East and West Kootenay
Have Better Showings for Mines than any other Sections on the Continent of America.

The Tribune

Capital and Brains
Can Both be Employed to Advantage in the Mining Camps of East and West Kootenay.

FIRST YEAR.—NO. 38 | NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1893. | PRICE TEN CENTS.

"DEAD DOWN ON SILVER."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE SIMPLY A LEAF FROM A GOLDBUG BIBLE.

It Contains no New Reasons Why Silver Should be Demonetized: Merely Reiterates the Stock-Worn Arguments of Those Favoring the Single Standard — Tariff Reform, the Issue on Which He was Elected President, Sent to the Rear.

Those who believed that president Cleveland would, in his message to congress, give new reasons why silver should be demonetized will be mistaken. His message reads very much like the articles that from time to time appear in the New York papers against silver. Not a single new idea is put forth; it is not even hinted that the tariff has anything to do with the present unsettled condition of affairs in the United States. The following is the full text of his message:

THE MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all of 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.

THE DIAGNOSIS.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward circumstances 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 manufacture, 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 conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

I believe that these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase 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 coinage 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 value 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 persistent effort in 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.

PAYING SILVER CERTIFICATES IN GOLD.

This law provides that, in payment for 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion, which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes, redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "The established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent him exercising 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 only in silver 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 very 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 GOLD RESERVE.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of $100,000,000, long ago set aside by the government for redemption of other notes; for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about $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 a 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 drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations.

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

DEPRECIATION OF CURRENCY.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation 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.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

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 general 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 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.

THE LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

It does not meet the situation to say 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 the power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and this lack of confidence, however, has caused a menace 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 a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and, perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, it might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed 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 dread 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 vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land.

THE LABORER'S INTEREST.

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 threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest 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 benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless. 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 on 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 caused commercial distress, said:

"The very man of all others who has the deepest interest 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 now 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 care of their government.

HE IS IN A HURRY.

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 embarrassments 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 counsels will prevail and that neither capitalists nor wage earners will give way to an 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 existence, whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress.

They may certainly 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.

TARIFF REFORM COMES NEXT.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming 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 suffrages, 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 recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, August 7th, 1893.

Impeach the President, not His Secretary.

Salt Lake Tribune: "It will be in order, so soon as congress meets, to insist upon the dismissal of mint director Preston, in case, during the present month, he fails to purchase the amount of silver which the law requires him to purchase. He ought to be dismissed on general principles. The director of the mint, in a country like ours, jewing down a half cent an ounce on bullion because the figures in London are half a cent less than in our country! Suppose he were to go to London to buy it in quantities of two, three or five million ounces, would not that affect the price? Again, as was explained in the Tribune yesterday in the financial article copied from the World, he insists simply on the quoted nominal prices from London daily, when, in fact, the real price where sales are made is 1½ cents greater. We do not yet think that Mr. Carlisle will let the month go by without buying the amount of silver required of him by law; but if he does, then, when congress meets, Mr. Preston should first be dismissed and then secretary Carlisle himself should be cited to show cause why he should not be impeached in his high office. With the secretary of the treasury nullifying the laws, with an obsequious press telling how honest the president is because his pet policy has been interfered with, it is time for Americans to be looking for their rights, or they will pretty soon be serfs without knowing it." The Salt Lake paper does not strike high enough. Instead of impeaching a mere clerk of the president, the president himself should be impeached. No president before has so flagrantly disregarded the laws passed by congress. Cleveland not only disregards them, but bullies and bulldozes a coordinate branch of the government to do his bidding.

Building a Trail Up Healy Creek.

Mr. Thompson, superintendent of trails in the Revelstoke division of West Kootenay district, is at present working on a trail up Healy creek in the Lardo country. The trail will be kept near the creek bottom, thus avoiding the ups and downs that characterize all other trails in the district. If the money holds out the trail will be completed to the summit of the mountains lying to the west of Duncan river, and when completed a large mineral-bearing belt will be easily accessible from either Kootenay lake or Upper Arrow lake.

LEAD WILL GO UP IN PRICE.

So Says a Philadelphia Lawyer Who Has a Lead-Silver Mine at Ainsworth.

Maxwell Stevenson, a lawyer and democratic politician of Philadelphia, is at Ainsworth taking a look at the Highlander mine, in which he is interested. He says that the claim will be surveyed and an application made for a crown grant, but no more development work will be done until the silver question is settled. Speaking in a general way of the situation in Pennsylvania, Mr. Stevenson said:

"I am sure that the whole thing will result in the appreciation of lead until it reaches such a figure that mining will be profitable for that metal alone," he said to a reporter last evening. "Why? Because if the mines continue to shut down the day will come when lead will command its own price in the world of art and industry. We must have lead and we can't get along without it. And although lead has fallen temporarily with other commodities, it will surely rebound to a figure far above any it has reached in modern times. You can make up your mind that a man with a silver and lead proposition in shape to hold on to it is all right this very day. The trouble with our people in Pennsylvania is that they are all in the popular movement for what they call 'honest money'. While there is a large number of persons who feel with the West that we need an enlargement of the currency, yet the prevailing feeling, I am sorry to say, is for the repeal of the Sherman law and against free coinage. Money is so scarce in the East that I had considerable trouble getting enough currency to make the trip west. But the savings banks, which are nearly always the first to go down in a crash, acted sensibly this time. Heretofore they have hesitated about enforcing the sixty days' notice they are allowed by their charters, for fear it would hurt them. This time they did so, and as fast as they got any currency in they locked it up for a rainy day. The result was favorable in the end, although currency was scarce for a time. I do not believe the Sherman law will ever be repealed unconditionally. The lower house may succeed in passing such a measure, but the silver men are certainly strong enough in the senate to enforce a compromise, and it will be done that way. I tell you now silver is going to make terms this year. The compromise may be in the direction of a broader ratio. England got ahead of us in that when it readjusted the rupee, and we will come to it. When silver is once fixed in value the question will solve itself."

Will Resume at Cut Rates.

A proposition looking toward resumption of operations in the Coeur d'Alene mines is being considered. The mine owners have been given reduced freight rates to the smelters, and agree to lower the rate charged miners for board and supplies. In return, they ask miners to work for $2.50 a day, a cut of $1. If terms are agreed to, 1000 to 1200 men now idle will find work. It is believed the miners will accept the terms, for a time at least.

Running Night and Day.

In order to make up lost time, the Poorman mill on Eagle creek is now running night and day. Although the water supply is still sufficient, it is not thought the mill can be run full time after the middle of September. A noticeable change in the management is: formerly the men employed were paid in checks on a bank at Spokane, now they are paid by checks on the Nelson branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Will Confine Their Operations to Mining.

The Duluth syndicate, operating in Slocan district, have concluded to drop out of real estate and stick to mining. To that end W. D. Middough and George Atkins will be in from Duluth next week to take up bonds and settle pay-rolls. A. E. Humphreys has dropped out of the syndicate and other capitalists have become interested.

A Mine Bought and Paid for.

The purchasers of the Center Star mine, in Trail Creek district, have made the final payment on that property and are well pleased with their bargain. The seller, Joe Bourjois, is now quite a capitalist, having cleaned up a total of $30,000 on mining properties scattered throughout East and West Kootenay districts.

Gold Mining in the Lead.

Residents of Nelson will receive over $100,000 if the bonds given on gold properties in the immediate neighborhood of the town are taken up. There are now more men engaged at gold mining in Nelson district than at silver mining in Slocan district.

Tracing a Gold Ledge.

The parties who have a bond on the Majestic, a gold claim six miles west of Nelson, have struck the ledge at a point 130 feet below the tunnel run by John Miles. The ledge is between two and two and a half feet wide, and carries ore equally as good as that found in the tunnel.

Excitement in the Lardo.

