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THE MINER

The Ores are High-Grade in Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead.

NUMBER 162. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893. $2 A YEAR

TIS A GRUESOME MESSAGE

WHICH CLEVELAND SENDS TO CONGRESS ON THE SILVER QUESTION

It is Important in that it Shows that the Friends of Silver Must Make a Long and Desperate Struggle if they are to Defeat Cleaveland's Contemplated Debasement Policy.

The special session of the United States Congress is now in convention and already the fight gives promise of being a hot one. The friends and foes of silver are determined to let no point tending toward victory go by, and it would be difficult at present to predict with any degree of accuracy the final outcome.

According to despatches, as soon as it becomes practicable, Bland, leader of the silver forces in the house, will introduce a bill embodying the views of the silver men. It will provide for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing act and substitute therefore free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. "That will be the ground on which we will make the fight, although there is no definite plan agreed upon," said Bland.

He recognized that men could honestly differ as to the ratio, but that matter should be settled in the party itself. Upon the use of the gold and silver as a money at parity, the Democratic party could not differ. If a compromise measure increasing the ratio was reached, he said he saw no reason why the present dollar should not be kept in circulation as it is now. He proposed however to resist any increase in the ratio.

Representative Henderson of North Carolina has a plan for the adjustment of the silver question which he holds ought to be satisfactory to persons who wish to see the Democratic platform declarations carried into effect without creating divisions in the party. This might be accomplished, he thinks by passing a bill requiring the absolute purchase of a certain proportion of each metal per month and the coinage of all metal purchased. Congress might from time to time change these proportions as the needs of the country seemed to require, and thus adjust the circulation to the demands.

The Message.

The following message was sent to Congress by President Cleveland:

The existance of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they are solely charged the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be avoided.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward circumstance nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufactures, with unusual invitation to safe investment and a satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous money institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of the frightened depositors.

Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand their money. They are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that securities which they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values, supposed to be fixed, are fast becoming conjecture, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

I believe that these thiugs are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchace and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in the statute passed July 14, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered as a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinige and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the immediate purchase by the government of 4.500,000 ounces of silver monthly, forced, under that statute, was regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guarantee of its increase in price. The result however, has been entirely different; for, immediately following the spasm of a slight raise in price, silver began to fall, after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known.

This disappointing result has led to a renewed and persistant effort in the the direction of free coinage. Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that, in payment for 4, 500, 000 ounces of silver bullion, which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchace monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes, redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin at the desire of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however declared in the act to be "The esnablished policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controlls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent him using the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed.

Manifestly the refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit, and the exercise of discretion as to obligations payable in silver only would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold. Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchased to the amount of more than $147,000,000.

While all but a small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes has not spared the gold reserve of $100,-000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes; for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to $150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has as a consequence, for the first time since its creation been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy; and have asked other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have recently been withdrawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations.

The excess of the exports of gold over its imports ending June 30, 1893, amounts to more than $87,500,000. Between July 1, 1892. and July 15, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while in the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $147,000,000

Unless the government bonds are to be constantly issed and sold to replenish our exausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the action of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company, and the government must fail in its establishment of the policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other, and be given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated. According to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among the nations of the first class, nor could our government claim the performance of its obligations, in so far as such obligations have been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world, through a great international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United states will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue in our attempt to accomplish this result single-handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value—cannot keep inferior money money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts—has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors are equally alert, not only to decline to purchase American securities, but to make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

It does not meet the situation that the apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for this lack of confidence in the purpose or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and this lack of confidence, however, has caused a meanace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded

Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at at a parity, our ability to do so might be estimated and guaged, and perhaps in view of our unparallelled growth and resources it might be favorably passed upon But when our avowned endeavor is to maintain such a parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such an increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt,

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency, and to a money recognized as such on exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states. nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable drain on our national strength and ability, to jeopardize the strength of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It virtually concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land.

There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At a time like the present when the evils of unsound finance threatens us, the speculator may anticipate a harvet gathered from the misfortunes of others; the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage earner, the first to be hurt by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefif of its correction, is practically defenceless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented

capital. This failing him his condition is without alleviation; for he can neither prey upon the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor.

One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago when a dearth of currency had cused commercial distress, said:

"The very man of all others who has the deepeft interst in sound currency and suffers most by mischievous legislation in monetary matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent as on the day they were uttered, and they ought to impressively remind us that a failure to do our duty must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor and who, because of their numbers and condition, are entitled to the most watchful careful care of their government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim "he gives twice who gives quickly" is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm councils will prevail and that neither capitalists nor wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interest under the influence of exaggerated news.

Nevertheless every day of delay in removing one of the plain principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existance, whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress.

They may certanily demand that the legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years of disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

It was my purpose to summon congress in especial session early in the incoming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their sufferages, desire and expect, and to accomplish which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But, while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once, and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend a prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14th, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in the money universally recognizen by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, August 7th., 1893.

In the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to consider the financial questions with the smallest possible delay,

A large number of petitions for and against the repeal of the Sherman act were presented and referred. Then it was announced that the introduction of bills was in order.

The first bill of the session was introdued by Senator Hill of New York. Its title was "To repeal certain sections of the act of July 14, 1890, (the Sherman law)." It was referred without reading to the finance committee.

The next two bills were introduced by Senator Stewart of Nevada. Their titles were: "To restore the right of coinage," and "To supply the deficiency in the currency." This latter bill was read in full.

