

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1891.

IN EARNEST.

Another of the many proofs that the Government of the Dominion is fully determined to put down corruption is contained in our yesterday's special telegram from Ottawa. Our readers are informed in that telegram that "A clause has been added to the Frauds Bill making it illegal for any Government contractor to contribute to the election funds of a candidate for the House of Commons." This clause, as we showed some time ago, was necessary to make the Frauds Bill complete. On the 5th of last month we said—

"We trust that Mr. Abbott's bill will make it a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any man doing work for the Government to subscribe to any election fund. The practice of public contractors subscribing largely to election funds opened the door wide for corruption. The contractor who assisted a party or a particular politician to win an election naturally expected the party or the politician who benefited by his money to return the favor when an opportunity presented itself. This could only be done at the people's expense. And so the Public Treasury must be drawn upon to repay the generous contractors and to encourage them to be equally liberal when contributions for political purposes are again required."

We hardly expected at the time that the Government would go as far as we recommended. The practice of contractors and others doing business with the Government contributing largely to election funds had continued so long, and had become so general that its real nature appeared to have been lost sight of. Neither the giver nor the receiver seemed to think that there was anything wrong in the practice, and we, consequently, thought that it would not be declared unlawful except as the result of long agitation, and after many and strong representations, demonstrating its pernicious tendency, had been made. But we see that the Government has lost no time in making this reform, and, as far as we know, the Colonist is the only newspaper in the Dominion which suggested that a clause of that nature should be added to Mr. Abbott's bill. The Liberal journals which we have seen have all been silent on the subject. It is just possible that the party which desires to be considered *pro reform*, the party of purity, did not think it necessary to make so great a sacrifice in the cause of pure administration as the addition of such a provision to the bill would effect. The contributions of contractors and other interested parties, were calculated upon as sure, and they were very convenient when voluntary contributions were small and came in very slowly. For the Government, without solicitation or the application of pressure of any kind, to make these generous and certain contributions impossible, no doubt, appeared to a large class of practical Liberal politicians an altogether unnecessary piece of self-denial. That Mr. Abbott's Government freely made the sacrifice is an indication of their determination to make the reforms that are required, which cannot be mistaken. It is evident that they are resolved not to allow anything to stand in the way of their making a thorough and radical reform. If the people approve of the steps taken by the Administration to make the government of the country, from top to bottom, honest and clean, and if they heartily and earnestly second its efforts, both administrative and electoral corruption will soon be a thing of the past in the Dominion of Canada.

INEXORABLE.

The Times tries very hard, in an indirect way, to justify scurrility and abuse. But it is not by any means successful. In order to make out anything like a plausible case for itself, it finds it necessary to misrepresent the Colonist. It says that "we admonish the Times, to the effect, 'that however flagrant an abuse may be, it can only proceed against the parties to it, as if they were gentlemen and honest men.' In no circumstances should a newspaper rub the salt of the powers that be the wrong way." We hold no such doctrine as this. But we do maintain, that the editor of a newspaper should never forget that he is a gentleman, and that he owes it to his readers to clothe his strictures, on even the worst acts of the worst people, in decent, if not dignified language.

Our contemporary should know by this time that violence is not force, and that a man of character and ability can, in a few plain words, quietly uttered, convey the most cutting censure, or pronounce the severest condemnation. We believe in plain speaking, when plain speaking is required. The judge on the Bench has in the course of his duty to address hardened criminals who have committed the gravest offences. Yet he says what he has to say to them in measured tones and in words that do not offend the ears of good men and good women. If he should forget himself and in an offensive manner use expressions that are unnecessarily harsh, he is at once condemned by all right-thinking people. A scolding judge is neither admired nor respected, no matter how able he is. Here we have a high functionary speaking of and to persons who are neither honest men nor gentlemen, yet remembering what is due to himself and to his position, using language with which even the most fastidious cannot find fault. It is necessary for him to tell the plain truth and the disagreeable truth in a forcible way, yet he is never scurrilous and never violent.

If a judge can keep within the limits of decency and moderation when he addresses men convicted of crimes, surely a newspaper editor, when he comments upon the conduct of respectable men who are only

accused—and, most likely, falsely accused—of wrong-doing, should be able to say all that is needful, without having recourse to a mode of address that would not be tolerated by decent men in their private intercourse.

