EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Struggle Between Organized Labor and Capital Threatening to Involve the British Dominions.

The Visit of the Duke of Clarence to Cardiff Gives Rise to a Question of Precedence.

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LONDON, Sept. 13.—In these despatches a week ago, was indicated the approach of the struggle between organized labor on the one hand and the employers of organized labor on the other, which threatens to involve the British dominions on both sides of the world. The strike of Dock laborers at Southampton this week, ending as it did in the defeat of the men in the essential point of exclusion of organized labor, was the opening act of the conflict. It was however entered upon without preparation or deliberation, and did not receive the approval of the central direction of the trades unions. Having no support and after the riots but little sympathy in any quarter, the men had no choice but to yield or starve. The great issue is therefore to be decided in Great Britain. Just at present the English unions are more anxious to help the Australians than to enter upon a struggle themselves, and large sums of money are being forwarded from the societies here

TO ASSIST THE STRIKERS

in Melbourne and Sydney. The London dock laborers' union has telegraphed $5,000 and the Victoria and Albert dock men have voted to donate 2½ cents a day per man toward the same object. Other bodies have been equally liberal. In Australia the contest is solely on the question of the employment of non-union men. The wages are high there as compared with Great Britain, and eight hours a day has been for years the unwritten law of the Australian colonies—none the less generally observed because it is not embodied in the statutes. But the trades unions in Australia have assumed the position which employers generally now begin to fear that they will achieve in England. It is claimed that they have ceased to be organizations for the general benefit of workingmen, and have become close corporations, asserting and maintaining the monopoly of the right to labor at their several trades. A trade union in the Australian colonies refuses to admit more than it deems desirable, and usually avoids any admissions that are not obligatory. To include in its numbers a majority of any trade its power would be gone. It, therefore, admits sufficient in number to prevent the possibility of there being two unions in the same trade, and no more. The excluded workingmen are

TREATED AS PARIAHS,

driven from to town to town, and often thrown upon the government for relief. This was singularly illustrated in the building of a place of amusement in the neighborhood of Sydney. The building had to be finished by a certain time. The bricklayers were receiving 11 shillings for a day of eight hours, and every extra hour was counted as an hour and a quarter. They really got 14 shillings and six pence for ten hours. They struck for a shilling more. Hundreds of men, including many bricklayers, were applying for public aid at this very time on the ground of being unemployed. The employers dare not engage any of them and were compelled to grant the shilling, while the bricklayers out of the union were put on relief work by the authorities. The Australian union discourages immigration except of agricultural laborers and domestic servants, and have gone so far as to pay the passage home of mechanics whose presence was not desired, and who were thus banished back to England. Australian employers are now standing out, intending to

EMPLOY WHOM THEY PLEASE,

and it is on this that the English trades unions are supporting the strikers. Burns, the socialist, speaking at a meeting of the National Union of gas workers and general laborers of Great Britain and Ireland, said that throughout the world there was a fight going on at the present time among the masses. Whether in Pennsylvania, California, New York, Montreal, Berlin, Paris, Dublin, Glasgow, London, Sydney, Melbourne or Ballarat, the forces of international commercialism were doing their best or their worse to break down the spirit of trades union which had manifested itself so splendidly and in such a striking manner during the past 12 months. The masters were determined, creating lock outs, strikes and disputes, so as to alienate public sympathy from the trade's unionists and break down their organization. Meantime the Glasgow ship owners have given notice of their readiness to join the proposed combination of employers against trade union dictation, and a similar action is largely discussed among the business men of Swansea and Cardiff. In the latter town the council of trades has formed a union against the proposed expenditure of £750 by the corporation for the reception of

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

As the Duke is in direct succession to the British crown, and will be King of England if he outlives the Queen and his father the Prince of Wales, this action of the Cardiff workingmen is regarded as an insult. The laboring class do not love the Duke so much as they might. The Duke's reception at Cardiff is also made unpleasant by a dispute as to precedence, it being proposed that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newport should have a separate carriage following that of the Marquis of Bute, the carriages of Non-Conformist ministers to be further removed from the loyal equipage. This was objected to on the part of the Non-conformists and Catholics. The Pope should he be present, would have to share one of the carriages of the dissenting clergymen. The incident is somewhat significant, as showing the feeling aroused in England by Lord Salisbury's negotiations with the Vatican.