It directs the secretary of the treasury to issue silver certificates, equal in amount to silver bullion in the treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, in excess of the amount necessary at its coinage value to redeem treasury notes issued under that act, and to use the same to provide for any deficiency in the revenues of the government, the surplus of such certificates to be used in the purchase of 4 per cent bonds at their market price, not exceeding 12 per cent premium. Senator Stewart said that he desired to call the attention of the finance committee to the latter bill. Its purpose was to give immediate relief. His bill provided for the issuing of $100,000,000 of treasury notes to pay for the bonds to be deposited by the banks as security for the notes. The notes could be afterwards retired with bonds. This would give an increase of about $150,000,000 in currency and would give immediate relief. The senate should not delay action when the country was in a state of panic. It would be unpatriotic for any man to get up a discussion now, but the silver men did not believe that they could allow the Sherman act to be repealed, because they believed that would be the end of silver coinage forever. They could not agree to that, but they did not wish to be put in the position of contending against what was absolutely necessary at the present time. He was in favor of any temporary measure that would give relief and in the meantime the discussion of the whole financial question could go on.

At the close of Senator Stewart's remarks his bills were referred to the committee on finance.

On the 8th., Senator Vest introduced a bill to fix the number of grains of gold and silver in gold and silver coins of the United States, the silver dollar to contain 464 4-10 grains of pure silver or 516 grains of standard silver. Vest also offered a joint resolution setting forth that the American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism; that it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver and that it is the duty of congress to enact such laws as will effectually maintain these objects.

The measure introduced by Senator Hill leaves no doubt as to his position on the financial issue. While repealing the purchasing clauses of the Shermon act, it unqualifiedly pledges the country to bimetallism.

Western people are pleased that Hill should have so uuqualifiedly pledged himself to bimetallism as to indicate a willingness to favor subsequent legislation looking to the restoration of silver as a money metal.

Senator Teller said the discussion would not be closed on the 22nd of August. A question of so much importance could not be disposed of properly in 30 days, or in 60 days.

The Situation.

All indications point to a drawn battle on the floor of the house without reference of the question to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. Bland readily acquiesces in the programme to fight the battle out on the floor of the house in committee of the whole, and in this arrangement the anti-silver men, of course, readily agree. The two bills, on which are to turn all discussion of the financial question were today fully prepared and ready for presentation.

The one drawn by the anti- silver men is brief and to the point. It tersely provides for the unconditional repeal of so much of the act of July 14th., 1890, as directs the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion, and issuing of treasury notes thereon.

The measure drawn by the free coinage people is longer, and is uniqne in being drawn in a manner which will develop the greatest possible strength of the free coinage element of the house. The first portion of the bill provides that all holders of $100 or more of silver bullion of standard weight shall be entitled to have the

(Continued on page nine.)

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SILVER IN TRANSIT

A Nice Complication Arises Over the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Coinage of Silver.

An interesting problem has appeared for solution in connection with the silver question in India. Heavy losses have entailed to banks which had silver in transit at the time of the closing of the mints.

A memorial has been presented to the Earl Kimberly, Secretary for India, on behalf of the eastern banks. The memorial points to the serious loss which will be entailed unless the Goverment changes its decision to exclude the silver which on June 26 was in transit to India, and which amounts in the aggregate to £1,500-000. The silver, it is pointed out, was not purchased by any of the banks by way of speculation, but solely to fcfill obligations. It is held that if the banks are not allowed to have the silver converted into rupees on the terms existing previous to June 26, the actual loss to them will not be less than £120,000. The banks based their trust on the precedents laid down by the Government of India in the protection of goods in transit in cases where import duties have been levied or increased, and the principle laid down In the Indian Contract Act by which the incidence, if any, falls on the buyer or recipient of goods, the latter in the case of silver being the Government itself. It is a necessity of the situation that there must always be a large amount of silver in transit, or the commerce of india would be disorganized.

Should Study the Matter up.

On returning to Montreal recently from his annual tour of inspection, President Van Horne of the C. P. R., said he deplored more than ever the general ignorance of easterners or their persistant indifference to the Pacific province and all the distant west. Thousands of U. S. investors, miners, and prospectors were going into British Columbia, principally into the Kootenay region. Many of them had told him that neither Nevada or Colorado, nor any other portion of the earth of which they knew, would compare in mineral wealth with the district of Kootenay.

Substitute for Mine Timbers.

A marked success is reported to have attended the substitution of steel or iron for mine timbering in England. According to the report of the president of one of the most important coal companies, the adoption of iron props and steel girders was initiated some time ago on a main road ten feet wide, 300 yards being secured with such props and girders, and covered with three-eighths-inch boiler plate, the girders being set three feet apart. These have been in use six years, and as yet not a single girder has been taken out or repaired.

The girders used for the main road are ten feet long, five feet four inches by seven-eighth inch and the section of the props five inches by three inches by three. The cost of one girder of ten feet, and two steel props of six feet, and thirty square feet of the boiler-plate, is estimated at $8 per lineal or running yard, as against $2.50 or $3 per lineal yard for securing the same with timber. The life of the steel and iron is conceded to be six times as long as that of the timber.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY DAYS after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Commissioner of Lands and Works for West Kootenay District for a lease of 2,000 inches of water, to be taken from the Three Forks of Carpenter Creek at a point about five miles from the mouth of Carpenter Creek, the water to be used for milling, mining, water works, domestic and other purposes.
CHARLES HUGONIN.
Nelson, June 19, 1893. 155-8

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Messrs. KIRK & RITCHIE Dominion & Provincial Land Surveyors, Nelson, B.C., Have published in pocket form an

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The publication gives the date of record, name of locator and a description of each claim.