Our contemporary is altogether wrong when it represents us as holding that newspapers should not criticize the powers that be adversely. We believe that it is the duty of newspapers, when the occasion requires it, to tell the plain truth about the men in power, and the men out of power. But it should be the truth and it should be told in the right way. We do not believe that newspapers are justified in trumping up charges against public men, and, without enquiry or hearing what they have to say for themselves, denounce them and vilify them in a way that would not be justifiable if every accusation they preferred had been fully proved. This is what our contemporary does too often, and this is "rubbing the salt of the powers that be the wrong way" in every sense. The fact of the matter is, abuse and vituperation are never justifiable in either private or public controversies.

PECKSNIFFISM.

The News-Advertiser commenting on what we said about personal attacks on public men reproaches us with not practicing what we preach. Our contemporary's reproach is unjust. We do not think that there is a public man in the province or in the Dominion who has reason to complain that we have attacked him unfairly or on any personal ground. Our practice has been not to blame unless blame was deserved, and we have confined our strictures strictly to public matters.

With regard to our Vancouver contemporary, the course which it sees fit to take makes it necessary for us, in our own defense, to use language which may appear harsh and more personal than we use in dealing with our other contemporaries. For instance it stated the other day that:

"There is a violent discussion going on now between the Victoria Colonist and the Times with respect to which of them is entitled to the credit of obtaining the really liberal appropriations granted by the Dominion Government for various purposes in Victoria."

This was not true, and the writer of the article must have known that he was stating a deliberate falsehood. The course which the News-Advertiser accused us of taking was the one which we studiously avoided. We challenged the editor of the News-Advertiser to produce from our columns a single sentence which even insinuates that the appropriations were obtained through the influence of the Colonist. Our contemporary instead of endeavoring in an honest and manly way to prove its statement, affects to be shocked at our rudeness and gives us a lecture for not practicing what we preach. This is Pecksniff all over. First to tell a lie or to make a mean and then when the party misrepresented or injured describes his conduct in plain and fitting terms to turn up the whites of his eyes, assume a look of persecuted saintliness, and discourse elegantly on the rudeness and the inconsistency of those whom he had slandered and attempted to injure. The truth is, we cannot find words strong enough to express our contempt for such hypocrisy, such oily malignity. We cannot resist the temptation to expose them, and we do not intend to try. If our contemporary abandoned its crooked ways and tried to be honest and truthful it would have no reason to complain of the Colonist.

A SHARP STRUGGLE.

The boulders of San Francisco, and of California generally, whose name appears to be legion, have had a bad scare. So great was the panic among them, that some of the leading corruptionists found it convenient to leave the country, and others made preparations to take their departure at short notice. The man who gave them this fright was Judge Wallace. He called the Grand Jury together, for the purpose of enquiring into the acts of men who, it was believed, had succeeded in corrupting "judges, supervisors, legislators, heads of departments, school directors, clerks, deputies," and many others. In order to make sure that this Grand Jury would be a working one, Judge Wallace relieved the sheriff of the duty of selecting its members, and appointed an elisor for the purpose.

It was soon found that the new Grand Jury meant business, and Buckley, Rainey, Rudolph and Driscoll, the Examiner says, went into voluntary banishment, but others, among whom was Chute, remained. Chute was supposed to give evidence before the Grand Jury, and he refused point blank to acknowledge its authority. He was, for his contempt, fined \$500. The case was taken before Judge Murphy, who decided that Judge Wallace's mode of selecting the Grand Jury was illegal, and that he had no power to appoint an elisor. It appears that Judge Murphy is not Judge Wallace's superior, and his authority to pronounce upon his brother judge's proceedings is called in question. The point will soon be tested, for Judge Murphy is himself to be summoned before the Grand Jury, and if he ignores the subpoena he will be fined as Chute was. A second subpoena has also been issued for Chute. Great interest is taken in this fight against Boodeddom in California. The people generally appear to be on the side of good government, but the boulders are astonishingly bold and daring. The struggle in California just now is evidently which shall be supreme in the State—the law or the boulders! At this present moment, it is hard to predict which will win, the chances seem nearly even. The Bulletin uses pretty strong language. It said, before Judge Murphy had pronounced his decision: "We cannot get along much farther under the political con-

ditions that exist. It may be said, with terrible truth, that in some respects we are living under the most infamous government known to men. It can't go on."

SUICIDE.

Two men who have made quite a noise in the world of late years have, rather than face the world and suffer and enjoy what life had still in store for them, taken their lives with their own hands. These men were not heroes, although it was quite evident that they wished the world to look upon them as great men. The parts they played in the great drama of life were not in any true sense heroic, and their manner of quitting the stage proved that they were waiting in the first and most important element of heroism—courage.