Revelstoke Star: "Three of the richest strikes ever made in the district have occurred in the Lardeau during the past ten days, and which, in the opinion of such a well-known mining expert as C. F. Blackburn, will assay up in the hundreds and even thousands per ton. All the ledges are well defined and of great size. One of them is on the North fork of the Lardeau and is composed of copper-silver glance. Another of gray copper and galena, showing native gold, is on the South Lardeau (Gainer creek). Both these are in the vicinity of Trout Lake City. The third is a big ledge of gray copper-chloride about eleven miles up Fish creek from Lardeau City. It was discovered by three prospectors named Redcliffe, Clark, and Washington, who brought down huge samples weighing about 100 pounds. They staked three claims on the ledge—the Happy Jack, Great Britain and Dreadnaught. Great excitement prevailed at Thomson's Landing and Lardeau City on receipt of the news, and at once a rush was made up the creek to stake claims."

THE MINERAL EXHIBIT IS GOOD.

But There is Nothing in Sight to Explain or Advertise It.

It is a matter of congratulation that the arrangement and grouping of our mineral exhibit at the World's Fair shows care, judgment, and good taste on the part of Mr. Law, the provincial commissioner; but while the exhibit compares well with that of any other country, there is one deficiency that detracts largely from the usefulness and credit of the showing, and utterly destroys the advertising utility of what would otherwise have gained an enviable notoriety for our province and world-wide fame for the several mining districts. The absence of a mining map of the province and the entire lack of carefully compiled pamphlets is noticeable even by visitors who have no direct interest other than sightseers.

At no other time in our history has there been offered such an excellent chance for world-wide advertisement, and it seems incredible that the provincial government should have proved itself so utterly unable to seize the opportunity offered. The use of well-written and tastefully illustrated pamphlets would have been of manifold advantage in giving the outside world the information that is nowadays looked for by all intelligent people seeking either new homes or profitable fields in which to make investments. People do not take kindly to dry reading matter culled from official documents and pay little attention to the unattractive and often inaccurate maps turned out by the department of public works. The naive idea of our surveyor-general, that the 10,000 copies of the departmental map will, if properly distributed, "advertise the province to the whole known world," from its artless simplicity, is touching in the extreme. Seriously speaking, it remains a regrettable fact that a great opportunity has been lost. No one but an old fogy or one sublimely ignorant would imagine that the generality of mankind will read dry statistics or bald, badly written descriptive matter, or study maps showing a jumble of lakes and rivers with outrageous names, even if "printed in three colors."

Well-written pamphlets, containing illustrations and small descriptive maps, printed say in English, French, and German, might have cost the province a very considerable outlay, but the benefits resulting therefrom would have repaid the outlay many times over. Look at the works of art so lavishly distributed by the railways of the United States. But, then, we are sadly behind the times. If we imagine that of the immense throngs gathered from every quarter to the World's Fair one in one hundred thousand has the remotest idea where British Columbia is situate. Many, no doubt, connect it with British Guiana, or British Honduras or some other of the British possessions scattered over the globe. It is out in the unknown somewhere to the great majority. And, alas! as far as governmental information goes, would forever remain a terra incognita. An agent-general in England or a few perfunctory speeches made by would-be notabilities at banquets does not advertise, and will never bring to popular notice, the great capabilities and wonderful resources of our province. Well written pamphlets, enlivened by anecdote and picture alike attractive to tourist, scientist, and man of business, placed on sale, or on steamboats and railways, or in clubs and reading-rooms, would do more to attract capital than tons of unreadable blue books and unintelligible maps. However, until our government officials realize this, we must be content to exist less known than than some of the small British colonies in unexplored Africa.

Satisfied With the Deal.

A. J. Marks, who returned to Nelson Monday night from a business trip to Vancouver, traveled from Revelstoke to Robson with Winslow Hall and John McDonald, who were on their way to Colville from the "Old Country," where they had been for over a year negotiating the sale of the Silver King mine. Both gentlemen look as if the trip had agreed with them. Although reticent as to the intentions of the company now owning the Silver King group, they imparted the information that the superintendent and manager would be on the ground within the month to decide as to what should be done in the way of erecting tramways and concentrators and developing the mine. They both expressed themselves as satisfied with the deal as closed. Mr. Ramsay is not secretary of the company, that position being held by his brother. Mr. Hall and Mr. McDonald will probably be in Nelson the fore part of next week.

THE GRADY GROUP BONDED.

THE THREE OWNERS TO GET ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Pretty Good Wages for a Year's Work, as the Claims Were Located in the Spring of 1892 — The McNaughts of Seattle Are the Men Who Make the Deal; and as They Have Money, the Property Will be Developed.

For once the local press can first chronicle the close of a Slocan mining deal of importance. Heretofore, the press of Spokane has had a monopoly of such news. It has been known for some time that the McNaughts of Seattle were after the Grady group of claims in Slocan district, and it is now known for certain that they have secured what they wanted, and have closed a deal that means much for that section of Slocan district, whose output must of necessity be handled on Slocan lake.

The claims in the group are distant a mile and a half from the lake and about equi-distant from Silverton and New Denver, being three miles by trail from the former and four miles from the latter. The deal means that one of the most promising groups in the entire Slocan country will be developed, and not remain idle or at best be worked spasmodically.

The chief claim in the group is the Alpha, on which considerable development work has been done. The upper workings consist of a tunnel, a crosscut, and a winze, the latter being in solid ore. Lower down another tunnel is in over sixty feet. In another place the ledge is uncovered some twenty feet, showing nearly ten feet of ore. Last winter a shipment was made, by way of Nakusp, to the smelter at Tacoma, and the returns were so high that mining men began to inquire where the property was located. This spring and summer the claims were visited by the representatives of several large operators, who were all disposed to purchase, but a price could not be satisfactorily adjusted.

It is understood the price mentioned in the bond is $100,000. Of this amount, $10,000 is cash, $35,000 to be paid in January next, and the balance in a year. The McNaughts have the right to ship ore, they retaining one-half the proceeds for expenses, the other half to be turned over to Messrs. Grady, Briggs and Lantz to apply on the deferred payments.

Not a Question of Money, but of Business.

G. O. Buchanan has returned to Nelson from a trip to the coast. While at New Westminster he met Alex Ewen and John Hendry, two of the promoters of the Kaslo & Slocan railway. Mr. Ewen, who is one of the leading canneryman in the province and a man who always trys to carry out his undertakings, said the money to build the road could be procured, but the question was "would the road pay after it was built?" That there was mineral in sight in the Slocan country was not disputed, but under prevailing conditions the output of the mines did not justify the building of the railway this year. The people of Kaslo and the Slocan country can rest assured that the railway in question will be built just as soon as its promoters, who are business men, are satisfied that the road can be operated at a profit. Mr. Buchanan also stopped off a day at Fairhaven, Washington. That town is almost deserted, more than half its business blocks and residences being tenantless. The town is one of the best laid out on Puget sound, the buildings and other improvements comparing favorably with cities twice its size. Mr. Buchanan's mill at Kaslo will only be run as orders are received. At present but four men are employed.

Not Passable for Teams.

The Toad Mountain wagon road is not passable for teams, owing to fallen timber and washouts. "Hub" Vaill, who is in charge at the Silver King mine, has cleared it out down to where the Dandy road branches off from the main road, and he estimates that the remainder could be cleared out by half a dozen men in a week's time. The new owners of the Silver King will probably do the work themselves.

A Bond Changes Hands.

Northport News, 5th: "A crowd of miners went up to the Josie mine on Tuesday, and we understand that work will be vigorously pushed on that valuable property. Loring Brothers paid Patsy Clark a premium of $500 for his bond, and we understand they are mining men who believe in showing whether a mine is worth anything or not."

May Yet Rival the Silver King.

The Neelands brothers have a claim on the mountain directly south of, and distant about three miles from, Nelson that may yet eclipse the famous Silver King. Its ore is gold, and tests made give returns of from $20 to $2000 to the ton. The ledge is eight feet wide, the vein filling being decomposed quartz at the surface.

A Smelter That Will Run.

G. B. Wright of Ainsworth when at the coast interviewed manager Rust of the Tacoma smelter. Mr. Rust said that his smelter would not be closed down, but, on the contrary, would be run to its full capacity. At present both stacks are blown in and the output of bullion is between $5500 and $6000 a day.

