

THE GREAT INTERIOR.

Cream of the Week's News From the Upper Country.

AINSWORTH'S REMARKABLE MINE

Kaslo Not Dead But Sleeping—Railway Progress—Pioneers Deeping—Off to the Rush to Marysville—Wonderful Assays.

Nelson Tribune.

Wilson & Perdue have over 200 head of sheep on Gold King Mountain, where feed is reported plentiful.

The second payment on the Highland mine at Ainsworth was made the fore part of the week. Charles Olson, one of the several owners, receiving his portion on Monday.

Seventy-five Italians who had been working for three months on the railroad were paid off the fore part of the week. After making all deductions they were left with \$25 a piece left.

The Kootenay Hydraulic Company at the boundary line are now sinking ground with 800 inches of water and a pressure of 50 feet. They expect to make a clean cut the first of the month.

H. Myers and George T. Kane came down on the Nelson Tuesday. Both are doing on the Kaslo & Shuswap rail, assuming that the Kaslo & Shuswap rail will be built this fall, having received inside information to that effect.

Considerable excitement prevails at Eugene's Ferry over the supposed rich diggings on the Moya. It is doubtful if there is anything to justify it, but this country was thoroughly prospected for placer in the early sixties.

The red fish that frequent Cootanawood Strait each year during the month of August can now be found in numbers. The peculiarity of these fish is that they are never seen except in this creek, where they come to spawn, and then only during the month in the year.

The recent shipment of ore from the Wellington mine to the Tacoma smelter netted the owners of the mine \$2700, and ran \$230 in silver to the town. The Wellington was owned by Ottawa capitalists and situated about 20 miles from Kaslo and thirteen from New Denver.

An effort is being made at Kaslo to put in a system of water works. The water is to be taken from a small creek discharging into the Kaslo river, and the same conditions have prevailed in other towns, and yet they lived and prospered. So will Kaslo.

W. A. Jowett, who has been visiting the Abbott group of claims in the Lardereau canyon, returned on Wednesday, having gone in by way of Laraine on Kootenay lake. Mr. Jowett reports 14 men at work on the Abbott group with a tunnel in 25 feet, the face showing four and a half feet of solid gold, and a wall with 14 inches of galena. Nearly the whole country has been staked and more prospectors seem to be coming out than going in. The town of Kamloops is comparatively new, but the salable and rich conditions have prevailed in other towns, and yet they lived and prospered. So will Kaslo.

The report that Kaslo is "dead" is a misleading one. The town is dull, and there are too many people engaged in the hotel and saloon business; but, on the whole, the town is as lively as any other in southern Kootenay. Real estate is high, but the salable and rich conditions have prevailed in other towns, and yet they lived and prospered. So will Kaslo.

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town located at the mouth of Lafrance creek, eight miles south from Pilot Bay. The ore and silver is reported as running up in the thousands. The steamer Ainsworth calls at Marysville on returning from Kaslo to Nelson. The steaming office for this section is at Ainsworth.

The boys out in the Vermont creek claim are getting along nicely. They have worked well this summer; they work has been pleasant, as they find as they open up the property that ore is there in abundance. So far they have on the dump about eighty tons of first-grade ore, and they mean to push along until they have ready for transportation about 400 tons. It is the intention of the present owners to put in a siding road this winter. By this means it will make it both easy and cheap to haul the production.

The Similkameen Gold Gravel Exploration Co., Ltd., which has been formed for the purpose of prospecting and working the deposits near Princeton, at the junction of the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers, will commence operations at once. A competent mining expert has been secured by the company to take charge of their prospecting work, which will be of the most thorough character, and when completed will leave no doubt as to the actual value of the ground now held by the company. Should the report be true, the prospecting work will be favorable, active operations will at once follow, and work will be continued in the most energetic manner until thorough development has been completed.

(Kootenay Star.)

Angus White sold a half interest in one of his claims this week. The amount is not known.

Several claims of antiferous quartz have been located during the week, one of which assays \$46 to the ton.

W. E. Coffin, the New York banker, who with four attendants is hunting in the vicinity of Trout Lake, had not met with much success up to the early part of this week, having shot but one mountain goat.