The meeting of the German and Austrian Emperors on Wednesday next, on the occasion of the manœuvres in Prussian Silesia, is looked forward to with considerable interest, as it is thought the sovereigns in whose hands rests the future of Bulgaria and other Balkan states will come to some conclusion as to the formal recognition of Prince Ferdinand. Both Germans and Austrians view with displeasure the extensive Russian manœuvres near the Austrian frontier. The assembly of such a vast army is being regarded as

A MENACE TO THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The attitude of the Radical or pro-Russian party in Servia has provoked Austria almost to the limit of endurance, and the latest act of Servia in agitation, which includes Croatia and other Austrian territories in its scope, is perhaps the last straw. A large force of Hungarians has been ordered to the Servian frontier, and ex-King Milan is understood to have avowed the Servian army, with which he has always been popular in the Austrian interest. These matters are expected to form the subjects of earnest discussion at the coming meeting of the Emperors. In the meantime the Czar is busy with domestic troubles. Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Grand Duke Constantine, who has long been under a ban on account of his revolutionary tendencies, has been banished to Archangel, where he can address his poems on the rights of men to the polar bears and the Samoyeds. The Czar endeavored for some time to ignore the young man's eccentricities, as he considered them, but when Constantine forced himself a few days ago into the Imperial presence and insisted on his Majesty listening to his latest revolutionary poem it was too much. A guard was called in and the Grand Duke ordered into temporary confinement. The Czarowitch, too, has been ordered to take a long journey abroad for the same reason. It is reported that the cause of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States many years ago was a love affair not to the taste of his Imperial parents. The Czarowitch will visit Bombay and other eastern ports and have a look at the Indian empire which Russia is believed to be anxious to absorb.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Agassiz Experimental Farm—Sir Baden Powell Coming to British Columbia—Revamping the Ontario Government.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 13.—Prof. Saunders, of the Experimental Farm, returned home to-day. He saw the chief architect of Public Works and furnished details of the proposed buildings at Agassiz. The farm plans will be prepared forthwith, and it is expected that substantial progress towards construction will be made this fall. He says that the high opinion he held of the fruit growing and agricultural resources of British Columbia have more than been confirmed by his recent visit.

Sir Baden Powell is here en route to the Pacific coast to investigate the feeling in reference to the Behring's Sea question.

The Ontario cabinet has been reconstructed. Mr. John Dryden, of South Ontario, a prominent agriculturist, becomes Minister of Agriculture, vice Mr. Drury, defeated at the last election. Mr. Harcourt, of Moncke, has been appointed Provincial Treasurer. Mr. Bronson, lumberman of Ottawa, will be a member without portfolio. Mr. Gibson remains Provincial Secretary, a seat having been found for him.

The General Phosphat corporation, capital $1,000,000, commences operation in this district immediately.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Is it a Fake?

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Dalton, the American swimmer, swam from Blackwell to Gravesend, to-day, in six hours and a quarter.

Home and at Rest.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12.—The U. S. cruiser Baltimore, conveying Ericsson's body, arrived here this evening, for interment with all honors.

Buried Alive.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—An explosion occurred to-day in the Loederberg coal pits at Staasfurt. Twenty miners are imprisoned, and their fate is doubtful.

COMPLETION OF THE ESQUIMALT TRAMWAY.

The Road to be Opened About October First.

The tramway track to Esquimalt town was completed at noon yesterday. The length from the power-house to the corner of Esquimalt road and Wharf street, Esquimalt, is three and a quarter miles. Ground was broken for the track on the west side of Point Ellice bridge at seven o'clock on the morning of July 21. Owing to the difficulty in getting rails and ties delivered rapidly work was suspended for a few days. With that exception the work was prosecuted with commendable vigor. The work was done by the day and without the employment of a single Chinaman in any capacity. In conversation with Foreman Nicholls, last evening, that officer informed a COLONIST reporter that, in his opinion, there is no economy in the employment of Chinese laborers at $1.25 a day when white labor can be had at $2. He extolled his force highly, and said they were the best set of men he had ever worked. The distance covered by the line is 18,180 feet, or 36,360 of track. A few poles remain to be set at the curves. The overhead wire will be strung next week, and on or about the 1st of Oct. the first car will be started over the line. Hourly trips will be made at first, but as soon as the 300 h. p. engine, the two new 80 h. p. generators and the three new motor cars are received, fifteen minute trips will be made, and an era of prosperity inaugurated for the residents of Victoria West and Esquimalt. The motor carswill be regular flyers, capable of making 20 miles an hour on a level track. The fare to be charged has not yet been fixed, but it is believed that it will be as low as the service will admit. The people of Esquimalt and vicinity are talking of a grand demonstration on the opening day.

A Narrow Escape.