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The Tribune

THURSDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 10, 1893

MR. MARA AS A LAND GRABBER.

The press should never concern itself over the private business affairs of the citizen, unless the citizen uses his official position to advance his personal interests. At a public meeting held in Revelstoke for the purpose of better laying the grievances of that town before minister of the interior Daly, the fact was disclosed that the Dominion government charged one resident citizen $25 an acre for land near Revelstoke and another non-resident citizen only $5 an acre for land in the same town. The fact was also disclosed that the citizen who acquired the land at $5 an acre was our own John Andrew Mara, who represents Yale-Kootenay district in the Dominion parliament. Now, Mr. Mara has a perfect right to acquire land anywhere in the province, as well as the right to get it as low as possible; but it certainly does not look well for the Dominion government to sell land to Mr. Mara for $5 an acre and afterwards ask $25 an acre from another man for land not as eligibly situated.

Mr. Mara, who was present at the meeting, said the land referred to was purchased for the steamboat company, in which he is one of the owners, and that "the steamboat company has done more for Revelstoke than any other venture." It was also disclosed at the meeting that Mr. Mara had been allowed to purchase 100 acres in addition to the twenty-six and that the price paid was the nominal one of $5 an acre. But, then, Mr. Mara has a vote in parliament and the poor devil that had to pay $25 an acre has not. Further comment is unnecessary.

CONSUMED BY JEALOUSY.

[Kaslo Examiner 5th.] What reason can be given for the false views about Kaslo entertained on the coast? What? Were we to answer it we might speak too warmly; but briefly we would ascribe it to false reports dictated by jealousy. Jealousy will do great mischief when enlisted on behalf of wrong, and although it may hamper or hinder right, it cannot prevail against it.

[Kaslo Examiner 5th.] People coming in from New Denver report it as dead as a door nail.

In one column the Kaslo Examiner whines because the people of Victoria and Vancouver cannot see Kaslo's greatness as the Examiner would have them see it, and in the next column prints a paragraph to convey the impression that a rival town is as dead as a door nail. Last spring when Kaslo was the only town in southern Kootenay mentioned by the papers of Victoria and Vancouver, the Examiner imagined Kaslo the only town destined to remain on the map of West Kootenay; but now that other towns are being mentioned, the Examiner whines and prints ill-natured paragraphs. The truth is, Kaslo was overboomed and is at a standstill, and other towns that were not boomed are having a steady growth, even in these days of depression. The intelligent outsider can form a pretty fair idea of a town from its press, and if the intelligent people of Victoria and Vancouver size up Kaslo as a "has been," the idea is directly the result of the misleading and exaggerated statements appearing each week in the Examiner.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is using the same tactics to bring about the repeal of the Sherman bill as were used by emperor William of Germany, to secure the passage of the Army bill. The latter used every means at his command to force the people to elect a legislative body that would do his bidding, and the former is using every means in his power to force a legislative body to enact laws to his liking. The German emperor has almost absolute power. The American president is aiming at absolute power. The emperor has behind him the classes that believe in the divinity of kings; the president has behind him the money power that would make slaves of the masses. Of the two, the German emperor has the weaker support.

THERE is considerable comment at Nelson because of the fact that pilots holding British papers are not employed on the steamboats doing a coasting trade in our waters. With the single exception of the Ainsworth, all steamboats plying on Kootenay lake and on the Columbia river are in charge of American pilots. This is hardly fair to the pilots who have complied with the regulations prescribed by the Dominion government, and the matter should be investigated by the customs authorities, authorities that are very strict in compelling everyone, except members of parliament, to observe the customs laws.

THE TRIBUNE is in receipt of a copy of the Qu'Appelle Progress containing a marked article a column long, the article being the proceedings of a "farewell" given to a Rev. Mr. Akehurst by his parishioners on his leaving Qu'Appelle for Nelson, where the reverend gentleman will hereafter labor. THE TRIBUNE will willingly reprint the article if the reverend gentleman will only change his mind and saddle himself on some other town that is more in need of prayers than Nelson.

WHAT SAVED SEATTLE.

Business Men and Bankers Stood Shoulder to Shoulder.

Seattle has not had a bank or business failure since the present financial crisis began. And good, hard common sense, together with tact and coolness on the part of her bankers and business men are the secret of her stability. Early in the history of the depression, the cloud of which was seen hovering on the horizon a year ago by people of foresight, the Seattle bankers formed a combination. It would have been unfair to have let in any other bank that was not in at least fairly good condition, and it was therefore agreed that the books, accounts, cash and collateral of every bank should be examined by a secret committee of three business men. This was done and the examiners reported that every bank in the total of sixteen was in good condition. Organization then followed with a board of five members. It was first of all agreed that no bank should receive an account withdrawn from another bank, and to make that effective the two safe deposit companies were pledged to rent no new boxes. It was agreed further that an application for a loan should be made known to every bank through the board. No business man was pressed, and while no renewals were granted paper was held on call. This worked well, as over three years ago the Seattle banks had a general weeding out of objectionable customers. The last pledge of all was an agreement to give aid in case a run began. One instance noted was that of a well-to-do citizen who withdrew $20,000 from a certain bank. He tried to deposit it in every other bank in town, but was politely refused; he tried to rent a safe deposit box but failed, and finally, appreciating his folly, took the money back to the first bank. The leading business houses, following the example, resorted to no stringent measures, but carried their affairs ahead as easy as possible. Thus, you see, the business and financial men are a unit for the protection of the credit of the city. They are all standing together and always on the alert to protect one another. It is admirable, and the men who planned it are the saviours of the city, for in the crash many would have otherwise gone down. The Puget Sound National Bank doubled its capital two weeks ago, and the $300,000 in new stock has all been taken. It is the only bank in the United States that has done so.

As Well Off as Their Neighbors.

From the following report, made by nine farmers residing in the county of Leeds, Ontario, the farmers of New York state are no better off than the farmers of Ontario; in fact, it is doubtful if they are as well off. Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties are across the St. Lawrence river from Leeds county, and the soil, climate, and products of the farm of both sections are much alike:

From all we could learn, we found that farmers in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, where we visited, pay as much or more for what they have to purchase and get no more for the produce they have to sell than do the farmers in the county of Leeds. We also found that they are not any more prosperous, and from all we could gather, are more heavily mortgaged than farmers in the county of Leeds. We also found that well improved farms of the very best soil, free from broken lands, and lying within from two to ten miles of the city of Ogdensburg, as well as in other localities where we made inquiries, can be purchased much cheaper than lands of the same quality, with same improvements, similarly situated, in the county of Leeds; that lands have depreciated in value more in the last ten years in St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties than similarly situated lands in the county of Leeds. In regard to prices, we found cotton goods of all kinds will average about the same in the United States as in Canada; woolen goods of all kinds and clothing are very much higher in the States than in Canada; sugar and teas are higher in the States than in Canada; provisions about the same; agricultural machinery and binder twine are higher in the States than in Canada; wagons and buggies, considering quality, the Canadian goods are as cheap, if not cheaper, than the American; cheese furnishings are higher in the States than in Canada, while cheese is not so high; taxes, irrespective of school and poll taxes, are higher in the States than in Canada; western corn is very little, if any, used by the farmers for feeding purposes in the section of country visited by us, farmers using chiefly their own coarse grains.

W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT

— REPRESENTING —

The Confederation Life Association,
The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,
The Provident Fund Accident Company;
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. Value sure to increase.
Apply to
-:- W. A. JOWETT, -:-
Mining and Real Estate Broker, Auctioneer and Commission Agent,
Agent for Nelson and West Kootenay District, or to INNES & RICHARDS, Vancouver, B. C.

THE
Kelly Sectional Boiler.
(Patents applied for in Canada and U. S.)

SIMPLE
CHEAP
DURABLE

HEAVIEST SECTION 170 POUNDS.

Can be set up by two men in two days and taken apart by one man in ten hours.

Specially constructed for packing over mountain trails.

Thoroughly Tested Before Leaving Shop.