The cost of getting the above information respecting one single claim from the Slocan Recorder's office would be greater than the price of this book.

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WHERE IS THE MAN.

The present season has clearly demonstrated to the people of this section several mistakes which they have made in times gone by. One of the most important of these is the selection of a representative.

Several well-known citizens of West Kootenay district have already placed themselves on record as possible candidates for the office of representative, and long before the election, the electors will be called upon to pass upon the qualifications of at least a half-dozen candidates.

R. Green, the Kaslo merchant, G. O. Buchanan, the saw-mill owner, of the same town, and C. E. Perry, of this city, are among those who have intimated a desire or intention to run, and there is plenty of time for a number more to come out.

There being no shortage of candidates it may be well to consider some of the qualifications which should be possessed by the people's choice.

We have here one of the richest sections in British Columbia. In raw material of all kinds and more especially in minerals we should in time become the busiest and most prosperous portion of the province.

This will come to pass in time beyond a doubt but the intervening time may be materially shortened by proper measures on the part of those whose interests are here, and to whom the progress of the country means everything.

The circumstances which govern any new country are usually far different from those found in older sections. Doubly true is this when the new section depends upon the various mineral industries for life.

Mining has always had to fight for its rights with the agricultural element, largely owing to a lack of mutual understanding. This lack of harmony has resulted in the majority, usually agricultural, passing any and all kinds of laws for the mining sections, with but little regard whether they fit or not.

We have had a bitter taste of this class of medicine in days gone by, and are not anxious for another. Only by adequate representation can this be avoided.

While there is yet time let the people of this district turn this matter over thoughtfully. Are they going to vote for a representative or a hired man at $4 per day to hold down the chair.

Though the fact does not seem to occur to the average voter, brains are quite useful to a member of the legislature. Especially so when there is some hope that these brains will be used for the good of the section he represents.

Don't forget the brains.

The people on the coast known little and care less about the needs of this section, and when the time comes will legislate for us, will give us the old hap-hazzard hit-or-miss laws unless we have some one to come out with no uncertain sound. We don't care so much where the capital is located but we do want adequate mining laws, and our portion of the public money to go where it is most needed.

Let him be for West Kootenay.

Then too it must be remembered that when a man is busy with the thousand petty intrigues foreign to his section and having in view only personal advantage, his spare time which he may be expected to devote to his section's needs grows beautifully less.

Let him grind his axe at home.

There is no more important matter to be considered during the coming winter. Upon the choice of the right man for the place depends much of the future. Progress will be affected just as the selection is good or bad.

Do not forget that a man may make a splendid representative although you may not like him personally very well. Too much depends upon this matter to allow personal feelings to play the leading part.

Take time. Consider carefully. Be sure you get the right man. Vote for him, and stand by him.

MINING MACHINERY.

Just where the limits of protection should be drawn is the problem which the Conservatives must determine at the next session of the Commons. The latest objection raised against this system of national inequalities comes from the mining society of Nova Scotia which has passed the following resolution:

"That the various members of parliament for Nova Scotia be requested to exert their influence to have the language of the Act relating to the free importation of mining machinery changed to read as follows: "That all tools, machinery and appliances for mining, quarrying, smelting, refining and concentrating and other processes, for the mining, extraction, and treatment of ores and minerals, of a class or kind or pattern not manufactured in Canada, be admitted free of duty, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Customs at Ottawa, and to the General Mining Association of the Province of Quebec."

If the MINER'S recollections be right there is such a clause in the act relating to the tariff at present which provides that any one desiring to import mining machinery from any foreign country which is not manufactured in Canada may do so free of duty when such goods are accompanied by an affidavit setting out that such goods are not manufactured in the Dominion.

Except in a few instances the user has failed to find any relief. The reasons for this are numerous. The shippers frequently imported motive power machinery along with their mining machinery, and as there is no exemption on motive power, the affidavits were not acceptable to the customs, and the duty on the shipments were collected under protests which were destined to be pigeonholed in departmental offices and never called to life. A second and more fatal barrier to the importers has been the practice of eastern mining machinery manufacturers to mislead the government with the belief that they were engaged in the manufacture of the desired machinery, but as was inevitably the result when the importers expert was asked to pass upon them they have been pronounced either worthless or altogether unsuited for the specific purposes to which they were to be applied. The Minister of Finance has declared in the house that it was the purpose of the government to place the most liberal construction upon this clause but from the working of the clause it is evident that the eastern manufacturers have seen to it that their interests have not suffered by any such leniency however well intended by the country's tariff makers.

The class of mining machinery required for the proper working of mines varies with the peculiar formation of the country. The country south of the international line has a much older mining experience than the Dominion. The manufacturers of mining machinery there have had the advantage of being called upon to supply an extensive market, which has induced competition, followed by a competitive excellence and cheapness in their wares.

The bulk of the machinery used in mining in the Dominion is of foreign manufacture. The duty is borne in part or wholly by the purchaser. So long as the industry calls for foreign wares the Dominion manufacturer is not benefited, and the consumer is taxed for what?

CANADIAN COINAGE

If the system of protection is a good thing and protects the manufgoturers, why not apply the same remedy to the mine owners and protect their products.

