Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1886.

THE MOSSBANKS AND A PUBLIC MARKET.

It is a subject for regret that the organ of the mossbacks should have discovered a reason—which he deems good—to advise the electors to reject one of the most useful and necessary measures that have ever been placed before the ratepayers of any municipality for their verdict. We refer to the Market Bylaw. This bylaw has passed its first reading by the unanimous voice of the council and awaits popular approval before coming into force. On all sides there is a unanimity of sentiment in favor of the measure. Even our mossgrown contemporary has nothing to urge against a market, *per se*. He must have seen the disadvantages under which the agriculturalists of this portion of the province labor for want of just such an institution as it is now proposed to establish for their advancement and, may we not add, for the benefit of the townspeople themselves, who with a market will be brought directly in contact with the producer and escape the middleman altogether! We defy our contemporary to point to another town in Canada of equal size and business importance with Victoria that is destitute of a public market. In some towns there are *two* markets—big stone structures—one at each end of the town. These are conducted by superintendents who collect the fees from persons who use the stalls and stands and the revenue pays the running expenses and interest and sinking fund on the investment. It is proposed to borrow $25,000 for the purpose. This will create an annual draft on the general civic revenue of about $1500 each year. The Standard objects to this *heavy* imposition. He is opposed, indeed, to all loans. There is reason to believe, too, that he is opposed to all taxation, since he is (or was a week or two ago) in arrears at the city hall for taxes long overdue and which he defies the city government to force him to pay. Is it fair that gentlemen like him, who can pay taxes and won't, should be allowed to swamp the votes of citizens who, unlike him, pay all charges cheerfully and have no objection to loans provided the money raised is expended upon such useful objects as a public market, water extension, street lighting and street making. Those who will not contribute toward the municipal revenue should not have a voice in its distribution. We contend that the failure of this municipality to establish a public market during so long a period is a blot on its good name. It is discreditable that farmers and farmers' wives and children after raising produce and bringing it to town should be forced to part with it in "barter" or peddle it from door to door as Chinamen peddle green stuff. This thing ought to be stopped, and it can and will be stopped by an expenditure of about $1500 per annum without increasing municipal rates. We cannot place our excellent morning friend on any other ground than that he is the opponent of all progress—all improvement. For years he has vigorously and successfully resisted the payment of taxes; but why should he be allowed to dictate to those who take a pride in paying their legal dues as to the disposition of the municipal funds towards which he refuses to contribute?

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

The two brothers who are running for the governorship of Tennessee are having quite a time of it. Alf, the republican brother, is a protectionist. Bob, the democratic brother, is opposed to protection. An American paper describes a recent scene in which the brothers were the actors:

The other day Alf, in discussing the tariff, offered anyone in the audience a $10 bill to tell on which side of the tariff question his democratic brother is. Bob, the democratic brother, at once held out his hand for the money, saying, "I'm on the Chicago platform side of the tariff." The audience cheered until Alf retorted: "I refuse to pay the money because the Lord can't tell which from t'other side of that platform." There are many democratic politicians who are free traders, and a few who claim to be protectionists, but both declare that they stand upon the Chicago platform, and probably they do.

Opponents of protection in the United States seem to be much like opponents of protection in Canada. They are sure that protection is a great wickedness; but cannot agree upon something to take its place.

AN OPPOSITION ORGAN'S OPINION OF THE OPPOSITION.

The most energetic newspaper supporter of the local government never published anything one-half so severe of the opposition as the following, which is clipped from Wednesday's Guardian:

"It is hardly necessary to say that the howling curs who smell the meat in the government larder, are pouring out anathemas on the creatures who are "holding the fort," and who will hold it to the very last moment."

The Guardian is an opposition paper. The "howling curs" who sniff the good things in the government larder are the opposition press who "pour out their anathemas" on the government for "holding the fort" after an election contest in which they were sustained by a majority of about 3 to 1. How long, Oh! Guardian! How! oh!

THE YALE MEMORIAL.

For the second time in the history of British Columbia a jury has awarded exemplary damages in an action for libel. The case is a peculiar one, and carries with it a moral for good-natured class of persons who are in the habit of affixing their signatures to any document, however absurd or sweeping in its character, for no other reason than that they have been solicited to sign or because they see other names attached. A good many years ago a premier of this province stated from his seat in the house that he could get a "petition signed in Cariboo to hang twenty men." The remark gave much offence; but there is reason to believe that he did Cariboo no wrong. He might have included every district in the province in his remark. The eagerness with which some people attach their names to petitions is only equalled by the haste with which the same class back the note of a friend—"just for form's sake, you know." Mr. Wise, the plaintiff in the action, would seem to have entered upon the discharge of his duties as constable at Yale with a considerable amount of zeal. In the discharge of those duties he attempted to correct certain abuses which the inhabitants from a long period of immunity had come to regard as privileged and stirred up a hornet's nest. He was energetically assailed, through the press and by memorial to the government. The language employed against him was libellous. In the case of the press an apology was demanded and made. In the case of the memorial the good-natured, easy-going class of persons who sign anything because they are asked, or who do anything that any one else has done before them, found themselves involved in the meshes of the law through the machinations of others; and then in place of apologizing they plunged deeper and deeper into the trouble by setting up a defence which the evidence did not sustain. The damages are heavy, but, perhaps, not too heavy when the gravity of the libel is considered. The plaintiff, as a public officer whose honor had been assailed by the petitioners, had no recourse but to bring the action or retire from the service. The verdict, as we have stated, carries with it a moral. Let the readers of these lines resolve henceforth to sign no document until they have mastered the contents and weighed the consequences. Scores of persons sign without reading, and like the Yale petitioners, their easy compliance with a request may some day cause them serious trouble.