P. Bourget, while shingling the roof of W. McKeon's house on Frederick street, fell through and sustained serious injuries. A board gave way and precipitated him 25 feet below. He had in his hand at the time a shingling hatchet, which he unfortunately fell upon and cut his head. He also hurt his neck severely and broke his wrist. It is a simply a miracle that he was not instantly killed. The poor fellow was picked up unconscious and conveyed to St. Joseph's hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Helmcken. He was doing well yesterday.

Fire at Duncan & Bachelor's Cannery.

As the Rithet was passing Duncan & Bachelor's cannery, on the Fraser River, yesterday, en route from Westminster to Victoria, the residence near the cannery was observed to be in flames. Fortunately the wind carried the flames and sparks directly away from the cannery buildings, averting what would have been a serious conflagration. The house was entirely consumed. How the fire originated, or the amount of the loss, was not ascertained.

Oil in Peril.

LIVES of children are often endangered by sudden and violent attacks of cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, and bowel complaints. A reasonable and certain precaution is to keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always at hand.

SIR HECTOR'S VISIT.

The Minister Waited Upon by a Deputation from the B. C. Board of Trade.

Suggested Improvements to the Harbor and Graving Dock and in the Lighting of the Coast.

Yesterday morning Sir Hector Langevin was waited upon at the Driard by a deputation representing the Board of Trade and consisting of Messrs. Robert Ward, president, T. B. Hall, vice-president, Thomas Earle, M. P., and R. P. Rithet. The Minister received the delegation very cordially, and expressed his great pleasure at the marked improvement and progress generally which had taken place since his visit in 1871. This prosperity he attributed to a great extent to the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, and to the other facilities possessed by the country which were not enjoyed at that time.

Mr. Ward then introduced several matters to the notice of the hon. gentleman, taking up first the harbor of Victoria, and pointing out that, in view of the largely increasing trade and shipping of this port, there should be a more liberal expenditure on the part of the Government. It was, he urged, necessary that the dredging of the inner harbor should be more vigorously prosecuted, and that the obsolete dredge now used should be substituted by something more modern, combining more utility and economy.

The hon. gentleman promised that this matter should receive his personal attention, as he was fully aware of the facts which had been cited.

Mr. Ward forcibly brought to the Minister's notice the great lack of harbor facilities at the port of Victoria and the enterprise that had been exhibited by one of her leading citizens, Mr. Rithet, in the extension and improvement of the Outer harbor. That gentleman's private enterprise, he said, was engaged in the expenditure of fully $100,000 to provide wharfage accommodation for the largest class of shipping. He considered that especially, in view of this private enterprise, the Government should do its share towards realizing the same object. It was suggested that the Government undertake at least the dredging of the approaches to the outer dock to a depth of 30 feet at low water.

The Minister heartily congratulated the promoters of so extensive a work, and stated that it would be his pleasure to promote all that was possible, should the Government to which he belonged concur in the representations which had been made by the deputation, both as to the work that was necessary and the employment of another and more efficient dredge. He believed that the plans and details of the work had already been forwarded to Ottawa.

Mr. Ward said it was the urgent desire of the mercantile community that the Government engineer should report approximately—indeed as fully as possible—upon the scheme that had been suggested, which, if practicable, would make Victoria one of the finest harbors on the coast. This was by building a sea wall from Holland Point to Brockley ledge. He also called attention to the advisability and necessity of the Marine and Fisheries department dealing with the demands of the Board with respect to lights, beacons and buoys in British Columbia waters, particularly on the coast of Vancouver Island, north of Nanaimo. The absence of these, he pointed out, had already caused considerable losses of shipping, as well as of life.

Sir Hector replied that he would urge this matter on the attention of Hon. Mr. Tupper, whose illness had prevented him attending to many important duties, which would otherwise have been discharged.

Mr. Ward made special reference to the telegraphic service, and to the unsatisfactory manner in which it was supplied under the existing condition of things.

The Minister replied that, if a definite proposition as to an alternative line were laid before him, it should receive early consideration.

The graving dock at Esquimalt and its proposed lengthening, in view of the larger class of steamers that were likely to visit these waters, having been mentioned,

The Hon. Minister stated that the Imperial authorities had already been asked whether they would contribute to the cost of an extension of 100 feet to the dock in the same proportion as their original construction. This, it was understood, they had declined to do. It was, however, considered by certain parties in British Columbia and elsewhere that if, for various reasons, it would be impracticable to lengthen the present dock, the Admiralty, in view of the importance of Esquimalt as the headquarters for the navy on the Pacific, might yet deem it necessary to themselves acquire more dock accommodation.