There can be no doubt but that silver will be produced to a considerable extent in West Kootenay this coming summer. much more than enough to supply the Dominion's needs which at present are nominal. The government protects the manufacturer of mining machinery to the detriment of the mine owner and at the same time has its silver coinage made in Birmingham, England.

Now if the aim of a tariff such as the Dominion labors under, is the protection of the people would it not be a grand idea to establish a Canadian mint, and create a market for the product of West Kootenay's silver mines.

The answer to this call in the past has been—you are not producing silver. This will not avail now.

Here is a country richer in mineral resources than any on the American continent. Editor McLean's nickle resolution would seem to imply that he wishes to encourage mining, so if the Toronto newspaper man and politician is still as zealous as he was a few months ago to encourage the mining of the Dominion he can find a better text in Kootenay than he found in Sudbury.

THE ARBITRATION FAVORABLE.

The Behring sea arbitration appears to be in a fair way to reach a final settlement within the next few days. Judging from the tenor of the despatches on the subject, it would appear that Great Britain and Canada will have no complaint as every point raised gives promise of being adjudicated satisfactorily. In every case the specific claims set forth by Sir Charles Russell and Sir Rirchard Webster have been allowed to be sound and will be allowed to be sound.

The American arbitrators only held out in one point and that is at present causing delay.

The formation of rules to govern the seal fisheries is just now before the tribunal.

The present season has been a very lucky one for the Canadian sealers and with a satisfactory adjustment of the Behring sea troubles, there should be a revival of this important and lucrative industry.

The Poorman mine is now running night and day in order that advantage may be taken of the water supply while it lasts. It is expected that the water will curtail their efforts about the middle of September.

'TAINT LIKE CARIBOO.

Respectfully dedicated to the Victoria Colonist.

He was an ancient prospector,
Relic of days of yore,
The kind that's found abundantly
In lands of precious ore.

They showed him chunks of richest quartz
The bright gold running through,
"Oh, yes, that's middling decent rock,
But 'taint like Cariboo."

Let one but make a startling strike
The millions shining through,
"Oh, yes, it may be purty rich
But 'taint like Cariboo."

And still the burden of his song
From morn till evening dew,
"Oh, yes, this country's very fair—
But 'taint like Cariboo."

He died, this ancient man one day
Sped upward to the gate.
St. Peter saw him coming and
Was pondering on his fate.

The ancient man was passing through
When lo beneath his feet,
He spied the blocks of solid gold
The paving of the street.

He paused—"Its rich I must allow,
But 'taint like Cari—" well
St. Peter dropped him o'er the edge
Just where, we need not tell.

NESBIT ON LARDO

His Health was Poor, and he was Compelled to quit. Tries Being a "Pote"

James B. Nesbit, editor of the late Lardo Reporter, which went up in a blaze of crimson glory and undying fame a short time ago, was in Nelson during the week. Desiring to gather some information with regard to the future of the section which he has so long and ably represented, the genial Nesbit was approached by a MINER reporter and forced to take a mild taste of his own medicine in the shape of an interview.

"You will please," said he hurriedly, "be as quick as you can for my time of late is very valuable.

"Lardo? Oh yes, I was in Lardo a week ago. A beautiful section of the country up that way. The scenic effects are grand and awe inspiring beyond the power of words to express, but they lack nutrition," the ex-Reporter sighed and felt of his belt, "yes, they lack nutrition.

"The only reason I had for leaving that section, and throwing up my journalistic labors, was the fact that my physician warned me that the strain of keeping up with the rush of local events was telling on me to such an extent that I must retire.

"He whispered 'heart failure', and as I had really felt a sinking sensation in that region of late, I took his advice, and my departure.

"My faith in that portion of the country is all right, but faith without works is dead, and I am not working just now.

"I have heard that the pen is mightier than the sword, but at present it looks as if a cross-cut saw is likely to prove an easy winner.

"As to my future? Well I am now open to engagement in almost any capacity, but I intend to try for the position as Pote Lariat' on the MINER. How would this strike the old man do you think?

The waves, unsympathetic, beat the strand;
Rude stumps and logs bestrew the dreary land;
While wild birds, wheeling in aerial flights,
Pass with shrill shrieks o'er those deserted sites"

The MINER man gravely assured him that his effort was hardly up to the MINER standard, but that he should try some less cultured locality, whereupon he departed for Kaslo.

The final payment is reported as paid on the Center Star mine in the Trail Creek District. Joe Bourjois the seller of the property has cleaned up $80,000 prospecting in the Kootenay

The bond on the Josie claim has changed hands according to the Northport News. An advance of $400 transferred the bond from Patsy Clark to Loring Brothers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IRON WORKS

General Founders, Engineers, Boiler Makers, and Manufacturers of All Classes of Machinery. Sawmill and Marine Work a Specialty.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Kendall Band Mill, B. C. Shingle Machines, Steam Log Hauling Machines.

We keep in stock a full supply of Engineer and Mill Supplies, such as Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods, Sheet and other Packing Rubber Valves, Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, and Lubricants, etc.

HOISTING ENGINES AND SINKING PUMPS FOR MINES.

Corner Alexander Street and Westminster Ave., VANCOUVER, B. C.

D. CARTMEL, Agent West Kootenay. J. W. CAMPION, Secretary-Treasurer. J. E. W. MACFARLANE, Manager

FISHING TACKLE Split Cane, Greenheart and Steel rods. Devon Minnows Oiled Silk and other Lines Casts and Traces, Bait Hook, (plain and on gut), Fly Books Spoon Baits, Single Action and Multiplying Reels, Willow Baskets, Flies and Pearl Spoons, expressly made for the Kootenay Rivers.

Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

Wholesale and Retail.

CHARLES E. TISDALL

GUNMAKER,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Claim Notices,

"Initial Post" Notices, drawn up under the provisions of the new Mining Act, and giving lucid directions how to Stake a Claim under this Act may be procured from

Turner Bros.
Gilker & Wells,
Nelson News Depot.

Ten Cents per copy.

In lots of 50 and 100 at THE MINER Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STOCK or en route from the Coast:

1 Carload Glass, Paints and Oils.
2 Carload Sash and Doors,
2 Carload Dry Clear Fir Flooring, 4 inch,
1 Carload Dry Clear Fir Ceiling, 4 inch,
1 Carload Factory Cedar,
An Immense Stock of Common Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Mouldings, Etc., as usual.

G. O. Buchanan,
Kootenay Lake Sawmill,
NELSON AND KASLO.

M. S. DAVYS,

MINING ENGINEER AND ASSAYER

NELSON, B. C.

OFFICE; VICTORIA STREET.

SEE OUR NEW

Violins,
Guitars,
Piccolos,

TOYS AT 20% DISCOUNT TO PREPARE FOR FALL STOCK.

TURNER BROS.

You Drink Beer, of Course?
Then Drink the Best.

PABST'S IS THE BEST

Be sure you get it. The best qualty and lowest prices in Liquors, Cigars, and Provisions at

HUDSON'S BAY COMP'Y

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

AGENTS FOR

Hiram Walker & Son's, Limited, and Fort Garry Flour Mills, Manitoba.

JOHN HUMER,

Vienna Bakery

FRESH BREAD, PIES, CAKES, CANDIES, ALWAYS ON HAND

BAKER ST., East of Josephine st.

ALLAN LEAN

Plasterer and Bricklayer

Will contract for all kinds of work. Materials furnished and estimates given for work in any town in Kootenay Lake Country.

LIME FOR SALE

At Nelson and Pilot Bay or delivered at any pointon the lakein any quantity. Address P.O. box 47, Nelson.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS NOW

THE HALL MINES COMPANY WILL GET THE PROPERTY READY AT ONCE.

The Company's Engineer will be out Here in a few weeks to Attend to the Preliminary Work of Getting the Silver King Ready for Working.—There is Plenty of Money Available.

Messrs. Hall and Macdonald, who have so jealously guarded the secret concerning the future of the Silver King for so long, reached their old home in Colville on Tuesday having come in by the way of Revelstoke, and down the Columbia river.

They arrived in town last evening.

Winslow Hall has not added much polish to manners during his stay in Great Britain. He went there with a wealth which had been thrust upon him by fortune, but he did not see the elephant. He betook himself to Scotland and remained there, only going to London when his presence was absolutely necessary for the putting through of the deal. He comes back to this country the same quiet old man. His good luck has not loosened his tongue to any noticeable extent. He still requires to be drawn out by the conversationalist.

John Macdonald is somewhat more talkative than he was formerly. In conversation with a a number of gentlemen he volunteered the information that the original owners of the mine were quite satisfied with the manner in which the deal had been put through. The cash consideration was not as great as was at first expected, but the owners have great faith in the future of silver, and are confident that in a few after weeks the mine has been opented, their stock will be marketable at double its face value.

He expressed his opinion of the directorate in the most complimentary terms. One of the directors will be here shortly, accompanied by an engineer who will make a careful study of the ground for the preparation of plans. The company has plenty of money and will proceed to get things in shape for working without any unnecessary delay. The company will proceed first with a concentrator, but where the same will be situated, and what means of transit will be employed to bring the ore to it are matters which require the consideration of the engineer who is now enroute to this city.

WILL KEEP IT OPEN

An Arrangement will be made to PreServe all Winter Communication.

There is no chance of Nelson being frozen in this winter provided the owners of the various steamers plying on the lake come to any mutual agreement with respect to keeping the channel open in the event of heavy frosts.

Such is the opinion of J. A. Mara of the C. & K. steam navigation company. The C. & K. is prepared to bear its proportion of the cost, but of course we do not think it right for the C. & K. to bear the entire burden when other steamers would share the advantage of having the channel kept open.

I believe an arrangement will be affected before the winter sets in by which commerce on Kootenay lake will not be interfered with.

THE GRADY GROUP BONDED.

The Grady Group of mines, located a year ago by Messrs. Grady, Briggs, and Laatz between New Denver and Silverton, has been bonded for $100,000 to the McNaughts of Seattle. It is said that $10,000 was cash, and that $35,000 is payable on the first of January, and the remainder in one year. The principal claim in the group is the Alpha, on which considerable work has been done.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Cheapest and Most Direct Route
From NELSON, KASLO and all Kootenay Points
To the PACIFIC COAST and to the EAST.

TRAINS TO AND FROM NELSON DAILY.

Direct Connection at Robson every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evening,
With Steamer for REVELSTOKE, where connection is made with Canadian Pacific Eastbound and Westbound through trains.

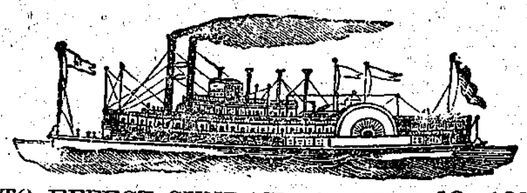
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED,
BAGGAGE CHECKED TO DESTINATION,
NO CUSTOMS DIFFICULTIES.

