Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY] AUGUST 20, 1886.

THE C. P. R. RATES.

The presence of Sir George Stephen, Mr. Van Horne and Mr. Olds in this city should be seized upon by the merchants thereof as an opportunity to settle, once and for all, freight and passenger rates over the C. P. Railway. It is understood that the Canadian company has declined to enter into a combination with the American trans-continental companies to maintain the old tariff. This may be accepted as evidence that the new line is preparing to compete vigorously for a large share of the carrying trade. By the adoption of a liberal policy for through business they should, and doubtless will, carry all the eastern and European passengers destined for British Columbia. But something more remains to be done. Local rates should be reduced materially. They are at present high and are calculated to stifle enterprise and clog business. Such representations should be made by the board of trade as will induce the company to revise their tariff.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

As the capacities of manufacturing centres increase beyond the demand of the radius of supply, and the competition among wholesale houses gets more keen it becomes necessary to go farther afield in search of of custom, and that this search is practically unlimited in extent is evidenced by the presence here of drummers representing houses doing business in the eastern states and provinces. Speaking personally, the commercial travellers who come among us are a very gentlemanly and pleasant class of men; but regarding them from a business point of view they cannot be regarded with particular favor by the men whose trades they affect, nor perhaps by those who can see in the payments made to them naught but so much money being sent out of the province never to return. Although our wholesale merchants also import, terms are allowed them which permit them to receive a profit while selling at the same figures as the agents of eastern houses, thus retaining in the province a sum equivalent to their business expenses and profits. The tax imposed on the commercial traveller, when he is encountered by the collector, is, we believe, the sum of $10. He carries with him few or no goods—generally only samples, and has no expenses in the way of hired clerks, porters, etc., while rent for storage is a thing nearly unknown to him. With these advantages a commercial traveller shipping his goods in bulk from the east for direct delivery to buyers is able to sell at a smaller margin and thus gain what may be known as the inside track. This custom which has now become fairly well established is gaining ground, and while it behooves our merchants—in view of the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway—to stipulate for terms that will enable them to stand upon an equal footing with the travelling agents, it is also possible for the city to impose a heavier license upon the men who make large profits in short visits. In San Francisco where the complaints of this system are daily becoming louder, the license collector has long been empowered to demand $25 a quarter from the travellers, and the merchants of that city are agitating for the chamber of commerce to impose a higher license. Business must be done; but if the agents of eastern houses are to have the lion's share it would be just as well that the officers of the city should receive a large percentage of their profits.

RUSSIA'S LATEST DEMAND.

Russia's latest demand is for the cession to her by Turkey of the important city of Erzeroum in Armenia, which commands all the great caravan routes leading into Persia, Anatolia and Syria. By the special treaty of February, 1879, concluded between Count Lobanoff in behalf of Russia, and Kartheodori Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, the war indemnity levied upon Turkey was fixed at 802,500,000 francs, or $160,500,000 cash. Turkey has paid very little of this, and Russia has held the indemnity mesasingly over the sultan's head for the very purpose of forcing cessions of valuable territory to satisfy the judgment. The city of Erzeroum and an additional slice of Armenia would be agreeable to Russia. Whether England will protest against such a demand is somewhat doubtful, for Turkey has not carried out the reforms in Asia Minor and Armenia promised on condition of England's defense of her Asiatic territory.

Not a Canadian.

TO THE EDITOR: In your report of the meeting held last night you state that my speech was prefaced by the remark that I was not a Canadian. This, by itself, has a tendency to mislead. What I did say was, "I am not a Canadian, but from the knowledge I have gained from reading and otherwise I consider that the Dominion of Canada is one of the most progressive countries in the world, and the province of Ontario is second to no state or province in good government, useful institutions and due regard for the welfare of her citizens. Therefore, I am glad that we are united with such a people. Canada has made wonderful progress during the last thirty years and during this period of progress Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues have been foremost in every measure that tended to advance the interests of the Dominion."

E. HARMON.

The Remarkable Story of a Young Alabama Girl.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The World's Vernon (Ala.) special says: Early in the spring Mollie Pennington, daughter of George Pennington, a poor and illiterate farmer, was taken violently ill. The physicians pronounced her case hydrophobia. She presented every appearance of rabies, attempting to bite all those around her. She soon rallied from this condition and lay in bed in a comatose state for three days. On the morning of the third day she predicted that she would die in one hour, and at the expiration of another hour she would come back to life again. Sixty minutes after she swooned away, and in an hour she opened her eyes and jumped nimbly from the bed. She asserts that she died and went to heaven, where God cured her and sent her back to earth to proclaim his works. The news spread until the whole country was wild with excitement, and crowds began flocking to hear and see her. The World correspondent found her yesterday expounding Scripture with a quickness that was surprising. Two sick children who had baffled the skill of physicians were carried to her, and by simply rubbing her hands upon them it is alleged that they were cured. She reports that she holds conversations with God daily. The girl is only 13 years old and does not know her letters.

