

THE CANADA WESTERN, VICTORIA'S NEW PALACE HOTEL.

Yesterday morning, writes the *Victoria Daily Colonist* of the 11th inst., the complete plans for the new Canada Western Hotel, were placed on view at the office of the Company's secretary, Mr. E. M. Johnson. Even a casual glance at them shows that the building will be all that has been promised,—a hotel second to none in the land. Messrs. Wright & Sanders, the architects, will personally direct and supervise the erection of the edifice, and see that all the elaborate details of the plans are faithfully carried out.

The "Canada Western" is to be five stories in height, with a basement. It will have a frontage of 307 feet 6 inches on Wharf street, extending from Government to Courtney. Norman is the prevailing style of architecture, free from useless gables and crooks and corners. The chief characteristic of the front is its strong and substantial appearance, while yet it is pretty and pleasing. Massive without being in any way sombre, the Canada Western will have one of the most attractive façades in America, from the windows of which a scene can be viewed that has not its superior anywhere else in the Dominion. Large windows, both square and round, will admit the light to every room in the house, while a heavy Norman tower, 29 feet square, will rise from the centre of the building to a height of 122 feet. At 108 feet from the ground will be placed a graceful balcony, capable of seating 30 or 40 people, comfortably and conveniently.

The walls of the hotel are to be of stone, built in random courses, succeeded by the very best of pressed brick, relieved with stone piers and columns, moulded at the base and carved at the top. All the walls are to be iron bound, and everything else that would increase the strength of the building has been provided for in the plans.

Reached by an easy flight of marble steps, the grand vestibule, flanked by great granite columns, has a width of 40 feet. By it is reached the first floor, paved in tile, finished in oak and in every way equal to the Palace, of San Francisco, or the Windsor, of Montreal. Passing in by the main entrance, the guest will find himself in an office 40x35 feet, with a private office at the end of about half the size of that intended for public use. At the left of the office proper are the coffee room, with a floor surface of 50x24 feet, and the grand hall, 50 feet in length by 30 in width. On the right of the office is the reading room, with a floorage of 25 feet square. Then come the kitchens, with every item of modern equipment. The main dining hall will be 75x40½ feet, and in addition to it there will be a private dining room in the corner of the hotel, of irregular form and capable of seating 40 or 49 guests. Three hundred can be accommodated with seats in the main hall.

In the centre of the building is a broken, open court, at the end of which are the lavatories, toilets and bath rooms. An air shaft, 132 feet in height, and ten feet in diameter, rises from the court, providing ventilation for the entire building.

The heating, ventilating and appointment of the new hotel will be modern and perfect, and every protection from fire and for health will be provided. British Columbia pine will be the principal timber used in the structure, and all other material will be also of the best quality. It is expected that the actual building will commence in about six weeks, and a year from now will see the Canada Western completed—substantial, magnificent, and a glorious tribute to the progressive character of Victoria.

THE INDUSTRIES OF VICTORIA.

The *Victoria, B.C., Colonist* gives a long list of the mechanical industries of that city, among which are the following:

The Albion Iron Works is the most important industry in this city, and has during the past year made large additions to their machinery and buildings. Upwards of 250 men are constantly employed in the various departments, their monthly payment amounting to about \$16,000. The company manufacture marine engines and boilers, stationary and hoisting engines and boilers, bridge work, water pipes, car wheels, stoves, etc. They at present have the contract of repairing H.M.S. *Amphion* at a cost of \$150,000. During the past year they built triple expansion engines for the tug *Lorne*, the strongest and swiftest on the coast, besides building several tugs and steamers.

Ames Holden & Company, boot and shoe manufacturers, employ sixty-five men, mostly Chinese, and pay in wages \$25,000 per year. This company purchased and amalgamated W. Heathorn's shoe factory and the Belmont Company.

Victoria has four ship-yards which all do a good business, employing about 100 men; they are R. Colvin, Rock Bay, Star ship-yard, Cook's yard and Lang's James' Bay yard.