Equipment Unsurpassed, combining Palatial Dining and Sleeping Cars, Luxurious Day Coaches, Tourist Sleeping Cars and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

For information as to rates, time, etc., apply to nearest agent.

J. HAMILTON, Agent, NELSON,
Or to **GEO. McL. BROWN**,
District Passenger, Agent, VANCOUVER.

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Nav. Co, Ltd.
TIME CARD NO. 8.



INTO EFFECT SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1893.

REVELSTOKE ROUTE
STR. COLUMBIA connecting with Canadian Pacific Railway at Revelstoke for all Eastern and Coast points
Leaves Robson—Tuesdays, and Fridays at 7 p.m.
Leaves Revelstoke—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 a.m.
Passengers from Nelson should take the C. & K. train leaving at 3 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

NORTHPORT ROUTE
STEAMER COLUMBIA, running in connection with the C. & K. Railway and the S. F. & N. Railway between Nelson and Spokane, making close connection at Spokane with Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific for all points east and west.
Leaves Robson—Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 a.m.
Leaves Northport—Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 p.m.
Passengers for Spokane should take C. & K. trains leaving Nelson at 3 p. m., on Mondays and Thursdays. Tourists from Spokane for Glacier, Banff and other C.P.R. resorts make close connection at Robson with boats for Revelstoke.

KASLO ROUTE
STEAMER NELSON
Sunday—Nelson to Kaslo.
Monday—Kaslo to Nelson and return.
Tuesday—Kaslo to Nelson.
Wednesday—Nelson to Kaslo, thence to Lardo and return to Kaslo.
Thursday—Kaslo to Nelson and return.
Friday—Kaslo to Nelson.
Saturday—Nelson to Kaslo and return.
Steamer leaves Nelson for Kaslo on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m., and on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays at 3 p. m.
Steamer leaves Kaslo for Nelson on Mondays, Tuesdays Thursdays, and Fridays at 8 a.m., and on Saturdays at 3 p.m., connecting with all trains on tne C. & K. railway to Robson.

The Company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.
For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the Company's offices, Nelson, B.C.

J. W. TROUP, Manager.

M. S. DAVYS,
MINING ENGINEER AND ASSAYER
NELSON, B. C.
OFFICE; VICTORIA STREET.

W. A. JOWETT,
(Notary Public.)
Mining and Real Estate BROKER,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent,
— REPRESENTING —
The Confederation Life Association, the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, and the Provident Fund Accident Society; also the Sandy Croft Foundry Company, near Chester, England, makers of all kinds of mining machinery, air compressors, rock breakers, stamps, etc.

No. 1, JOSEPHINE STREET, NELSON, B. C.

Lots for Sale in
ADDITION "A"
Adjoining the government townsite of Nelson
AT $125 AND UPWARDS
With a rebate for buildings erected. The best residential property in Nelson, values sure to increase. Apply W. A. Jowett, agent for Nelson and district, or Innes & Richards, Vancouver, B.C.

W. A. JOWETT,
Mining & Real Estate Brokers, Auctioneers & Commission Agent.
JOSEPHINE STREETS, NELSON, B.C.

P. O. box 69. Telephone 24.
Edward Applewhaite & Co.
S. E. corner Baker and Josephine streets,
NELSON, B. C.
REAL ESTATE,
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENTS.
Loans negotiated on Nelson property. Collections made. Conveyancing documents drawn up.
Town Lots Lands and Mining Claims Handled on Commission.

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WM. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER.

FREDERICTON

Situate on Toad Mountain, is the Most Promising Investment of the Season.

This Townsite adjoins the Dandy Mine, and but 350 feet from the Silver King There Must be a Town on Toad Mountain. This is the only Available Spot. Lots from $100 to $200. Terms: Third Cash, Third in Three Months, and the balance in Six Months.

For Further Particulars Apply to any Nelson Real Estate Men, or to

A. H. KELLY, General Agent.

Grand View Hotel, Fredericton.

IN CASE.

The recent small pox scare in Montana moved the Missoulian's poet in this wise:

In days gone by, those good old days,
When young men went a—'mashing,'
Before 'Our Emma' had the set
In 'scabs' the ruling fashion,
'Twas no uncommon thing to hear—
The lamp turned down, and late—
"Please darling, do behave yourself,
You hurt my 'vaccinate.'"
But now such sounds are never heard,
No beauty sounds th' alarm,
For when the vaccination takes,
It isn't on the arm.—*Missoulian.*

All very well for country girls,
Who never travel far.
The quiet girls who stay at home
Neath eyes of "par," and "mar."
But travelling girls would surely cause
An interesting scene,
When asked to prove that it *did* take,
In case of quarantine.

That Floating Bank.

A floating bank will shortly try its luck on the Kootenay Lake, British Columbia. No town on the lake is big enough to support a bank to itself, so the promoter of the enterprise has chartertered a steamer to go around and transact business by turn in the various towns.

The above has been going the rounds so long that there is a growing suspicion that the original must have been intended as a refetence to the ark. It appeared last in the Glasgow Herald. History repeats itself as years go by, and it may be that in the U. S. land of schemes, this will be found to be the only means of keeping some of the 'national,' banks afloat. In Nelson the banks float without taking to the water.

Favoring Home Products.

The Vancouver Bar Association, at a large meeting passed a resolution by a large majority in favor of appointing an eastern barrister a supreme court judge, should one be appointed for Vancouver.