The Sacramento Salmon Pack.

On the 30th ult. the salmon fishing season closed on the Sacramento river. All of the older packers agree that the spring season of 1886 has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the industry. Both fishermen and packers have been beset with unexpected and serious difficulties ever since the first day of the season. During April and May there was no run of fish on the Sacramento, and the last two months of the season brought but little increase in the supply of material. One or two of the larger canneries on the Sacramento were transformed for fruit canning operations. Unless the coming month brings about entirely unexpected improvements in the run in the Sacramento river the pack will show a heavy shortage. Last year the pack was 48,580 cases; this season it has not exceeded 5,000 cases.

A VERY LARGE assortment of 6d parcels at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

Mother Carey's Salve.

A valuable little ointment for Scalds, Burns, Wounds, Piles, Bruises or Sore Bunions and Corns. Does not draw like other salves, but is soothing and cooling. 22nov LANGLEY & Co., Agents.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Naval Organization for Colonial Defence.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Strong efforts are being made to perpetuate the Colonial Exhibition, and there is little doubt that some of our visitors will manage to find a place to settle down in. The sanniest among them feel [illegible] to have [illegible] and, indeed, I am told that there has always been a remarkable increase of business with colonial manufacturing firms since the exhibition opened.

At the Royal United Service Institution on Monday afternoon, Sir Thomas Brassey, K. C. B., delivered an address on naval organization for colonial defence, Sir Henry Barkly presided. Sir Thomas Brassey in the course of a very short paper, said that until within a recent period the naval defence of the colonies had rested exclusively on the mother country. As the larger colonies had grown in wealth, resources, and population, they had, in a worthy spirit, of independence, gradually assumed increased responsibilities. CANADA had organized a militia, and the Australian colonies had undertaken the defence of their harbors both by works on shore and by a flotilla afloat. In the construction of fortifications the advice of Sir William Jarvis and other able officers had been followed, and no further intervention on the part of the mother country seemed to be necessary in connection with those works. In the defence of their coasts and harbors by naval means, the colonies could not as yet rely on their own unaided resources. In common with the British admiralty, they had looked to the private trade of the mother country for the construction and armament of their vessels. To build in those noble establishments was simply a question of money. To man the ships efficiently was a far more difficult task. It was impossible to improvise the personnel of a navy, and in order to give to the colonies the full advantage of our own naval organization, farther step should be taken for the unification and consolidation of the imperial and colonial naval forces. The protection of our highways must remain in the hands of the imperial government, and for the discharge of this important duty we must look to our navy. The [illegible] of swift and powerful cruisers should be added to the fleet. We had a large number of ships built and building, but we needed many more. It was not possible to place an arbitrary limit on the number of ships we required, but the security of our trade would be greater in proportion as we had the means for its defence. The colonies would not refuse to take their share of the burden, but, as a condition of granting a contribution in aid of the imperial naval expenditure, it might be stipulated by the colonial government which was prepared to make such a contribution that a certain amount of naval force should be at all times maintained in the colonial waters or along the routes followed by the trade of the contributing colony. By this means a bond would be made good for the mutual defence of the empire, and the first step would have been taken in the direction of imperial federation.

The proceedings began at Wimbledon the same day, and we now in full swing; and for some days to come the great encampment and the adjoining Putney Heath will present a scene the like of which is not to be witnessed in any other part of England, or, for that matter, any other part on earth. There is [illegible] A CITY OF CAMPS pitched on Wimbledon common; and the killed, wounded and missing with the knicker-bocker and fleet of the Indian team. It is a gay sight; and as goodly as it is gay; for the men who are gathered together from all parts of Great Britain, and from some parts of the greater Britain, are there to encourage each other in their peculiar skill, and that for the common good. The Wimbledon meeting has been described as a great picnic; but it is a picnic under regulation—a picnic with an admirable end in view, the individual pleasures being made subservient to the public good. This is the [illegible] AWFUL SWAITHUL TRUTH that the rifle meeting has been held at Wimbledon. It is the enterprise of the National Rifle Association, a body which is deserving the gratitude not only of our volunteers, but of every British subject having a spark of patriotism in his soul. It has exerted itself from the beginning to encourage a taste for rifle shooting among the members of our citizen army and to raise the standard of their efficiency. It is gratifying to know that its exertions have not been in vain, and that the spirit of Wimbledon is rapidly taking possession of the whole country. There have been some of the Wimbledon years more brilliant than others; but, on the whole, they have gone on improving. They have improved in point of attendance, and they have improved immensely in the number of prizes offered for competition; this, no doubt, being largely the cause of that. In 1880 there were only 27 prizes, valued at £2800. Now there are 3,000 prizes, having a total value of £12,000. One or two of the best known corps are not represented at this meeting. Burto make up for their absence, among the corps actually represented there are some altogether new to frequenters at the Wimbledon camp. That part of the common where [illegible] THE CANADIANS pitch their tents has been for many years past a point of attraction and a source of interest. But this year there are representatives from many colonies. The Indians, Canadians and Australians have in many cases been shooting well at Wimbledon, but their chances of taking the Queen's prize are very remote, having in view the fact that they represent an infinitesimal portion of the entries. There were 900,000 packs of English made playing cards sold last year, and about half as many again imported from abroad. The duty realised on the whole amounted to nearly £15,000. The fact is one that would delight the famous Cardinal De Retz were he alive. He was disposed to think heaven, if he did not actually do any for the introduction of playing cardsinto France. He held the amusement to be a great antidote to scandal-speaking and detraction—an evil which had all its own way in private parties until attention to kings and knaves and aces placed tongues under restraint.