FINEST DINING CARS IN THE WORLD.—These cars will be found on the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., between St. Paul and Chicago.

OUR FAIR.

The Closing Day's Proceedings.

Additional List of Prizes—Horse Races—Baby Show—Base and Foot-Ball Matches.

The closing day of the provincial fair was as successful as even the most sanguine could desire. The day itself was a glorious one, and all nature seemed to smile upon the labors of the husbandmen. No more picturesque spot for holding a fair could be imagined, with a trotting park in close proximity. Seated on the knoll in the centre of the park a fine view was had of the Olympian range, and the vists up and down the straits was unapproachable in beauty and peacefulness. Our eastern visitors went into raptures over Beacon hill and its environs, and considered that for natural beauty it is unexcelled in Canada, if anywhere. The agricultural grounds and the hall were a mass of bunting, flags flying to the breeze in all conceivable directions, and the scene was a gay one. Once within the gates an enchanting view was presented—groups of well-dressed ladies with their escorts, and crowds of happy children enjoying the holiday in the pleasant autumn weather. The grounds, stocked with cattle of all kinds, were first visited by the multitude of sight-seers and it was proved that British Columbia can hold her own in all grades. Dr. Tolmie's cattle were much admired as were Mr. B. N. L. Davies, and the visitors to the booths where they were displayed were as numerous as admiring. Within the hall a grand display was made of manufactures, of cereals, roots, flowers, and especially of fruits. The display of these was a surprise to the many who were not aware of the infinite resources of Vancouver and the adjacent islands. All species of fruits were shown, apples, pears, quinces, grapes, currants, etc., in short, all varieties, and no finer exhibit could be seen anywhere, in Canada, at least. It is evident that we are destined to become a fruit-growing people, and we can easily find a market. There is no reason why we should not supply the whole country west of Winnipeg, and already our fruit has found there a ready market. The ladies' display in embroidery, arasaine, chenille, ribbon and raised wool work was so excellent that we hesitate to particularize. Suffice it to say that all were good, and that the ladies have every reason to feel gratified at the result of their exertions.

The art department was one of the most interesting features of the exhibition and proved that our virgin province has talent within her borders of which she has every reason to feel proud. Contrasting the British Columbia of a few years ago with the British Columbia of to-day, we can look forward hopefully to the future. This was manifestly the best show ever witnessed in the province, and testifies to the increasing interest taken by our agriculturalists in developing the grand resources of the province. Now that we have a railway connecting us with not only the upper country but with the great Northwest and Eastern Canada we are assured of a liberal market for all our supplies. The building of a public market, now almost assured to the farmers of the Island by the action of the municipal council, will be another incentive to enterprise and honorable emulation in all the lines of agriculture. On the whole British Columbia may well feel proud of her annual display, bespeaking as it does even better things for the future.

THE BABY SHOW.

The chief event of the exhibition was the baby show, for which there were thirty-five entries. The babies were arrayed on a raised bench outside the building, and an excellent view of the candidates was had by the multitude who filled the space on the north side of the building. A better behaved or handsomer lot of youngsters could not be found in any country. The little scamps seemed to realize that they were upon their good behaviour, for they sat as still as mice and looked their very best while the judging was in progress. The prizes were as follows:

1. For the prettiest baby, by N. Shakespeare.
2. For the brightest baby, by Mr. Ross, of San Francisco.
3. For the best dressed baby, by Mayor Fell.
4. For the second best dressed baby, by D. W. Higgins, M. P. P.
5. For the curliest head, by Mr. E. Palmer.
6. For the finest child under 12 months by the judges.

The judges were: Mayor Fell, D. W. Higgins and Mr. Ross, of San Francisco. The judging occupied some fifteen minutes, at the end of which time the following awards were announced:

1st prize—Lizzie Williams.
2nd prize—Lottie McDonald.
3rd prize—Violet Clarke.
4th prize—Winnifred Bucket.
5th prize—Wilfred Green.
6th prize—Gertrude Irving, aged 2 years.

