is said to be among the trophies of the late chief, "Big Sun," to this day. Some little time ago there was dug up at Pincher creek a skeleton which the doctor pronounced to be that of a young female and which an old squaw said was that of the last victim of the tragedy at Massacre Butte. Other names of places in Southern Alberta are redolent of the cowboy, such as "Whoop Up," "Stand Off," and "Freeze Out". The Indian name for Pincher Creek means high wood and it has been suggested that the old timers should take advantage of the spirit of the change which is now upon the land and call their pretty village Highwood.

### Mines.

Mines are the subterranean treasures of nature in which the Omniscient Being has deposited a portion of his bounties to be developed and used by intelligent man. Mining, improved to its utmost extent, is an art in which all the lights of science, all the capacity and diligence of man find their application. In the Dominion of Canada mining operations are of too recent an origin to present any of the master pieces of the art. It requires ages, the lapse of centuries to develop such subterranean structures as can be found in the old world, in Mexico and the United States.

An extensive subterranean mine is a grand and curious structure, and possesses many beauties which are understood only by the initiated. These cannot be made the subject of panoramic views like the terrestial beauties of nature, and one, therefore, not accessible to the multitude as a means of education and enjoyment. In subterranean mines there is poetry, a high religious poetry. The miner in his lonely chamber is constantly reminded of the bounties at his disposal, and the assistance that he needs from a higher power than that what man can bestow. We regret exceedingly that it is not permitted us to luxuriate in the description of mining to its fullest extent. Our aim is to be useful, and we shall give the readers of THE PROSPECTOR, from time to time, many of the leading features pointed out by geology, which will help the prospector and miner to find the place where mineral deposits may be located. There are vast quantities of useful and valuable minerals in this province, which are so profusely distributed above the water level of the valleys, that there is very little prospect of any extensive operations below that level for a number of years, at least so far as the general production is concerned, for the mineral resources of South East Kootenay, (The Fort Steele mining district,) are so vast, and the means of reduction and transportation so limited, that a number of years must elapse before the necessity of deep mining occurs. But we trust that in the near future, when we have reduction works, and increased facilities for transportation, or a home market for the ores of the district, we shall see the Fort Steele district take a most prominent place in the mining industries of the world.

Relieve those Inflamed Eyes!

**Pond's Extract**

Reduced one-half with pure soft water, applied frequently with dropper or eye cup, the congestion will be removed and the pain and inflammation instantly relieved.

CAUTION:—Avoid dangerous, irritating, Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

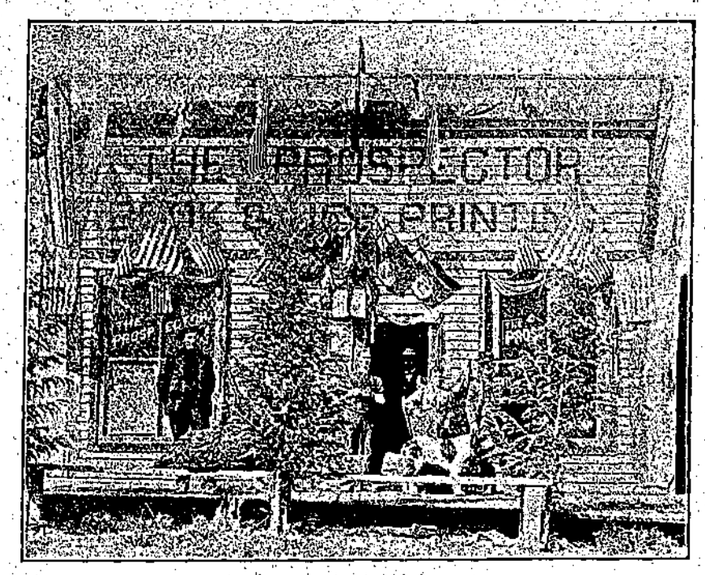
ROYAL HOTEL

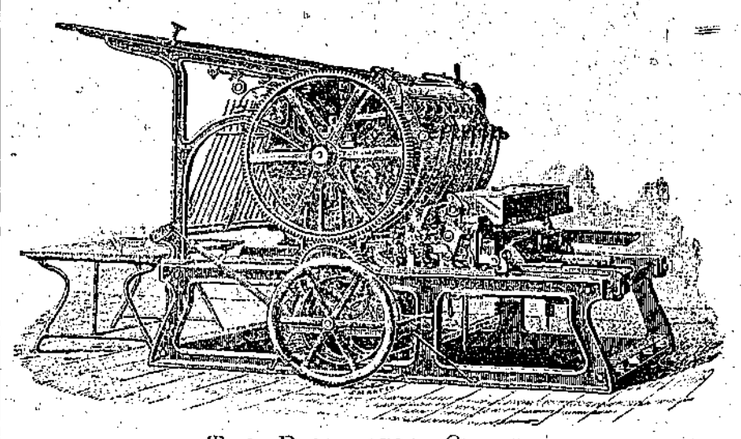
KIMBERLEY, B. C.