For prices, etc., apply to.

Edward Watts,
Kaslo, B. C.,
or The Kootenay & Columbia P. & M. Co.,
Bell telephone Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

Three Forks
HOTEL
E. C. CARPENTER, Manager.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL MINES in Slocan district can be reached in from two to seven miles from this hotel, which is located at Three Forks on Carpenter creek.

THE DINING ROOM is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. C. Bowen, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Butte, Montana, and the Rogers Hotel Missoula, Montana, who will see to it that the cuisine of the Three Forks is not excelled by that of any hotel in West Kootenay.

SPECIAL RATES will be made for weekly boarders. Private rooms for transient guests.

The Bolander
HOUSE
Corner Eldorado and Slocan avenues, opposite record office, NEW DENVER.

Restaurant in Building on the Corner.

Bedrooms newly furnished. A share of the public patronage solicited.
J. C. BOLANDER, Proprietor.

Valley House.
Lardo District.

JUNCTION LARDO AND DUNCAN RIVERS. | NOW OPEN AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

Best of Accommodations.
A. C. PEARSON, Prop.

THE GREAT NORTHERN
HOTEL
CORNER OF SIXTH AVENUE AND MAIN STREETS, LARDO, B. C.

Best of Accommodations.
RATES: $1.50 TO $2 PER DAY.
FINE BRANDS OF DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

ALLEN & GARVEY, Proprietors

NELSON LOTS

A New Railway Under Construction.

Buy Before the Market Rises

In the RAILWAY CENTRE and SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of West Kootenay.

CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY

REBATE ALLOWED FOR GOOD BUILDINGS.

ALSO LOTS FOR SALE IN NAKUSP, DAWSON, and ROBSON.

LOOK OUT FOR DAWSON

THE CENTRE OF THE LARDEAU COUNTRY.

Apply for Prices, Maps, Etc., to
Frank Fletcher,
Land Commissioner Columbia & Kootenay Railway Co.,
NELSON, B. C.

SILVER MAY GO DOWN BUT LEAD WILL GO UP

NEW DENVER

is in the center of a district, the mines of which produce ores that not only run high in SILVER, but carry, on an average, over 50 per cent lead. The lead alone will return a profit to the mine owner, and once the mines are worked, NEW DENVER is sure to have a population of several thousand. Now is a good time to purchase property.

JOHN HOUSTON & CO.
General Agents, Nelson and New Denver.

FREDERICTON

The great silver-copper mines on TOAD MOUNTAIN are to be worked, and as FREDERICTON townsite adjoins the DANDY MINE, and is but 350 feet distant from the SILVER KING, it must be the location of the supply point for these mines. It is also midway between Nelson and the PLACER AND GOLD QUARTZ MINES on Hall Creek. A limited number of lots in this townsite are now on the market, at prices ranging from $100 to $200 a lot. Terms: One-third cash, balance in three and six months. Apply to any real estate agent in Nelson, or to

A. H. KELLY, General Agent,
Grandview Hotel, Fredericton, B. C.

July 15th, 1893.

J. R. MARKS & CO.
Real Estate and Mining Brokers.
AGENTS FOR
TOWN OF SEATON.
Office in BANK BUILDING, KASLO.

Kootenay Lake Sawmill.

KASLO, July 1st, 1893.
The subscriber will sell his stock of lumber at present in the Nelson Yard to cash customers at the following rates, viz.:
Rough, per thousand feet, $10.
Shiplap, per thousand feet, $18.
Six-inch matched, per thousand feet, $20.
Laths, per thousand, $3.
Shingles, per thousand, $3.
Sash, doors, and mouldings at New Westminster prices.
G. O. BUCHANAN.

Miss BELL
(Late from Victoria, B. C.)
FRONT STREET, KASLO.
MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS
THE LATEST STYLES IN
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MILLINERY
ALL ORDERS BY POST PROMPTLY FILLED.

SPRING and SUMMER SUITINGS.

F. J. SQUIRE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
has received his stock of Spring and Summer Suitings, and is prepared to turn out suits as well made and stylish as any Merchant Tailor in Canada.
Baker street (just west of the bridge), Nelson.

JOE PARKIN
NELSON, B. C.
Plasterer, Bricklayer and Stone-Mason.
Contracts taken for work at all points in West Kootenay

LANGTON W. TODD
ARCHITECT
AND GENERAL DRAUGHTSMAN.
Comfort and artistic effect guaranteed.
Builders' quantities made out.
Front street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Broker's Notice

From and after July 1st the undersigned will be prepared to attend to all consignments of goods and chattels held at the Outport of Nelson, B. C., for payment of customs duties.
C. HAMBER, Nelson, B. C.

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES W. SEALE.
KEEFER & SEALE
TEAMSTERS.
Job teaming done. Have several hundred cords of good wood, which will be sold at reasonable prices.
LEAVE ORDERS AT
J. F. Hume & Co.'s, Vernon Street, Nelson.

Nelson Livery Stable

Passengers and luggage transferred to and from the railway depot and steamboat landing. Freight hauled and job teaming done. Stove wood for sale.
WILSON & WILLIAMSON.....PROPRIETORS

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lots 6 and 7 Block A, Town of Ainsworth (Map 215 d.)

Whereas the certificate of title of Angus McKinnon to the above hereditaments, bearing date the 17th day of September, 1891, has been lost or destroyed, and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate. Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 18th, 1893.

NOTICE.

A sitting of the county court of Kootenay will be holden at Nelson on Tuesday, the 19th day of September, 1893.
T. H. GIFFIN, Registrar.
Nelson, B. C., August 1st, 1893.

Indispensable to Prospectors!

Messrs Kirk & Ritchie, Dominion and Provincial land surveyors of Nelson, have published in pocket form an abstract of mineral claims recorded in the Slocan mining district.

Many claims were taken up last year by parties unable to make the improvements required by law. These will lapse one year after date of record. Doubtless many of these claims will be found to be very valuable, and there will be a rush to re-stake them when they lapse.

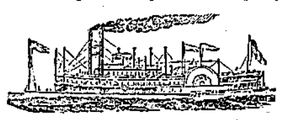
This timely publication gives the date of record, name of locator, and description of each claim. It will be indispensable to prospectors and those interested in prospecting parties.

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

To mining brokers and all interested in transfers of mining properties it has only to be known to be appreciated. The price has been lowered to $2, to enable it to be within the reach of all.

Apply to Messrs. Gilker & Wells, Nelson, or Messrs. Richardson & Bealey, Kaslo.

Slocan Trading & Navigation Company, Ltd.



The company's A1 passenger and freight steamer
W. HUNTER
G. L. ESTABROOK.....Master
LEAVES NEW DENVER daily for Silverton (Four Mile City) end head of Slocan lake, returning to New Denver by 6 P. M.
FOR RATES apply on board.
W. C. McKINNON, Secretary.
June, 28st, 1893. Silverton, B. C.

TO THE EAST and WEST and SOUTH

The Kootenay Country is 300 Miles nearer the Eastern States and Canada via Bonner's Ferry than any other route.

Boat connections are made at Bonner's Ferry with trains On the
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

For Spokane, Puget Sound, St. Paul, Chicago and points in Canada and the Eastern States.

For further information apply to the officers of the boats on the Bonner's Ferry run; to J. A. McNab, agent, Great Northern Railway, Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; H. H. St. John, general agent, Spokane, Wash.; H. A. Johnson, division passenger and freight agent, Seattle, Wash.; H. G. McMicken, general agent, 1 Palmer House block, Toronto, Ont.; or F. I. Whitney, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTICE.

All accounts against the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company, Limited, should be handed in before September 1st.
W. F. TEETZEL, secretary.
Nelson, August 8th, 1893.

THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

William Niven—Notices of application for certificate of improvements on mineral claims in Slocan district.
N. Fitzstubbs, Nelson—Notice to tresspassers on government lots in Nelson.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The tenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Pacific Northwest will be held at Victoria, beginning on the 16th inst. Prominent speakers will be in attendance. Clergymen and christian workers from West Kootenay will be welcomed and entertained. Credentials can be secured by applying to George Whitesides, corresponding member of the district, Nelson.