Where all were so pretty and neat and well-behaved the judges experienced much difficulty in making a choice. Their judgment was severely questioned in one or two instances; but on the whole the awards were satisfactory to those present.

ADDITIONAL PRIZES AWARDED.

Best buggy horse, 2nd A. G. Ryan; three year old gelding, 1st A. G. Ryan; best one year old filly, James La Sette; sucking colt, 1st W. H. Ledner.

PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURES.

Display of coffees and spices, 1st Stemler & Co; best display of washing powder, 1st C. B. Brown. The Jersey cow and heifer owned by Mr. J. Dalby was greatly admired in the walk around, the cow is known as the Rose of Viewfield and was calved Dec. 15th, 1882, her dam was Cherry by Under Sheriff, the latter heifer is called the Rose of Victoria and will develop into a splendid animal.

THE RACES.

A large crowd gathered at Beacon hill in the afternoon to witness the races. The judges were Messrs. Cox, who also acted as starter, Adam Innes and W. R. Ledner, M. P. P. The first race called on was the trotting race, open to all, mile heats, best two out of three, for a purse of $150. There were three entries: Purver's Inauguration, driven by Hart; Dickson's Fanny Irving, by her owner, and Rudge's J. I. C., by the owner. It was found extremely difficult to score, the horses getting over the course twice, only to be told that it was "no go." It was not to be wondered at that one of the drivers threatened to withdraw his horse under such circumstances. At last the horses got off on a good score, the mare taking the pole but breaking on the first quarter. The race was a dead sure thing for Inauguration from this point, and he came in an easy winner in 2:41, Fanny Irving second, and J. I. C. a bad third. There was no difficulty in scoring evenly on the second heat the mare after breaking badly, collaring the pole and making a plucky fight to the finish. This was one of the prettiest races ever seen on the track and though Inauguration led by several lengths on the last quarter the mare spurted and both horses came under the wire with so slight a distance between them that it must have been difficult for the judges to decide which was the winner. Cries of "dead heat" were raised but the judges announced that Inauguration took the heat and the race in 2:41. J. I. C. being a bad third.

The free for all mile dash for a purse of $100 was next called on after an unnecessary delay, indeed delay and uncertainty seemed to characterize the whole proceedings. The entries were: Stevenson's Rival, driven by Farrell; Parker's Billy, by Purver, and Black's Bobbie Burns, by Bryant. The horses got away in good shape and made an interesting race until near the finish, when Bobbie Burns bolted, leaving the track and making in the direction of the hotel. Billy won, with Rival a respectable second.

The great crowd then surged towards the agricultural grounds and augmented the already large assemblage which had gathered to view the exhibition.

BASEBALL.

A hotly contested game of baseball was played on the Hill in the afternoon between the Amities and James' Bay club for the championship of British Columbia, resulting in the success of the former team. The score was as follows:

AMITIES.	RUNS.	JAMES' BAY.	RUNS.
N. Gowen	5	A. Williams	3
T. Burns	4	F. Jackson	1
G. Borthwick	5	F. Jeune	1
R. Duck	2	G. Stelly	3
F. Wootten	0	T. Tiedeman	2
T. Baker	2	T. Mowat	1
C. Kuna	3	F. Mallandaine	0
F. Gowen	1	W. Deasy	1
F. Pierre	2	F. Lange	4
Total	24	Total	16

Messrs C. Mullen and F. Stanard acted as umpire and scorer respectively. T. Baker did the pitching and G. Borthwick the catching for the Amities, while F. Jackson and A. Williams acted in a like capacity for the James' bay team. While some good play was shown there were several bad "muffs," and the fielding was not of the best on either side.

FOOT BALL.

At 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon the match game of foot ball between a team from H. M. S. Triumph and a Victoria team was begun. Play continued with varying fortunes until 5 o'clock when the game ended, the Victoria's being the winners by one goal and a try. The match was one of the most interesting ever witnessed here and nothing occurred to mar the general good feeling. Reciprocal cheers were given at the close, and the hope was expressed that the teames might meet again soon in friendly rivalry.

VICTORIA MARBLE WORKS.

As usual Mr. Geo. Rudge is ahead of all other competitors in the display of marble carvings and there is an air of perfection and substantiality about the exhibit of the Victoria marble works, that sustains the well known reputation for perfect and artistic work for which Mr. Rudge is conceded to be unequalled here.

A beautifully executed figure in marble of a sleeping cherub is worthy of any sculptor and was conceded to be the best piece of marble carving in the exhibition if not in the province. Some elegant specimens of rustic carving gained widespread approbation, especially a stump of tree and scroll which is an ideal of nature, and delineates the most striking semblance in every detail.

