The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1888. VOLUME XXIX NO. 42

AMERICAN NEWS.

"Bradstreets" Reports a Very Favorable Showing in Commercial Circles for this Year.

Much Damage to Shipping by Wednesday's Storm—The San Francisco Wheat Market.

Serious Losses by Prairie Fires in Dakota—Heavy Defalcation in New York.

Losses by Forest Fires.

JAMESTOWN, DAK., Sept. 28.—Reports of prairie fire losses are coming in from every direction, and the worst fears will be more than realized. Between Jamestown and Lamour, a strip of country fifty miles wide was burned over. Among the losses reported yesterday the largest is W. B. L. Trinnell, two thousand bushels of wheat. A farmer named Warren, near Ypsilanti, four hundred acres of wheat. Hundreds of small farmers sustained losses ranging from $100 to $1,000. Nearly all the hay in the south part of Barnes county was destroyed, and the same may be said of the wheat. Near Montpelier the flames for dozens of miles have been heard of whose wheat escaped in August only to burn up in the September fires.

An Important Decision.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 28.—Judge Given, of the district court, has struck another blow at the liquor sellers of Iowa. The prohibitory law has been evaded in many counties by the sellers who claimed to be agents of Chicago men and to be selling liquor in the original packages. Several cases against such dealers are in the courts. Judge Given has just decided in such case the right to bring liquor into the States does not carry the right to sell indiscriminately and that the original package must be defined as the package of the distillery with the government stamp attached and cannot be construed to mean the packages put up by dealers with the express intention of evading the laws of the State.

Damage to Shipping.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 28.—Accounts of the damage to shipping by Wednesday's storm are fast coming in. The schooner Maggie Reed has arrived completely stripped of her sails. The schooner Hammond lost her anchor and all her sails. The schooner Monticello has arrived with sails split and the hull badly damaged. A tug is reported several miles out headed for this port with a large wreck in tow. Nothing has been heard of the crew of the vessel abandoned near Richmond Island on Wednesday night. The schooner Fannie Lincoln is reported as having gone ashore on Wood Island during the gale and getting off yesterday morning with sails badly torn.

A Splendid Crop.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co's. *Weekly Trade Review* to-morrow will say, "Doubt about the corn crop has vanished. The estimates vary either way from 2,000,000 bushels, but it is doubtless the largest crop ever raised. An increase of more than 550,000,000 bushels in this crop far outweighs in value any loss in the yield of wheat and also any possible loss in the yield of cotton." But the yield of oats is also the largest on record, and the yield of hay and potatoes is excellent. It is safe to say that this year's agricultural product will represent at least one hundred million.

A Favorable Showing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The calculations made by Bradstreets as to the extent of commercial embarrassments for the first nine months of 1888, as compared with the same period each year since 1881, show that the number of failures in 1888 have been lower than for any year except 1882 and 1887, while the proportion of assets to liabilities is larger than any year except 1884, thus making a very favorable showing for the current year.

A Surprise.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Williams, Black & Co., general brokers, members of the produce, cotton and coffee exchanges, and supposed to be one of the strongest houses in the city were posted on the produce exchange to-day before closing hours as unable to meet their engagements. The news caused the greatest surprise but came too late to affect the market. The firm expect to settle in full to-morrow.

Another Discovery.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The trustees of the produce exchange to-day found another mortgage forged, amounting to $25,000, which makes Foster's defalcation aggregate $193,000. It is believed that further forgeries will be found. Foster has not yet been traced. His property has been attached. It is possible that his wealthy father will make up the loss to the fund, but no steps in that direction have been taken.

A Deliberate Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Chin Fun, the female impersonator of the stock company of the Chinese theatre, was stabbed and fatally wounded this afternoon by a notorious highbinder, who afterwards made his escape. Fun was sitting in his room on the upper floor of the theatre building when the murderer entered and demanded money. Fun told him he did not owe him any, consequently would not pay him. He then asked for a loan of money, and when refused he drew his knife and stabbed Fun, inflicting three terrible wounds.

Price of Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The wheat market was strengthened to-day and closed at an advance of 3½ cents over yesterday's closing.

Baseball Men in Council.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The presidents of the baseball clubs of the American association are in session at the Lindel hotel, in this city. The most important business done was granting a permanent franchise to Kansas City club.

John L. Out of Danger.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—There has been a marked change for the better in the condition of John L. Sullivan during the past forty-eight hours. Dr. Bush says Sullivan is entirely out of danger.

A Victim of Opium.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 28.—Geo. F. Shepard, a wealthy retired manufacturer, died to-day of an overdose of morphine. He had been trying for a year to overcome the morphine habit, and employed an attendant to take care of him and keep him from getting the drug except in small doses when absolutely necessary. He seemed to have nearly rid himself of the habit, but during the temporary absence of the attendant to-day he evidently took a large quantity of the drug to overcome the feeling of prostration of which he had been complaining. He was over seventy years old.