Capt. Fitzsimmons came up on the steamer Columbia Wednesday. Speaking of the Kaslo wagon road Mr. Fitzsimmons said that the completion of the road will be for \$7,500 of government money expended.

Tom Horne has sold three quarter interests in the Canadian Girl claim in the Lardereau, holding one-fourth himself. The purchases of local parties—Messrs. Murray of Revelstoke and J. Patterson and A. Craig of Trout Lake City.

Several placer miners have been doing well by working crevices in the Lardereau canyon. Dan Dwyer and two more left on the 10th with their buxkin bags. The gold is mostly coarse, some of the nuggets weighing over 5 dwts.

Early yesterday morning a freight train coming west struck a broken rail about three miles this side of Illecillewaet and seven cars were derailed, three or four being badly smashed. The Atlantic Express had crossed the freight at Illecillewaet all right, and no doubt the rail was broken by the express. No one was seriously injured.

(Nelson Sentinel.)

At North Bend last week while J. Wallace, C.P.R. blacksmith, was out on the road shoeing a horse, an insect got into his ear and laid eggs therein, causing him great pain. He came to Kamloops, where Dr. Finner removed the pests.

A telegram was received on Monday from Cariboo stating that Dan Ross was drowned in Horse Fly river. The deceased was well and favorably known in Kamloops. He kept in company with I. S. Gillespie last spring for Quesselle Forks.

Si-si-skat, chief of the Shishan band of Indians, died at Savona on the 22nd inst., aged about 75 years. He was an influential man with his tribe and was always friendly disposed towards the white man. Dr. Lambert was present at his death.

Last Saturday a cloudburst occurred at Drynook, which swept an Indian's house and all its contents into the river. The family was away fishing at the time, and on their return found their domicile with its stock of provisions and household effects afloat on the river.

At the Royal Inland hospital on Tuesday last, Donald Campbell, a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of the Okanagan valley, died, after an illness of about two weeks, aged 76. The deceased was well known and respected throughout the country.

J. W. McKay, Indian agent for this district for many years, was presented with a gold watch and chain by a few admirers, as a memento of old times when he takes up his new position in Victoria, where he expects to go about the end of the month. The presentation was made the occasion of a dinner at the Commodore, at which about a score of friends regaled themselves, and the event was a pleasant social one.

George Sutherland, one of the pioneers of the province, died in Kamloops jail, where he had been taken for safe keeping, being very feeble and not of sound mind. The while he was travelling alone last year, was overtaken by a prairie fire and severely burned. He lay eight days without assistance, and when found was in a shocking state. He was brought to Kamloops and placed in the hospital, where with much care and attention he partially recovered; but the terrible experience he passed through affected his mind, and he was never his old self again. When fit to travel some friends paid his way back to the Rock creek, but after going part of the way he turned back to Kamloops and was placed in the jail, where he received every care and consideration.

Trout Lake City, B. C., Aug. 29.—Owing to the depressed condition of the silver market the prospectors appear to be turning their attention to other metals. Several claims have been located upon supposed auriferous leads, specimens from some of which show a payable percentage of gold.

J. W. Haskins passed through town today on his way to the Northeast Arm. He reports favorably of the Abbott group upon which about \$3000 a month is being expended. The shaft on the Abbott is 20 feet deep and the ore is improving in a most satisfactory manner.

Later assays of ore from the Great Northern show a much higher percentage of gold than has been hitherto suspected. The Alice also gives great encouragement, and it is the intention of the syndicate to continue the work on the most promising of the claims until the first of winter make it advisable to stop. It

is probable that the trail will be kept open till the end of the year. Mr. Jenkins is expected to arrive next week with his complement of men to work the Silver Cup and will probably make several shipments of ore before the close of navigation.

Some fine specimens of copper-bearing ore have been brought in lately from the further range. Curiously enough the copper-bearing ore almost invariably contains more silver than the clean galena, the general rule seeming to be reversed and the more heterogeneous the greater the prospect of a large percentage of precious metal.

A report comes from the east slope of a find of hydrolyte, a mineral which, though valueless in itself is of consequence as a probable indication of the presence of certain varieties of opal, which gem has been found in the ranges further south and therefore believe their existence in this district to be quite within the range of probability.