To carve gracefully and reproduce a work of art in the unyielding marble is one of the most difficult phases of artistic skill, and Mr. Rudge is to be congratulated upon the really effective results of his talents as a sculptor. A vine of morning glories entwined around a marble cross was another fine specimen, also, a realistic bunch of flowers, a sheaf of wheat, and a splendid representation of a floral wreath carved out of the marble. A hand carved marble mantel, gave a good impression of Mr. Rudge's ability to furnish household adornments as well as those for use in cemeteries. There were eight different kinds of marble in the exhibit including the popular Bay of Fundy granite which Mr. Rudge is prepared to furnish at his marble works on Douglas street.

PRANG'S CHRISTMAS CARDS.

While there are many rich and really elegant representations of art and beauty in the exhibition, it was generally conceded that as a whole display, the superb collection of Prang's Christmas cards by M. W. Waitt & Co., formed the most satisfactory and entertaining attraction. These souvenirs are all new in design and embrace novelties that surprise even the most sanguine believer in the possibilities of hand painting on satin. They are finished in plush, velvet and satin and the exquisite gems of landscape, flowers and birds are artistically painted. The prevailing style seems to be in wall decorations, banners and sachets. Messrs. Waitt & Co. have a large stock of these Christmas cards at their store on Government street, where they can be secured at very reasonable prices considering the amount of work upon them.

WILLIAM MABLE'S CARRIAGES.

The excellent display of carriages and waggons from Mr. Mable's factory is very creditable and served as another illustration of the advance in provincial manufactures.

JOHN WINGER'S DISPLAY.

The show of dressed furs by the pioneer practical skin and fur dresser, Mr. John Winger, attested to his expertness and gave assurance that all work entrusted to him will be well done.

C. A. LOMBARD AND COMPANY.

The strains of music sweet and resounding in the large hall came from the splendid piano and organ display of C. A. Lombard & Co., and the delicious chords only emanating from the famous Weber piano, attracted many admirers. The celebrated Bell organs received universal praise and were sold while the fair was in progress.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

The most extensive exhibit of cattle was that by Mr. B. N. L. Davis, of Mount Vernon, and it is doubtful if so many fine specimens of Holstein-Friesian stock have ever appeared at any previous provincial fair. Mr. Davis is a widely known stock dealer of experience and his splendid Fairview herd is famous throughout the western country. The Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle combine large size and unexcelled dairy qualities and are especially adapted for our use and climate. In color they are black and white. In disposition they are gentle and easily controlled; the cows love to congregate together and it is often difficult to know which is mistress of the herd, and bulls of whatever age rarely become ill-tempered. In form they are handsome, straight on the back, square behind, fine boned, and symmetrical outline; the bulls are heavy set, deep across the chest, long bodied, wide across hips, and heavy quartered. The cows are deep milkers and usually give a large flow of milk ten months in the year. Mr. Davis has the largest herd of registered thoroughbred Holstein-Friesians on the North Pacific coast. The splendid bull "Byron" was much admired and won the first prize. He was bred by John Zyp, Livisk, North Holland, and calved March 1st, 1881. He is an animal of superior breeding and large size, weighing 2700 pounds at four years old. He was used for two years for breeding in the noted herd of George E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Illinois. Another fine bull is "John Van Teil," calved April 1st, 1885. The great size of this superb animal attracted universal attention, also, the peculiar marks of color, being black shield, throat, brisket; stripe up right shoulder over back; patch over hips, belly, legs and half tail white.

The cows were awarded first prizes and were worthy all the admiration they received. "Galotte" is a handsome cow and was bred by J. Van Dispen, at Beemster, N.H., and was calved Feb 15, 1884, her sire was Jacob, dams record, 86 lbs. of milk a day. Her dam was Mopen, with a milk record of 71 lbs. per day.

"Kelsie" is another fine animal, calved on March 10, 1883, and bred in North Holland, her dam's milk record was 67 lbs. per day. All the fine points of a thoroughbred are noticeable in "Arthurine," a splendid cow, calved May 25, 1883, and bred in North Holland. "Maggie Murdock" is also a fine animal, and was justly awarded the prize. She was calved Sept. 16, 1884, and bred in North Holland. She is of a superior grade, her sire being "Ahbekerk," and her dam Cato 1st, with a milk record of 68 lbs. daily. "Killias" was also awarded a prize, another fine specimen from North Holland, her sire being "Dish Bull," and her dam "Maartje." "Jessie Vaughn" is a very attractive animal, bred in Illinois; her sire was "Joschus." Mr. Davis should be commended for his fine display, and during his stay here he will, no doubt, receive many orders for Holsteins from his Fairview herd, as our people are convinced that for this province the Holstein-Friesians are decidedly the most desirable and profitable cattle.

SAVORY AND OH.

Messrs. Savory & Co. had an exhibition some samples of their cider made from home-grown fruit. This cider being made by a patented process, is a much superior article to the usual make.

ACME PULVERIZING HARROW.