Fast Mail Train.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Postmaster General Dickman has just completed arrangements by which a fast mail train will be established between Chicago and New York city, commencing Sunday, the 30th inst. This train will be known as the New York and Chicago fast mail, etc. It will leave Chicago at 8:30 a. m., arrive in Boston about 3 p. m. instead of 9 p.m. as by the present schedule, and in New York at 12:30 p.m., instead of 7 p.m. as by the present schedule. The mails by this train will be 27 hours in transit from Chicago to New York. This in one of the most important improvements that has yet been made in east-bound mail facilities in the history of railway mail service.

The Mormon Question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—G. L. Godfrey, A. B. Williams, and Arthur Thomas, three of the five members of the Utah commission have submitted to the secretary of the interior a majority report of the commission on the affairs in the territory during the past year. They renew the recommendation of the last annual report that the territory should not be admitted to union with the States till such times as the Mormon people shall manifest by their future acts that they have abandoned polygamy in good faith.

Action Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The collector of customs at New York has at the request of the agent of the Mormon society been authorized to suspend action in case of twenty Mormon children, who were recently detained there until the opportunity had been given to furnish proof that they are not and will not likely become public charge.

Loss of Life by Fire.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Two persons lost their lives by fire in Williams & Co.'s furniture factory, Lake street, this morning. Eight men were working in the building. The fire spread so rapidly that the men had great difficulty in escaping. Workman Wm. Keoch was unable to get out and was burned to death. A boy named Peters is missing. It is thought that he also is burned. The loss on the building and contents is $150,000.

A Denial.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Mr. R. W. Patterson, managing editor of the *Tribune* authorizes a denial of the statement in the morning papers that himself and Mr. Medill were to retire from the *Tribune*. The story, he says, is entirely without foundation, and no change has been contemplated in the administration of that paper.

The Plague Abating.

JACKSONVILLE, September 28.—A marked reduction in number of new cases and deaths to-day seems to justify the hope of our people that the worst of the epidemic is over and that the situation will gradually improve. Eighty cases were reported to-day of which 26 were white and 59 colored. The deaths were five. The total cases to date are 2,453; deaths, 242.

A Whole Town Burned.

SPENCER, Wis., Sept. 28.—The small hamlet of Rome, three miles north of here, suffered a repetition of the disastrous fire of 1886 last night. A large sawmill, 10,000,000 feet of lumber, a boarding-house, store, barns, blacksmith shop and dwelling houses were totally consumed. Only four buildings are left standing. The loss to Mr. Vanhoosear, who owned the property, is in the neighborhood of $125,000, with some insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

A Vessel Abandoned.

CHATHAM, Mass., Sept. 28.—Yesterday the schooner Wm. Garrison, of Deer Island, Maine, for Providence, was found abandoned at anchor southeast of Pollock's Rip. Her bow was stove in. She was partly full of water and had been kept afloat only by her cargo of lumber. It is supposed that her crew were taken off by the tug Helperhausen.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Dominion Will Not Appeal the Ayer Case.

A Request That Canadians Subscribe to a British Soldier's Monument at Waterloo—Civil Service Examinations at Victoria.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—The government has decided not to appeal the celebrated Ayer case. The judgment of the Exchequer Court related to the construction of a clause in the customs act which was repealed last session. Consequently there is no utility in appealing to the Supreme Court.

The Governor General has received a request that Canadians subscribe to the proposed memorial in Brussels to the British soldiers killed at Waterloo. Ten thousand dollars are already subscribed in England. Eight more are wanted.

The next civil service examination will be held at Victoria on November 13th.

PORT HANEY NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of THE COLONIST.)

G. W. Gilley & Co. have just completed some much needed repairs to the Hanson wharf.

The C. P. R. have put in good cattle guards here, which in the future will save stock from getting killed on the railway track.

Beckett & Co., whose brick yard has been like a bee-hive all summer, have just stopped their machines for the season, but have yet one kiln of about 800,000 to burn. A walk through this brick-yard is sufficient to convince any person that it is second to none in B. C.

The crops in this neighborhood have been very good this year, and we have had fine weather to harvest them.

The school, lately built here by the provincial government, is now open and progressing favorably, and justly reflects credit on the government that so promptly granted it.

T. F. Sinclair has just completed the erection of a new residence, which presents a really fine appearance.

The government land in this vicinity is being settled up very fast, and it is to be hoped that the government may aid in building roads to new settlers.

PORT HANEY, Sept. 26.

Harris' House.

Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C. New and elegant. Situated near the steamboat landings, with unsurpassed view of hills, bay and distant mountains. All rooms are light and sunny. Perfect ventilation. 4p6-12m*

CABLE NEWS.

The New Inman Line Steamer City of New York Reaches Queenstown After a Stormy Passage.

One Passenger Becomes Insane, Two Others Are Severely Injured, and The Remainder Frightened.

Frightful Holocaust in Russia—The French Harvest—Mrs. Langtry's Return to America.

Chinese Intrigue.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Advices from India state that the British authorities have seized documents in the palace of the Rajah of Sikkim proving that the uprising of the Thibetans was directly incited by the Llama of Thibet and positively establishing the complicity of that potentate's Chinese advisers. The chain of evidence is said to extend from the Chinese officials in Thibet directly back to the government at Pekin. It is expected that the latter will be asked by Lord Salisbury to explain the discrepancy between the Chinese protestations of friendship for England and their ignorance of this lawlessness on the part of the Thibetans and the simultaneous fomentation of insurrection and invasion by the officers of the Chinese government.

The Paid Nationalists.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The statement has been made by the tories that all of the Parnellite members are receiving salaries from the national league or other funds maintained by contributions. The purpose of the assertion being to convey the impression that these gentlemen are merely patriots for hire. It has been definitely ascertained that only twenty members of the Home Rule delegation are recipients of stipends. The members receiving compensation for their parliamentary services comprise only those who have no income other than that which they derive from the little literary work they are able to perform in their short intervals of rest from public duties.

Liberal Indignation.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—In spite of the secession of Jos. Chamberlain from the liberal party, and his manifesting of the radical unionists against his former friends most of the liberal clubs have retained his pictures upon their walls. In consequence of his recent speeches in denunciation of Gladstone and the liberal party, however, the pictures are now being removed from various club-rooms and deposited in the rubbish lofts.

The Radicals Take a Stand.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The radicals are violently opposing the proposition to reinforce the garrison at Suakim with British troops on the ground that the military party is exaggerating the strength of the hostile natives in order to justify the reconquest of eastern Soudan. It is said the government will be required to answer some very embarrassing questions at the next session of parliament.

An Encounter With the Rebels.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Advices from Suakim state that there was heavy firing between the natives and English forces last night. Deserters say that seventeen of the rebels were killed.

Newmarket Races.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At the Newmarket first October meeting to-day the race for the Ross Memorial stakes was won by J. Hammond's chestnut colt Lancelot.

Mrs. Langtry to Return.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Langtry will sail for New York in the Guion Line steamship Alaska, which leaves Liverpool to-morrow.

A Terrible Sea Passage.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 28.—The Inman line steamship City of New York arrived here to-day after a passage of seven days and twenty-three hours. Her circulating pumps were defective and she was able to use only the starboard engine for four days. The steamer met with continuous gales, during which two passengers were thrown to the deck and sustained broken ribs. During the tumult which was occasioned by the storms the passengers were greatly frightened. One passenger became insane and grew so violent that the officers were obliged to put him in a straight jacket.

The Pope's Temporal Rights.

ROME, Sept. 28.—The Pope received several thousand visitors yesterday, including 2,000 priests. In addressing them the Pope dwelt upon the necessity of the restoration of his temporal rights.

Italian Commercial Treaty.

ROME, Sept. 28.—The Italian chamber of commerce is in favor of resuming negotiations with France for a commercial treaty.

Turkish Decorations for Prussians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—The Sultan has conferred high decorations upon his Prussian visitors.

Imperial Movements.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—The Czar, Czarina and Czarovitch have started for the Caucasus.

The French Harvest.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Admiral Kranz, minister of marine, at the council of ministers yesterday, declared he would not agree to the additional reduction of the naval budget. N. Viett, minister of agriculture, reported the grain harvest amounted to ninety-six million hectolites against an annual average of 1008 million hectolites. The ministers debated the question of offering to the chamber of deputies for a revision of the constitution, but no result was reached.

Frightful Holocaust.

CRONSTADT, Sept. 28.—A forty wooden tenement filled with people was burned here to-day with great loss of life. The staircase was destroyed before the inmates could escape and many leaped into the street from the windows and were mortally injured by falling on the stones. Sixteen who could not escape were burned to death in the house.

A Fruitless Search.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The police were unable to find, after searching the office of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, any paper showing who furnished the abstracts of the late Emperor Frederick's diary.

Not Enthusiastic.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The commission of the Lower House of the Austrian Diet, to which the question was referred for consideration, has reported in favor of rejecting the proposal to give an official reception to the Emperor William of Germany on the occasion of his approaching visit. During the artillery practice at Felixdorf to-day a shot from one of the guns narrowly missed striking the Emperor's head.