W. P. Sayward, Rock Bay sawmill, employs at logging camps and mill 60 men, with a monthly pay roll of \$3,000. The output for the year amounted to about 3,500,000 feet.

B. C. Soap Works, W. J. Pendray & Co., employ seven men; monthly wages \$600, and turn out 15,000 lbs of soap per week, valued at \$750. They also manufacture washing soda and boxes.

Pennock & Clayton, manufacturing jewelers, give employment to twelve men, and the annual pay roll is about \$10,400.

John Weiler, furniture manufacturer, employs fifty hands, and pays \$3,600 in wages per month.

R. T. Williams, B. C. Directory and Book-binding Company, employs nineteen hands; yearly pay sheet, \$4,500. Amount of work for the year, \$15,000.

J. Piercy & Co., shirt factory, employ from thirty-five to sixty hands, and pay about \$450 a week for wages.

Victorie Rice Mills employ seventeen men; monthly pay roll, \$1,500. Amount of business done for the year, \$150,000.

Muirhead and Mann, sash and door factory, employ sixty-six men; monthly pay roll, \$2,800; work done for 1889, \$150,000.

Spratt & Gray, foundry, employ thirty men; monthly pay roll, \$12,000.

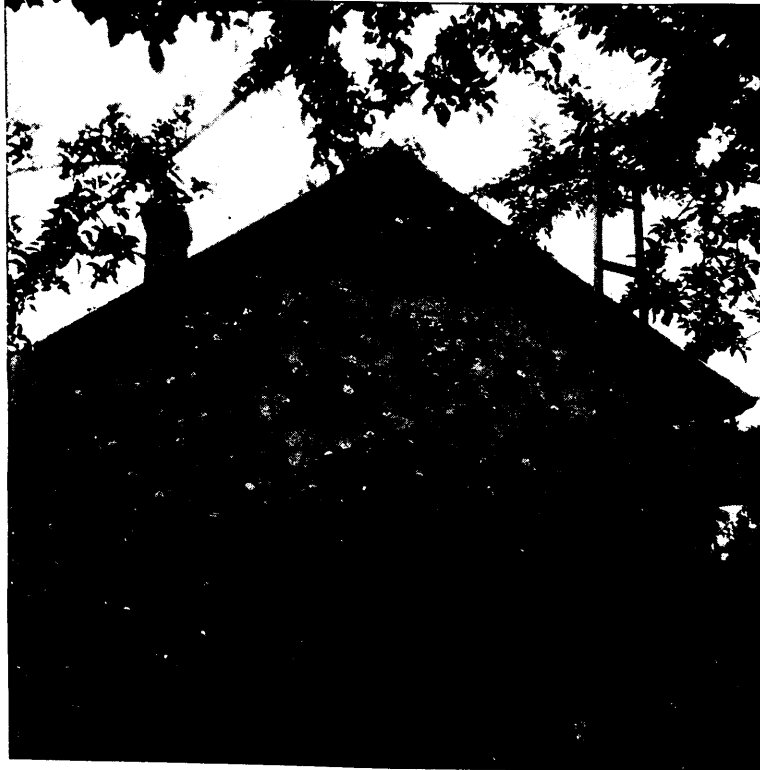
Vancouver Foundry, Pembroke Street, gives employment to fifteen hands; monthly pay sheet, \$800; annual output about \$50,000.

MILLE DE LANAUDIERE.