Reference was also made to the presence of the powder magnazine on Beacon Hill.

The interview was necessarily brief, owing to the hurried visit of the minister. Mr. Ward emphasized his expression of regret at this, because of the many matters which the deputation would have desired to bring to the attention of the minister. Speaking generally of the large proportion of the revenue that was contributed by Victoria to the Dominion exchequer, Mr. Ward said that the board and the merchants, whom it represented, considered that appropriations on a more liberal scale than hitherto should be made to it in connection with the public works of the Dominion.

Sir Hector Langevin was also waited upon by a number of persons who came to transact public business; also by a number of former acquaintances and friends, who desired to renew their former relations. This occupied considerable time, after which, accompanied by Mr. Earl, M. P., Mr. Gamble and Mr. Rithet, he drove to the custom house, the postoffice and the outer wharf, which were all of them closely inspected, and apparently with great interest. He also called to pay his respects to Bishop Lemmens, but, unfortunately, found that that prelate was not at home. He and his party, together with Messrs. Earl and Gamble, then went out to the headquarters of "Q" Battery at Macaulay's Point, where they were entertained at luncheon. After a thorough examination of the new buildings, their appointments and surroundings, Esquimalt became the next point of destination. There, the graving dock, its engine rooms and dependencies, were inspected under the escort of Capt. Devereux, everything, said Sir Hector, being found in capital order.

At an advanced hour in the afternoon a COLONIST representative waited at the Driard on Sir Hector Langevin, who had just returned from Esquimalt. He said, "I am just getting ready to go to Government House, and, after the dinner given in my honor, shall go straight to the steamer which leaves in the morning for Vancouver, whence I shall start for the East on Monday afternoon at one o'clock on my return east, taking up on my way certain places which I had been compelled to pass on my way out. I cannot too highly express the pleasure that I have experienced with the progress of Victoria, which it is manifest does not intend to allow itself to be left behind. Its progress is as marked as, if not more so, than that of New Westminster. Of course Vancouver cannot enter into the comparison, for she only began her existence four or five years ago. But it must not be forgotten that the progress of the three cities was mainly caused by the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, coupled with the energy, spirit of enterprise and patriotism of the people of the province. I noted with satisfaction during my drive through the city that the old buildings which formerly obtained are being replaced here, as they are in New Westminster, by buildings of a very good class. These things show the progress of labor and wealth in the province. The fact is, that from the time I entered the province of Manitoba down to the present I have encountered nothing but a contented, happy and prosperous people."

With a warm shake of the hand, Sir Hector said "Good-bye to" and THE COLONIST representative withdrew.

Among the guests at the dinner given by the Lieut.-Governor at Government House, in honor of Sir Hector Langevin, were the Misses Langevin (2), Mr. and Mrs. Chapais, Mr. Roy, Sir Joseph and Lady Trutch, Hon. John Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Rithet and Mr. Herbert Stanton.

CANADIAN NEWS.

French Bank Robbery.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—A pare-faced robbery, committed in one of the French banks, was reported to the police, and detectives are searching for the robbers. The victim was a blacksmith and the amount $700.

A Big Pool Winner.

ST. JOHN, Sept. 12.—John McKay, a well known ten mer-boat, won $20,000 in one of the pools on the St. Leger race.

Presentation to Lieut. Stairs.

HALIFAX, Sept. 12.—A testimonial address was presented to Lieut. Stairs, on behalf of the citizens of Halifax, and he will receive from them a fifteen hundred dollar piece of plate.

Suicide in Prison.

BARRIE, Sept. 12.—T. J. Watts, who belonged to London, committed suicide while insane in the jail here last evening.

A Large Family.

QUEBEC, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Parent, of Chicoguimi, has just presented her liege lord with the twenty-ninth child.

Runaway Convict Captured.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Sept. 12.—Carlisle, the convict who escaped from Stony Mountain penitentiary, last week, was captured in an old laundry building here this morning.

The Defences of Halifax.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13.—It is stated that another ship is to be added to the North American squadron, and that when the new fort at York redoubt is completed several large guns of the most approved pattern will be sent out by the war office and mounted there. In last night's manœuvres one soldier had a leg broken and another narrowly escaped having his head blown off by a large gun.

The Central Bank Scandal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—Jas. Baxter, the Montreal broker who acquired so much notoriety on account of his connection with the defunct Central Bank, has taken action against Messrs. Howland and Lye, liquidators of the bank, for $200,000.