The concert and ball given under the auspices of the Catholic church on Tuesday night was a success as a ball, but not as a concert. For some reason, the concert programme was not carried out.

If THE TRIBUNE had a musical man on its staff the Nelson brass band would get a real nice notice; but as no one connected with the paper knows one wind instrument from another, the boys will have to be satisfied with the praise bestowed by the musical critic of our Saturday contemporary, supplemented by the generous applause given them at their open air concerts. In the language of the West, they are doing "bully," and in time will knock the spots off any musical organization north of the boundary line and west of Winnipeg.

J. E. Dolan has been succeeded by ex-sheriff Alexander McClure as deputy collector of customs at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho. Mr. Cheney, a customs inspector at the same place, has been succeeded by a Mr. Callahan. It is needless to state that the new officials are both good Democrats.

Among the arrivals by tonight's train will be the bishop of New Westminster and the Rev. Mr. Akhurst. Mr. Akhurst will take charge of the Church of England in this district. In consequence of this gentleman's arrival three services will be held in the Church of England reading rooms on Silica street on Sunday the 13th instant, at 8 a. m., 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. On Monday evening at 8 p. m. a reception will be given the bishop and Mr. Akhurst, which all who take an interest in the welfare of the church are invited to attend.

"Judge" A. M. Wilson of Lardo, S. S. Bailey of the Payne group of claims, and Fred Richardson of Nelson have all gone to Sanderson's hot springs on Upper Arrow lake for recuperation.

Dr. E. C. Kilbourne of Seattle, who has some extensive holdings in the Slocan district, writes a friend in Nelson that he will visit this country during the first ten days of August.

Jowett & Chadbourne have moved into their new offices on Victoria street, at the east end of the bridge, where one or other of the firm will always be found.

Mrs. John C. Davenport, Miss Davenport, and Mr. A. L. Paine of Chicago have been rusticating at the Poorman mine, guests of A. L. Davenport, for the past week.

G. A. Keefer, engineer in charge of the Kootenay river reclamation works, was in Nelson last week on the way from the scene of operations to the coast. He reports work going right ahead in spite of dull times and financial stringencies.

A. E. Walton, who is connected with the London Mercantile Association of England, left on Saturday last for a visit of inspection to the Abbott group of mineral claims near the head of Healy creek, in the Lardo country. Mr. Walton has twelve men at work there under the foremanship of Henry Cody. This is the property bonded from J. W. Haskins by Canadian Pacific officials, and has been re-bonded from those parties by the London Mercantile Association.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Trout Lake City writes under date of July 27th: "Everything is looking bright here. Prospectors are coming in from both ways daily, and at once leave for the mountains."

D. C McMorris of the Nelson is now purser on the State of Idaho, the owners of that boat having entered into an agreement with the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company by which they are (so it is stated) guaranteed against running at a loss. The remainder of the crew of the Nelson will be distributed around on the other boats of the company, captain Short probably going on the Columbia with captain Gore.

The "bee" on Saturday evening to tear down the Dominion Day dancing pavilion was not largely attended, only five good men turning out, and only two of them members of the fire company. However, those that did turn out worked, and quit at dark with the consciousness of having well performed a self-imposed task.

There is quite an exodus from Nelson, Kaslo, and New Denver to Nakusp, owing to the construction of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. There are, or will be within a short time, three merchandise stores in the town and as many hotels. It will be such another place as was Sprout's Landing during the construction of the Columbia & Kootenay railway.

Hugh Madden came down from Nakusp on Tuesday to purchase supplies and abuse THE TRIBUNE for not "booming" the town in which he lives.

The Kootenay Lake country has at least one resident who takes the present situation philosophically, and Ainsworth is where he resides. He says he is getting so old that it does not matter much to him what is done with silver; but, being a citizen of the United States, he hates to see his country blindly following the lead of a country that aims not only to discredit a republican form of government, but dictate laws that will surely pauperize millions of people in the United States.

Five tenders were handed in for the erection of the fire hall, namely, Thomas Sprout, $247; Richard Stuckey, $215; E. J. Fletcher, $220; D. McArthur, $225; and D. McDonald, $200. The contract was awarded to the latter, and within two weeks the fire department of Nelson will have a roof under which to shelter its "plunder."

The new court-house at Nelson is so small that there is not office room for the officials who should of necessity transact business with the public at the county seat. When here holding court, Mr. justice Walkem remarked that the building was not large enough to hold sessions of court in, to say nothing of housing half a dozen different officials.

Nelson has two breweries, both brewing a very good article of beer. If people must consume liquor, they might as well consume the home-made article, provided, always, that it is fit to drink.

Mrs. A. C. Adams, who has a millinery store at Kaslo, was robbed of over $100 one day this week. She kept her money in the drawer of a sewing machine, and it must have been taken by someone acquainted with this fact.

The customs regulations are beyond the average man's understanding. Out day recently a mine owner at Ainsworth got a permit allowing him to ship forty tons of ore from Ainsworth on a steamboat running under the United States flag, but he himself had to go by rowboat to Kaslo to get aboard the same steamer.

"Begg's Monthly and General Guide to British Columbia" is the name of a publication turned out at Victoria by Alexander Begg. It may be a "general guide," but no one will be "guided" aright in the Kootenay Lake country by following its directions.

A Trout Lake Poem.

A Trout Lake man sends THE TRIBUNE the following specimen merely to show that the Lardo country produces something besides reports of big ledges:

You prospectors and miners, if you wish to money make,
Take the steamboat at Revelstoke and come to Trout lake;
This is the richest country that miners ever seen,
Here is the famous Northern and the Silver Queen.

Now these ledges on the Lardo, their wealth can scarce be told,
For assays made in Frisco show that they run high in gold;
For quantity and quality their equal's rarely found,
We now invite inspection from the world all around.

Then these showings here on Fish creek are wondrous rich I'm told,
They go 79 in silver and 49 in gold;
From each of these locations the mineral rich and rare
Has gone on to Chicago and will paralyze the Fair.

Here's a chance for speculation—there's no better in the West—
Of this you'll be convinced when our minerals you test;
Then come out to the Lardeau, if in mines you will invest,
Prosperity awaits you right here in Kootenay West.

Woman Suffrage a Success.

The Wyoming legislature recently unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Be it resolved, by the second legislature of the state of Wyoming, that the possession and exercise of suffrage by the women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm, and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism, and vice from this state, and that without any violent or oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government, and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order; and we point with pride to the fact that, after nearly twenty-five years of woman suffrage, not one county in Wyoming has a poor house, that our jails are almost empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers in the state, almost unknown; and as the result of experience we urge every civilized community on the earth to enfranchise its women without delay.

Resolved, that an authenticated copy of this resolution be forwarded by the governor of the state to the legislature of every state and territory in this country and to every legislative body in the world; and that we request the press throughout the civilized world to call the attention of their readers to these resolutions.

"Solid as the Bank of England."

Byron N. White of the Slocan Star mine tells a pretty good story on a young friend who recently paid him a visit. The friend went from New Denver to Tacoma, and at the latter place tried to cash a draft. The Tacoma bank teller informed the young man that the bank on which the draft was drawn had suspended. "You must be mistaken; Mitchell's bank is as solid as the Bank of England," replied the young man from Milwaukee. And it took the bank teller some time to convince the young man that if he wanted ready money he must present better collateral than a draft on a suspended bank. Finally, he got the indorsement of a leading business man on a draft for $100, enough money to get him to Spokane, where money is easier than in Tacoma.