The New Place d'Armes.

To THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES: Observer in the Times of to-day the mention of the New Hebrides in the Queensland house of bachmoses. Will you allow me to say that it is doubtful, now if these islands can be annexed by any power, in view of the late action of the Canadian minister of militia, Sir Adolphe Caron? Taking advantage of the Canadian Pacific railway, this minister is turning the hitherto remote and somewhat obscure naval station of Esquimalt into a formidable imperial arsenal and place d'armes.

Canada and England have voted 250,000 toward the fortifications and armament. This arsenal is now within easy reach of Plymouth and Woolwich. It dominates the Pacific, and absolutely commands the rear of any fleet of hostile foreign governments may think to use to found eastern Australia.

[illegible] Women's Guardian Army and Navy club, Pall Mall, S. W., July 15. [illegible]

Mother Carey's Salve.

A valuable little ointment for Scalds, Burns, Wounds, Piles, Bruises or Sore Bunions and Corns. Does not draw like other salves, but is soothing and cooling. 22nov LANGLEY & Co., Agents.

Exhibition.

The industrial and horticultural exhibition under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association was thrown open to the public at the Theatre Royal at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The place is fitted up for the purpose in a very tasteful manner, and the flowers, in addition to the various exhibits, naturally form very attractive features. A bunting arch over the exhibition stand, and stretching across the hall, inscribed in large characters, is the motto: "Welcome! Sir John." Shortly after the appointed time SIR JOHN AND LADY MACDONALD, accompanied by Miss Robertson, and Mr. J. Pope, arrived, and to the visitors, whose number at that hour in the afternoon was not very large, Mr. N. Shakespeare, M. P., president of the exhibition, in a few words introduced Sir John Macdonald. In the central part of the hall was a promenade, on either side of which were ranged stands of flowers, including geraniums, hydrangias, dahlias, oleanders, myrtles, calocalarus, and the many colored and diversified begonias. At the head of this promenade, near the stage, but facing the entrance, was a slightly raised dais beneath an archway of evergreens and climbers, adorned with two pairs of immense cariboo antlers and surmounted by a likeness of Sir John Macdonald, and yet above that by a portrait of the Queen. When Sir John stepped forward to the assemblage he was loudly applauded, and in a few felicitous remarks spoke of the pleasure it gave him to dedicate upon such an occasion the exhibition being the first of its kind in Victoria and conducted under such happy auspices as those of the Young Men's Christian Association. He alluded to the exhibits of flowers, fruits, and vegetable products as a happy means of directing attention through nature to nature's God. He then, after a few pleasant words as to the progress that Victoria, his old constituency, was making, declared the exhibition open. The party after pleasing round and inspecting many of the exhibits felt interest, left the hall.

THE EXHIBITS.

The following is a list of the exhibits:

DIVISION 1.

Mineralogy, Frank Richards, Sr.; mineralogy and geology, High School. Neither of these entries were for competition.

DIVISION 2; CLASS 2.

Higgins Lithographing Co., 3 frames; Phillips, 1 frame; Geo. Crowther, 1 case engravings; R. T. Williams, 1 case books.

DIVISION 2; CLASS 3.

Miss Dickenson, 5 books Kindergarten fancy work; Mrs. Flett, crazy quilt, tidy and bracket; Mrs. W. R. Clarke, hair-wreath; Mrs. Carmichael, tea cosy and sofa cushion.

DIVISION 4; CLASS 5.

Miss Evans, 2 oil paintings. Awarded first and second prize.

DIVISION 4; CLASS 1.

Mr. Nicholson, 3 pictures; S. McClure, 2 water color pictures, awarded first prize, one oil screen representing Lady and the picture in [illegible]; Alfred Flett, 1 crayon, matins (awarded first prize) and pen and ink sketch; Miss Percival, four paintings in oil, and 2 plaques, awarded first prize; Mr. White, 2 paintings in oil; Mrs. Major Wilson, 1 oil painting; Mr. Anderson, water colors, awarded the first prize.

PLANTS GROWN, ETC.