The Strikers Disagree.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The strike on the N. Y. C. & H. railroad seems to be over so far as Albany is concerned. The closing scene was enacted to-night at the Lark skating rink when the men were advised to go back to their places. Edward Bowen called the meeting to order, and was termed a "——liar" by two or three of the audience for saying that the strike will still be on. John J. Hart was called on when the disorder had somewhat subsided, but his address called forth the wildest excitement, and it seemed that a riot was imminent. Hart said there would be money here by Monday and he was called a liar. One man asserted that the leaders were living high and paying the expenses of the train wreckers' counsel instead of giving bread to the hungry men and their families. Master Workman Dalin said: You are a lot of d—— white livered curs, and you will sneak back to work because a number of dirty paid newspapers say the strike is over. During this speech it looked as though the meeting would break up in a general row. The men were cursing each other and the leaders of the order in a frightful manner. When Dulin's voice could be heard above the tumult he was heard to advise the men in a few words choked with sarcasm and rage to get back to their places. All the speakers spoke harshly of the newspapers. The meeting broke up in confusion.

Facts and Figures.

THOUSANDS of people have been cured and thousands will be cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the best remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, lost appetite, etc. Millions of bottles have been sold, and all have given satisfaction.

A CARNIVAL OF SPORT.

Success Crowns the First Annual Amateur Meeting of the Victoria Football Club.

A Good Programme Provided and Many Contests Keen—An Innovation Long Desired.

The love of legitimate athletic sports and a desire to excel therein is as natural to healthy and hardy young manhood as it is to breathe. "Excelsior" is the motto of every young man with the right kind of material in him, and bringing his own skill and endurance into competition with those of his fellows, he becomes stronger, more self reliant and more manly—better able to take his place in the world and win honors in the battle of life. The sports and pastimes of a nation are powerful factors in the formation of its character, and the more that athletics are esteemed for their intrinsic worth the more manly will the men be found. Professionalism,—the corruption of what should ever be retained as recreation or contests among friends,—has, in America particularly, been doing much to ruin true sport. It has introduced "sold races," "fixed" matches and dishonorable practices without mention. This has had the lamentable effect of injuring a good cause, and bringing sport, no matter how honest, into disrepute.

Yesterday's programme of field sports at the Driving Park was a splendid innovation and one of which the Football Club have reason to feel extremely proud. The events were well chosen and keenly contested, and the entire affair was conducted in an orderly, gentlemanly and enjoyable manner. The prizes were of a sufficiently valuable character to call forth every endeavor on the part of the competitors, while the fact that the gathering was one of amateurs was not for a moment lost sight of. A favorably cool day, an excellent track, accommodation that required improvement in no one detail contributed most acceptably to the success of the day. There was a gratifying attendance of ladies as well as gentlemen. No one present failed to enjoy the day. To add to the pleasure of the afternoon, the band of H. M. S. Warspite performed the following programme of choice music between events:

March—"Welcome Home" ..... S. Jones
Polka—"Dance Du Tambourine" ..... Borotti
Selection—"Boccacio" ..... Suppe
Serenade—"La Paloma" ..... J. Harrison
Selection—"Mikado" ..... Sullivan
Waltz—"Espana" ..... Waldteufel
Galop—"Penna Carriere" ..... John

The track having been prepared for business during the morning and course officers appointed, the programme proper was entered upon at about 3 o'clock. During the two hours succeeding the races followed in close succession, annoying and wearying delays being generally dispensed with. Mr. W. A. Ward proved the lion of the day, carrying off a majority of the individual trophies and covering himself with fame as a reliable all round athlete. In the first contest of the day—drop kicking the shore members of the club only—he had opposed to him W. H. Langley, E. Miller, H. G. Wilson, and C. J. Loewen—all good men. Mr. Ward's winning kick was 50 yards; Miller, second, being only about three inches short.

For the 100 yard dash, with a gold medal for the prize, the entries were H. B. Haines, W. Allison, E. P. Whally, F. B. Pemberton, W. A. Ward and Thomas Kelley of Victoria, and D. A. Smith, of the Vancouver lacrosse club. The latter drew out of the line almost at the start and made a fine run to the wire, winning in 10 2-5.

Two entries on the ground were made for the broad jump, Mr. Ward having announced his intention of competing several days in advance. His victory was easily won. At the 220 yards hurdle race, he also had little opposition, Langley and Miller being vanquished in such good fashion that it was no discredit to their ability. First to throw the cricket ball, Ward made a record of 112 yards, which mark was not reached in a succession of trials by any of the five other competitors.