Thomas Cadman arrived today from Revelstoke. He was in a high state of excitement consequent on the escape of his noble courser by which sickle quadruped he had, it appears, been spilled upon the road.

C. Hendon and Andro Abrahamson have struck a vein of rock which assays over 40 ounces of gold to the ton.

Wm. Miller, who has been prospecting with J. W. Haskins, reports good prospects for gold beyond Healy creek. Mr. Miller has recorded two claims in the Healy creek country, both of which give good results.

E. Serog has disposed of the Black Prince on very advantageous terms.

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

A Commissioner From Dundee Talks to an Eastern Paper.

Scotia in her full tether Saturday had among her guests Mr. Andrew Osler, a special commissioner to America sent by the Dundee Courier to study conditions of agriculture in Canada and the United States. Accompanying him was Mr. Jas. Taylor, a member of the Artisan expedition to America organized by the Dundee Weekly News and Dundee Courier. They were returning from Western Canada. Mr. Osler's home is in Kilmuir; he is a portly man with a typical Scotch ruddy face, is possessed of large intelligence and is courteous and companionable. He was delegated to look into our methods of farming, our products and the general condition of our agricultural terrors.

In conversation Saturday he seemed, like most Scotchmen, surprised at the long distances travelled here, and has just returned from the Canadian Northwest, where he reports evidences of thrift on every hand. He was disappointed with Canadian scenery and crops from Winnipeg to the coast, but British Columbia, he said, was equally as great and pleasant a surprise in contrast.

For mixed farming and fruit growing British Columbia, he said, was a grand country, but the arable areas are small and the climate is not ideal, because of the main stumps of the primeval giants. "Wherever clear land is of high value, he continued, and in his opinion too expensive for settlers. Crops were remarkably good about Vancouver and prospects seemed promising elsewhere.

"Returning," he said, "we stopped at Calgary and went out among the large ranches about McLeod, and to the eye of the Scotchman accustomed to the rich green grass of the land of the heather, the rolling, grassy seas of prairie lands look remarkably barren and devoid of nutriment. However, on closer examination there seemed a paradox, for on going amongst the cattle and stock they were found to be in ample protection against plagues of disease."

"It is thought here, doctor," that the Americans should in fairness have submitted the slaughter on the islands to regulations by the arbitrators. Do you think that?"

"Well, we could never have got a treaty if we had insisted on it."

"Were you surprised to see a zone of 60 miles established?"

"Yes, I was surprised, because it is unnecessarily wide to begin with and because it will be exceedingly difficult to patrol that dimension. We proposed a twenty-mile zone as sufficient, which would have given a circumference of 120 miles."

We drove most all through the Saskatchewan valley and I am convinced that this section stands pre-eminent as the farming district par excellence of Canada. We were at Indian Head and Brandon a few days and examined the great wheat districts about the experimental farm. The wheat possibilities are simply grand there, but it is not so good for mixed farming.

Further down the Souris line, away south of Brandon, there are beautiful prairie lands, and the wheat possibilities are simply grand there, but it is not so good for mixed farming.

Through the Courier Mr. Osler intends to give the farming classes of Scotland a good idea of the subject of land culture in America.

"In conclusion," he said, "I made special enquiries about the much talked of cattle disease and am quite satisfied that no such thing exists or has existed, and I shall make it known throughout the kingdom." The delegates left yesterday morning for home.—Montreal Herald.

Tennyson's "Lord of Burleigh."

There passed away last week, at the age of seventy-three, a lady not only of high rank and title, as was duly recorded in the papers, but also of interest on account of her connection with one person whose name is celebrated by Tennyson. I refer to Lady Charles Weylesley, of Connaught, near the Duke of Wellington, she was the daughter of Sarah Hodgins, the "village maiden" of Boles Magna in Shropshire, whose marriage with Henry, tenth earl and afterward first Marquis of Exeter, is the subject of "The Lord of Burleigh." He brought her, unconscious of his rank, to "Burleigh House" or Stamford town, "the three fair children" were grown-up, second Marquis of Exeter, Lord Thomas Cecil, and Lady Sophia Cecil, who by her marriage with the late Right Hon. Henry Maisters Pierrepont, became the mother of Lady Charles Weylesley. The present Duke of Wellington, therefore, is the great-grandson of Sarah Hodgins.—Correspondence London Athenaeum.