Mrs. J. W. Williams, plants; Miss Woods, plants; J. P. Walls, plants; M. Baker, plants; Mrs. Flett, plants; Mrs. Gribble, plants; Mrs. R. S. Ward, plants; Mrs. Capt. McCullough, cactus; Mrs. A. A. Green, pictures and plants; Mrs. Spencer, plants; Mrs. Pemberton, plants, pictures and fancy work; E. O. Baker, pictures; Col. Stevens, states of Columbia and confederate war; B. W. Pearse, plants; Mr. Johnson, plants; J. D. Robinson, case of coins; Mrs. Robinson, plants; Mrs. D. W. Higgins, plants; Mrs. Hoast, plants; Mrs. Munsie, plants; Mrs. J. B. Lovell, plants; Mr. Shakespeare, pictures; Mrs. Heisterman, plants; Mrs. Hutcheson, case of fish scales; T. E. Higgins, plants; Miss Ellery, sofa cushion; Miss Robertson, fancy work; Mrs. Finney, pictures; Mrs. Flett, fancy work; Mrs. Duck, collection of shells; Mrs. Porter, shell, etc.; Mrs. McLean, fancy work; Mr. Rendell, water cup and salver; Mrs. H. S. Mason, fancy work; Miss Vidler, pin cushion; Mr. Muir, books and ancient snuff boxes; R. Barber, plaster ceiling panel; Mrs. McCulloch, Indian curios; Mr. Jessop, plants; Capt. Pamphlet, plants; Mrs. Lowell, hair wreaths, etc.; Mrs. Vrooman, fancy work; Mrs. Shopland, wool mats; Mrs. J. S. Shopland, wool mottoes; Mrs. Jay, dish cherries; Mrs. Clyde, point lace collars; Mr. Ross, native honey in jars and pots.

EXHIBITS.

Alex. Cowan, knives, etc.; Mr. Lucombe, bitofs; Mrs. C. Bond, fancy work, etc.; Jas. Fisher, marble work; F. Richards, 2 barnacles and iron ore; Mrs. Donald, crazy quilts and mats; J. B. Sehl, collection of fruits; Geo. Rudge, marble works; R. Rendell, cucumbers; J. Merrell, Indian relics; Mr. Baker, balsams and collection of grain; Conlin & Cameron, horse shoes.

SEASHOTS AROUND.

Upon entering the hall the first object that strikes the eye is a collection of stalks of Indian corn rising to a height of nine feet. Near by, suspended from the roof, is a board to which are attached longitudinal sections of models of pleasure craft executed by R. W. Colvin. Numerous specimens of hematite iron ore from the Sooke iron mine can be seen, together with sample boards coated with chocolate and gravish colored paints made from the ore. The mind is given a more serious turn when the eye rests upon the inscriptions and carvings on the headstones and tablets of James Fisher, second to which one of the domestic traits of life is portrayed in the carving and complete cabinet work of Cyprian, of stoves and granite and tinware. While looking at these the changes are that tinkling pounds of music will be heard, and turning in the direction they will be found to proceed from a stand containing all kinds and sizes of Domestic sewing and other machines. The enterprising exhibitor, Mr. T. W. Fletcher, has caused a water motor to be attached to one of the machines which is made to work as a rate determined by the pressure of the water. Stockings are made by machinery by a little boy of 12 years, while the public can also witness a young lady working embroidery by machinery. The capabilities of these machines for all kinds of plain and fancy work seem endless.

The B. C. Stationery and Printing Company show a fine stock of cards, albums, fancy easels and dejolica wares.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mr. W. Heathorn's exhibit is very complete. Boots and shoes of every popular size and pattern made variously of calf, kid, kip, cowhide, horsehide, sealskin, and dogskin are all represented, while leathers, ranging from the finest French kid to the stoutest oxhide, are displayed in close proximity. [illegible] INDIAN CARVINGS.

Farther on are seen Indian carvings, in slate and wood, consisting of pipes, curiously-shaped animals, and grotesque figures of human life, the peculiar proportions of the latter having evidently caused amusement to the carver in his exercise case of ornamentation. [illegible] Latin and Greek coins coeval with the ancient Roman Empire, and others representing the Spanish alluded to in the Bible can be seen in a collection by H. Wootton. [illegible] Designs in shell work by Mrs. S. Dick excited great admiration, as also did specimens of needlework and embroidered silk handkerchiefs, lace and crazy quilts, velvet painting, etc., and especially an imitation peacock feather, worked upon velvet. [illegible] KINDERGARTEN.

Samples of kindergarten work exhibited by Miss F. Dickenson were examined with lively interest, and included, amongst others, designs of birds, animals, trees, and other objects, pricked upon paper, but formed by twisting paper, etc.

CURIOS.

A display of Indian curios from Illinois doubtless formed for antiquarians the most attraction. Among these relics was a skull which had been found in conjunction with a rudely fashioned stone pestle and arrowheads some roughly chipped from stone others from iron.

