

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

AN IMPENDING DANGER.

The Oregonian is among those who believe that the danger from cholera has not passed away. It is its opinion that the cold of winter will not kill the cholera bacilli. It will simply make them torpid while it lasts, and when the warmer weather comes again they will wake up to renew their deadly work. In an excellent article on the "Peril Postponed" our contemporary says:

While the menace is removed for a few months, the danger of appearance of the disease next year has been from the first the most probable peril. Experience has shown that the bacilli of cholera can and do lie dormant during the winter and revive again in the spring, and in view of this fact every precaution should be observed against the infection next spring. Under threat of the actual presence of the epidemic, prudence and sanitation combined with such force that the danger disappeared within a few weeks. The wisdom of keeping this combination on active duty is apparent. The danger for the coming season is not pressing, but it is of much greater magnitude than that which has been successfully vanquished.

The brief contest with cholera and its victorious ending this fall showed what quarantine and sanitation can do. Medical science was not thrown upon its remedial resources in this contest, so sharply did it wage war with its pestiferous measure, and while there is no doubt but that these would be vigorously applied, and that they would prove relatively effective in case of necessity, the wisdom of removing remedy to the second place on the list in fighting disease is unquestioned. The cordial co-operation of the people in sanitary matters can be secured only through the presence of fear; hence, while it is not wise to create needless alarm, it is well enough to remind the public that the actual danger from an invasion of cholera will be fully as great in April as it was in September, and that the effects of such invasion would prove much more disastrous in the summer months than they could have been in the winter.

The reappearance of the cholera on this continent next spring, while it would be a serious cause of alarm to all its inhabitants, would be to our American neighbors peculiarly unfortunate. A visitation of the dread disease next summer would make the failure of the Chicago Exhibition a certainty. This would be a calamity to them in many ways, and Canadians would be sharers in the misfortune. It is, therefore, greatly to be hoped that the vigilance and care of the authorities, national and civil, on both sides of the national boundary line, will prevent an outbreak of the cholera on this continent next year.

"A NEW RAILWAY."

The Seattle Telegraph, of Tuesday, contains an article on the Canadian Western Railway which is conceived in the right spirit. It shows that our neighbors regard the progress of this province with kindly interest and are quick to see the merits of any enterprise which is calculated to contribute to its prosperity and its advancement. Our Seattle contemporary says:

Late British Columbia papers contain a proclamation bringing the act relating to the Canadian Western Central Railway Company into operation, and the announcement is made that the British Pacific Construction Company has been organized in Chicago and that the construction of this railway will be immediately begun, and be pushed on rapidly to completion. The enterprise, which is possibly the largest ever originated upon the coast north of San Francisco, is worthy of notice.

After describing the country through which the road is to pass and commenting on the extent of the land subsidy granted by the province, the Telegraph goes on to say:

The project appears to be an excellent one. The country which the road will open is very valuable, its resources of timber, precious metals and other minerals being enormous and its possibilities for agriculture, dairying and stock-raising being very great. The land subsidy cannot fail to yield the company in time more than the road will cost. A thorough survey of the mainline section was made by the Dominion Government several years ago, and the perfect feasibility of the route fully demonstrated. The survey of the island section is now in progress, and it is found to be very favorable.

This is the project which some Tacoma capitalists were very desirous of getting hold of and for which they held an alternative charter; that is, if the present company failed to comply with the conditions of its charter the Tacoma people were to have the contract. During the past summer Colonel A. J. Kane, a gentleman well known in financial centres, was in Victoria and learned of this projected road. He arranged with the Victoria promoters and took the project to Chicago, where he enlisted the aid of several prominent gentlemen. The result was that Mr. Frank Bakeman, a typical Chicago business man, who had graduated from the deck of the Chicago bar, came out to Victoria to look the ground over. Their report was so satisfactory that Mr. Bakeman on his return to Chicago found no difficulty in floating the project.

The inception of this work must greatly promote business on the Sound, for although this road is in the neighborhood province, it will be impossible for a railway to cost less than \$20,000,000 to be built there during the next five years without this state feeling the effect to a very considerable extent. The road will be a great thing for British Columbia and Victoria, and Seattle offers its warmest congratulations.