The Finest Liquors and Cigars and Best Furnished Rooms in Town.

J. L. GATES, Prop.

"His Nibs" The Editor.



THE PROSPECTOR OUTFIT.

KIMBERLEY

The Coming Town of East Kootenay.

Near the famous North Star and Sullivan Mines

**A Limited Number of Lots for Sale at Prices Ranging from**

**$125 To $400**

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY as prices will be advanced the first of the year.

Apply to

Land Commissioner, C. P. R.
Winnipeg, Man., or to

BEALE & ELWELL
Fort Steele and Kimberley,

KIMBERLEY.

THE PROSPECTOR.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AND HAS A GUARANTEED CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN EAST KOOTENAY, IT IS ALL HOME PRINTED, AND CONTAINS DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF NEWS OF ANY PAPER IN THE DISTRICT.

*As An Advertising Medium It Is Unexcelled.*

THE PROSPECTOR COVERS A DISTRICT LARGER THAN SOME EMPIRES, AND HAS A LARGE FOREIGN CIRCULATION.

The Paystreak Of Ad's In This Paper Pays From The Grass Roots, And Never Pinches Out, Stake One! The Result Will Be To Your Interest.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MINING and SCIENTIFIC PRESS
THIRTY-NINTH YEAR.
24 Pages : Weekly : Illustrated.
INDISPENSABLE TO MINING MEN.
$3 PER YEAR, POSTPAID.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.
MINING and Scientific PRESS
330 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DILSE & CROFTS
CONTRACTORS
All Kinds of Brick and Stone Work
BRICK and LIME For Sale. PLASTERING Promptly Done

# WINDERMERE DISTRICT

## Rich In Natural Resources.—Mining, Grazing, Agriculture and Lumbering Prominent Features.

### HIGH GRADE SILVER-LEAD ORES.

Thos. Jones, Locator and Discoverer of Paradise Mine

By C. F. Nicholson.

The southern limit of the Windermere Mining Division is at Canal Flat, about 40 miles north of Fort Steele, and the northern limit is in the neighborhood of Bugaboo Creek, about 40 miles south of Golden. The watershed of the Selkirk Mountain range is the western boundary, while to the east it extends to the Rockies. In this Mining Division the Columbia and Kootenay Rivers have their source, the Columbia flowing northward as far as the Big Bend, where it swings westward and to the south, while the Kootenay flows south, with but a narrow strip of low land separating the two streams at Canal Flats. The valley through which these two water courses have their respective channels is wide and fertile, and in places is heavily timbered with fir, pine, spruce and tamarack.

The agricultural possibilities have already been recognized, and such ranches as are under cultivation have a ready market in the district for all their produce. Stock raising is also assuming considerable proportions. There is abundance of feed, and the climate is so mild that cattle and horses are left to shift for themselves through winter, and are rounded up in the spring in good condition.

The chief source of wealth of the Windermere district, however, will be in the mineral ledges that are now undergoing primary development. Mineral has been discovered on the west side of the Columbia River, from the southern to the northern limits of the district, but the section where the most numerous ledges have been discovered, and where the greatest development work has been done, is that part of the District which is drained by the Toby and Horse Thief Creeks. In fact all the properties from which shipments have been made are reached by following the valleys of these two tributaries of the Columbia.

Promising prospects have been located on Dutch Creek, No. 2 Creek and Bugaboo Creek. The work done on the properties on these tributaries is only what is required by law to hold them, the lack of transportation being the prime source of inactivity.

In the summer of 1900 the Government constructed a wagon road up Toby Creek from the town of Peterboro to Spring Creek, a distance of some eleven miles. Messrs. H. C. Hammond and Randolph Bruce constructed a raw hide trail from the wagon road to the Paradise mine, and during the following winter took out some 1,000 tons of ore. This ore was taken by sleighs over the wagon road to Peterboro Landing on the Columbia River, and in the spring of 1901 was taken by steamer to Golden and shipped by rail to the smelter at Trail.

