

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, July 19.—A miner named H. McSwayne was seriously injured in No. 5 shaft yesterday. McSwayne's duty is to attend to the switching of cars on the bottom of an incline and while doing so a car came away from the top. McSwayne did not hear it coming and the consequence was that it struck him with great force and knocked him violently against the wattle, cutting his head open and otherwise bruising him, so that he now lies in a critical condition.

Mr. D. Christie Murray will lecture in the opera house on Tuesday night. As a rule lectures are poorly attended by the citizens, but every endeavor will be made by local parties to bring a big audience together.

Ex-Priest J. B. Daly will occupy the pulpit of Wallace street Methodist church on Sunday night.

## ROSSLAND.

## Rossland Miner.

The first session of a civil court of justice ever called in Rossland was held Tuesday by Judge Spinks. The dining room of the Howard hotel was used as a courtroom. As no human being except a lawyer is tough enough to stand the atmosphere of the court room during its whole session, a letter report of the proceedings is not obtainable. There were no important points in mining law brought up and not a single decision was given. In each case judgment was either reserved or after proceedings had reached a certain stage the cases were settled out of court.

On Monday last Tom Burke was overcome by the effects of foul air while ascending the mainway of the War Eagle shaft, and fell down the shaft. The doctor was sent for and he found no bones broken and no symptoms of serious internal injury. In three days Burke was walking around the streets of Rossland. He was probably a little through being unconscious when he fell. The shaft is an incline, which helps to explain this extraordinary escape.

The Gem, Uncle Sam and the Tiger have joined the majority of the great group of claims in the south belt and have been sold, it is said, for \$125,000. The deal was closed yesterday by P. Genelle, acting on telegraphic instructions from A. E. Humphreys. It is said that Finch and Campbell still retain their one-quarter interest. These mines were located in April by Cromie and Coffee, who were prospecting for Finch and Campbell and Brig Atkinson respectively. There is a good showing of ore on the Gem, on which the most development work has been done.

For the first half of July the shipments have been 1410 tons, valued at \$96,615. The Le Roi has put out 771 tons, the War Eagle 615 tons.

The miners' union in Trail Creek has made a successful start. Over two hundred names of working miners were given in at the meeting for membership.

There is more activity in building in Rossland at the present time than since the town started to grow.

A school, a government office and a church are three buildings of which Rossland, although the largest, wealthiest and most populous town in Kootenai is still deficient. Rossland's growth has outstripped the enterprise of the government, which is not remarkable; it has also outstripped the machinery for providing education for some fifty children, which is disgraceful, and it has outstripped the religious zeal of the sects, which is a most wonderful thing.

The following was the output of the mines:

	VIA NORTHPORT.	Tons.	App. Value.
July 6-12—	LeRoi, to Helena.....	345 1-2	\$15,677 45
July 13—	Jose Mine, to Tacoma.	4	143 00
July 6-12—	War Eagle, to Helena.	130 1-4	6,704 85
July 7-13—	LeRoi, to Helena.....	70	3,200 00
July 7-13—	War Eagle, to Helena.	190	8,875 00
Total .....		739 3-4	\$34,600 50

## NELSON.

## Nelson Tribune.

The management of the Hall Mines, Limited, is getting a move on. The right of way for the tramway is practically cleared, and the tramway is to be completed and in operation on or before September 5th. Two ore bins, one of a capacity of 7,000 tons and the other of a capacity of 500 tons, are to be built. Excavations for the foundations of the 7,000-ton one, which is to be built at Nelson, are now under way. Both diamond drills are to be at work next week on the Silver King-Kootenay Bonanza ground, and as soon as additional roars are received from Chicago, a drill hole will go down to a depth of 1,900 feet. While it is not given out officially, it can be said with a certainty, that a smelter will be built at Nelson this year; if it is not built by the Hall Mines Ltd., then it will be built by a company who will have a contract for the Hall Mines ore.

About 8,000 yards of gravel and boulders have been moved so far this season at Forty-Nine creek by the Nelson Hydraulic Company. It is estimated that the monitors were worked 120 hours in all. The just of the first cleanup was melted into bricks at the Poorman mill, and the bricks are now on exhibition at the Bank of British Columbia. The value of the bricks is more than enough to pay for all the money expended on plant and wages this year, which is as much as can be said for either of the great hydraulic mines in Cariboo.