So says a late despatch. There appears to be a growing belief that as Canada has done so wall in various competitions in natural products as compared with the world, it is possible that she might produce an acceptable judge, without using an imported article.

J. A. KIRK J. F. RITCHIE

KIRK & RITCHIE,

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

PHOTO-TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

Office over Bank of British Columbia, Nelson, B. C

W. P. ROBINSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER,

NELSON, B.C.

WANTED—Consignments of Household Goods, Surplus Stock, Etc., for Auction.
Prompt returns.
All business transactions strictly confidential.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY DAYS from date hereof I intend to apply for a Crown grant to the "Etna" mineral claim situated on Toad Mountain, West Kootenay District.

This application will be made under clause 35, "Mineral Act, 1891."

Copies of the field notes and plat can be seen at the office of the Goverhment agent, Nelson.

CHARLES VAN NESS.

Nelson, B.C., July 10th, 1893. 158-8

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. S. FARWELL, as agent for the Josephine Mining Company, has filed the necessary papers aud made application for a Crown grant in favor of the "Josephine" mineral claim. The "Josephine" is a northerly extension of the "Highland," Lot 258, Group 1, and is situate about 2½ miles north-west from Ainsworth. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gold Commissioner.

Nelson, B.C., July 20th, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

CITY OF KOOTENAY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY (Limited Liability)

Intend to apply at the expiration of three months from the first publication of this notice for an order-in-Council changing the name of the said Company to "THE KOOTENAY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited Liability."

Dated this 11th day of April, A.D. 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the City of Kootenay Land and Improvement Company, Limited Liability. 146-13

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

TERRENCE H. GIFFIN, of the Town of Nelson, Esquire, to be a District Registrar under the "Supreme Court Act."

WILLIAM JOHN GOR , of the town of Nelson, Esquire to be a Mining Recorder of the Nelson Mining Division, T. H. Giffin, Esquire, resigned.

OLIVER GEORGE DENNIS, of the Town of Kaslo, Esquire, to be an Assessor and Collector for the purposes of the "Assessment Act," within and for the Nelson Division of the West Kootenay District, vice T. H. Giffin, resigned.

Provincial Secretary's office.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN—CARIBOO DISTRICT.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF RESIDENT Physician for the lower part of the Cariboo District will be received at the Provincial Secretary's Office, until Saturday, the 15th day of July, next.

Government stipend at the rate of $600 per annum.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
28th June, 1893. 157-2

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Consumers' Waterworks Company, Limited, will be held in the office of Mr. E. Applewhaite, Victoria street, Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock.

BUSINESS.

The election of Directors, and the transaction of General business.

A. E. HODGINS, Secretary.

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIRTY DAYS from date I intend applying to the Gold Commissioner, for a license to sell liquor in my hotel, situate at New Denver, B.C.

Nelson, B.C., July 3, 1893. HENRY SHERAN.

LOCATED ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER AT BEAVER CREEK, ABOUT TWO MILES NORTH OF THE PEND D'OREILLE RIVER, THE PROPERTY OF THE

WEST KOOTENAY LAND COMPANY, LTD.

IS THE TOWNSITE OF

SAYWARD

A Typical Site for a large City, being level bench land, perfectly adapted for Building Purposes, and is the SELECTED junction of the River and Railway Transportation.

SAYWARD is the only natural location for a Centre of Supply for the great Placer and Hydraulic Mines of the Pend d'Oreille Salmon Rivers, and the Gold and Silver Mines of Trail Creek.

SAYWARD is the Construction Headquarters of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, and will always be a splendid location for supply warehouses.

PRICES: $150 for Corners; $100 for Inside Lots

TERMS: One-third Cash, one-third in 2 months, one-third in 4 months, with interest at 8 per cent. on deferred payments.

PURCHASERS CAN APPLY

At NELSON, to HAROLD SELOUS
At SAYWARD, to W. M. NEWTON
At NANAIMO, to MARCUS WOLFE
At KASLO, to J. L. RETALLACK
At VICTORIA, Room No. 7, Board of Trade building

JOSHUA DAVIES, Manager.

TITLE CROWN GRANT

THE COMPROMISE

By which the Steamer Nelson was Taken off the Bonner's Ferry Route.

The Nelson lies tied up at the end of the city wharf. This is the result of an arrangement entered into between the C. & K. company and the steamer State of Idaho.

For several weeks past the steamers on the Bonner's Ferry route have been running at a heavy loss, and it became apparent that something must be done to make the service more economical.

The owners of the steamers came to this conclusion. The Nelson should be tied up, and the State of Idaho, being the more economical craft continue on the run, the owners of the rival lines bearing their proportion of the loss, if any, and dividing what profits may accrue. Under this arrangement Capt. McMorris goes on the Idaho in the interests of the C. & K., in the capacity of purser.

MOVE ON! MOVE ON!

The Latest Phase of the Goverment's Land Policy and its Local Application.

There are a number of troubled men in town this week whose annoyance is not caused by the silver disturbances.

It is learned that an edict has been issued from the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Works to the effect that all those who have erected buildings upon crown lands must remove the same.

If this order is carried out it will necessitate the removal of the buildings erected or owned by Messrs. Clement, Geo. Keefer, Ed. Traves, Sampson, Crittenden, Brown, Buchanan, and Rogers. In the past it has been the practice to allow those who wished to build on a lot to do so and purchase the lot afterwards if it should so fall out that the Government auction should occur during their life.