The management of the Upper Columbia Navigation Company had the contract of taking the ore from the Paradise mine and placing it on the cars at Golden. This was accomplished at a cost of about $9 per ton. At the time of writing, about twenty men are employed at the Paradise mine, the purpose of the owners being to thoroughly develop their property, only taking out such ore as may be necessary in carrying on the work.

During September last the Silver Belt property, which adjoins the Paradise, shipped a car load of ore which yielded 238 ounces in silver to the ton. The wagon road was then, last summer, extended some nine miles further up Toby Creek, until it reached North Fork Creek. Messrs. Hammond and Bruce own the Delphine property, located some seven miles from the mouth of North Fork, and have contributed two-thirds the cost of a sleigh road from the wagon road to the mine, and will this winter take out about 80 tons of ore.

The M. T. Fraction, adjoining the Delphine, sent a car load of ore to the smelter this fall, and realized over 200 ounces of silver to the ton.

There are other properties along Toby Creek which, with work, might be able to produce ore for shipment, and will doubtless, in time, join the rank of shippers.

A wagon road was this last summer constructed from Peterboro up Horse Thief Creek to the mouth of Macdonald Creek, The Macdonald Creek Mines people, at their own expense, connecting the mine with the road by a sleigh road. A considerable force of men are engaged in developing this property, and a considerable quantity of ore will be taken out, the amount depending upon what the company feel disposed to ship under present transportation facilities. Development has been in progress for over a year, and a large body of ore has been blocked out.

The Silver King, which is under bond to the Macdonald Mines Co., is being developed.

The Horse Thief wagon road affords easy access to the claims on Boulder and Law Creeks which empty into Horse Thief Creek. On Boulder Creek are "the Delos," "Sitting Bull group of claims," "Alps" and "White Cat." These properties have excellent surface showings, and only require work to demonstrate their value. On Law Creek are the "Silver Thread," "Paying Teller," and on Macdonald Creek are "Tecumseh," "Tuscumba," "Sweepstakes," "Silver Pass," and other properties awaiting capital or cheaper transportation.

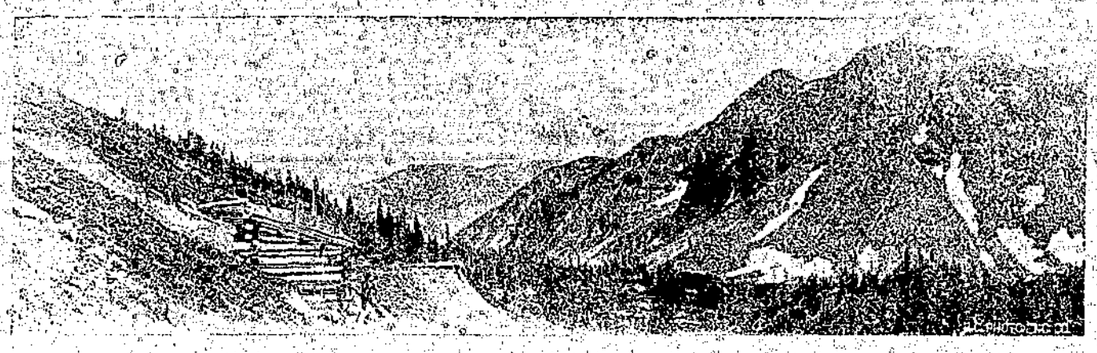
The assay value of the ores of the district are exceptionally high, and then on properties with as good surface showing as can be found in any mining camp in the Province, but as yet it has not become the fashion for investors to pick up the good things that are to be had in this district. The great majority of the owners have not the means to develop their properties, all are content with performing their annual assessment work.

The properties from which ore has been shipped have paid handsomely, and the number of profit producers will rapidly increase with the advent of capital and railway. Even under the present handicaps, each succeeding season sees increased activity in the district both in agriculture and in mining.

The silver-lead properties of course predominate, still there is a considerable quantity of copper ore of good value, but as yet the ledges lack development. Gold, too, has been found in association with the copper. In close proximity to the ledges intrusive, eruptive rock masses may be found which are considered good indications for depth of ore bodies. With ample water power, abundant timber, and a climate that is unsurpassed for healthfulness, it is only a question of the time it will take for the investing public, which has lost heavily of late in speculative mining, to learn to distinguish the difference between legitimate and speculative ventures, before the Windermere Mining Division will receive the attention due to the richness of its natural resources.