More excitement was infused into the next event, the 110 yards dash picking up football, by R. W. Clarke, of the Victoria Lacrosse club, giving the champion of former events battle for the trophy. Clarke made a splendid run down to the football, failed to pick it up as nimbly as Ward, and thereby lost the prize to him by a very few feet.

Much to the disappointment of the home boys, the next race—quarter-mile, for a gold medal carrying the championship of British Columbia—went to the visitor from Vancouver. Mr. Smith, in winning, however, won so fairly and in such good style, that he deserved the hearty applause with which his victory was greeted. It was found difficult to fill the mile race for non-coms. and men of the Army and Navy, and only two entries were secured—both from the Navy. Mills, of the Warspite, won at his own pace, his rival dropping out at the half—tired and discouraged.

From the start the half-mile race was brimful of excitement. Ward, it was expected, would find his match in Smith, but the latter failed to meet the popular expectation. His wind failed him on the long run, and Ward, who had led from the drop of the flag, won easily in 2:13. Kenning, of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, made a good showing in the race, and held second until the three-quarter, when he lost his place to Pemberton. Smith was forced to be satisfied with being fourth in the procession.

Clarke and Miller, by running well together in the three-legged race, became proprietors of two boxes of fragrant cigars. Clarke also scored in the sack race. The great event of the day, the one mile championship run, brought to the wire as starters Ward, Pemberton, Billinghurst and Springer, and Bright and Tite of the Victoria Lacrosse club. With such a field, to pick the winners would require prophetic powers. The race, however, was soon found to be between the two members of the home lacrosse club, Blight taking first and Tight second places. 5:03 was the official time, but the winner, who runs a splendid race, can knock off the seconds. Ward dropped off at the half.

The final event, the tug of war, was contested by a team of officers from H.M.S. fleet and a team from the Football club, the latter proving superior strength in two splendid pulls. As in this their first annual athletic sports, the club will find that it is the long pull, the steady pull and the pull altogether that will keep the club where it has now been placed, in the front rank of the athletic clubs of British Columbia.

BASEBALL.

A meeting of the Amities will be held in the course of the next few days to arrange for a visit to New Westminster on the second day of the exhibition, when it is their intention to gobble up the prize of $150 offered for the baseball match, provincial teams only. This opens the question of whether the playing for a money prize, as in this instance, rightly destroys the standing as amateurs of the young men composing the competing clubs and who in reality are amateurs in the true sense of the word.

THE RIGHT RIVALRY.

The lacrosse boys are not forgetting their brothers-in-arms, the football club. They have procured a handsome gold medal for competition in the one mile amateur race, and the winner will no doubt attach more honor to it than he would to a prize given by an outside party. Intrinsically it is worth winning for it is a handsome looking and valuable trophy. The medal is set in a pattern which somewhat resembles a Maltese cross, and is suspended from a silk ribbon bearing three gold clasps. That is the rivalry with which the lacrosse club regards the footballers.

LACROSSE.

In answer to the item in the Vancouver World, concerning the importation by Westminster of several crack lacrosse players, the Columbian replies: The facts of the case are simply these: Mr. Dalgleish is a nephew of one of the largest shareholders in the Brunette saw mills, and comes to the city to take a position in his uncle's employ. Mr. Allen comes to the city (as half a hundred other young men have within the last year) to fill an important position in one of our leading mercantile establishments. Both gentlemen come to stay, and if they are crack lacrosse players, so much the worse for Vancouver. Regarding expenses, they pay their own so far as is known in Westminster; it is possible, but not probable, that their Ottawa friends supplied them with tickets and lunch baskets. What's the matter with Vancouver's importation of lacrosse players?

HERE AND THERE.

An effort has been made in New York to get together a party of not less than 100 American "sports" to cross the Atlantic for the purpose of witnessing the fight between McAuliffe and Frank P. Slavin, which takes place soon. So far about 40 acceptances have been received—two from Milwaukee, three from St. Paul, two from St. Louis, and four from San Francisco. The betting follows that of London, being strongly favorable to McAuliffe.

CRICKET.

It is now definitely known that the Calgary cricket team will visit Victoria and will be received by the local club. The prairie players will arrive in Vancouver on the 21st (Sunday), leaving the same day for Victoria. The match between them and the Victorians is arranged for Tuesday, the 23rd, with Westminster the 25th, and with Vancouver on the 27th. It is hoped that the Victorians will make a final effort to constitute this the finest game of the season, their credit as well as the entertainment of the visitors, who are by no means to be dispised as cricketers. They manage to sweep the prairie of all the stumps put in their way, the Victorians will do well not to allow this to apply to the Island

THE ST. LEGER.