The furnace at the Pilot Bay reduction works will be started up again the fore part of the week. Enough "dry" ore is in sight to keep the smelter in operation continuously.

The Tribune of the 13th gives the output of the mines as follows:

	Tons.	Value.
Trail Creek mines.....	633	\$34,150
Little Phil, Alsworth Creek.	20	1,600
Total for week.....	703	\$35,750
Total so far, for 1895.....	18,415	\$1,210,072

The Kaslo & Slocan railway is going to be a formidable competitor of the railway from Nelson to Three Forks, which was built at the expense of the province and turned over to the Canadian Pacific. Surveys have been made for an extension from Slocan to Four-mile creek, and it is said that the survey will be extended south to the foot of Slocan lake, thence to Nelson by way of Slocan river.

A packing box that had traveled thousands of miles is on exhibition at Turner & Kirkpatrick's store in Nelson. The box is made of white pine and branded on one end, "Pearl Oil. Put up expressly for the Queensland market." The box had evidently been shipped from New York city to Brisbane, Australia, thence back to Vancouver with the two tins of "Yann's Honey," which were in it when it arrived at Nelson. Lumber must be scarce in Queensland.

## KASLO.

It is reported on the street that a movement is on foot to prepare the way for the submission to the people of another tax exemption by-law in favor of the Kaslo & Slocan railway. It is thought that the ratepayers would consider favorably a by-law making reasonable concessions to the railway, if the matter was fairly placed before them. The understanding, however, must be plain and clear.

It is reported that an energetic young citizen contemplates an energetic publication of a newspaper in Kaslo in the immediate future.

Charles Politt, superintendent of the Kaslo & Slocan railway, states that the men employed on the work (including the bridge men) number one thousand; and that more than half of the thirty miles in in shape.

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

W. B. Townsend will probably be appointed governor of the jail in place of W. Moresby, who has been made warden of the penitentiary.

Pitman's still persists in his action against the Columbian, although the action of the Dominion government in releasing him, thus supporting the Columbian's contention, ought to be final. The case will come up on the 31st inst.

When Presley arrived at Chilliwack laying in charge of the constable, and the latter's back was turned, he jumped into the river and tried to drown himself. A boat was promptly put out and Presley was saved for the present. It is believed that he will renew the attempt to suicide at the first opportunity.

New Westminster, July 20.—A. W. Presley, the Chilliwack incendiary, was committed for trial yesterday on the charge of attempting to commit arson, and was brought to this city and lodged in the provincial jail. It transpired in the evidence that Presley engaged two young men, Foster and McNally, to burn his store at Chilliwack. Then he feared Foster would betray him and tried to get McNally to drug Foster and burn him with the store. McNally pointed out that a woman and her children living next door would probably be burned as well, but Presley said he did not care how many were burned. Had the place been burned he would have got \$1,000 insurance.

A big run of sockeyes came in the river last night and heavy catches were made, running as high as 15 fish. It is believed the big run is now on, but it came at an awkward time, as the weekly close season begins at six this morning and continues till six to-morrow night, during which time hundreds of thousands of sockeyes will get above the fishing limits and escape.

## VANCOUVER.

By the Empress of China which sailed for the Orient on Monday a party of 18 skilled watchmakers, picked from the various manufacturing establishments in the States. They have a three years' contract with the Japanese government to work in a watch factory to be established at Osaka, of which P. H. Wheeler, of the Ota Watch company, of California, is to be superintendent. Under the contract they are not to be obliged to teach or work with Japanese workmen during the term named, but at its conclusion the employers are to be free to employ as many Japanese as they may desire. The men are to receive wages considerably in advance of those paid on this continent. Most of them left their families on this side of the Pacific and expect to return upon the expiration of the contract.