In the display of agricultural implements much attention was given to the celebrated Acme Pulverizing harrow, clod crusher and leveler, exhibited by Mr. Geo. T. Corfield, of Cowichan, who is agent for British Columbia. To be thoroughly appreciated the great utility of this machine it is necessary to see it in motion. For rapid, effective and labor-saving work in the field it is unequalled. It is adapted to a great variety of soils, and is the only pulverizer combining a clod crusher and leveler harrow, performing three operations at one time, and is believed to be the only one yet offered that will do its work thoroughly on all kinds of ground, leaving the soil in a light, loose condition, just as the farmer desires to have it.

The sulky attachment, which has now been thoroughly tested on many different farms in all parts of the United States, entirely overcomes the objections which have heretofore existed to the use of this harrow on light soil when weighted with the driver. By means of this attachment a heavy man may ride in all kinds of work and in all conditions of soil, without unduly taxing the team. The attention of farmers is directed to this machine as it will no doubt take a leading place on our provincial farms as soon as Mr. Corfield has demonstrated its merits. Its mechanism is simple and easily understood. It has an adjustable inclined leveling bar and clod crusher which is permanently attached to the pole consisting of a strong bar of angle iron, to which are attached cast steel crushing spurs, the alternate ones being extended and curved in such a manner as to form the front coulters. These are not placed continuously on the bar, but at a little distance apart, which arrangement, while in no way diminishes the efficacy as a crusher and leveler, tends to prevent clogging in damp, sticky soil, and furthermore, enables the driver to see what is being accomplished. Perhaps a clearer idea of this part of the harrow would be given by saying that the crusher and leveler is simply an upward and forward extension of the front coulters, with a supplemental crushing spur thrown in between each pair of coulters. It will be found to be a most ingenious and efficient device. Being rigid, it does not conform to uneven surfaces, but on the contrary (owing to the absence of yielding joints) tends to conform (level) uneven surfaces to itself, and serves to grind down clumps. The adjustable crushing and leveling device is worth the price of the harrow.

Mr. Corlier was awarded a diploma which the exhibit trully merited.

FURS AND SKINS.

One of the most complete exhibits in the hall was that of Mr. J. H. Marer, of furs and skins awarded first prize, which give an adequate idea of the great possibilities of the fur trade in this province. There was a large assortment of skins beautifully prepared, including the grey wolf, bear, red fox, martin, and a handsome grey wolf rug with head. Mr. Marer has opened a new store on Government street, where he has a large and elegant stock of furs and trimmings on hand.

T. N. HIBBEN.

An exhibit of fine views and the Caligraph, an automatic writing machine by Mr. T. N. Hibben, added materially to the attractions of the show. The Caligraph is accurate and reliable in its work, and its efficiency may be proven at Mr. Hibben's store on Government St., where he can furnish these fine machines to order.

CHARLES BALL'S EXHIBIT.

There was keen competition in the waggon and carriage display, as Victoria is becoming quite a manufacturing centre in this line, and it was a question among the judges who was entitled to the prizes, as the work was all perfect in its way. The exhibit of waggons and a sleigh by Mr. Charles Ball, the Johnson street manufacturer, was on a par with anything of the kind in the exhibition, and Mr. Ball is conscientiously consider himself one of the leading carriage manufacturers of Victoria.

ALBION IRON WORKS.

Though in competition with foreign manufacturers, from districts where all the latest machinery may be readily procured, the Albion Iron Works made a display of stoves and ranges that Victorians pointed to with pride as a home production worthy of any city in the world. These ranges were exceedingly well made and apparently to be adapted in every particular to the requirements of British Columbia.

KURTZ AND COMPANY.

For several years past Victoria has been famous for the fine cigars manufactured here, and much of this reputation is due to Messrs. John Kurtz & Co., who have ever placed upon the market cigars containing the choicest tobacco. Their firm employs white labor only, which is a guarantee of the excellence of their cigars. The display was artistically arranged in handsome cases, presenting a novel and tempting sight to smokers, who longed to reach beyond the glass and secure one of "Kurtz Own," a splendid cigar as well known throughout the province for excellency as the pioneer cigar factory itself. Messrs. Kurtz & Co. were awarded the first prize for the best display of cigars made in the province.

PIONEER STEAM SPICE MILLS.

The minor requisites have not been overlooked in the manufacturing interest of Victoria, and judging from the warm patronage accorded the goods of the Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, we may claim *par excellence* in this line. These mills, now located on Government street, were established here in 1875, and since that time the business has grown rapidly, not alone from the natural demand for goods of this kind, but from the superiority of the articles, which are conceded to be better and purer and cheaper in price than similar goods imported to the province. The admirable display comprised packages of the "Star Breakfast" coffee; the celebrated "Pioneer Baking Powder" preferred to any other by a majority of people throughout the province; an assortment of the famous Guatemala and old Java coffee, packages of the Standard Chartress tea put up specially for the trade, boxes of ground pepper, all spice, English mustard, and all the staples known to this trade. Dealers and families will find the products of the Pioneer Steam Coffee & Spice Mills, in many instances superior to all others, and by patronizing home industry will be sure to get the pure article and avoid all adulterated goods that now flood the market. The Pioneer steam coffee and spice received the first prize.