A picture from the famous Salon of Paris, made by Robert Parker, was exhibited close by. Two specimens of seal engraving by W. H. Phillips, ornamental engraving by G. Crowther, and a collection of ancient and rare coins by J. D. Robinson. Handsome specimens of book-binding by R. T. Williams filled a large case, giving it a very taking appearance.

STRIKING NOVELTY

was the design of a basket of flowers formed entirely of very fine fish scales. A sample of shell work by Mrs. L. Vigelius, in the shape of an elaborate and tastefully constructed frame, in which a small mirror centred, excited deserved admiration and, of its kind, is beyond praise. A large and varied display of fancy work by Mrs. N. Shakespeare is a very creditable one, and close by, an several glass cases (exhibited by Mrs. Jewell,) containing a garland of artificial fruit and flowers, shell wreath, etc., above all, a

SPECIMEN OF HAIR WORK

that for patience and taste of construction combined with consummate skill, is most certainly not excelled in the exhibition; for, to use an expressive if not an exactly correct phrase, it is really splendid. A collection of quartz and other mineral specimens, procured for the use of the public schools by Mr. Shakespeare, M.P., is also on exhibition. Granites and all kinds of polished stone work are exhibited by Mr. George Rudge, which is synonymous with attesting their excellence. A case of horseshoes by Conlin & Cameron is also to be seen, while close by is an exhibit of plain and fancy soaps by Pendray & Co., sufficient in bulk to wash everything in Victoria that requires it. Specimens of all kinds of job work performed at *The Colonist* office are on view in close connection with a well-arranged display of plain and colored work of the Higgins Lithographic company.

PHOTOGRAPHY,

as exhibited by Mrs. R. Maynard, receives ample justice. The exhibits include views of British Columbia, personal likenesses, etc.

GREENHOUSE, GARDEN AND FIELD.

Exhibits by R. Baker & Son comprise all kinds of feed and flour produce, including a sample of the wheat that took the first prize at the Indian and Colonial exhibition. Sheaves of oats and bearded wheat were also on view. Several onions exhibited by T. Lassombe weigh over two pounds apiece, and the vegetables were some very fine potatoes, cucumbers, turnips, carrots, peas, rhubarb, etc. A gathering of string beans of prodigious size, and some fine plums, are to be credited to Mrs. Geiger and Mrs. Carmichael.

THE DISPLAY OF FLOWERS

was, considering the time of year, very good indeed. The arrangement of the stands was somewhat changed later in the day, showing them, however, to equal advantage. They comprised, chiefly, geraniums, begonias, petunias, fuschias, hydrangias, dahlias, calocalarias, oleanders, chrysanthemums, etc. Among other plants were the myrtle, cactus, and aloe—the latter, a plant that blooms once in a hundred years (some not in flower.) Many and beautiful ferns, including the maiden hair, gave an added luxuriance to the foliage. One unversed in botanic lore cannot help being struck by the extraordinary varities of the plant known as begonia. Those specimens at the exhibition include flowers of yellow; white; pink; light orange, and other hues, and differ besides in the style of the flower, the shape of the leaf and consistency,—so much so, that in some cases the size of one leaf exceeds that of the complete plant in another. As unassuming castor oil plant modestly finds a place among its more pretentious neighbors, and is far prettier to look at than its product is palatable to the taste. A fine fuschia plant known as the Rose of Castile is literally smothered with blossoms, while the dark green leaf of the myrtle, with its fine white sweet scented flower, is placed closely by. Very pretty out-door balsams, which flower (white, and pink) on the stem, and hardy annual chrysanthemums are also worthy of special mention.

Allusion to the many OIL PAINTINGS, water color and crayon drawings, and pen and ink sketches, must not be forgotten, though to our mind they were hung too high, nearly as high as some home-made hearth rugs, which were literally "skied."

THE JUDGES

of pictures were: Mr. Justice Walkem and Mr. Thos. Russell.

Needlework—Mesdames Shakespeare and Hayward.

Plants and flowers—Mesdames J. T. Higgins and Chandler.

THE OFFICERS

were Mr. N. Shakespeare, M. P., (president); Mr. J. J. Daley (secretary), Mr. A. J. Clyde, (superintendent of entertainment), Mr. J. L. Beckwith (general superintendent).

Committee on Pictures: Messrs. R. A. Anderson, A. J. Clyde, and C. E. King.

Refreshment and Decoration Committee: Mrs. Donald Fraser, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Sargison, Mrs. Shakespeare, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. J. C. Flett, Mrs. Finley. The young ladies who are attending in this department are: Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. Waterson, and the Misses Teague, Atwood, Cusack, Gregg, Cluness, and Williams.

THE QUEEN CITY BAND

was present during the afternoon and evening enlivening the proceedings at frequent intervals by their selections.