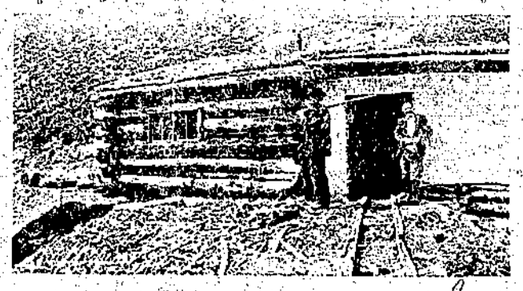
Paradise Mine—Windermere District.

Paradise Mine—No. 1 Tunnel.



Paradise Mine—No. 4 Tunnel.

Off Shift.



No. 4 Tunnel

Underground View Inclined Shaft.

Manager R. Randolph Bruce.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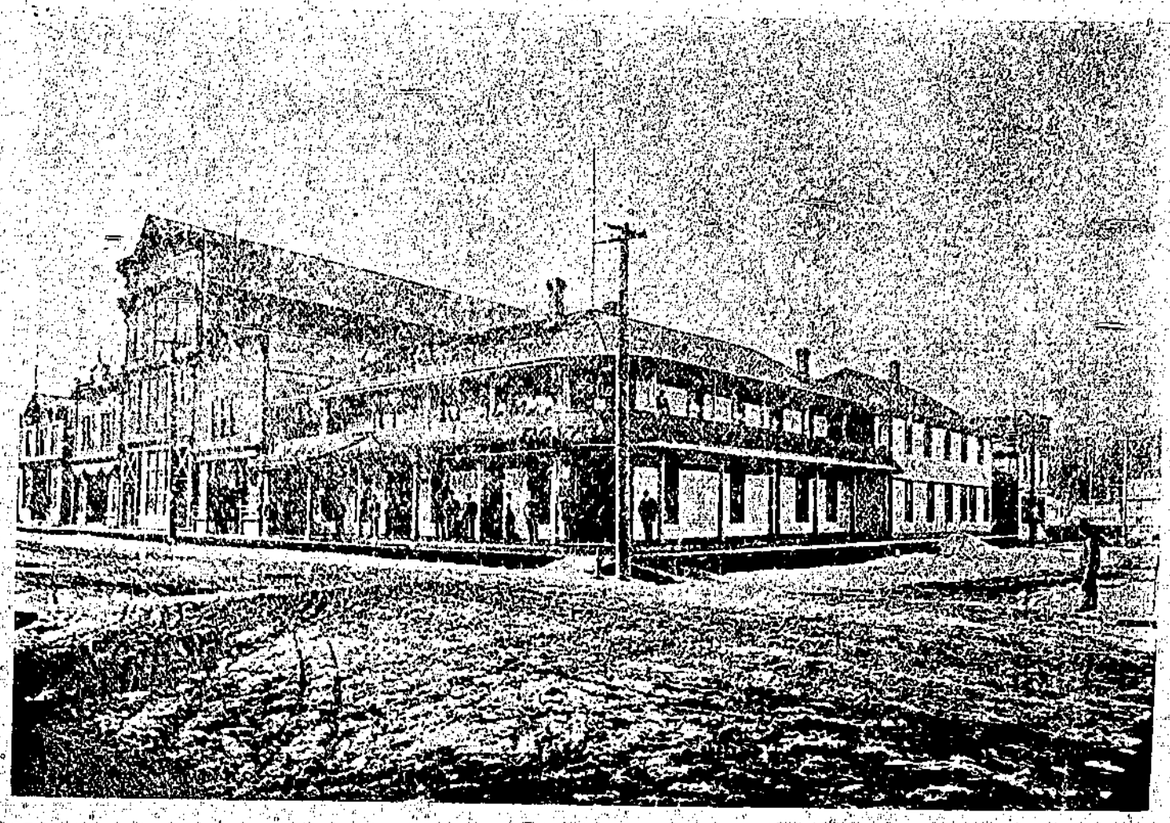