We have no doubt that this "new railway" will be as beneficial to business on the Sound as our neighbors anticipate. British Columbians are not selfish. They will be rejoiced if, in their endeavor to develop their own resources and to increase their own business, they also contribute to the progress and prosperity of their neighbors.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

Have the Governors of the Provinces of the Dominion the power to appoint Queen's Counsel? It is one of the controverted constitutional questions of the Dominion of Canada. The point has, it appears, been also raised in the Australian colonies. The Law Journal has considered the question of sufficient importance to be discussed in its columns. The following paragraph is taken from a late issue of that journal:

A curious question has been raised in regard to the appointment of Queen's Counsel in the colonies. It appears that in Canada it has for some time been assumed that the Governor-General, and even the Lieutenant-Governors of provinces, had power to confer the dignity of silk. The matter has lately been under discussion in South Australia, and the opinion of Mr. Madden, a well known Australian jurist, has been taken on the subject. That gentleman considers that the right to appoint Queen's Counsel forms part of the royal prerogative of bestowing titles of honor, and that it can therefore only be exercised by the sovereign or by an agent specially delegated to exercise it, and that as the authority has not been specially conferred on the Governor-General, any attempt to exercise it would be a usurpation of the prerogative of the crown. The Colonial Office has now sent a circular to the governors of the various colonies, enclosing Mr. Madden's opinion, and inviting observations on the point. There would seem to be no good reason why a colonial governor should have power to appoint Queen's Counsel, while he has not the right to confer any other title of honor.

The question is now under discussion in Ontario, and has been submitted to the Chancery Division of the High Court at Toronto. It will be interesting to observe whether the decision of that Court will agree with the opinion of the Australian jurist.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTION.

Our New Brunswick exchanges show that the election campaign in that province is likely to be interesting. The Opposition is strong and in good heart, while the Government is resorting to tricks and shifts in order to obtain support from those who do not approve of its policy or believe in its principles. The St. John Sun, the leading Conservative paper of the province, says:

The Provincial Government is doing all it can to prevent the people from having anything to say in this election. The Blair campaign is a campaign of compacts and deals, by which the privilege of choice is taken away from the electors. These compacts are against the rights of the electors should not be tolerated at the moment. The people at large must look out for themselves. Men like Mr. Perley, who refuse to have anything to do with compacts and understand arrangements for their personal benefit, deserve hearty support. Politicians who go into the election as mercenaries, prepared to be on any side or no side, in order to get office or easy election, should have no countenance at all. The interests of public morality, and the protection of the electors from ring rule, requires that this contemptible business be emphatically condemned by the people themselves. This is not a question of party. It is the interest of all parties that political mercenaries be driven out of public life. They do not represent anything or anybody, and have no business in representative assemblies.

The protest of the Monoton Times against political deals and alliances founded on personal interest is equally emphatic. It says:

It is time that the people, once for all, set the seal of their disapproval so emphatically upon this compromise business that no man will dare attempt it in future. We believe there will be vigorous opposition to the Emerson-Lewis ticket, and as it was in Westernland at the last general election, so it will be in Albert now. The time has passed when a half dozen men, representing opposing elements may meet in secret caucus and decide that the electors are not sufficiently intelligent to select the men who shall represent them in the parliament of the country.

The St. John Telegraph, the principal advocate of Liberal principles in St. John, is lukewarm in its support of the Government. It reads the Premier a lecture on one of the paragraphs of his address to the electors, and from its tone we are inclined to think it would not take a great deal to transform it into an opponent of the Government.

The indications are that if the Opposition in New Brunswick sticks to its guns and refuses to make terms with the administration there will be, before long, a change of Government in New Brunswick.

A NEW EXODUS.