Great credit is due to the officers and members of the committee for the arrangement and management of the exhibition, and particularly should be mentioned the name of the indefatigable and untiring secretary, Mr. J. J. Daley, who was in great request, and who met all the demands upon his attention with unvarying patience and good humor.

The attendance in the evening was much larger than that of the afternoon and continued undiminished until the o'clock p. m., shortly after which hour the exhibition closed. It will re-open to-day (the last day) at 2 p. m., when the result of the awards yet to be made will be announced.

Immunity from the Carpet Worm.

This is the time of the year when housekeepers begin to wage war against that dreaded enemy, the buffalo moth, or carpet worm. A correspondent says:

"I have never, during my twenty years of housekeeping, had a moth of any description, and attribute my immunity, entirely to the use of turpentine. After each of my carpets is well swept it is at once gone over with the following mixture: To three quarts of pure cold water add three tablespoonfuls of turpentine. In this thoroughly saturate a sponge, squeeze about two-thirds dry, and go over each breadth separately, and in all the corners. As often as the water becomes solid take a fresh supply. You will be surprised to see how beautifully it will cleanse your carpets, besides being one of the best disinfectants. My father, an eminent physician, had this always practiced in his family, and we were never troubled with fevers any more than moths.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Gretchen, the play in which Miss Fortescue, the English actress, will make her American debut, was written by W. S. Gilbert, some years ago, Marion Terry playing the leading character. It has lately been entirely re-written, however, with a view of adapting it to Miss Fortescue's peculiar talents.

TELEGRAPHIC CONVERSATION.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC COMPANY TO ENTER THE FIELD.

[illegible] SOMETHING ABOUT THE SCHEME.

It has been known for some months past that the Canadian Pacific Railway company have determined to enter in the general telegraphic business in active competition at all points with the great Northwestern system. During last winter their lines along the main line of the railway from Quebec to Vancouver were completed, and since then the system has been gradually extended in other directions. A gentleman usually well informed in these matters was seen by a representative of the Montreal Gazette on Saturday, when the following conversation occurred:—

"Is it true that the Canadian Pacific Railway company will shortly open a telegraphic system to the public in competition with the Great Northwestern?"

"Yes, so I understand. It was, I believe, at one time contemplated to have done so last spring, but the company seems to have deemed it better to delay opening service until the system is so far perfected as to make it efficient from the outset. You may remember that during the last session of Parliament stories were current of the lease of the Great Northwestern lines to the Canadian Pacific, and that Dr. Norvin Green, the president of the Western Union company, which guarantees the dividend to the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph company, visited Montreal and Ottawa more than once, as was supposed, for this purpose. The story at the time current was that the Canadian Pacific people would not undertake to pay to the shareholders of the Great Northwestern and Montreal companies anything like so large a dividend as they now receive. At any rate the negotiations fell through."

"But will it be possible for the Canadian Pacific to succeed in obtaining business without an American or cable connection?"

"It certainly would be if that were a fact, but they have not lost sight of the necessity of outside connections, and if not already they will certainly, in a very short time, have arrangements made that will enable them to cover every point of importance in the United States. The company, I understand, with which they will connect is the Baltimore & Ohio, a strong competitor of the Western Union, in the United States, and the only one that has succeeded in preserving its independence against the wiles and encroachments of that vast corporation. At this moment the Canadian Pacific has its wires strung along the South Eastern railway to a point at which the Baltimore & Ohio system is met, and I have no doubt but that the connection will speedily be made.

"How about cables?"

"I am told that negotiations to that end are already completed, and that the service will be over the Mackay-Bennet, or as it is perhaps better known, the Commercial Cable company's lines. A vigorous effort has been made by the pool or associated cable companies, that is to say the Anglo-American, the Direct, the French and the Gould's companies, to freeze out the Commercial company, they having a short time since reduced the rate to twelve cents a word, and the press rate to, if I remember rightly, three cents a word, hoping thus to secure all the business, and compel the Mackay-Bennet people,—who maintain the rate of twenty-five cents—to enter the pool. The latter when they opened their system reduced the rate from forty to twenty-five cents a word, and still maintain the latter figures which are said to be the lowest at which the system can be profitably worked considering the expense of the cables. Should the associated companies succeed in their purpose and destroy the independence of the Commercial company, there will undoubtedly, as in the past, be an immediate advance in the rates to at least forty cents a word, but having made arrangements for a connection with the Commercial cables the Canadian Pacific telegraph system would not be effected by this result, since their contract would have to be taken over by the associated companies, and the connection of the Canadian Pacific land lines would not be destroyed.

"What do you think of the ability of the Canadian Pacific company to compete with the Great Northwestern system?