There are times in the lives of many men when it requires much more courage to live than to die. Life has become to them, from one cause and another, by their own faults and follies, or by the tyranny of circumstances, weary, stale, flat and unprofitable, and they would fain get rid of the burden that seems to be not almost but altogether intolerable. When matters come to such a pass, the weak-hearted, cowardly man whose sense of duty is not strong is apt voluntarily to put an end to "life's awful fever." But the man whose spirit is strong, who possesses true courage, knows that, whatever life may be to himself, there are others who have claims on him and that it is his duty to keep up the contest to the last and not to fly from the field until he is commanded to lay down his arms by a power that mortal man cannot resist.

Balmaceda brought his misfortune on himself. His countrymen had placed him in a high position—the highest in the land. They showed by this that they respected him and had confidence in his integrity. All that he had to do, in order to retain that respect and confidence, was to conform to the laws of the land, which he had sworn faithfully to administer, and, in other respects, lead the life of a good citizen. But Balmaceda was ambitious. He could not, under the constitution, be renominated President, so he wished to have a creature of his own at the head of the executive for the next presidential term. He found that the temper of Congress and the condition of the country would not permit him to do this by fair and constitutional means, so he tried to effect it by unfair and unconstitutional means. His attempt, brought about first a disagreement with Congress and afterwards revolt against his authority. He tried to accomplish his designs by force, and failed. It was then, fearing to face all the consequences of his acts, that he committed suicide. It wanted but this crime completely to blast his reputation. Had he, knowing that all his enemies could do to him was to take his life, when he found escape impossible, surrendered to the junta and met his enemies as a prisoner, undauntedly, and said what he had to say in justification of his acts to their faces boldly, even those who did not approve of what he had done, would have respected him for his courage, and he would have been spoken of in the history of his country as a brave man, who, if he had made mistakes and even committed crimes in his lifetime, knew how to die with dignity. If Charles I. of England, when he found there was no hope of either recovering the crown or escaping to a place of safety, had committed suicide, would his memory be honored as it is to-day, by men of all nations and of every shade of political opinion? But there is an immense distance, as regards true manhood, between Charles I., King of England, and Balmaceda, President of the Republic of Chile.

Boulanger was never much of a man. He was, from the beginning of his political career, the tool of abler and stronger men than himself. And he was content to be a tool. He was happy when he was posturing before the public as an orator, uttering speeches that were made for him, as a politician carrying out schemes which he had no hand in devising, and as a warrior on horseback, whose only object was to cheat the electors out of their votes. When misfortune overtook him, he had no resources of his own to fall back upon. A weak woman, who was fascinated by his weakness, took to console him, and when he lost her, he lost all on earth that, in his opinion, he had to live for, and, not being restrained by either principle or religion, he rushed unbidden into the presence of the worst woman in the world, and he was none the worse for his death. He will be neither missed nor regretted and he will be very soon forgotten. There is nothing heroic in the death of either Balmaceda or Boulanger. They have done nothing to make suicide popular, even among the class who are influenced by unwholesome sensations.

There are some sixty scholars in daily attendance at the public school at Union, Comox District.

A temporary building for Sunday services was put up by the Colliery Company, and is also used as an Odd Fellows hall.

Rev. Father Durand, on behalf of the Roman Catholics, and Rev. Mr. Hicks, Methodist, have been granted by the company, sites on which to build churches.

A town site of about 40 acres, skirting the railway, has been surveyed and partially cleared. A number of houses are already up on it and the foundations for other dwellings are being laid.

Union boasts of a saw-mill with a daily capacity of 20,000 feet.

Facilities for the transmission of money are badly needed at this point, the amount of business done being considerable. The Company's store, conducted by Mr. Lindsay, is an extensive and busy establishment.

The town seems to have been carved right out of the blackened stumps, with which, however, the white paint of the houses is in wonderful contrast. The hotel, a commodious and extremely well regulated establishment, is owned and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Davies.

Mr. Howarth has charge of the Roburite factory, and turns out a large quantity of that material daily.

THE EXHIBITION.