We have heard a great deal about the exodus from Canada to the United States but appearances just now indicate that there will be, before very long, an exodus in the opposite direction. As a matter of fact such an exodus has commenced already. A number of farmers finding that they could not make a living in Dakota have emigrated to Manitoba. They have settled near the line of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway. They are doing well and greatly prefer the Canadian Northwest to the country they have left. Last summer some forty farmer delegates left the State of Vermont to examine for themselves the Canadian Northwest. They were pleased with the country and propose to recommend it to their countrymen as a field for emigration. The delegates say that the country they visited "cannot be surpassed for agriculture and stock raising. The soil is wonderfully rich, producing a variety of luxuriant grasses that make the best hay in the world. There is no place in the world in which a man can create a comfortable home in so short a time." The Vermonters evinced no reluctance to leave the land of the free and the home of the brave to make homes for themselves among the Britishers and under the iron rule of a British Queen. It is more than likely that these shrewd Vermonters, when they saw with their own eyes the condition of British subjects in Canada, got rid of many of the prejudices they took from home with them. If the Vermonters do well, as they certainly will, it is more than probable that large numbers of their fellow-countrymen will

leave their native hills to cultivate the fertile plains of Manitoba and the Northwest. This is a kind of reciprocity which the Government of the Dominion will not attempt to discourage.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

It is worthy of remark that since some American politicians have been attempting to give silver an artificial value it has gone down in price and keeps going down. When they began their agitation there was about ninety cents' worth of silver in the dollar; as the agitation proceeded, notwithstanding the large purchases of silver made by the Government, the price kept going down until now the quantity of silver in the dollar is worth about 64.56 cents.

The silver dollar is supposed to be worth 100 cents and to have the purchasing power of one hundred cents gold. The United States Government therefore requires those under its jurisdiction to call 64.56 cents 100 cents, and to treat those 64.56 cents as the equivalent in every way of one hundred cents. This is *Carism* with a vengeance. But this cannot be done. The people may as well appear to obey the decree, but in time prices will be adapted to the real value of the silver dollar. And it is when silver is to be had at this cheap rate that the silver men are asking the Government to place no restraint on the coinage of silver! It is no wonder that the leaders of both parties, at the risk of losing votes, reject this proposal. At first the politicians coqueted with the silver men and made them believe that they favored their scheme; but the strong common sense of the people expressed itself in such a way that they were compelled to hesitate, and the silver men's proposals grew more and more out of favor, until now they cannot get any one to entertain them except the fanatics of the People's Party, which is utterly discredited in almost every part of the Union except the silver states.

It is evident now, that instead of coining more silver, the United States Government will, as soon as the election is over, have to find some way of getting clear of its surplus stock of depreciated silver coin. The fiction of calling 64 cents 100 cents, cannot go on long without deranging the whole business of the States. No one need be surprised if, before very long, the state of the currency in the States brings on a commercial crisis in which there will be much suffering and any number of wrecks.

A LEVEL-HEADED MAN.

Dr. Briggs is a man of large experience, and he is the sort of man whom experience benefits. When the question of excluding the press from the sittings of the Presbytery came up for discussion, Dr. Briggs said: "I have learned to trust the gentlemen of the press, and have found that the best way is to give them free access to the information they want. I trust them a great deal more than some persons, who, writing from a partisan point of view in the religious newspapers, are guilty of much greater misrepresentation. This case had better be fully heard. I shall object very strongly to closed doors."

Whatever the learned Doctor may be on questions of theology, his estimate of newspaper men is sound and just. The man who is too high and mighty or too suspicious to trust the reporters and other representatives of newspapers makes a great mistake. The public man who trusts them and treats them frankly seldom finds that his confidence has been betrayed, but he who treats them as if they were pick-pockets or chimney-sweepers, is always complaining that they misrepresent him and do not do him justice. We must not forget to add that the decision arrived at was that "the brethren of the press," as they were called by Dr. Thompson, should be admitted. The trial is to commence on Wednesday, November 9.

NOT A SUPERIOR PERSON.

Mr. Kier Hardie is one of the men who seem to think that they do something praiseworthy when they outrage the feelings of orthodox Christians. His insisting on keeping his cap on his head when he took the oath required of a member of the House of Commons, showed that he is a man of this kind. Mr. Hardie would not, we presume, keep on his hat in any respectable man's parlor, or present himself at a friend's house, where he was invited to dinner, in his shirt sleeves. Of course he is as good and as credible a man with his cap on as when he takes it off, and, if worthy of respect at all, he is as much to be esteemed in his best broad cloth; but there are proprieties in social and in civil life which all decent men are expected to observe, and the neglect of which is considered as indicative of either great ignorance or utter want of reverence or respect.