## Law Intelligence.

The full court is to-day hearing the plaintiff's appeal in Slade v. Argent. The plaintiff purchased from the defendant certain lands in Westminster district, and the defendant agreed with the plaintiff to clear one acre of the lands purchased. The defendant cleared certain lands contiguous to that of the plaintiff and he represented to the plaintiff that the clearing was wholly upon plaintiff's property. The plaintiff erected a dwelling house, store and out-buildings upon the clearing, believing that in doing so she was building upon her property. The defendant, after the completion of the buildings, demanded from the plaintiff rent for the land upon which the plaintiff had built, and he also required the plaintiff to move off the place, who thereupon sued for damages. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Drake without a jury on the 26th of November last, and his lordship gave judgment decreeing that the defendant should convey to the plaintiff the lands so built upon. The plaintiff claims \$1,000 besides and now appeals. Charles Wilson, Q.C., and L. P. Eckstein for appellant and L. P. Duff for respondent.

The divisional court to-morrow will hear the plaintiff's appeal in Beer v. London & Canadian Fire Insurance Co. The appeal is for an order for a commissioner to take evidence in Halifax.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

## IMPERIAL CUSTOMS UNION

Lord Ripon Clearly Shows the Thing to be Unsound and Impracticable.

Sound Free Trade Doctrine Which the Colonist Ought to Carefully Study.

London, July 20.—The Times this morning publishes two dispatches from the Marquis of Ripon, late secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the governor-general of Canada, the governors of the Australian colonies and the governor of Cape Colony, dated June 28, conveying the views of the government on the resolutions of the Ottawa conference. After mentioning the two first resolutions, it gives the third in full, of which it says: "With the preamble to the resolution the feeling not only of the government, but of the entire population of the country, is in hearty sympathy. The unanimity of the sentiment which prevailed throughout the conference on this point has been noted with pleasure by the government, and with regret, therefore, they feel compelled to express grave doubts as to whether the fiscal policy which has been adopted by the majority of the conference as a means of securing its objects is really calculated to promote them. It was generally recognized at the conference that this policy involved a complete reversal of the fiscal and commercial system which was deliberately adopted by Great Britain half a century ago and which has been maintained and extended ever since. A different duty is open to all the objections from the customers' point of view which can be urged against a general duty; while it renders necessary the same restrictions of trade it has the additional disadvantage of dislocating trade by its tendency to divert it from its regular natural channel. These general objections are sufficiently serious and there are others no less serious which flow from the existing conditions under which the trade of the empire is distributed. The dispatch then proceeds to show the disadvantage of the proposed policy, which would not only necessitate an increased taxation, but would involve a serious loss of duties upon articles which would fall with the gravest severity upon those parts of the empire having the largest proportion of foreign trade, and the loss to those parts would far outweigh the gain to the other parts. The imposition of duties upon articles of food and raw material would mean the immediate reduction of the wages of the workmen. One-fourth of Great Britain's export trade, the minister urges, consists of the re-export of foreign and colonial produce, and any duty upon this would mean the loss of this trade and the position of Great Britain as the great market of the world, already threatened, would be destroyed. These changes, the dispatch continues, could not fail to seriously injure our important carrying trade, and react injuriously upon every industry of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the gain to the colonies, even at first, would be altogether incommensurate with the loss to the mother country, and it is improbable that the gain would be permanent, for, apart from the general loss of purchasing power due to the fall of wages and of profits resulting from the imposition of duties, it is obvious that the reduction of our imports from foreign countries would be followed by a reduction of our exports to them, no inconsiderable part of which is produce imported in a crude state and more or less manufactured here. The demand, therefore, for colonial produce, even with preferential advantages, would not be likely to increase, and the prices obtained therefor would be ultimately enhanced."

If the differentiation were confined to some specific articles the difficulties of arriving at an equitable arrangement would be in no wise diminished. No practical standard is suggested by which the value of the concessions made on each side could be tried or adjusted. A satisfactory agreement would be almost impossible. Regarding the opinion expressed by the conference that the colonial trade of Great Britain is increasing so much faster than the foreign trade that their proportions are less and less reversed and that the arguments now urged against the policy of the resolution would be no longer regarded as valid, Lord Ripon points out that the proportion of the colonial to the foreign trade is very nearly the same as it was forty years ago, and even if the proportions were reversed the government is convinced that the evil results of the preferential policy would be mitigated only slightly, although it might fall with less severity upon this country and with greater severity upon the colonies than it would now. Dealing with the second part of the resolution urging the colonies to take steps to place each other's products on a more favored customs basis than is accorded to those of foreign countries, the dispatch says it would be difficult for one colony to give a preference in trade with another solely at the expense of the foreigners without diverting trade from the mother country or from sister colonies which are not parties to the arrangement. Serious injury might thus be inflicted upon the commerce of the neighboring colonies, and an unfriendly feeling generally, which might provoke retaliation. In any case it would estrange the colonies concerned in a manner not conducive to the great aim which the conference had in view.