The exhibition was a surprise to every one. It seemed only the other day that the agitation to get exhibition buildings and grounds, worthy of Victoria, was commenced. Very few had any idea that, before the time came for holding the exhibition, grounds would be procured and prepared and the necessary buildings erected. But the work was in the hands of energetic and enterprising men, and in an astonishingly short space of time everything was done. A really fine exhibition building was built, and a poultry annex and cattle sheds and stalls erected. When the exhibition season arrived the preparations were completed. Every one connected with it felt that it had not been done if they were engaged in it had not exerted themselves to the utmost.

The exhibition itself was better in almost every respect than could have been expected, even by the most hopeful. Exhibitions in Victoria had, hitherto, been nothing to boast of, and many were afraid that, notwithstanding the energy and zeal of the president, the secretary, and the other directors of the Association, the exhibition would be a small affair. But it was, when everything is taken into consideration, very much the reverse. The show was worthy of the city, and, considering the time which the managers had for getting it up, a really wonderful one. The number, variety, and quality of the exhibits would have done credit to a much older province in which exhibitions had been long established. Their arrangement, too, was excellent. Wherever the eye of the visitor rested it was gratified. Everything had been done with good taste and with a due regard to fitness as well as to beauty. The visitors were more than satisfied. The only person who made any complaint in our hearing was the President of the Association. He said that only a beginning had been made, and that next year there would be a Machinery Hall and other improvements. He regretted the absence of agricultural implements, which he considered should be a leading feature in exhibitions of the kind held here this year.

The sports provided for the amusement of the visitors were well managed, and contributed greatly to the general enjoyment. We may mention here that the good order observed was most creditable alike to the Association and to the visitors. Nothing unseemly was either seen or heard on the grounds during the four exhibition days, and the same decorum was observable in the city. There was no disorder of any kind. It seemed to us that there was no need of policemen anywhere. A more orderly city than Victoria was during the four exhibition days, when it was crowded, could not, we verily believe, be found on this continent. The exhibition was, from first to last and in every respect, a most gratifying success, and the President and Directors of the Association, and those who aided them so willingly and so vigorously are to be heartily congratulated on the results of their disinterested and public spirited labors.

A COINCIDENCE.

We have been so unfortunate as to arouse the ire of the organ of the Opposition, and it expresses its anger in its usual way. This is unfortunate, but we do not intend to be entirely crushed under the weight of its indignation. It regards it as absurd that the Dominion Government should have acted with respect to the Frauds Bill in conformity with what we considered right. But there is the coincidence, let the Times make what it can of it. On September 5th, in our comments on Mr. Abbott's Bill, we said that to make it complete it should contain a clause making it an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment for a contractor for a public work or public service to subscribe to an election fund; and some weeks afterwards a clause to this effect was added to the bill.

We also said, that as far as we know, the Colonist is the only newspaper in the Dominion which made the recommendation, and that the Liberal journals that we had seen were silent on the subject. The Times in reply publishes a quotation from the Toronto Globe that had escaped our notice. It would have been more to the purpose if our contemporary had cited what itself had said on the pernicious practice. It surely must see that there is no ground whatever for its accusation that we had sought to misrepresent the attitude of the Liberal Party on the subject, for we qualified our remark in a way that makes such an accusation absurd.

If the Liberals were so desirous, as our contemporary represents, to put a stop to the practice of contractors subscribing to election funds, how is it that some of their leading men did not move the insertion of a clause making such subscription illegal? Here was an opportunity of proving their sincerity that should not have been allowed to slip. But the Times does not tell us that a single Liberal moved to the matter.

Every one knows that talk is cheap and that many people who condemn bribery and corruption are ready to resort to bribery and corruption whenever it can be done with any chance of safety. There is an instance of this which has become historic in Canada, in which a Liberal politician figured quite prominently, but not altogether creditably.

Who has not heard of the "big push" episode, and the plausible excuse made by a leading Ontario Grit for having had recourse to corrupt practices to secure his return to Parliament, namely, that it was right "to fight the devil with fire"? Besides, do not the records of the election courts prove that the men who were loud in their denunciation of corruption, on the floor of the House of Commons, were not at

all backward, when they had ends of their own to serve, to use the very means they condemned? Perhaps the Times will tell us how many Liberal members of the House of Commons, during the McKensie regime, in their scramble for hoodle, violated the Independence of Parliament Act.

A little reflection will show our contemporary how much the protests of the Liberal members of Parliament against corruption are worth. There are, in this world, political prudes, the loudness and violence of whose protests against corruption cause those who hear them to conclude that there is reason to suspect the genuineness of virtue which considers it necessary to assert itself so clamorously and with such acerbity.