The great event of Wednesday at the Doncaster September meeting was the race for the St. Leger stakes of £25 each for three-year-olds, one mile, six furlongs and 132 yards. Ten went to the Duke of Portland's brown filly Memoir, by St. Simon, out of Quiver. Duke of Westminster's brown colt Bluegreen, by Ceruleus, out of Angelica, 2d, and Mr. J. Gretton's bay colt, Gonzalo, by Fernandez, out of Velocity. There were 15 starters. The last betting was 100 to 1 against Memoir, 10 to 1 against Bluegreen and 200 to 1 against Gonzalo. Memoir won by two lengths. There was one length between Bluegreen and Gonzalo.

There are castor gloves in stock of gray castor that button on the side with a single button and are intended for steamer wear.

Diamond sprays and grecques in precious stones will be worn round dark velvet dresses; but it is not everyone who can afford them.

The most stylish dress of the day is one having only shoulder and under-arm seams, and an opening which is almost impossible to find.

The most stylish sleeve is the full bishop, with a loose slip wristlet one inch wide and banded just above the elbow with a two-inch ribbon.

A lovely fan has the surface covered with large pansies of every possible shade, mounted on mother-of-pearl sticks, colored to match the purple pansies.

Amethyst, stem green, silver, black and cameo-brown velvet ribbon is the bouquet of color suggested for trimming white dresses by the ladies' tailors.

Beautiful white toilets for summer receptions and dinners are made of the finest and richest of China and India silk, scattered over with tiny white silk buds, leaves or rose sprays.

Black nainsooks, plain and barred, and all thin black materials, have now hosts of adopters. Black embroidered lawns and Swisses are come, we hear, and black with rainbow side borders.

As many as three and five rows of tiny buttons are seen on bodices, and they are also plentifully on cuffs, collars and coat-tails. These coat-tailed basques will be the thing for all Fall suits.

Some elegant round hats laden with ostrich plumes have just made their appearance among importers of Parisian millinery. Hats thus trimmed have been worn at some fashionable weddings.

Young girls at present have a penchant for giving one another small silver trays. These are very convenient for the toilet, to hold scissors, pins and the numberless trifles that are wanted in a hurry.

Violets, at present, reign supreme in hats and bonnets. Mimosa is also nestled into folds of delicate black lace, and arranged on both. Jet coronets and velvet strings ornament most of the best bonnets.

A fan on a new shade of gray gauze, has purple orchids, and is indented in delicately carved black wools two couples of the carved sticks being carried up between the detached groups of orchids near the center of the fan.

A great many ornaments are made in the form of flowers or birds, in diamonds scattered over a platina or silver setting; these will be used not only on bodices and for fastening skirts, but as light diadem coronets in the hair.

A word to the wise. Before having new dresses made procure the best stays you can from the best makers, for particular attention is now directed to bodices, and no cut looks well unless the bodice fits to perfection, showing the figure to its best.

Fillets of ribbon on gold are much worn in the hair which is carried to the top of the head, and dressed far back in the Greek style. Fancy combs in gilt, tortoise shell, and encrusted with diamonds, are most popular; and latterly small half-wreaths have been worn among the fluffy hair in front.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 3,000 acres of land more or less, described as follows: Commencing at a stake marked W. H. G., F. G. W., and G. F. G., on the west coast of Vancouver Island about three and one-half miles south of the entrance to Nitinat Lake on the right bank of a small stream; thence east 320 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west to the coast 210 chains; thence along the coast line to the point of commencement.

C. C. PEMBERTON, W. H. GROVE,
A. R. DUNSMUIR, G. F. GROVE,
H. S. T. HENDERSON.

Victoria, B. C., 21st June, 1890. jel22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described lands in Clayoquot District. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Commencing at a post on the south shore of Kennedy lake; thence running south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake; thence meandering lake shore to commencement, containing 2,000 acres; more or less. Lots 8 and 9. Commencing at a post on the north shore of Kennedy lake; thence running north 60 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west to lake shore; thence meandering lake shore to commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less.

W. J. SUTTON.

Victoria, June 10th, 1890. jel3-3m-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land situate on Valdes Island, Sayward district, described as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of Lot 3 Quathiaskosenthesa south 20 chains more or less, to the northern boundary of the Indian Reserve; thence west 30 chains, more or less, to Discovery Passage; thence following the shore line of Discovery Passage in a northerly direction to the western boundary of Lot 3; thence south 7 chains; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

ROBERT HALL.

June 2nd, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to apply for a lease, for lumbering purposes, of 180 acres of land in Sayward District, situate at Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island.