NICHOLLES AND RENOUF'S DISPLAY.

Each year the agricultural pursuits of the province take rapid strides to the door and the forest trees are gradually being sacrificed the advance of farmers who demand the soil they stand upon. To keep pace with the march of this army of husbandmen, it has become necessary to import large supplies of agricultural implements into the province. Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf in their admirable and extensive display of agricultural implements, give precedence to the fact that they cater to the needs of the agricultural districts, and are prepared to furnish all the latest machinery for farm purposes. They are the most extensive dealers in their line in this province, and the popularity of their various machines is attested by the extensive trade they carry on at the corner of Broad and Yates streets. Their display was complete and furnished instructive ideas to everyone interested in farming pursuits. A Champion engine was in operation and ran a large "Minnesota Chief" separating, which is acknowledged the best in vogue for the requirements of British Columbia farming in its present stage. Nearly all the machines used for farming is included in their exhibit, and among them we noticed the celebrated Brantford binder, the Brantford reaper, the front and rear cut mowers of the same manufacture, the Deering and Centennial self-dumping horse rakes, Brantford seed drills, the Hamilton broadcast seeder, the Climax double shaft fanning mill, also single shake mills, Northwest sulky gang plows, Acme harrow, spring tooth harrow, Diamond tooth cultivator, Standard chopping mills and other useful implements for which this enterprising firm are sole agents. Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf were awarded the first prize for the best display of agricultural implements.

J. SEHULZ AND COMPANY.

This firm, of course, had their usual inimitable display of furniture, and it is unnecessary to comment upon their goods, which are already in extensive use all over British Columbia. They were awarded the first prize.

THE BELMONT CO.

Everyone was surprised at the extent and excellence of the exhibit of the Belmont company in leather and the manufacture of boots and shoes. Of all the home manufactures this firm shown the greatest improvement in the perfection attained in their productions. Their boots and shoes are models of strength, fine finish and durability, and favorably with eastern importations. The immense pieces of leather embraced several varieties and furnished an idea of the quality from which their goods are produced. Some alligator skins attracted attention, and favorable comment was passed upon the manner in which they were prepared for manufacturing purposes. A case of fine shoes spoke volumes for the exhibitors and altogether the display was not only creditable to them, but a pride to all who are interested in the future of Victoria as a manufacturing centre. The Belmont Company was awarded the first prize for exhibits in their line and thoroughly deserved it.

In the evening about 400 persons visited the grounds. The electric light burned brightly, and the English fireworks exhibited a display of brilliancy that Lord Rosebery's prolific pen. The largest glacier seen was one which the explorer named the Indiana glacier.

IMMENSE GLACIERS.

as mentioned in the late lamented and profound address of Prof. Tyndall. This had probably never before been seen by the eye of man, and had an area of 1,000 square miles and a thickness of 2,000 feet, the largest yet discovered in the temperate zone. The finest glacier seen was one which the Lieut. Schwatka saw, nearly as large, while a field of ice, named the Tyndall glacier, in honor of Prof. Tyndall, was from eight to ten miles wide by about fifteen in length. According to the lieutenant it is

A WONDERLAND OF BEAUTY,

and to the artist affords ample scope for the portrayal of nature in her wildest and grandest aspects.

RUGG CHEVASSES,

were upon 100 feet across, and one could look down to their cavernous depths 400 or 500 feet. It is a great unexplored land, variously the land of the mid-night sun. Lieut. Schwatka looks forward to a great future for Alaska when it has been developed and opened by believing it to be rich in resources. The Treadwell mine continues to pour out

ITS GOLDEN TREASURES,

but in the lieutenant's opinion no authoritative statement can be made as to its ultimate extent. Lieut. Schwatka left this morning for Portland where he will take the Northern Pacific railway for Rock Island, Ill., remaining there until early in the winter, when he will proceed to New York.

Dr. J. M. Walker, of Philadelphia, was a passenger by the Amoor on his down trip and says he does not think to go to Alaska under such circumstances. He had little heard of the telegraphic news contained in another column. During the continued days the Amoor was detained near Port Gustavus in Bartlett Bay the party had all they wanted of,

"THE WILD NORTHLAND,"

and hailed the appearance of the Idaho as a harbinger of good tidings. The vessel rounded the dining room twice each day covering the 8 miles in the depth of Icy Inlet, and those cooped up in the steamer had a deal of patience which Dr. Walker does not hope to experience again. He estimates that the ice mass in the bottom of the vessel is about 5 by 25 feet in size. The weather was cold but boisterous, quite disagreeable in that respect to the most up when the Amoor sailed through a sea of glass. The doctor returned home at the other members of the party by the Sound steamer this morning, taking the Northern Pacific at Portland.

England.