Apropos of Mr. Morgan's reminiscences of the Elgin period in Canada, which have lately been reprinted in separate form, a correspondent sends us a characteristic anecdote of Mrs. Robert Bruce, the beautiful and clever sister-in-law of Lord Elgin: "A notable figure in old Quebec was Mademoiselle de Lanaudière, who died somewhere about 1860, at a very advanced age. Old residents will doubtless remember her striking and somewhat eccentric appearance as she wended her way to the parish church in a buff *capote* fashioned like a jarvey's overcoat, capes and all; the masculinity of her attire being completed by a mink cap with a peak. She was a woman of strong intellectual power, and altogether an interesting survival of the old *Noblesse*. Successive Governors-General used to call on the old gentlewoman when her age prevented her from attending at Government House; and her parties (where, by the way, waltzing was rigorously tabooed) were attended by the *élite* of English, as well as of French, society. On one occasion she undertook a crusade against the low-necked dresses, then, as now, so fashionable; even going so far as to specify in her invitations that she expected her guests to come *en robe montante*. Most people humoured the somewhat despotic old lady. Mrs. Bruce, however, who was a great favourite of hers, disregarded the mandate and one evening appeared in her usual *décolleté* dinner dress, having had no time to effect a change. She was at once tackled by Mademoiselle de Lanaudière: 'I am afraid, my dear ma'am, you did not read the card I sent you.' 'Oh! yes,' said Mrs. Bruce, 'but I really had no other dress.' The old lady only groaned, and looked far from gracious. Presently, glancing at a handsome portrait over the mantle which represented the hostess in the hey-day of youth and attired (if the term may be correct in such a case) in one of those marvellous costumes of our great-grandmothers in which the scantiness of the material was eked out by a few roses judiciously placed, Mrs. Bruce mischievously observed: 'You were not always so severe, dear Mademoiselle.' The old lady was at first somewhat non-plussed, but finally growled out, taking refuge in French: '*Je n'ai jamais été comme ça; c'est une fantaisie du peintre.*' ('I never was like that; 'twas a fancy of the artist!')"—*The Week*.

RACE SUPERIORITY.

The great lesson driven in upon us by the irrefragable conclusions of modern ethnography is the lesson of the folly and futility of all race rivalries and race animosities. Not only is it true that God has made of one blood all the nations upon earth, but it is also true that the blood of all nations is so mixed and so blended that no pure race now exists anywhere in civilized Europe, Asia or America. Nor has it ever been clearly shown that any one stock, in Europe at least, is intellectually or morally superior to any other. For years, for example, it has been usual to regard the fair-haired and blue-eyed type as the true Aryans, and as the highest embodiment of European culture. But the most recent historian of the Aryans, Canon Isaac Taylor, has shown grave reasons for doubting this supposed pedigree, and has pointed out that culture belongs historically rather to the smaller and darker people of Central Europe than to the big-bodied and fair-haired Scandinavian mountaineers. The tall, blue-eyed race has in Europe formed by conquest for several centuries the dominant aristocracy; but the men of thought, the men of art, the men of leading and the men of letters have belonged, if anything, rather to the smaller and conquered than to the larger, fairer and conquering type. On a balance of all good qualities, mental and bodily, no one race can be shown to possess any marked superiority all round to another; but if in energy and activity of a military sort the so-called Teutonic type has the best of it, in brain and eye the so-called Celt seems on the other hand to have shown pretty conclusively that English poetry and English art have been mainly Celtic, while English engineering and English politics have been mainly Teutonic.—*English Illustrated*.



A ROSE TREE, VICTORIA.
(Maynard, photo.)

Rock Bay Tannery, W. Heathorn, proprietor, employs nine to twelve men, the monthly pay roll averages \$700; output for 1889, 12,000 sides of leather.

Elford & Smith employ twenty-two men in their brick-yard, including Chinese. Monthly wages, \$700; output for 1889 about 2,000,000 brick.

McKillican & Anderson employ twenty men; weekly pay roll amounts to \$400. Amount of business done during the year \$80,000.



J. H. BROWNLEE,
Our representative in the Western Provinces and Territories of Canada.

Smith & McIntosh employ thirty-five men; monthly wages \$3,500. Amount of business for the year \$130,000.

Jacob Sehl, furniture factory, gives employment to seventy-five hands; \$4,500 is paid in wages per month, and the annual output amounts to \$600,000.

McLennan & McFeeley, galvanized iron works, employ twelve men; monthly pay roll, \$700; turnout for 1889, \$22,000.