The policy of the government is not without blame in this matter. The government is ever ready to sound the alarm against speculation in land. They have effectually locked up the land in Nelson. In the past if a man wished a government lot he was allowed to build upon it and when the auction came off the improvements were put up with the lot, the owner being allowed for them. The claim is now set up that the government gets the worst of the deal, but it is surely the wrong time to squeal when men have proceeded in good faith along the precedent laid down by the government.

If the government needs change its policy it should fix upon some plan whereby innocent parties would not be deprived of their building through proceeding upon the loose system of the Lands and Works department.

Radical changes have made in the C. & K. company's time table which affect the runing of all the boats. The new table is printed on page six

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

BLUE JAY MINERAL CLAIM
New Denver Minining District.

Take notice that we. R. E. Lemon. free miner's certificate No. 49,342, and Scott McDonald, free miner's certificate No. 46,425, intend sixty days from date hereof to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this first day of August, 1893.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN PROBATE.

In the goods of John Sandon, deceased.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Whereas John Sandon, late of the District of West Kootenay, and Province of British Columbia, formerly of the Province of Quebec, died on or about the 9th day of February, A. D., 1893, in the district of West Kootenay, aforesaid, and by his last will and testament appointed one Joseph Hetherington of the District of West Kootenay aforesaid his sole Executor and Legatee.

Take notice that an application will be made on Friday, the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1893 on behalf of the Joseph Hetherington, to the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, British Columbia, for probate of the will of the said John Sandon, deceased.

J. H. Bowes,
Baker Street, Nelson,
British Columbia.,
Solicitor for Joseph Hetherington.

Dated at Nelson B. C., this 1st day of August, A. D., 1893.

same coined into silver dollars at the mints of the United States. Dollars so coined are to be legal tender for all debts, dues and demands, both public and private, and any holder of silver dollars may, at his discretion. deposit the same in the Unitd States treasury and receive silver certificates for the same. The number of grains of silver to be contained in the standard dollar is to be determined on the floor of the house. The closing section of the bill provides briefly for the repeal of the Sherman purchase clause.

The bill drawn by the free coinage men is regarded by their opponents as well as by their friends as the strongest measure that could be possibly presented by silver men, the question of ratio being left to the house. The silver men allege that no excuse will be given faltering free coinage men for an abandonment of their principles.

If the opponants of free coinage have the numerical strength they will of course successively strike out every section of the bill relating to free coinage and leave only the last section which provides for immediate repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause. The great question still to be determined is which of the two bills is to have priority of consideration. The silver men fear that if the repealing bill should be first taken up the free coinage amendments which would naturally be proposed might, under strict interpretation of parliamentary law, be declared not germane to the subject under consideration, the main question being that of repeal. To guard against such a ruling and to insure successive votes on all propositions to be presented by the silver men the latter demand that the bill of the free coinage men, which also contains a clause repealing the purchasing act shall be given priority of consideration,

A proposition was formulated by the anti-silver committee, which it is believed will be acceptable to the free coinage committee, and the conference will request the committee on rules to report an order to the house covering the arrangement. It is that the house preceed to discussion of a bill providing for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and that opportunity be given to offer an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio to be agreed upon by the silver men, if it is possible. If not, then a vote shall be taken upon the different ratios proposed. If free coinage at any ratio be rejected, an amendment may be offered similar to the Bland bill of 1878, limiting the purchase of bullion and the amount of coinage; this failing, a vote will be taken upon the bill as introduced for unconditional repeal.

The situation was greatly simplified by the action of a conference held at the residence of Secretary Carlisle, at which anti-silverites were present. General discussion of the proposition submitted by the anti-silver committee was had and it was agreed to take the affirmative on every proposition. The conference lasted nearly two hours, and at its conclusion those in attendance congratulated themselves that the action taken was the best under the circumstances.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB PLANT FOR SALE

A NEWSPAPER AND Job Plant that originally cost $1,800, and which is now on view in Victoria, will be sold for $1250, on easy terms of payment. A small expenditure would enable the purchaser to fit out a neat little weekly newspaper office with job plant.

This is a splendid opportunity for a good printer with small means. The plant consists of Colt's Armory press, 10x15 bed, with throw-off, patent ink disc, ink fountain, and steam attachments, and having cost laid down in Victoria $410. One small Gordon press. One 24-inch Sanborn paper cutter, 100 fonts job type, brevier body type, six fonts wood type, four imposing stones, cases, stands, cabinets, chairs, galleys, etc.

Will be sold en bloc on easy terms, or any single article for cash. For further particulars apply to or address

ALF. W. WOOD, The Miner Office, Nelson, B.C.

H. ASHBY & CO.,

Real Estate and Mining Brokers,

Land Surveyors, Mining Engineers,

General Agents for

DUNCAN CITY

The Supply Town of the Rich Lardo-Duncan District.

ARGENTA

The Head of Navigation on Kootenay Lake, and you must go there to get into the DUNCAN GOLD FIELDS.

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Special Rates for Weekly Boarders.
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Can't be picked up on the trails and wagon roads of West Kootenay, but he who works for them can get them, and when you have them just remember you can save them when buying Clothing by going to

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SHIPLAP, RUSTIC,
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ALL DIMENSIONS OF
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NOTICE.

I THE UNDERSIGNED WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted under the name of Alwin & Kirkup, from this date.

June 1st. 1893. WM. KIRKUP.