A SOCIALISTIC MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The social democratic federation has issued a manifesto, in which it says: "The unemployed are certain to experience distress still more severe than that experienced in 1885. Honest workmen and their families are doomed to a hopeless struggle with starvation during the coming winter. The wealthy classes are responsible for the awful neglect of the poor. Our rulers could not but fear for themselves if they could see the misery which seldom appeals, inflicts upon the producers of wealth. Show them your hearts and their danger, leave your clubs and follow the lord mayor's show in November silently, solemnly, in order to convince the rich as they are driven to their banquets that the most abundant charity on their part can never plaster over the chasm which their misguided greed of wealth has planted in the heart of our civilization."

HAVRE, Oct. 8.—J. D. Draper, of New Westminster, has been appointed market agent for that port vice Capt. Pittendrigh.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Canadian Pacific Railway.)

DRAYTON, Oct. 4.—Burglars entered the general store of White & Powley on Sunday morning, and cracked the safe getting about $900 in cash.

CHATHAM, Oct. 4.—Manson Campbell, fanning mill manufacturer, was caught in the machinery of Northwood's elevator to day, and probably fatally injured.

WHITBY, Oct. 4.—Last evening O'Donovan's carriage factory was damaged by fire to the extent of $2,000.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—John Henderson, a farmer of Thorndale, was murderously assaulted by a stranger who followed him from here and robbed him of $130. Henderson is in a precarious condition.

William Adair, for assaulting an old woman, with criminal intent, got three years in the penitentiary.

TORONTO, Oct. 4.—General Booth delivered a farewell address to night, advising his followers not to mind their critics but to sweep right along. It was stated that one of the Nova Scotia officers had volunteered for work among the lepers on the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

The heads of fifty Hungarian families settled in Pennsylvania, accompanied by a few women and children, arrived here Saturday en route for the Northwest, where they will take up land on the Hungarian settlement west of Qu'Appelle.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—A series of daring robberies have been perpetrated at Aylmer, Que., during the past few weeks, the latest being at the residence of a lawyer named Gordon, who had $3,000 in negotiable securities taken.

The Government has presented Moosomin, chief of the band of Crees near Battleford, with sixty sheep as a reward for his loyalty during the rebellion.

A butcher named Laderoute, aged 45, was called upon to put a father and son named Rosseau out of a bar-room at Buckingham for misconduct. One of the Rosscans drew a knife and stabbed Laderoute to death.

TORONTO, Oct. 4.—Sir Charles Tupper has left for New York. He will probably visit again the Dominion exhibition at Sherbrooke, after which he will proceed directly to Quebec and thence to Fredericton, N. B., and Halifax, his object being to ask the Governments of Quebec and the Maritime provinces to follow the example of Ontario and give their exhibits now to the Colonial Exhibition.

A deputation of prominent Conservatives opposed to prohibition, is in the city. Their object is said to be to make arrangements for the buying out of the Mail or changing its attitude on the temperance question.

The Dominion Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent, payable on November 1st.

COLLINGWOOD, Oct. 2.—Snow fell here yesterday and the weather was bitterly cold.

HAMILTON, Oct. 4.—Two Poles named Brovorky and Silinskny were drowned while boating on the bay yesterday. Both were married.

WHITBY, Oct. 4.—O Donovan's carriage factory was almost totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $2,000, which is covered by insurance.

His Soul Revolted.

Washington Letter.

A funny scene was witnessed on Pennsylvania avenue last night. A seedy-looking individual, tall, fiery-eyed, keen and interesting, was talking in a most demonstrative manner to a friend.

"To-day sir," said the tall man, "I sold the last of my law books, sir, for $16. By God, sir, I sold them to a nigger, sir. Sold a hundred dollars worth of law books to a nigger. Isn't that humiliation for a South Carolina democrat? I have spent a year and four months here. I came here soon after Cleveland's inauguration under promise of the leading men of the South that I should be taken care of. You knew my father, my father was one of the highest and best men of the State. His father was equally highly honored, and our family is one of the oldest in the South, and here I am to-day, sir with $16 in my pocket and vengeance in my heart. I came here a year and four months ago with the promise of a good place. I was told to wait. Again and again I was told, wait only a few days or a week, and I have been waiting all these weeks and months. A month ago Mr. Lamar sent me a note saying that he had a position for me in the interior Department. I presented myself and learned that I was temporarily to be put upon the labor-roll with the prospect of a $2,000 place in the course of a few months. While that was not particularly inviting to me, a professional man, and a man from a family who had never stooped to menial labor, I took the place. What do you suppose they set me doing? Washing spitcoons there in the basement just like a nigger. By God, sir, I worked for a month like a nigger cleaning spitcoons, and that for $50 a month. Yesterday my soul revolted against the nauseating task for once and I determined that I would not submit to such an outrage. To-day I resigned. To-morrow I go home. May God strike me dead if I ever set foot in this town again."

This incident, dramatic and fanciful as it may appear, is one that actually occurred.