In this connection it might be of interest to state that the "Mitchell Bank" was one of the old-time pillars of memory in Wisconsin. It was chartered in 1839, on organization by George Smith, a Scotchman from Aberdeen, mainly as an insurance company, but was also authorized to lend money and receive deposits, but there was a clause that it should not do a banking business. Smith sent for Alexander Mitchell to come over from Aberdeen and help him. The two were a pair. They issued certificates of deposit from $1 upwards, and these passed current; no man ever failed to receive coin for them on presentation, though there were at times $1,500,000 of them in circulation; and the two cleared some $27,000 on the issue, that were never presented for redemption. When the charter was five years old it was repealed, the legislators holding that the concern was in fact doing a banking business, contrary to law. But Mitchell denied the right of the legislature to "interfere with his business," and boldly announced that he would not stop; that the notes of the company would continue to be redeemed as before at Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Galena. They were so redeemed and continued to circulate, the best paper money then in the west. Alexander Mitchell is dead, but George Smith is living in London and is reported worth $40,000,000. The bank was called the Wisconsin Fire & Marine Insurance Bank.

Claim They are Ill Treated.

Complaints are heard against the treatment given men at the Nelson & Fort Sheppard hospital. The men are required to pay $1 a month hospital fees, and the amount is deducted from their wages, no matter the length of time they work during a month. Putting the average number of men employed on the road at 2000 would make the sum collected each month $2000, or say $5000 since the work of construction commenced. This amount should be ample to defray all the expenses incident to running the hospital, and as it is contributed by the laboring men, they should receive proper medical attendance when sick from disease or suffering from accidents. One case is given of a cart driver having two ribs broken by the upsetting of the cart he was driving; but because the accident happened when moving from one camp to another, the hospital authorities claimed he was not entitled to medical treatment. If the men are required to pay hospital fees, they should receive medical attendance. In a measure, the contractors are not wholly blameable, because they entrust the work to medical men; but they are to blame for entrusting the lives of their laborers to physicians who are inhuman. The authorities should see to it that the men receive the attendance for which they pay, and if the physician in charge of the hospital near Nelson was pulled up and heavily fined the effect might be salutary.

Why They are Conquerors.

Sir Henry Thompson of London is engaged in the somewhat quixotic enterprise of arousing the English mind to a just sense of the appalling insufficiency of British cooking and the hopeless inefficiency of British cooks. We call the enterprise quixotic, not that sir Henry has not ample justification in facts, or that we regard the enemy to the fair sex that he is attacking as in any sense imaginary, but because, so far as we are aware, the English mind, and, what is more, the English digestion, are fairly content with cooking and cooks. Nor is this the worst of it. The Spectator, which is the worthy organ of the thoughtful Englishman, while admitting that the cooks are bad and the cooking execrable, calmly suggests that this may be one reason for the conquering tendency of the English race. It points out that ruin overtook Persia and Sparta and Rome in proportion as their diet became first eatable, and then palatable, and finally luxurious. All of which may be true, though we have a horror for strict analogies, but if we were Englishmen we should distinctly and deliberately prefer digestibly cooked daily food to all the possible conquests now remaining on this little ball of earth, and we tender to sir Henry Thompson the assurance of our distinguished sympathies.

Pants! Pants! Pants!

To make room for fall stock, I will sell fifty pair pants at $7, $8, and $9 each, or three pair for $20, $25, and $25; also suits at from $30 up. Now is the time to save money.
FRED J. SQUIRE,
Corner Ward and Baker streets.

In Memorium of Harry Hebert.

Sleeping, a'as! forever
In a cold and silent grave;
From living thou'st severed,
Beyond life's dismal wave.
We miss thee from our circle,
Would hail thee back once more;
Regret cannot recall thee
From that eternal shore.

Nelson, August 4th, 1893. C.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

CHEMISTS AND : DRUGGISTS

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

Drugs,
Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
Brushes,
And
Toilet Articles of
Every Description.

Cor. Baker and Josephine Streets, Nelson, B. C.

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

A large and complete stock of

WALL PAPER

NELSON SHOE STORE

If you want to feel comfortable these hot days, go to the Nelson Shoe Store and buy a pair of easy shoes for hot weather.

GRAHAM & TAYLOR.

Baker street, at east end of bridge, Nelson.

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

WILSON & PERDUE.

MEAT Markets

— AT —

Nelson and Kaslo.

Will contract to supply mining companies and steamboats with fresh meats, and deliver same at any mine, or landing in the Kootenay Lake country.

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THE TOWNSITE OF SILVERTON.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned are owners in fee simple of the lands and premises known as Silverton Townsite; that an agreement to sell said lands was made by the undersigned to Walter D. Middough and Peter W. Scott, which agreement can be found on file at the land registry office at Victoria, B. C., or in the office of J. Fred Hume & Co., Nelson, B. C. The terms and conditions of the said agreement have not been fully carried out on the part of the said Walter D. Middough and Peter W. Scott, and until said agreement is fully carried out the undersigned will not convey any right to any part of the property known as Silverton Townsite. That all deferred payments on lots already under agreement for sale shall be made to the undersigned or their authorized agent; that any person wishing to purchase lots in Silverton can do so from the undersigned or their authorized agent. We hereby nominate and appoint John Houston & Co. of Nelson, B. C., our only agent.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., July 25th, 1893.
J. FRED HUME,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements---St. John Mineral Claim.

Take notice that I, William Niven, free miner's certificate No. 11197, intend sixty days from the 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 5th day of August, 1893.
WILLIAM NIVEN.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements---Idaho Mineral Claim.

Take notice that I, William Niven, free miner's certificate No. 11067, intend sixty days from the 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 5th day of August, 1893.
WILLIAM NIVEN.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned against trespassing on government land situated in the town of Nelson, by depositing rubbish or placing any buildings thereon, and any persons who may have already placed any buildings on said land are requested to remove the same not later than the 31st October, 1893.

Dated Nelson, B. C., 10th August, 1893.
N. FITZSTUBBS, government agent.

NOTICE TO OUR CUSTOMERS!

From and after this date, no goods, whether Groceries, Crockeryware, Glassware, Clothing, Dry Goods, or Liquors and Cigars at wholesale, will leave our store or warehouse except on a CASH BASIS. Our prices are adjusted to this rule.

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General Merchant,

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UNITED STATES—Agents Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Traders' National Bank, Spokane.

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Deposits received from $1 and upwards and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent per annum.

Nelson, July 17th, 1893. GRANGE V. HOLT, Agent.

A SERPENT OF OLD NILE.

One day Amru Pasha, whose palace toward the west of Cairo is known to every tourist in Egypt, received a visit from some Englishmen who knew his tastes. Their purpose was to invite him to a circus which had been touring in India, and which had lately arrived in Cairo. And the Pasha, requiring little persuasion in view of the attractions detailed to him, accompanied his visitors that night.

Next day the Pasha's only surviving spouse, Rakiyah, who had not seen her husband for twenty-four hours, called to her presence a particular man servant, Murad, whom she had brought with her from Constantinople on her first entrance into the harem.

"Since the Pasha has not returned," she said, "you shall now relate what passed last night. Who were his companions?"

"The Englishmen whom you saw walking in the gardens, and two others who had not come here with them."

"And these two?"

"Were Morton, the Katib at the English consulate, and his friend—Osman the Yuzbashi."

The woman's eyes quivered strangely, and a dark flush suffused her face.

"And this girl whom they went see, who starts up, after a lapse of twelve years, as my rival in every sense, what of her?"

"They call her Miriam."

"Well?"

"Like yourself in earlier time, the girl is a snake charmer and dancer."

"This I knew before. Make me not impatient. Describe her person."

"I need not do so," said the man calmly.

"Why?"

"Because you mean to see her yourself. You mean to judge of her face and form, to be a critic of her skill, to witness the impression she has made on your husband—and on others; because I have already arranged for you to do all this—yourself undiscovered."

That night, indeed, Rakiyah, attended by Murad, both carefully disguised, stood among the spectators attracted by the new artist. The pasha's wife looked on a woman quite fifteen years younger than herself, distinguished by an order of beauty which Rakiyah, with a sinking heart, felt that she had never seen equaled—a woman going through her various feats with an ease and grace which the unknown observer might, indeed, have rivaled on occasion in earlier days, but never surpassed. Rakiyah glanced from the performer to the onlookers. Her husband sat far away to her right—the most prominent among a circle of joyous and vigorous applauders. A little away from him was a fair-haired Englishman, with a quick-eyed, good-humored face that beamed with frank pleasure. Next to him sat a young man, handsome, with the grave, dark beauty of the Orient, but with neither its heaviness nor its effeminacy. He was dressed in the uniform of a captain in the Egyptian army, which set off admirably his alert and graceful figure. His eyes were fixed with profound absorption on the girl in the arena. And when that girl swerved her head in his direction, which happened more than once, it appeared to Rakiyah that communicated lights of intelligence gleamed in the eyes of both. The Pasha's wife gazed long at the Egyptian officer. Then she turned a glance upon her servant, who seemed to divine her every movement, and they both arose without waiting for the end of the performance and went away.