Mr. Kier Hardie may think that forms mean nothing, and that they are more honored in the breach than in the observance, but the majority of people are not of that opinion, and every one is bound, as far as he can conscientiously, to refrain from giving offence or shocking the sense of propriety of those with whom he has intercourse. And it is a mistake to think that forms mean nothing. They, to very many people, mean a very great deal. There were, for instance, many in the House of Commons who felt pained and grieved, as well as indignant, when they saw Mr. Hardie ready to perform so solemn an act as taking an oath, with his head covered. Why should he offend these good people and cause them to form a low opinion of him? If he is at heart a devout man, and feels the solemnity of the act of taking an oath, he surely can have no conscientious objection to showing, in the conventional way, that he feels reverence for the Name he invokes.

Frank Johnson and three friends started the house of the former's sweetheart at Bigstone, Va., Monday night, because they were denied admittance by the girl's father. The father, his son, and one of the attacking party were killed in the fray.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 13.—By an explosion of gas in the Stirling Run collieries near here this morning, one miner was killed, four seriously injured and eight imprisoned. Two of the latter were rescued at 10 o'clock to-night in a critical condition, but little hope is entertained of the remaining six being taken alive.

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votes. If he is an unbeliever, if he regards the oath as a mere unmeaning form, he, since his conscience allowed him to take it at all, might have taken it in the usual way. His keeping his cap on seemed to be a piece of atheistic ostentation, quite as contemptible as the pharisaism of the "unco guid."

In the same way there are people, and Mr. Hardie seems to be one of them, who think that they show themselves to be superior to the prejudices of the mass when they say things about the Christian religion which must shock those who honestly believe it to be of divine origin. Those who allow themselves in the presence of Christians men and women to say what Christians regard as irreverent and even blasphemous show, not that they have minds superior to those of ordinary believers, but that they are coarse-grained, ill-bred persons, who have no regard for the feelings of those with whom they come in contact.

It is more than probable that Mr. Hardie did use the exact expression attributed to him by Dr. Leach, as that gentleman is an intelligent man, and he must have been struck with the strangeness of Mr. Hardie's declaration. If the speaker had qualified it in the way he said he did, there would be nothing strange about it, for it is very common for preachers of the newest religion to affirm that the Christianity of to-day is altogether different from the Christianity preached by Christ and his apostles. It is more than likely he said what was attributed to him, and that he believes what he said.

But Mr. Hardie is only one of many. Christianity is not good enough for some of the reformers of to-day. The great majority of Socialists, Communists, and Anarchists condemn and deride the Christian religion. And, like Mr. Hardie, they do not hesitate to tell their hearers that Christianity does not provide a remedy for the evils which afflict society, and that as long as men are Christians they will be subject to slavery in some form or other.

But in this they are not wise in their generation. Christianity has a firm hold of by far the greater number of their hearers. They have taken it in with their mothers' milk, and they cannot throw off its influence even if they wish to do so. To commence the work of manufacturing Socialists out of persons brought up under Christian influences by ridiculing what they hold as most sacred is, to say the least, very bad policy, and this perhaps accounts for their want of success among professors of Christianity. Mr. Hardie may be an earnest philanthropist, and he may want to do good to the working classes of his own and other countries, but he may depend upon it that irreverence and disregard of what we may call the prophecies of religion, will hinder and not help him in his work.

SLOW PROGRESS.