CANADIAN NEWS.

True Bill for Murder.

ST. JOHNS, N.B., Sept. 28.—The grand jury at Andover found a true bill against Phillipine and Trafton for the murder of Mrs. Howes on Tobique River in August. The trial is proceeding.

Dewdney Contests West.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Hon. Mr. Dewdney expects to visit the northwest this fall officially.

The Shelburne Election.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—The Shelburne election will be held on the 15th Oct.

Heavy Diamond Seizure.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Fifty thousand dollars worth of diamonds, seized upon Eugene Willis at Toronto, have been handed over to the United States consul here for use at the trial of Schnell in New York.

THE ALBION IRON WORKS.

The Establishment Running at Its Fullest Capacity—Enough Work on Hand to Keep the Present Staff of Mechanics Employed Until Spring.

An inspection of the various departments of the Albion iron works at the present time will amply repay the visitor as the large establishment is being run at its full capacity, necessitated by the great amount of contracts on hand. Over two hundred and fifty men are employed, this number being about one hundred in excess of the staff of mechanics usually employed.

THE BOILER SHOPS

Are hives of industry, gangs of men working night and day. Over seventy men are employed in this department, the night gang consisting of twenty men. There is on hand in these shops about eighteen miles of water pipes for the Vancouver and Victoria water works. For the manufacture of this class of work special machinery was imported from England, and the new plant is now in full operation. By means of this machinery the iron sheets are rolled, punched, riveted, and given a coat of asphaltum in an incredibly short time, the piping as fast as completed being removed from the shops. Work on the Victoria 16-inch main has not yet been commenced, as the company is waiting for material which is on board the ship Viola, now due from Liverpool. Upon the arrival of the vessel, the construction of the pipe will be commenced at once. The company have also in hand about 2,000 feet of 9-inch hydraulic piping for the Leech River mines, and it is thought considerably more of this pipe will be required, as what has been already furnished has given the greatest satisfaction. In addition to the piping, the company have under way new boilers for the tug Pilot, two large boilers for the steamer Isabel, a boiler and retort for J. H. Todd & Sons cannery, four large boilers for the Union Mines at Comox, two boilers for Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir's new tug boat, a new boiler for the steamer Mermaid, four new boilers for the Hastings mill, Vancouver, and various other minor contracts. In

THE MACHINE SHOP

a large force of machinists are engaged in refitting the engines of the steamer Isabel, constructing powerful hoisting engines for the Union Mines, new hoisting engines for the Wellington Mines, overhauling the engines of the Mermaid, and repairing several other engines.

THE FOUNDRY.

In this department, also, the employees are busy making castings for the various engines and other machinery in process of construction, and for the stoves of which the Albion Iron Works makes a specialty. So great is the demand on the moulding department that a cast is made every day, something which has never before been required at the works. Fifty men are employed here.

In the blacksmith shops twenty men are employed, and every fire is going. Heavy forgings required for the different boilers, engines and other machinery are being turned out with all the speed possible, and the powerful steam hammer has all the work it is capable of performing.

THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

In the pattern shops, draughtsmans' offices, etc., full staffs of competent employes are constantly engaged, and there is not one machine in the large establishment at present out of use.

In addition to the contracts enumerated above, the company have also in hand a new pump, pipe and valves for the Esquimalt drydock, a quantity of flat-cars for the Union Colliery Railway Co., 100 hydrants for the Vancouver Water-works company, and 100 valves of various sizes for the same company, besides fire-boxes, smoke-stacks, and many other works of minor importance.

The machine shops, foundry, pattern shops, etc., are under the superintendence of Mr. Kessler. Mr. Thos. Shaw is superintendent of the sheet iron, boiler and piping shops, and Mr. W. F. Bullen is manager of the whole establishment. To these gentlemen our thanks are due for the above information.

With the large force of men employed the monthly pay-roll of the company exceeds $13,000, and the great benefit the employment of so many hands is to the city cannot be over-estimated. With the amount of work now on hand the Albion Iron Works will have constant work for the present large staff of men during the entire winter, and as fresh orders are constantly coming in the outlook for the company is bright indeed.

What Soap Has Done for the Holy Land.

The introduction of soap, it is said, is doing much to civilize the people of the Holy Land. A large soap factory has been established on the site of ancient Shechem, and the people are beginning to use it on their persons instead of trying to eat it as they did at first. Along with the introduction of soap other reforms are going out. Bethlehem has been rebuilt, and the streets are lighted with gas. Cesarea is having a building boom. Nazareth is becoming the headquarters of big olive oil speculators. Corner lots in Joppa are going up with a rush, and real estate on Mt. Carmel is largely held by speculators for an advance. All around Shechem there is a lively demand for good soap fat, and the sleepy inhabitants of Ramoth Gilead think of building a glue factory. Jericho is waking up also. It has a street cleaning bureau, big clocks on its public buildings, and its suburbs are being built up rapidly. Even in the vale of Gehenna the price of land has gone up.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Parliament Will Meet For Despatch of Business in January.