The Science of Drinking.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Consul Tanner, of Chemnitz, reports that the beer production of Germany in 1885 was one billion, one hundred million gallons, "enough to form a lake more than one mile square and six and a half feet deep." He says the consumption of intoxicants in Germany per head is four times as great as in the United States, yet there are a thousand hopeless drunkards in the United States to ten in Germany. The difference arises largely, he says, if not entirely, from the manner of drinking in vogue in the two countries. "This science of drinking," he writes, "consists simply in the tardiness of drinking. All drinks are taken sip by sip, a half or three-quarters of an hour being consumed for a glass of beer. This is so simple that one is liable to ridicule for laying stress upon it, and yet on this one point hinges, in my opinion, a question of vast importance. By this manner of drinking the blood is aroused to greater activity in so gradual a manner that there is no violent derangement of the animal economy. By slow drinking the German accomplishes the object of drinking, and gives his animal economy a chance to say, "Hold, enough," which only slow drinking will do." Mr. Tanner says that since his arrival in Germany he has his "first glass of water to see drunk."

NEW ZEALAND.

CONTINUED VOLCANIC DISTURBANCES—GENERAL NEWS

The annual meeting of the New Zealand Frozen Meat and Storage Company, was held in Auckland recently. The directors' report stated that the operations of the company resulted in a loss of £15,421. This loss had mainly occurred in the freezing, shipping and meat-preserving department. The report and balance-sheet were adopted.

In the libel action brought by Sir Julius Vogel against the Wellington Evening Press, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Very severe weather is being experienced throughout the colony, and snowstorms of exceptional severity are reported from the South.

The New Zealand Herald says that the New Zealand imports for the past quarter amounted to £1,253,478, against £1,338,676 for the corresponding period of 1885—a decrease of nearly £100,000. The exports were valued at £1,299,635, against £1,486,133—a falling of nearly £200,000. The chief deficiencies were in frozen and preserved meat, hides and skins, wool, tallow, oats, barley and potatoes. There were substantial increases, however, in bacons, hams, dairy produce, wheat and flour.

Serious floods have occurred in Dunedin. A large number of houses are flooded out.

A special from Auckland under date of September 3d says: Severe earthquake shocks have been felt in the Wellington and Canterbury provinces. In Wellington the shock caused a temporary panic. It occurred at noon, and was preceded by a deep rumbling noise. The furniture in private houses was visibly shaken. In the Supreme Court the judge jumped from his seat and the audience made for the doors, and the commotion lasted for several minutes. Great alarm was felt throughout the city. The weather to-day has been fearfully boisterous with much lightning. A tidal wave similar to the one which occurred before the late volcanic eruptions, was observed at Lake Tarawera recently. Last night a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Gisborne. It was the heaviest ever felt in the district.

Arctic Wonderland.

In a recent letter dated at Sitka, Alaska, Lieut. Schwatka says:

"The expedition was left at Icy bay on the July 17th by the United States steamer Pinta, and began the survey of the bay at once, with preparations for exploration in the St. Elias Alps on and about Mount St. Elias, which great mountain was afterward ascended to a height above the snow level greater than was ever made before above that line by Alpine climbers. Icy bay is a mere indentation on the Alaskan coast some fifty to sixty miles west of Yakutat bay, and would have no existence were it not for an immense glacier emanating from Mount St. Elias and jutting out into the Pacific ocean far enough to make the western side of the bay. On Monday morning, July the 19th, the expedition for the exploration of the mountains got under way. The course at first lay up the eastern shore of Icy bay, to where the Indians said a large river came in, the head of the bay, thence up the river to where it came from under the ice of

IMMENSE GLACIERS,

as far as the Yucat Indians ever go when hunting bears, mountain goats, etc., and thence to the base of Mount St. Elias. At 8:30 o'clock the party struck a small river, fifty to seventy-five yards wide, which had to be forded middle deep in ice-water from the glaciers. The next hour's walk was over a beautiful prairie, with heavy grass and wild pea-vines, interspersed with strawberry patches loaded with fruit and many pretty clumps of evergreen trees. This march brought the party to the great river which empties into the head of Icy bay, and which was struck about six to eight miles from its mouth. Its immense size was a great surprise, as it was not supposed that such a river existed in that part of Alaska. Where it was first struck the stream is from a mile to a mile and a half wide; 800 to 1,000 yards is water, the remainder is low mud, sand and gravel. The bay is covered at high water, when the stream must be

A SECOND MISSISSIPPI

in appearance; its western bank is a perpendicular wall of ice, part of the same great glacier which forms the western shore of Icy bay. It was loaded with glacier mud from the Mount St. Elias Alps, and its swift current, with waves about a foot high, was thought to be eight or ten miles an hour. It was surmised at the time, and afterward partially corroborated, that the great river is entirely too big in every way to be draining only the seaward slopes of the St. Elias Alps in the vicinity of the mountains from which it comes.