"I see no reason why they should not do so successfully. They have for instance the advantage of a direct line from Quebec to the Pacific, covering all the principal places along the railway and its branches in the North west. They will have when the short line to the maritime provinces is completed direct connection along the railway to St. John and Halifax, and the other principal places in those provinces. They reach now all points along the Southeastern railway, and they will also over their own lines reach such points as Waterloo, Magog, Sherbrooke, etc. Then in central Ontario they will have their lines to Toronto over the Ontario and Quebec system touching several more or less important points between Montreal and Toronto. The loop line from Smith's Falls to Montreal will give them still other points, and the Canada Central to Brockville still others, while in Western Ontario, the Credit Valley railway will enable them to cover a considerable district of consequence. I presume a number of lines in that section may have to be constructed along the highway, but already the Canadian Pacific is in a position to give a more complete service and a more effective opposition, if competition should become keen, than any telegraph company that has been established in Canada since the Montreal line. The system, I understand, has been constructed with a view to durability and permanence, and I should say it is more likely that the Canadian Pacific will take over the Great Northwestern system than that the former should be absorbed by the latter, although the chances are that we will remain independent and that the public will enjoy the advantage of healthy competition and an improved service."

"Is there anything else of interest in connection with the system that you can tell me?"

"No, I think not. It will probably be some weeks before the system is open, so you will readily understand the organization of a great business, the fitting up of offices, engaging of staff, etc., requires considerable time, but it is only a question of time."

VICTORIA LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP. The final round between Mr. Hancock and Mr. Galsford, B. N., was played off on Monday, and was won by Mr. Hancock by three sets to one after a very close contest.

THE ORIENT.

A Budget of Interesting News.

CHINA.

The China Mail hears that a fatal accident occurred on board the Pacific corvette Cleopatra outside the Kiang Kiang on the 11th of June, while the crew were engaged in prize-firing. While one of the guns was being loaded it suddenly went off, killing Private Oliver, a marine, and blowing an arm off Lance-Corporal Nunn. It is thought that the accident was due to imperfect sponging.

Further news received at Hongkong June 24th with regard to the death of Georges Pottier, of the firm of Pottier & [illegible] who [illegible] Pottier was coming back from Lai Chi where he had been on business. Between Nich-khoi and Thanh-ba the boatmen signaled pirates on the right bank. Unfortunately, a sand bank at that spot caused the junks to pass very near the side of the river. It was there that the ambush lay. As soon as the brigands were within easy gun fire they fired a volley on the junk where Pottier was propped up looking at what was going on. Several shots struck him and he fell dead with two bullets and an old Annamite woman. The boatmen took to flight. When they saw M. Pottier fall the pirates boarded the junk and plundered it and carried off the body of M. Pottier. [illegible]

The North China Daily News says: "Telegrams from Japan say that the crop of tea will probably be 40,000,000 pounds. The export last season was 30,000,000. This increase should have a considerable effect in enabling the Chinese great tea, and leave the planters to improve the quality of their produce and reduce supplies to a limit not so as to compete with the Japanese."

The Courier says that a Chinese newspaper contains the following advertisement of a local ink manufacturer: "At the shop 'Ten Shang (Prosperous in the extreme'), very good ink. Fine! Fine! Ancient shop, great grandfather, grandfather, father, son, make this ink. Fine and hard, very hard; picked with care, selected with attention. The ink is heavy as if gilded. The eyes of the dragon glitter and dazzle, so does this ink. Who ever makes like it?"

The Shun Pao says that the Emperor's throne at Sun-hai is to have its foundation and pedestal made of gold bricks, and consequently the sub-prefect of Soochow has sent to Peking 2000 pieces of gold bricks for the purpose under the escort of a Mandarin.

JAPAN.

The Hochi Shimbun says: "A Japanese illustrated in a striking manner the calamities to which the people have been subjected by the recent trade depression occurred this year at Osaka on the outbreak of cholera. Hitherto exorbitant wages had to be paid attendants on cholera patients, but this year not only did a large number make application but some were even willing to work for food alone."

It is rumored that the government proposed to raise a new loan for the construction of public buildings. The amount is said to be 50,000,000 yen, and it will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The drawing of the principal is to commence in 1890.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

[illegible] of July the Straits Times received the following telegram from Penang: "Hook Canton pirated Olehleh, engineer McCulloch was murdered, Capt. Hansen and Thanh-ba the boatmen signaled pirates on the right bank. Unfortunately, a sand bank at that spot caused the junks to pass very near the side of the river. It was there that the ambush lay. As soon as the brigands were within easy gun fire they fired a volley on the junk where Pottier was propped up looking at what was going on. Several shots struck him and he fell dead with two bullets and an old Annamite woman. The boatmen took to flight. When they saw M. Pottier fall the pirates boarded the junk and plundered it and carried off the body of M. Pottier. [illegible] The Hook Canton is a steamer of about 400 tons under the Dutch flag, owned by the Belgian Chinese contractors for the Acheen naval force. She has been running on the Penang-Acheen line for the last two years under command of Captain Hansen, a Dane, who is well and favorably known in these parts. On June 4th, when lying off Sigar, on the west coast of Acheen, the Hook Canton was attacked by a large turbulent chief, named Toekoe Oomar, who has frequently caused trouble. Captain Hansen and his wife were wounded, and, together with the second engineer and six natives, were taken on shore by the pirates. The chief engineer and mate were murdered and the vessel plundered and deserted, but she had already arrived safe at Olehleh when the above news left."