Hon. Mr. Langevin Interviewed With Regard to the Removal of Burnaby Shoal at the Entrance of Burrard Inlet—He Promises to Have the Matter Reported on at Once.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 29.—Parliament will, in all probability, meet for the despatch of business on the third week in January.

Mr. Ross, M. P., interviewed Hon. Mr. Langevin to-day, and urged the removal of Burnaby shoal at the entrance to Burrard Inlet. The minister promised to have the matter reported on at once.

THE COWICHAN EXHIBITION.

Successful Inauguration of the New Agricultural Hall—Splendid Exhibition of Fruits, Vegetables, Roots, Etc.

The weather last Saturday was all that could be desired and a large number of citizens availed themselves of the cheap fare over the Island railway to visit the twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Cowichan district agricultural exhibition at Duncan's station. The band of the Battery accompanied the excursionists, whose number was added to at the various way stations, and every available place on the train was occupied. Duncan's was reached at eleven o'clock. The train from Nanaimo also brought a large number of passengers, and when visitors from all quarters were on the grounds there was probably an attendance on the twelve hundred and seventy-four, including them being a large sprinkling of the fair sex.

A tract of five acres has been purchased by the society adjacent to the railway station and enclosed in a fence. The main building is the only one that has so far been constructed, and this was only completed at an early hour yesterday morning. It is divided into one large hall, with raised platform at the rear end, and two rooms on either side jutting out from the building. The ground has been partially cleared of stumps and underbrush, but the society have done wonders since they took hold of the work. As in previous years at Maple Bay, the chief attraction of the exhibition was contained in the building, the display of stock being poor, though this is accounted for by the fact that it was found impossible to erect sheds to receive the animals. The splendid showing of fruit, vegetables and roots, however, won the admiration of all present. The apples and pears of Messrs. Welburn, Lomas, H. Fry, jr., Roberts and others proved that this district is capable of growing these and other fruits to perfection. The peaches, plums, quinces, melons, citrons, etc., were good, while in a display of variegated fruits in a case by Rev. Father Jonckele, there were two varieties of grapes, which would without doubt be admirable for wine-making. The Bartlett pears which took first prize were grown, strange to say, on a willow block four feet deep, with strata of clay underneath. They were of fine appearance and delicious flavor. The vegetable and root exhibits attracted a great deal of attention from their unusual excellence. In early and late potatoes there were no less than fifty entries, and it must have been a judge of fine discernment who could select the best from so great a number of fine tubers. The samples of butter entered were few, but all of fine quality.

M. W. Waitt & Co. and Mr. H. Peters each had a fine exhibit of pianos and organs, and at various times during the day the proceedings were enlivened by choice selections, played by various pianists.

J. R. Mackenzie had a folding-up lever saw in the grounds, the uses of which he demonstrated. By it the largest log can be readily sawed through by one man.

The display of stock was limited. The draught stallions of Henry Simpson, Saanich, deservedly secured first place. Mr. Shopland, of Koul Bay, took a couple of first prizes for thorough bred cattle.

The speeding in the ring and equestrianism, though the ground was rough, was very interesting, and several of the gentlemen riders handled their horses splendidly.

On the ground during the day were D. W. Gordon, M.P., H. Fry, M.P.P., H. Croft, M.P.P., D. W. Higgins, M.P.P., Mr. H. Musgrave, Dr. Rowbotham, and many other prominent men of the district.

"C" Battery band, under the leadership of Prof. Agius, discoursed sweet music during the day, and after four o'clock when the hall had been cleared of the exhibits, they played several numbers for the dancers. The band is improving every day, and their selections are always entertaining.

W. H. Lomas, president, H. Fry, jr., secretary, and H. Bonsall, treasurer, together with the committee of management, are deserving of the greatest credit for the eminent success which attended the first exhibition at Duncan's station. They have had many difficulties to contend with, but have successfully surmounted them all. It is the intention to plough up the ground, level it, and sow grass, to clear the underbrush and generally to improve the place. The exhibition of next year they hope to make a grand success. The grounds are favorably situated for exhibition purposes, being central in the district and readily reached by railroad and highway.

Messrs. Price & Jaynes, of the Quamichan Hotel, and Mr. A. Beaumont, of the Beaumont House, catered satisfactorily to the wants of their many guests.