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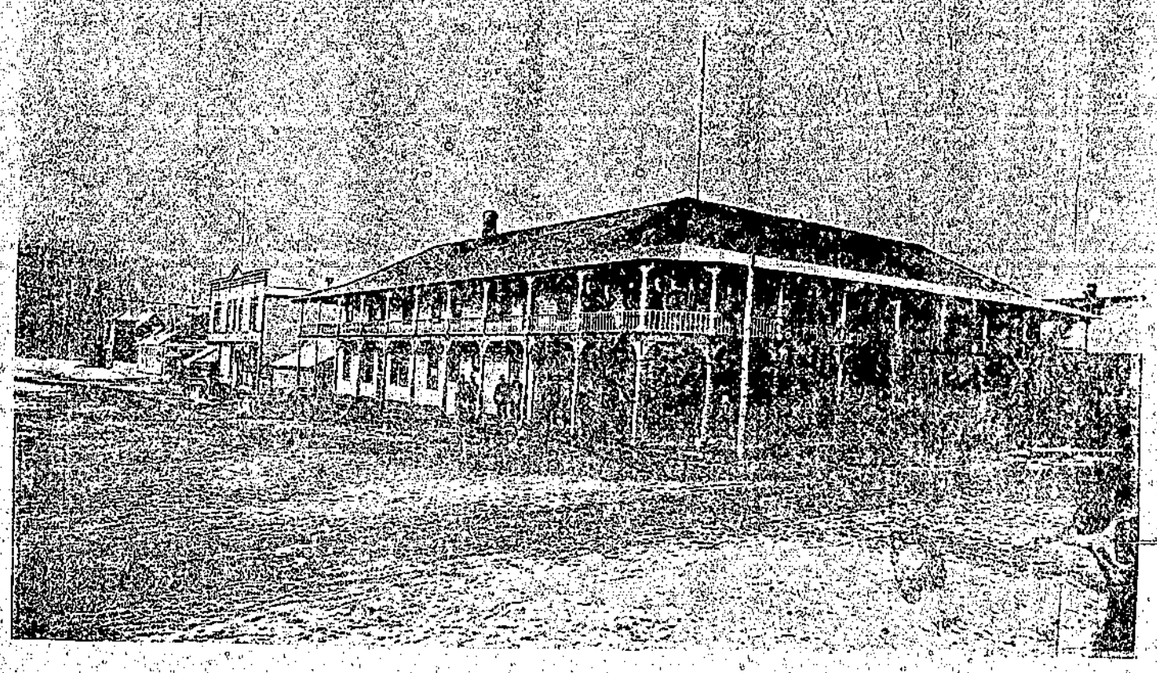

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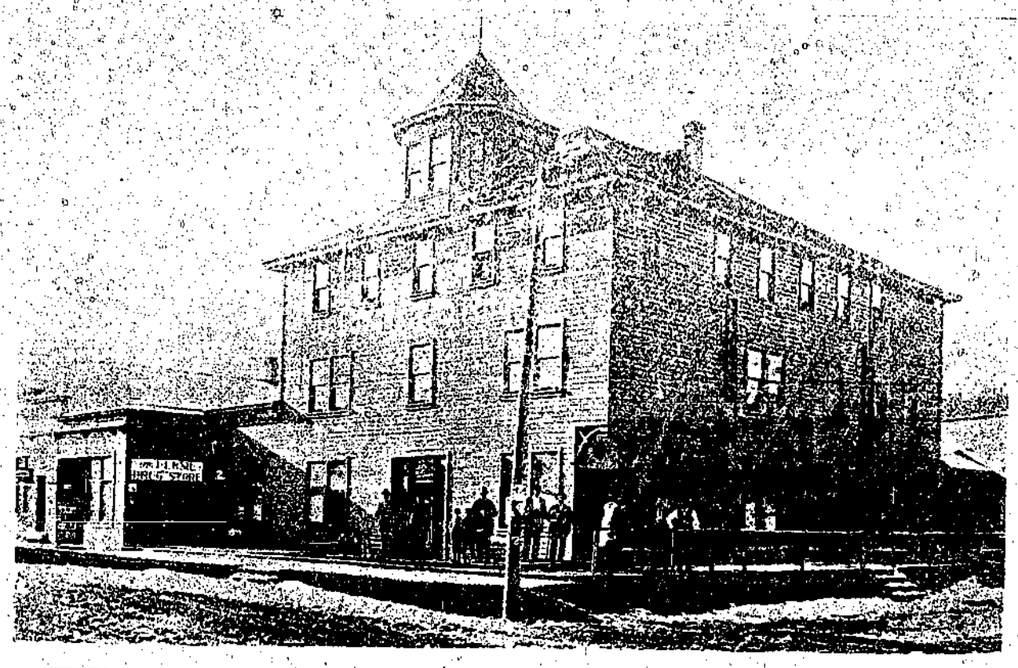

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