For six days Rakiyah remained secluded in her apartments, untroubled by the conversation of her husband, and speaking to no one else. It seemed as if she would no more care to look upon the light of day. Hardly did she betray a sign of life. And amid the unutterable darkness and solitude the torpor of her spirit, Murad stood unannounced before her.

What passed between them in a two hours' exchange of confidence, at first constrained, then more and more vehement and unreserved, effectually dispelled her languor. Her eyes blazed with an unholy fire. Her whole frame writhed and trembled with a new and terrible life. She panted forth a command to him to go and do her will, and he left her.

Next morning he once more came suddenly upon her.

"Your husband will be here within an hour," he said with an abruptness that was habitual to him.

"You have seen the snake dealer?" she exclaimed in an agony of impatience.

"And I have chosen the snake."

"One that will serve its purpose?"

"It has eaten nothing for many days. It is not an animal. It is an incarnation of fierceness, voracity, and slaughter."

"It is large and strong?"

"I will not say that it could crush one of the blocks of the great Pyramid to powder in its embrace," answered Murad, with a grim smile; and yet I should not like to be responsible for the safety of the mightiest elephant that could be opposed to it."

"And now, my husband. These many nights he has been doubtless at the circus?"

"Yes."

"This doomed creature has drawn her usual following of spectators."

"All that you are interested in. I think you know the Pasha's object in coming now."

"What is it?"

"Shall I indeed tell you?"

She brought her smiling murderess's face near to his.

"If there be in it that which should grive me," she said, "do not spare me. If there be wrong or humiliation threatened to me I have one follower at least who will chance the worst to see me avenged."

"Be sure of that," rejoined the servant, with but a slight increase of resolution in his characteristically firm tones.

"Say, then, why is my husband coming?"

"To tell you that before a week is gone by he means to marry this performer," said the man, leaving her while he spoke with the suddenness with which he had entered.

It was less than an hour later that Rakiyah, radiant with smiles, prodigal of the tenderest caresses, received her husband. He broached to her, somewhat hesitatingly, the project named by Murad. She laughed away his doubts and welcomed with delight Miriam's proposed entrance into the harem—"one trained like herself, with tastes and accomplishments like her own."

"And, indeed, ya asadi!" she continued, "I have one boon to crave of you."

"What is that?"

"You will mock at me."

"No; do not fear me."

"Ya muhbubi! I know you will think me most foolish."

"Name this boon."

"Why, then, ya sidi! ya Janim! before this my sister wife comes here I should wish to have an open display of skill between her and me."

"What?"

"My lion, darling, be not angry. Ah! that is better—yes, laugh. My lord master, I have the weak vanity of my sex. It has always been a joy to me that by my address as a public performer I found the way to your heart. It is true, believe me. And it gives me sorrow, my soul, that you should think another's power superior to mine."

"You are a child still."

"I am a child still, ya abuya!" she echoed gayly.

"Therefore, O, my father, indulge my whim in this. Order an entertainment in which she and I may act together, performing as dancers and snake charmers; then decide whether I have lost all my skill. I desire no victory over the beautiful Miriam. I only wish you to do justice to me."

He thought to put away her fantastic idea by telling her that if her claims to recognition were to be of value the suggested rivalry must take place before numbers of spectators, and that he could not compromise her position as his wife by letting her appear unveiled in public.

"The entertainment could take place in the palace precincts, and I should wear a mask," she replied.

He struggled on with more arguments. But she merrily parried them all. Then finding her smilingly immovable, he said, half laughingly, half angrily: "Do as you will."

She bowed her head. Then as he turned away she looked up, and her face was luminous with the radiance of a demoniac triumph.

Osman the yuzbashi soon knew of Amru's project to wed Miriam. And though the knowledge filled him with anxiety and gloom, he scorned to yield to despair. He had seen Miriam many times in private. He knew her worth. He knew her feelings toward himself; and for her sake he was prepared to battle against heaviest odds.

Osman was the handsomest officer in the Egyptian army. He was intelligent, rarely accomplished, and few men of his years equaled him for coolness and fertility of resource in times of trial.

He was one day walking near the palace of Amru when a note was thrust into his hand and a hurried whisper went by: "Ta'al ma'i."

Osman opened the note, which contained a few lines in Arabic, with emphatic mention of one name. He glanced forward in search of the man who bade him follow, and recognized one of the servants of Amru; and to Amru's palace Osman proceeded. Within the threshold he encountered Murad, who conducted him in silence to a room adjoining the harem and left him. In a moment a curtain was withdrawn from the end of the room and Rakiyah stood unveiled, young-looking, beautiful, before him.

"You have come," she said in tones thrilling with an almost painful exultation.

"I am here at your service, madame. Why have you sent for me?"

"You know the fate in store for pretty Miriam?"

"I have heard—"

"For the woman beloved by you?"

"Something I have heard."

"And who is willing to forget you, to betray you, to abandon you lightly?"

"We had better not discuss this."

"Ah! she cried, "if you cared to take revenge, a fair way might be pointed out to you."

"This is an unprofitable theme, madame. Again, why have you sent for me?"

"Why have I sent for you?" she repeated slowly. They remained silent, looking at each other—he calm, gentle, suave in bearing; she with eyes ablaze, with bosom heaving, with frame quivering from head to foot. And Osman, though no coxcomb, guessed instantly the kind of revenge that she proposed to him.

She threw up her arms, and for five whole minutes did she pour forth a torrent of exclamations, avowals, prayers expressive of the most frantic love. And over the stormy stream of her language gleamed and shifted and rang the lights, the colors, the harmonies of an unearthly eloquence. Osman's first impulse of amazement and perplexity had been repressed before the woman had uttered twenty words, and when her outburst was ended he had little difficulty in assuming a kindly, soothing tone which, while dispelling uneasiness on her part, tended to bring her back to comparative reason. Yet, though he felt that it would be utter madness to give the slightest evidence of the scorn within him, he resolved to cut short the interview without delay.

"It will not be well for me to remain here long," he said.

"There can be no danger for you," she answered, an ominous fire gathering in her eyes. "Though he surprised us in this moment, there would be deadly woe to him if he attempted injury to you."

"Still, I must leave you."

"You are invited to the entertainment here tomorrow night?"

"Yes."

"If you cared to move but slightly in your own behalf, you and I might not need to leave each other more. Tune your fancies to the most despotic pitch, and there is nothing you can deem beyond my will to perform. Bid me do murder for your sake, and it shall be done."

"We shall not go to such an extremity."

"Good. I am obedient to all your moods. And you will come, ya'aini! to-morrow night?"

"Yes."

"And when you come it will be for the purpose of our never again being separated. I shall have all prepared. Within thirty-six hours we shall depart together. All my jewels I shall take with me. They would more than serve as the ransom of a sultan. We shall go to climes where we never shall be traced. With my riches I shall make your life such that you would not need to envy the most extravagant of pleasure seekers. And now, ya hamami!" she continued with a sudden access of sweetness in voice and look, "where do you go tonight?"

"I have no thought of moving out of doors."

"Not to the circus?"

"No," he answered quickly.

She looked full at him. For little more than a second her mouth became drawn and haggard. Then she smiled again.

"I shall no longer keep you. Come by this door. You shall not need to be conducted by my servant."

She brought him through the curtained aperture by which she had entered. It opened on two passages, one dark, circuitous, leading to the gardens, and thence to the high road, the other leading to the innermost chambers of the harem.

"Remember tomorrow night," she whispered, and left him.