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A report comes from the east slope of a find of hydrolyte, a mineral which, though valueless in itself is of consequence as a probable indication of the presence of certain varieties of opal, which gem has been found in the ranges further south and therefore believe their existence in this district to be quite within the range of probability.

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For mixed farming and fruit growing British Columbia, he said, was a grand country, but the arable areas are small and the climate is not ideal, because of the main stumps of the primeval giants. "Wherever clear land is of high value, he continued, and in his opinion too expensive for settlers. Crops were remarkably good about Vancouver and prospects seemed promising elsewhere.

"Returning," he said, "we stopped at Calgary and went out among the large ranches about McLeod, and to the eye of the Scotchman accustomed to the rich green grass of the land of the heather, the rolling, grassy seas of prairie lands look remarkably barren and devoid of nutriment. However, on closer examination there seemed a paradox, for on going amongst the cattle and stock they were found to be in ample protection against plagues of disease."

THE SEAL REGULATIONS.

A Second Interview With Dr. Dawson—The Close Season Wrong.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Witness sends to that paper the following report of a second interview with Dr. George M. Dawson.

It should be borne in mind that Dr. Dawson speaks in a spirit of goodwill towards a solution of a question in the settlement of which he has had a hand. Notwithstanding this Dr. Dawson is compelled to admit that the 60-mile zone and the close season not only operate harshly against Canadian sealers, but are opposed to common sense and the protection of seal life itself.

"Do you think," he was asked, "that the regulations restrict the Canadian sealers unduly?"

"Yes, I think them too severe. The close season was fixed from May 1st to August 1st throughout Behring Sea, and the Pacific coast as far down as the Californian coast, although the United States never pretended to claim a jurisdiction south of the Aleutian islands for the purpose of protecting seals. Their main object was to keep the sealers out of the Pribilof islands, where they breed. Our proposal was to begin sealing about the 1st or 10th of May and end it about the 1st of October, instead of ending it in July, because the result of the investigations of Sir George Baden Powell and myself on the spot was to establish that more females with young were taken in proportion to the total catch during the time they were fixed as the open season than during the time they have fixed as a close season, namely, from May 1st to Aug. 1st. In regard, therefore, to the close season they have inverted the idea we had."

"Did the arbitrators not become seized of these facts during the argument?"

"Well," replied Dr. Dawson with a smile, "they had the facts before them so long that perhaps they forgot them. I think myself that the killing on the islands was due to the extermination of the seal than to the killing in the water. In the past the sealers began to take seals as early as January and February off the California coast and along the coast of Oregon, though not many and gradually worked their way north. Behring Sea, taking the best part of their catch between some time in May and the middle of September, after which the weather becomes too stormy. The sealers were hardly worth expelling in the latter part of June, when they found the catch more plentiful. They will have now, under the Paris regulation, a season of six weeks' sealing in Behring Sea. The statement that August seals are hardly worth expelling is not correct. In August, it is true, the seals are 'stagey' and shedding their coats of fur on the islands, but at sea this shedding is so gradual that it is scarcely noticeable. Seals taken in August are as a rule, seals that have never gone to the islands at all, or if they do go stay there but a short time. It is only females with young, and full grown males in charge of harems on the islands, that are obliged to stay there, and they do not leave as early as August, but remain until September and October, and some as late as November."

"So, then, Canadian sealers having to leave for home about the middle of September would miss a chance at these seals?"

"Yes, but the United States should now show the sincerity of their concern for seal life by making regulations to protect the seals on the islands. It was the slaughter of seals on the islands that was the cause of the United States to submit to the arbitrators, their jurisdiction over the breeding islands, but if anything goes wrong now there will be only one party to blame, for there is certainly no ample protection against pelagic sealing."

"It is thought here, doctor," that the Americans should in fairness have submitted the slaughter on the islands to regulations by the arbitrators. Do you think that?"

"Well, we could never have got a treaty if we had insisted on it."

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