The E. & N. Railway generously carried all exhibits to and from Duncan's free of charge.

PRIZE LIST.

CATTLE.

Best Thoroughbred Jersey Bull, W. H. Elkington. Best Grade Bull, W. C. Duncan. Best Cow any age, J. S. Shapland, Mrs. Dods. Best two-year old Heifer, James Evans, 1st and 2nd. Best Yearling Heifer, James Shopland, H. Fry. Best Yoke Work Oxen, W. H. Lomas, James Evans. Best yoke 3-year old Steers, J. Auchanahie.

HORSES.

Best Draught Stallion, Henry Simpson, Saanich; G. T. Cornfield, Cowichan. Best Span Draught Horses, G. T. Corfield. Best Brood Mare with Foal at foot, D. W. Maingay; W. P. Jaynes. Best Saddle Horse, W. H. Lomas, C. B. Ordano. Best 3-year-old Colt or Filly, W. P. Jaynes. Best 2-year-old Colt or Filly, J. C. Dwyer, W. H. Elkington. Best Yearling Colt or Filly, G. T. Corfield, 1st and 2nd. Best General Purpose Horse, T. H. Maitland Dougall, T. Carrill. Best Ram, W. H. Elkington, W. P. Jaynes.

PIGS.

Best Boar, A. Leahy. Best Boar under 12 months, W. H. Elkington. Best Brood Sow, W. H. Elkington, 1st and 2nd. Best Sow under 12 months, W. H. Elkinton, 1st and 2nd.

FIELD PRODUCE.

Grain—Best bushel spring wheat, H. O. Welburn. Best bushel fall wheat, James Evans, S. Menzies. Best bushel barley, G. Menzies, W. L. Pollard. Best bushel oats, R. M. Morrison, E. Musgrave. Best bushel field peas, E. Musgrave, G. Lilley. Best twelve ears Indian corn, Pimbury Bros., F. Roberts.

Roots—Best six Swede turnips, M. T. Johnstone, F. H. Maitland Dougall. Best six turnips, Lieut.-Col. Matthews, J. Humphreys. Best six mangold wurtzels, E. Musgrave, D. Alexander. Best six mangolds (yellow globe), W. Chisholm, W. Cundill. Best twelve Belgian carrots, Pimbury Bros., E. Musgrave. Best potatoes, late, E. Musgrave, A. Leahy. Best potatoes, early, Rev. Mr. Holmes, W. Ford. Best potatoes, three varieties, G. T. Corfield, James Evans.

Vegetables—Best 12 onions, W. H. Lomas, Pimbury Bros. Best quart shallots, Geo. Menzies, R. Lees. Drumhead cabbage, other kinds, Pimbury Bros. Best cabbage, W. H. Lomas. Best red cabbage, W. H. Lomas, E. Roseman. Best early horn carrots, W. H. Lomas, W. Ford. Best six parsnips, Pimbury Bros, Angus Bell. Best six beets, W. Wilson, Geo. Lilley. Best cauliflowers, D. W. Maingay. Best cucumbers, C. Price, Pimbury Bros. Best vegetable marrows, W. H. Lomas, W. Ford. Best squash, Miss A. Mearns, J. John. Best tomatoes, F. H. Maitland Dougall, F. Roberts. Best collection garden vegetables, Pimbury Bros., W. H. Lomas.

FRUITS.

Best collection apples, E. Musgrave. Best 12 apples, autumn, F. Roberts, H. Fry. Best 12 apples, winter, G. T. Corfield, H. Walburn. Best 12 autumn pears, H. O. Welburn, W. H. Lomas. Best winter pears, D. W. Maingay, Pimburz Bros. Best quart plums, A. A. B. Herd, W. Beaumont. Best 12 peaches, W. Cargill, H. Fry. Best 12 quinces, F. Roberts. Best two watermelons, W. H. Lomas, E. D. Michael. Best two musk melons, H. O. Welburn, 1st and 2d. Best citron melons, H. T. Castle, 1st and 2d. Best collection of fruit, Father Donckele, F. Roberts.

POULTRY.

Best turkeys, J. C. Dwyer. Best geese, D. W. Maingay, F. H. Maitland Dowgall. Best Ducks, G. T. Corfield, Jas. Flett. Best Leghorn fowls, G. T. Corfield, Jas. Flett. Best Spanish fowls, W. C. Duncan. Best Plymoth Rock fowls, Jas. Flett, Lieut-Col. Mathews. Best fowls, other kinds, Jas. Flett. Best dozen eggs, C. Price, G. Lilley.

DAIRY.

Best fresh butter, Mrs. Roberts (Kuper Island), D. Alexander, E. Edgson. Best ten pounds salt butter, D. W. Maingay.

LADIES' PRIZES.