—Rev. Solomon Cleaver, who has lately undergone a painful surgical operation, is progressing favorably, and it is hoped will be able to occupy his pulpit again in about three weeks' time.

—Wire cloth for screen doors, mat safes, etc. Shore's Hardware.

## FARMERS' CONVENTION.

To be Held at Agassiz on August 1st and 2nd of This Year.

Under the auspices of the Fruit Growers' and Dairymen's Association and the Central Farmers' Institute, a convention will be held at Agassiz on Thursday and Friday, August 1 and 2, 1895, commencing at 4 o'clock p.m. It is expected that addresses will be presented by the representatives of the different associations represented: Prof. W. Saunders, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Prof. J. A. Fletcher, Dominion entomologist and botanist; T. A. Sharpe, Experimental Farm, Agassiz; officers of the department of agriculture; members of the board of horticulture and many others. It has been arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway company that for this convention tickets will be on sale at rates shown below: From Vancouver, New Westminster, or Port Moody, to Agassiz and return, \$2.50; on sale Aug. 1st, good to return at any time up to and including Monday, Aug. 5th. From Nanaimo to Agassiz and return, \$2.30; on sale Aug. 1st, good to return up to and including Aug. 5th. From Mission City to Agassiz and return, \$1.50; on sale Aug. 1st, good to return up to and including Aug. 5th. From Vernon and intermediate points to Agassiz and return, single fare for the round trip; on sale July 31st, good for return up to and including Aug. 8th. The system to be adopted in the issuance of tickets for this convention will be as follows, and special attention to the same is requested. When purchasing tickets be sure to advise the ticket agent that you are going to attend the Farmers' Convention at Agassiz, when the agent will furnish you with a single ticket from your starting point to Agassiz on payment of the fare as above mentioned, and in addition will supply a certificate on which reference is made to the form and number of the ticket he has furnished. This certificate must be used by either J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, or A. H. B. Macgowan, secretary, and when you are returning must be presented to the C. P. R. ticket agent at Agassiz, who will furnish you with transportation without cost. You will note the certificate expires on dates as above mentioned. For example, A delegate purchases a ticket at Vancouver, pays the agent \$2.50, receives ticket for one transportation only and certificate stating form and number of the ticket issued. Certificate is held by the delegate, handed to either J. R. Anderson or A. H. B. Macgowan at Agassiz, and after being countersigned by either of them is good for return ticket to Vancouver, if presented on or before the expiration of the limit agreed upon. As this involves considerable additional work for the railway agents, it is requested that you purchase your tickets some time prior to the hour of departure. Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, by which on presentation of a certificate from J. R. Anderson, of the department of agriculture, "Victory" to the effect that the bearer is a bona fide intending participant, he will be granted a return ticket between Vancouver and Victoria for a single fare, tickets good from Thursday till Sunday night. The C. P. R. railway company will issue return tickets at usual rates, and allow a refund, leaving the rate equivalent to a single fare, on presentation of a certificate from the secretary or J. R. Anderson to the effect that the bearer was a bona fide participant in the meeting. Reduced fares from Nanaimo to Vancouver are being arranged for. This is an opportunity which should not be missed and it is hoped by the promoters that the attendance will prove that the deep interest is being taken in the science of agriculture and horticulture by all our people. Reasonable hotel fares will be procurable. Parties expecting to attend will do well to advise either Mr. Anderson or Mr. Macgowan of such intention, and those desiring the discussion of any special subject will please forward request for same to either of these parties.

## RESORTED TO STRATEGY.

Driver Hobson Leaves the Cariboo Road to Avoid Supposed Robbers.