Commencing at the south-east corner of the Indian Reserve; thence west 32 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 45-50 chains; thence north 36 chains to Squirrel Cove; thence following the shore line in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO.

June 5th, 1890. jel5-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 5,960 acres of land situated on Vancouver Island:—

Lot 1, commencing at a post (marked W. McK., N. W.,) on the west bank of the Kla-Anch river, about 1½ miles above the entrance of the Davie river; thence north 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, east 60 chains, south 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 20 chains, east 40 chains, east 60 chains, south 40 chains, east 40 chains, more or less, to a post (marked W. McK., S.E.) on the bank of the Kla-Anch river, about 1 mile below the outlet of Vernon lake; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement, containing 570 acres more or less.

Lot 2, commencing at a post (marked W. McK., N. W.,) on the east bank of the Kla-Anch river, due east of commencement post of Lot 1, thence east 40 chains, south 40 chains, east 40 chains; south 40 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, more or less, to the Kla-Anch river; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement, containing 400 acres more or less.

Lot 3, commencing at a post (marked W. McK., N. W.,) on the east bank of Voss lake, about ½ mile from the outlet; thence south 80 chains, south 40 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 20 chains, more or less, to the lake shore; thence following the shore northerly to point of commencement; containing 520 acres more or less.

Lot 4, commencing at a post (marked W. McK.,) at the mouth of Voss river; thence west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, east 20 chains, more or less, to a post (marked W. McK., S.E.) on the west shore of Voss lake; thence following the shore of said lake and river about 1½ miles to a post (marked W. McK.) on the east bank of Voss river; thence north 30 chains, more or less, to the Kla-Anch river; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement, containing 1,440 acres more or less.

Lot 5, commencing at a post (marked W. McK., S.E.,) at the mouth of Voss river; thence west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 20 chains, more or less, to the Kla-Anch river; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement; containing 440 acres more or less.

Lot 6, commencing at a post (marked W. McK., S.W.,) on the east shore of Voss lake, about 4 miles south of its outlet; thence east 40 chains, north 20 chains, west 40 chains, north 40 chains, more or less, to the S.E. corner of Lot 3; thence west 20 chains, more or less, along south line of Lot 3 to Voss lake; thence following the shore of said lake southerly to point of commencement; containing 400 acres more or less.

WM. McKENZIE.
per J. J. BRISCOLL

Victoria, July 22nd, 1890. jly24-3m-w

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that sixty days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the following described timber lands:

LOT I.

Commencing at a post about two miles west of Alki Creek, along the St. Mary trail; thence six miles westerly; thence two miles southerly; thence six miles easterly; thence two miles northerly, more or less, to the point of commencement.

LOT II.

Commencing at a post on the North Fork of the St. Mary's River on the North side about one mile above where the trail crosses the river; thence westerly six miles; thence northerly one mile and a half; thence easterly six miles; thence southerly one mile and a half, more or less, to the point of commencement.

LOT III.

Commencing at a post on the south side of St. Mary River, South Fork, about one mile above where the trail crosses the river; thence eight miles westerly; thence one mile southerly; thence eight miles easterly; thence one mile northerly, more or less, to the point of commencement.

(Signed) JAMES BAKER, M.P.P.

July 22nd, 1890. a26-2m-w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land and overflowed land, situated in Esquimalt district, and generally known as Coburg Peninsula and Salt Lagoon, containing 300 acres more or less Bounded and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post marked "A. De Cosmos' N. E. corner," situated at the north-east corner of the said Coburg Peninsula and Salt Lagoon, thence running south westerly along the shore line of Royal Bay till it nearly intersects the north-eastern corner of section seven, Esquimalt district, thence across the said Coburg Peninsula to the south-west corner of Salt Lagoon, thence following the shore line of section 35, 14, 33 and 15, of the said district in a north-easterly direction till it reaches a point nearly opposite Flagard Light, and thence in a south-westerly direction across the mouth of Salt Lagoon to the point of commencement.

A. DECOSMOS.

Victoria, B. C., June 24, 1890. je24-3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 640 acres of land more or less, described as follows: commencing at a stake marked R. G. W., on the north bank of the Nitinaht River, distant from the Nitinaht River 20 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence west at right angles south 80 chains; thence west to the shore line of Nitinaht Lake; thence along the said shore line to the point of commencement.

Victoria, B.C. F. G. WALKER.

June 21st, 1890. je22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that sixty days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase several small nameless islands on the south and west coast of Prevost Island.

J. PETERS.

July 16th,