The improvement in the speed of trotting horses during the last thirty-three years has not been remarkably great. In 1859, Flora Temple trotted a mile in 2:19. It was believed that there was not then a horse in the whole world who could trot a mile in so short a time. Flora Temple was queen of the turf for eight years. Goldsmith Maid reduced Flora Temple's record by three seconds. Maid's record for six years was 2:08. Snul was thought to have performed a wonderful feat when he trotted a mile in 2:04. This was the best trotting known until Nancy Hanks made her appearance, and lowered the trotting record to 2:04. The difference between the speed of Flora Temple in 1859 and Nancy Hanks in 1892 is only 152 seconds. It took thirty-three years of careful breeding and constant training to make this apparently trifling change of a little more than a quarter of a minute. It is said that the wonderful performance of Nancy Hanks is in great part due to the mechanical improvements of late years. The New York Herald says:

The pneumatic mule has wrought a revolution in trotting. It has opened a new era in records. Just how much it contributes to a record is a matter of speculation. Commenced judges say about five seconds in the case of a 2:30 trotter and about three in the case of a 2:10 or better flyer. If that be so, Nancy Hanks' record of 2:04 with a bicycle sulky would be equivalent to a record of 2:07 with an old style sulky on the regulation track.

But mechanical improvements do not make speed. They merely take away impediments and allow the horse to do his best. Sporting men now hope that before very long a trotting horse will be bred which will cover a mile in two minutes.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Hon. James G. Blaine was serenaded by the citizens of White Plains this evening, and in speaking to them, earnestly and with much of his old-time vigor, proclaimed and endorsed the Republican platform and advocated the election of Messrs. Harrison and Reid. He went at length, with much cogency into the home and foreign policy of the Republicans, which was one of protection to home interests as contrasted with that of the Democrats, which was not of a nation-building character. He approved the McKinley tariff as having done much for the industrial classes. It had augmented the wealth of the nation, while the platform of the Democrats, which was based upon the principle of government for the people, by the people, through the people.

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HAPPENINGS IN CHINA.

Outrages on Strangers Who are Killed or Imprisoned by Fanatical Mongolians.

Lai Hung Chang, the Prime Minister, Said to be Going Crazy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The steamer Oceanic arrived from Hongkong shortly before noon to-day, bringing the news that cholera is raging to an awful extent at Fanchow, China, and hundreds are dying daily. Haters of foreigners are circulating malicious reports that some Chinese are travelling around in the pay of Europeans, poisoning the wells and rivers, hence the great number of deaths. Consequently all strangers are imprisoned, and many have had their heads cut off, and entrails and hearts thrown into the river.

The other principal item of news brought by the steamer is the announcement that Lai Hung Chang, the Prime Minister of China, and the most important man in the kingdom, after the Emperor, Kwong Sue, is going mad. As is the custom in China, all the officials of the court and all the servants are in attendance. For the head of the Government to slip the face of an official in the presence of an inferior is a most degrading thing, and the style of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is very seldom seen. There is a touch of the roocco in the attitude of the Chinese and a leaning towards the baroque in the gracefully Italian twin towers of Colorado.

MRS. HARRISON.

The President's Wife Losing Ground—No Danger of Immediate Dissolution.

WORLD'S FAIR ARCHITECTURE.

Something About the Buildings—Their Character, Advantages and General Appearance.

The transition from formality to comparative freedom—a transition which may be considered the leit-motif of the fair grounds—completes itself in the various state buildings that occupy the extreme north and northwest part of the park.

While these minor architectural manifestations may seem insignificant compared with the great buildings which compose the principal groups, they are really worthy an almost equal degree of attention. Compared with the same class of buildings at the centennial, they indicate an advance nearly equal to that shown in the larger buildings. Those who recall "State avenue" at Fairmount park will see that the present state buildings surpass those invariably in size and generally in taste.

However, they are worthy of consideration for themselves alone, and on other grounds. The main buildings represent the best work of the picked men of the large centres—work conceived under the stimulus of a great opportunity and wrought out under the searching cross fire of mutual criticism. The state buildings, on the other hand, represent largely the work of isolated practitioners who have come from various parts of the country, and who have passed the chief of construction after some slight delay, in some instances at least, seems to have been somewhat perfunctory and even indolgent. The main buildings show our architecture as it may shortly come to be. The state buildings show it more nearly as it is.

The group of state buildings will make its strongest impression on those visitors who enter the grounds through the old 57th street approach, which leads from the present exhibition stretches eastward in a straight line towards the lake. On the south of this avenue stands the art building, with its two pavilions; on the north is a row of structures representing some slight or ten important states—structures whose scope, style and effect may fairly typify the rest. The art building represents the extreme outpost of the classic camp, and its grand Greek-Roman style seems to contrast with the lightness and frequent disposition of the minor buildings over the way just as a severe teacher faces a bunch of freshlings and unruly pupils.