Best knitted quilt, Mrs. James Crozier, Miss Sarah McMicking. Best mitts or gloves, Mrs. E. Lee. Best fancy needle work, Mrs. H. O. Welburn, Mrs. H. Fry, jr. Best wool crochet work, Mrs. J. Evans. Best cotton crochet work, Miss Barron. Best batting, Mrs. Jas. Evans. Best loaf bread, Mrs. D. W. Maingay, Mrs. Jaynes. Best roll butter, Mrs. Fry. Best currant jelly, Mrs. Lomas. Best plum jam, Mrs. W. H. Lomas. Best gooseberry jam, Mrs. Lomas. Best jam, any kind, Mrs. Lomas. Best bouquet flowers, Mrs. Roberts (Kuper Island). Best basket or vase flowers, Mrs. D. Alexander.

GIRL'S PRIZES (UNDER 14).

Best fancy needlework, Miss Nellie Gray. Best crochet work, Miss E. Edgson.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Cholera Carrying off Large Numbers of People in China.

A Cattle Plague—Thousands of Animals Dying—Floods in Japan—Many People Drowned and Houses Swept Away—Loss of Life in Foochow by a Terrible Typhoon.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The steamer City of New York arrived from China and Japan late this evening, with 179 Chinese. She brings the following advices:

Cholera is carrying off large numbers of people in various parts of China. The heat has been excessive and this has augmented the number of deaths.

A cattle plague has broken out in Shansi, and animals are dying by thousands. Many farmers on account of the want of oxen are obliged to allow their fields to remain untilled.

Heavy rains prevailed in Japan, and several rivers overflowed, inundating the surrounding country. Many houses were swept away. Numbers of persons were drowned, and the missing is over one hundred.

Foochow was visited by a terrible typhoon in the latter part of August, and scarcely a house escaped its fury. The loss of life, both on shore and on the river was great, and the shipping disasters were immense.

"THE WORLD."

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER, Sept. 29.—The *Evening World* made its appearance this afternoon for the first time. It is a large eight-page sheet, handsomely printed, and filled with interesting telegraphic, cable and local news.

CABLE NEWS.

A Denial.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The officers of the Inman steamship line state the dispatch from Queenstown, yesterday, which says two passengers on the steamer City of New York were thrown to the floor and sustained fractures of the ribs, and another became insane and was placed in a straight jacket during gales while the vessel was on her last voyage from New York, was totally untrue.

Emperor Francis Joseph's Escape.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—The artillery practice yesterday, at which Emperor Francis Joseph narrowly escaped being shot, took place at the St. Infred range. The emperor had ordered that the bugle sound the signal to cease firing in order that he might inspect the target. The officer in command of the battery located one thousand yards away, did not hear the signal, and as it was impossible for him to see the emperor as he advanced, owing to a depression in the ground, the battery again fired. Fortunately the emperor was out of the line of fire, consequently he was not hurt. Orders were rushed to the battery and further firing prevented.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Reliable Gossip Concerning Germany's Attitude Towards Italy and the Vatican.

The Berlin Government Has no Intention of Favoring the Pope's Political Aspirations.

As an Attempt to do so Would Break the Alliance Which Maintains the Peace of Europe.

(Copyright by the C.P.A.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The forthcoming visit of Emperor William III. to the King of Italy and the conference of Herr Von Schlozer, the German ambassador at the Vatican, with Bismarck at Frederichsruhe this week, have stimulated the ultramontane party to more than their customary demonstrativeness, and caused the publication of a number of rumors regarding the future attitude of Germany towards the Pope. The following interview with an intimate friend of Herr Von Schlozer furnishes the most trustworthy information concerning Germany's Vatican policy that it is possible at present to obtain. Said the gentleman: "The German chancellor does not mind screaming very loud and shrill and abrupt evolutions if they suit his purposes, but as an ally of the Italian government, and as a personal friend of Mr. Crispi, he cannot well be expected to adopt *ultra montane* ideas of his old antagonist, Dr. Windthorst, the ex-Hanoverian minister, who still harps on the return of the Guelphic house, of course always by peaceful means. M. Crispi, not so very long ago said in the Italian parliament, amidst enthusiastic applause, Italy belongs to herself, and she has only one chief, the king. It is simply absurd to imagine, and Dr. Windthorst and the Bishop of Fulda know this as well as anybody else, that the Italian nation will ever allow the restoration of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, unless forced to it by foreign powers through a war in which Italy would be hopelessly defeated. On its part, the German government does not dream of converting friends into enemies by dabbling in

PAPAL RESTORATION SCHEMES.