The strategy of Driver Hobson perhaps saved the Cariboo stage from being held up on Monday. On the way down he was advised that a party of suspicious-looking strangers, well armed and mounted, were hovering along the road, evidently waiting for the stage. It is said that the treasure aboard amounted to over \$12,000 besides what the passengers had, and Hobson had no desire to risk a meeting. He simply left the main road and came out at the 103 instead of the 150, giving any would-be robbers a wide berth. It is said that the supposed robbers rode across country with the hope of cutting the stage off. The informant of the Times says that the incident aroused quite a little stir, and that it was the intention of the authorities to devote some attention to the well armed and mounted party of suspicious strangers.

## None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

## AFFAIRS IN ALASKA.

The Yukon a Good Gold Country, But Over-run With Men.

Seattle, July 19.—The first authentic word from the placer camps on the upper Yukon was brought to the city yesterday by the steamer Excelsior from St. Michael's. There the steamer P. W. Weare, from Fort Cudahy, 1,600 miles up the river, had arrived a week before with several passengers from the south. Among those who came down the river this spring is Dr. E. O. Crewe, of San Francisco, who has been in the mines about a year and a half. He wintered last year at St. Michael's, and went up the river to Sixty Mile camp this spring. As an evidence that there is gold in the country Dr. Crewe has several large nuggets for exhibition, the largest of which is worth \$52. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Crewe says the Yukon is a good country to stay away from now. It is simply over-run with men. Wages are \$10 a day, as they have been in the past, but there are fifteen men for every such job. The rush this summer has been unprecedented. The large body of miners—400 to 500—who went in by way of Juneau and Chilkat pass, arrived at the camps before the steamer got up the river, and all left at once for the various placers. When the steamer arrived all had gone.

A new placer camp named Glacier creek was struck last fall, and prospects well. The prospects for all the camps are good, though it was too early to get at the actual figures. If the summer's prospecting turns out well Dr. Crewe thinks that from 1,000 to 1,500 men will winter on the river this year, but if they do not strike it the majority will try to get out of the country. There are already a lot of men getting out. Unless they get money they will have to get out or starve. Not another dollar of credit can be got in the Yukon country. Glacier creek is even a better camp than Miller creek, which had been the banner strike up to last year. Glacier creek is a branch of 60-mile creek and the camp of that name is but four or five miles from Miller creek camp. To reach both camps from Fort Cudahy there is a tow up 40-mile creek by canoe and a portage of several miles across country.

Regarding the shortage of provisions last winter, he says there was enough to last through, but that is all that can be said of it. The greatest shortage came from a scarcity of game in the fall. In fact there was no wild meat to be had till after Christmas.

## Why Not You?

When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to overcome the weakness and languor which are so common at this season, why are you not doing the same? When you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure rheumatism, dyspepsia and all diseases caused by impure blood, why do you continue to suffer? Hood's cures others, why not you?

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient.

## ANOTHER SCRIMMAGE.

Between Canadian Officials and American Fishermen.

Duluth, Minn., July 20.—A report comes from Crane Lake of an encounter between American citizens employed by the Arion Fish Company and Canadian officials. The trouble arose over the Canadians taking up and confiscating the nets of the fish company in Namekagon lake on the ground that they were placed in Canadian waters. Eight men belonging to the Arion Fish Company started out in search of the nets, when suddenly three boats filled with Canadian officials darted out from behind an island and pursued them. The little steamer May Carter, on the way to Crane Lake, came along and Captain Hayes put on all steam to rescue the fishermen. In the excitement the Carter struck one of the Canadian boats, smashing it and spilling four of the officials into the water. Three fishermen also fell overboard but no one was drowned. The Carter picked up all the fishermen except H. E. Fincke, Emil Miss and William S. Sim, who were captured by the Canadian officials and taken to Fort Francis.

—Although the British ship Thomas Stephens, which left Cardiff over 200 days ago with coal for the navy, has not yet arrived, no anxiety is felt for her, as has been stated. The Stephens put into the Falkland islands on March 2nd in a disabled condition. She required extensive repairs and as these could not be executed at the islands she was temporarily repaired and made the run to the west coast of Africa, where she now is.

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