LOST IN MID-OCEAN.

AN AGED AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE FALLS OVERBOARD FROM THE STEAMER.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Gen. Van Allan, H. VanAllan, an aged millionaire of Newport, was lost overboard from the Cunard steamship Umbria last Thursday morning. Gen. VanAllan boarded the steamer at Queenstown with his brother-in-law, Major Robert M. Grinnell, who had come from London to take him home. Gen. VanAllan, who was 71 years old, had come to England early in May to take two little children of his son James H. VanAllan, of Newport, to the private school of a clergyman at Southampton. This mission was entrusted to the old general as his own request and because he was devotedly attached to the little ones. He had been suffering for fortnight before he started for England from dysentery, and he grew so much worse abroad that his return journey was hastened. His mind took begin to be affected by his illness.

On the Umbria Gen. VanAllan and Mr. Grinnell occupied Capt. McMiggan's cabin. Grinnell, [illegible] watching had fallen asleep about 2 o'clock last Thursday morning as the captain's sofa. Gen VanAllan got up, took his walking stick, and leaving the cabin noiselessly, went out on the promenade deck, and was not seen again. It is not definitely known whether the aged man fell overboard in a sudden fit of the vertigo, or whether he committed suicide.

THE WAYWARD KIDS.

"I hate kids," he said.

"What's the matter with them?"

"I think they ought to be locked up in asylums till they are old enough to take care of themselves. If it hadn't been for a kid—Well—it might have been—"

"What happened to you?"

"I loved this kid's mother. She was a rich and beautiful widow, and I was madly in love with her. I was actually contemplating—in fact I had just got to the point of putting the delicate question. We were in the drawing-room. The kid was playing in the corner. Forgetting all about him, I put my arm furtively around the widow's waist, and implanted a passionate kiss upon her lips. When the kid started up and screamed at me. 'Don'e you kill my mamma,' and ran screaming into the kitchen calling for the servants."

"That didn't have—"

"What! Marry a widow with a child like that? But the worst came a few nights after. I called as the house. There were several ladies there, and the kid was being petted all around. Of course the widow was all right, but the confounded little domestic turned her back upon me in a manner that didn't mind that; but the mother to be nice said,

"Gossiping chit, don't you know that it is wicked to tell tales?"

"Gossiping chit, don't you know that it is wicked to tell tales?" said the mother, [illegible] "Oh, yes, I know you, you are the man that kissed my mamma."

[illegible] Mr. Brann.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A WICKED FISH.

THE TERRIBLE MONSTER WHICH LIVES IN ELIZABETH LAKE.

The Free press publishes a strange story told by a prospector from the vicinity of Elizabeth Lake, full of course, this paper says, no credence to the tale. It is rather the marvellous, in fact, thinking the narrator must have a little the worse for bug-juice, perhaps, and so had let his too freely stimulated imagination run riot. Now there comes to us in confirmation of the prospector's yarn a tale soweird and strange, and, withal, so well vouched for, that we must accord it a degree of credence, seemingly impossible.

The old stage road from Los Angeles to Bakersfield runs through the San Francisquito canyon and up to Elizabeth Lake, and to this day emigrants coming from Nevada and the San Joaquin country to the coast in wagons follow this beaten track across the Mojave desert.

A newly arrived emigrant, a very respectable looking man indeed giving the name of Peter B. Simpson, is authority for a story rivaling the fables of the Nibelungen Lied. He says that these things are facts. We give the statement for what it is worth:

He had removed his family, a wife and three interesting children, from the Esmeralda mining country in Nevada, and having an excellent wagon and a good team among his personal effects, besides some dozen head of cattle, concluded, time being no object, to come overland to Santa Barbara county. Of course he came by Bakersfield and Elizabeth lake. On the evening of the 15th of July, the moon being then near its full, the little party encamped at the upper end of the lake, about half a mile west of the village. Mr. Simpson says that he noticed the peculiarly penetrating odor arising from the water, it seemed to float above the lake and to fill the little valley with vague undefinable forms of mist. His cattle were allowed to graze at large upon the grass covered plain. About midnight, when all were soundly sleeping beneath the covered wagon, Mr. Simpson says that he was awakened by a terrible commotion which seemed to come from out in the lake. There was an awful roaring, he said like the muttering of distant thunder, accompanied by a peculiarly loud, and indescribably hissing noise. Of course Mr. Simpson arose at once and seized his Winchester, but he could see nothing. Far out in the lake was what seemed to be a black cloud, and below it the water was seething and boiling.

Seeing nothing to alarm him, Mr. Simpson again sought his blankets, but no sooner had he settled to sleep than there was a great rushing through the air as