He went down the winding corridor. He thought he heard the voice of Amru himself coming from the garden. He drew back and stealthily crept into the adjacent passage. He moved into the shadow of a doorway. There, indeed, he heard two voices. They were the voices of Murad and Rakiyah.

"There is risk of failure," murmured the lady.

"No. She will never handle a serpent after tomorrow night. And if she escaped this first entanglement, her destruction is assured by another."

"How?"

"Mark me. This girl has been known to declare that she will either kill herself or kill Amru rather than marry him. Need I remind you that it is your custom to mix each night a draught for the pasha? What better means of disarming the distrust of the girl and of proving your humility to Amru than by deputing your cherished function to Miriam? Tomorrow night let her mix the drink. I shall take it from her behind the scenes. I shall convey it to Amru. And if, after the cup has passed through my hands, the pasha survives the drinking of its contents two minutes, I give you free power over my own life."

"You will not shrink from this?"

"Have you known me in times past to shrink from anything, however dark and desperate?"

"You are faithful, Murad."

"I think so. When danger comes to you, I shall share it. When the moment of your death is at hand, the knell of mine also shall have sounded. To conclude, then, should she elude the embraces of the tremendous playfellow we design for her, she is confronted with a fatal alternative. The drink prepared by her hands will destroy Amru. She will be arrested. Her previous declaration will stand forth against her to prove that she is a deliberate assassin. She shall die, and thus again are you freed from both your wrongers."

"You attend on me with my serpents?"

"Yes."

"Her own father is her attendant."

"I shall circumvent him. I shall contrive to divert his attention for a few seconds. In those few seconds the serpents can be changed."

Osman heard no more. He stole away with ghastly face and disordered steps, and at length departed unseen. Before evening he had interviews with Miriam and her father. And he did not sleep that night.

The evening of the entertainment came on. At the end of the great garden of Amru's house was a screened-off platform in front of which the spectators were congregated in a crescent. The screen was thrust apart, and ten glass cases with brazen fittings were seen ranged five on each side of the stage. There was the sound of a gong from behind the platform, and Miriam ascended. She was covered with golden armlets, and bracelets and necklets. Her father, a tall, strong man, who had entered behind her, raised the lids of the cases to the left. And one after another the silent, glistening snakes came forth and swarmed about the beautiful girl. The stage was lit up by the electric light. Miriam was accompanied by a weird, barbaric, strangely seductive music. The small serpents glided amorously around her body and arms and neck, and curled above her head in marvelous convolutions—yet never disturbing the adornments which so much resembled themselves—while she executed a wondrous ethereal dance. It was a rare spectacle, rarer still from the almost overwhelming grandeur of its environment. The girl, with her superb face and figure and limbs, with her great black eyes outdazzling the blaze of gems and glittering serpents and silver lights of which she was the center; the flower beds with their throng of blooms folded in gorgeous slumber on all sides; the expanded heaven aflame with innumerable stars; the moon rolling streams of pale splendor on the immortal pyramids toward the west; the fiery and sombre desert stretching into the immeasurable distance beyond—these were surroundings which few spectators could have regarded without a certain sense of awe. Miriam disappeared.

And now there entered a woman wearing a crimson mask. The electric light had been gradually lowered with her advent, but the astounding wealth of diamonds and sapphires and rubies worn by her seemed to supersede the necessity of other light. With her every movement a many-colored fire seemed to kindle and break out all over her and to grow more startling and ghostly from the framing of the darkened platform. This woman performed, in the opinion of many, with a skill and grace quite equal to Miriam's. The pasha, at least, seemed to think so; for he sent a special message to her behind the scenes, whence she came, heavily veiled, to receive what appeared to be his congratulations. And during this interlude the screen was lowered.

On to the platform thus concealed Miriam's father and Murad now came. They removed the cases of small snakes. Then they rolled up with difficulty each a case thrice as large as any one yet seen. Murad moved his case to the right: Miriam's father his to the left; and the latter assistant, having done his work, went unconcernedly away. Murad was left alone. He looked on all sides. No one was in view. He returned to the cases, half lifted, half rolled that on the left across to the right, that on the right to the left; then he quitted the platform, still with a complete absence of noise, and disappeared. The next moment a man rose from amid some drapery behind the stage. He crept over to where stood the case to the left, and, looking into it, started. Then he retransposed the cases with a promptitude and secrecy not inferior to Murad's; and in his turn vanished.

And now Miriam, acting by the instruction of the masked woman, had mixed the Pasha's drink and had handed it to Murad. Osman, who had previously left his place near Amru, reappeared from behind the stage, and resumed his chair. And the screen was withdrawn.

It had been intimated that Miriam and her mysterious rival, with boa constrictors of unusual size around them, would perform a novel dance. Once more a strange, mournful, ineffably sweet music penetrated the ear, and Miriam and the woman with the crimson mask mounted the platform together.

Here Amru called by a sign for his draught. Murad approached with a goblet. Osman calmly arose and whispered to the Pasha. Amru stared at the captain, and, bending his eyes on Murad, commanded him to taste the drink first. The servant looked at Amru; then he looked at the stage. He started violently. His eyes dilated. Without hesitation he raised the goblet to his lips, drained its contents to the last drop, and sank in convulsions to the ground.

Meanwhile, the serpent of Miriam had arisen from its case and had coiled gently around her. In the same moment the woman with the crimson mask had lifted the lid of her case, and an enormous boa had immediately darted up. The disguised performer staggered back but the serpent shot forward its neck and rushed with lightning rapidity around her. There went up from her a heart-rending cry which was instantly smothered in feeble groans and gasps. For some seconds the spectators remained silent, motionless, appalled. Then with yells of rage they arose in a body and swept onto the platform. With a single blow from the sword of Amru the serpent's head was severed. It was hacked and gashed with countless weapons, and fell to the floor in a hundred writhing pieces.

But its work was done. The limbs and ribs of the artist in the crimson mask had cracked and crushed into utter shapelessness in the folds of the snake. One of the guests tore away the mask, and through all the distortion caused by the horrible torture, knew the face of Rakiyah.

The bystanders, in presence of a calamity where condolence would have almost seemed a mockery, departed in silence. Osman and Miriam went away together, and Amru saw this without regret.

He questioned Miriam's father and his own servants, and elicited enough to desire no further knowledge.

Toward midnight he went back to the platform alone. Rakiyah still lay there. Some stains of blood had been washed from her lips by gentle hands. The signs of agony had passed away. Her beauty had come back. And she gazed with lustreless eyes up to heaven in all the disastrous majesty of death.

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The VICTORIA is pleasantly situate on Victoria street, and is one of the best Hotels in the Kootenay Lake Country.

MILLS & REVSBECH, Proprietors

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PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE.

From and after the date of this notice, no employee of the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company, Limited, has authority to contract debts in the name of the company. All orders for goods or supplies must be signed by John Houston, president of the company.

W. F. TEETZEL, secretary.

Nelson, B. C., May 1st, 1893.

SILVER KING

HOTEL

John Johnson, Proprietor

Extensive Improvements Now Completed.

All Rooms Refitted and Refurnished

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Special Attention to Miners.

ROOMS FIRST-CLASS. RATES MODERATE.

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THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

THE MADDEN is Centrally Located, With a Frontage Towards Kootenay River and is Newly Furnished Throughout.

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Situate on Vernon Street, Near Josephine. The Hotel Overlooks The Kootenay.

Its Guests can Obtain Splendid Views of Both the Mountains and River.

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THE ROOMS ARE CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE. | THE TABLE IS THE BEST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

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THE INTERNATIONAL has a Comfortably Furnished Parlor for Ladies, and the Rooms are Furnished Newly Throughout.

THE TABLE is not Surpassed by any Other Hotel in the Kootenay Lake Country, Being Supplied with the Best of Everything.

JAS. DAWSON & B. CRADDOCK, PROPRIETORS.

THE BAR

Is Stocked with Choice Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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THE CLOSEST HOTEL in Nelson to the Steamboat Landing. | THE BAR CARRIES THE Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars.

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