A fact little known now may here be stated. At the outbreak of the war made by Napoleon Third against Germany it was nearly a toss up at the court of Victor Emanuel whether the Italian army should make common cause with France, whose Napoleon, son-in-law of the King, by a journey to Florence exerted himself in this direction. At Berlin the information obtained was that the King had conditionally given his assent. In this critical situation a group of German patriots, some of them in contact with Bismarck, and others belonging to the democratic or radical party, brought themselves of a diversion which would so occupy the Florentine government as to prevent it from giving any aid to France. It was resolved at Berlin to enter into relations with the Italian party of action, and to induce it to make a rush upon Rome. The question was whether Garibaldi or Mazzini should first be approached, there being between them much rivalry and jealousy. Through the medium of a well-known democratic writer at Berlin, a German exile who for many years had been connected by friendship with both Mazzini and Garibaldi, was asked to conduct the necessary negotiations. Arms and money were in readiness. Mazzini, being first approached, at once promised his fullest co-operation. Meanwhile, the first great victories were gained by Germany. The Italian government no longer thought of any

ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE,

and the plan in question was dropped, Mazzini meanwhile having been arrested on Italian soil. From this it will be seen how far the German government were ready to go when the safety and dependence of their own country was at stake. Since the advent of King Humbert, all pro-French leanings were banished from the Italian court. This fact made an impression upon Victor Emanuel, but in a far higher degree upon his son, who has come to a thorough understanding with Germany. The two countries are now firmly united. Willing as it is to show any amount of ceremonious politeness to the Pope, the Berlin government has not the slightest intention of favoring his political aspiration. The mere attempt to do so would break up an alliance which contributes to the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

Bismarck's report to Emperor William respecting the recently published extracts from Emperor Frederick's diary, especially that portion wherein the German chancellor says the Crown Prince Frederick did not share in the discussions of the more intimate questions of the policy of the late Emperor William and himself, is severely commented upon by a number of the oldest students of German history, and by all German liberal newspapers. It is only necessary, they say, to recall a few well-known facts to show that Bismarck's assertions must be taken with a considerable sprinkling of salt. Frederick Third and Bismarck have always had in common an aspiration for German unity, which was realized in the late Emperor William's reign. But confidence in the people and acceptance of existing constitutional limitations which were proclaimed in Emperor Frederick's reign, while representing his life long convictions, have never at any time accorded with Bismarck's ideas. Hence, in questions of home affairs

BISMARCK RARELY CONSULTED

with Fredrick, Bismarck began his career as a reactionary conservative. In one of his earlier speeches he referred to concessions that were made by King Federick William Fourth to the popular movement of the times in the remarkable words that "the crown itself has thrown earth on its own coffin." He was himself the leading spirit of that conflict with parliament which occupied the earlier years of the late Emperor William's reign. His conduct toward the liberal opposition, for several years past, cannot be more accurately described than that of a man who believed, or professed to believe that all whose opinions differed from his own were traitors. He has crushed and degraded as much as he could the German parliament and the parliamentary constitution of the empire. In all this he was moving counter to the dearest wishes of Crown Prince Frederick. In 1866, speaking to a French journalist, Count Bismarck described Frederick as by tendency and education the man of parliamentary government. Although Bismarck did not discuss such questions with Frederick, the chancellor knew that the late Emperor William frequently sought the counsels of his son. Frederick saw through the fallacies that have led to many of the internal troubles of Germany. He disapproved of that policy of commercial war which Bismarck accepted from his conservative friends, and he was too large minded to approve of the detestable system by which the German chancellor had tried to crush out of existence those

"POLITICAL FREE THINKERS"

who have for years been his only critics; but on many important occasions the chancellor received in the conduct of the foreign policy with which he is peculiarly identified, the powerful and generous support of Crown Prince Frederick. When the conflict with Austria came to a head, Frederick even sooner than his father saw the truth of Bismarck's view that the disputes must be settled with blood and iron. It was to Frederick's arguments that Emperor William's decision in the matter was due, the result of which made it impossible to defeat France and bring about that unity with Germany which King William effected, and for which the Emperor gives Bismarck credit; but it was, in fact, an idea kept alive and nourished between 1818 and 1866, mainly by those whose political complexion was liberal. The early liberals undoubtedly created the spiritual atmosphere from which Bismarck's policy was drawn.

Sir Francis DeWinton, president of the Emin Bey relief commission, says further reports this week from Khartoum have convinced him that Capt. Vanzele was mistaken in his assertion that he was the white pasha that had been reported by pilgrims. The news which has reached the Emin Bey relief association, he asserts, has strengthened the opinion that the white pasha is none other than Stanley. The Europeans on the Congo, who are the people best able to judge, also still maintain the white pasha is Stanley. In order to realize in any degree the perilous nature of Stanley's position, and