The most successful of the state buildings are those whose designers have taken a hint from the larger buildings and have chosen to use a classic envelope of style. Of this type the Nebraska building is a very simple and satisfactory example. It stands in a grove to the east of the first small lake. It is a two-story, rectangular structure, which shows a spare use of classic moldings about its upper windows and a Corinthian portico for each of its two ends.

The Ohio building shows the same general outlines. It has a semi-circular portico and presents a variety of subordinate features that are perhaps more ornate than authorized. The New York building occupies a post of honor directly opposite the art building. It has not received its final covering yet, but already published indicate that it will be fully worthy of its favored position. It offers an example of Roman Renaissance in its lightest and most graceful phase, seeming to combine the most striking features of the Villa Borghese and the Villa Medici—the pair of square towers common to His Eminence's Palace. A balcony was given this evening, at which the United Press despatch from Rome to the effect that the Vatican had decided to elevate Archbishop Vaughan and Monsignor Storer to the Cardinals, caused considerable comment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Danish Government has informed the Navy Department that it will not be able to send any vessels to the world's naval review next April, its fleet not being large enough to admit of a creditable representation in these waters. Mexico has already declined for a similar reason. Great Britain and France are the only countries which have formally accepted the invitation thus far, but it is known, unofficially, that Russia, Germany and Italy will each send a large fleet, and it is expected that the fleet of the United States South American countries will be represented by one or more vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is announced that on the 12th inst. Secretary of State Foster instructed Minister Scruggs, by cable, that if the new government of Venezuela was fully established in possession of the power of the nation and accepted by the people, he should make a formal recognition of it. Information from Mr. Scruggs as to his action is momentarily expected.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Henry Watterson has been asked to make the dedicatory speech at the World's Fair grounds in place of Congressman Breckinridge, who has declined not to speak.

cottage transplanted from Long Branch; also the Wisconsin building, which is a specimen of Northwestern Queen Anne, as practiced at Lake Geneva and Oconomowoc. A third group includes buildings of the romantic type, as opposed to the classical type. The California building might itself fall here as well as elsewhere, but the most noticeable building in this group is the one put up by the state of Indiana. This building is in the last French Gothic style. It has two towers and a high-pitched roof set full of elaborate dormer-windows. Its general appearance is so aggressive that it will readily hold its own against the superior mass of the Illinois building opposite.

The Iowa building, which incorporates the old lake-shore pavilion, may be mentioned in this connection. Its staff ornamentation is not yet in place, but the outlines of the upper portion hint at the employment of a late and debased Gothic—something, perhaps, resembling the Spanish plateresque.

In a fourth group must be correlated several melancholy edifices which stand in harmony with the well known style noted above. Much more to the point—in harmony with themselves. Such is the Pennsylvania building, which pairs with New York in front of the art palace. The two contrast, just as a stretch of bullet-proof "painted" contrasts with the walls of a picture gallery.

Another "dead without a name" has been performed in a grove to the north-west of this—in the name of Kansas. Work on this land, can be attributed to the mingled use of too many sorts of material or to the untutored construction qualities of wood. It is worthy of note that the employment, in imitation of the debased classical style of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is very seldom seen. There is a touch of the roocco in the attitude of the Chinese and a leaning towards the baroque in the gracefully Italian twin towers of Colorado.

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Old Chum
(CUT PLUG.)
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(PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

Sketches

MONTREAL.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and Quickest Route to the Old Country.

From Montreal	From New York
Mongolian.....Allan Line.....Oct. 20th	State of California.....Allan Line.....Oct. 20th
Parisian.....do.....Oct. 20th	Corson.....do.....Oct. 20th
Numidian.....do.....Oct. 20th	State of Nevada.....do.....Oct. 20th
Leviathan.....Dominion Line.....Oct. 27th	Germania.....do.....Oct. 27th
Oregon.....do.....Nov. 2nd	White Star Line.....do.....Nov. 2nd
Yamadori.....do.....Nov. 9th	Teutonic.....do.....Nov. 9th
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