A TRANS-ATLANTIC CRITIC.

The Saturday Review is not generally considered amiable, but it is thought to be well informed. In the remarks, however, which it makes with respect to Sir Charles Tupper's exposition of Imperial Confederation it shows that it knows very little indeed about the state of public opinion in the colonies on that question. Canadians know that the bulk of the people have never given the question so much as a thought. The agitation in its favor has hitherto been confined to a comparatively few people who have taken up what the public generally regards as a "fad." It is quite true that the advocates of Imperial Confederation in this Dominion are gentlemen of much more than ordinary intelligence, but the discussion even among them has been, so far, almost purely academic, and the greater number of them do not look upon Sir Charles Tupper's attempt to bring the question within the sphere of practical politics with any great favor. Whether Sir Charles Tupper's proposals are absurd or not, it is ridiculous to hold the "average" colonist responsible for them, for the very simple and sufficient reason that he knows nothing whatever about them.

Colonists, as a rule, do not expect the Mother Country to make any great sacrifices for them. They are well pleased to let alone to manage their own affairs in the way they see best. The question of making trade concessions to Great Britain, or of asking her to make trade concessions to them, has not come before Canadians, at any rate, in anything like a practical shape. Col. Vincent's theories have not yet reached the body of the people, and we do not think that, when they are submitted to them, they will be received at all favorably.

The British people in the colonies are as much British as their kinsmen at home. They have no love for doctrinaire politics. They are eminently practical and conservative. They are quite willing that matters shall go on as they are, and they turn a deaf ear to all proposals for change. When changes in their relations with the Mother Country become necessary, they will, no doubt, be made, but the necessity must be apparent, and even urgent. It seems to us that the first change that is likely to be made will not be in the direction indicated by the Saturday Review, but in one directly the opposite. Colonists, both here and at the Antipodes, are beginning to see that it is hardly fair that the Old Country taxpayer should bear the burden of defending the whole empire. They feel that it is but right that they should contribute their fair share. How it is to be done they do not see very clearly, or what will be the consequences of their paying towards the common defence, but it seems to us quite certain that, when the contingency arises, when the Mother Country requires the help of the colonies to defend the empire, help will be forthcoming. And we do not think that, when that time comes, the colonies will try to drive a hard bargain as regards trade or anything else, as the Saturday Review appears to expect. Colonists, as far as we can see, are not more "selfish" than are the subjects of the Queen who live at "Home," and we are quite sure that they are far from expecting the Mother Country to make concessions to them for which they are not prepared to give a return which is impartial men, competent to decide, will consider adequate.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Chaudiere Strikes Causing Trouble—New Fish Market for Manitoba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—A telegram was received, to-day, from Sir Julian Pauncefote, informing the Canadian Government that the state of Mr. Blaine's health was such as would prevent him taking part in the intended negotiations with Canadian representatives on the 12th inst., and requesting that the negotiations be postponed till he is able to participate. A telegram was sent, this evening, assenting to the proposal, but expressing the hope that the meeting would not be delayed beyond the end of the year, as the Canadian Parliament would reassemble early, and it would be inconvenient for the ministers to be away during the session.

A formal commission was issued to Col. Prior, yesterday, to take command of the draft for "C" battery. "A" battery, of Kingston, contributes 29 men, and "B" battery, 25 men. There are also two women and five children. The Kingston detachment joined the Quebec men this morning.

It is likely that the new fish hatchery in Manitoba will be located at Belkirk.

The new regulation for the shipment of cattle is satisfactory to everybody but the steamship owners. The latter want two feet six for the standard.

The Premier and seven of the Ministers visited Ottawa's fair to-day.

The Chaudiere strikers forcibly prevented the shipping of lumber, this afternoon, and trouble is feared.

Mrs. George Rendle.

MRS. GEO. RENDLE, of Galt, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Kidney and Bladder Pills. It is a sure cure for all summer complaints. We are never without it in the house." Fowler's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

VICTORIA'S EXHIBITS.

Continued from first page.

Black breasted game cock—Mrs T Black. Do, hen—T Black, 1 and 2. Do, cockerel—T Black, 1 and 2. Do, pullet—T Black, 1 and 2. Pyle game hen—Do, cockerel—T Black, 1 and 2. Do, pullet—Carter & Tolmie. Duck wing game cock—Carter & Tolmie. T Black, 2. Do, hen—Carter & Tolmie. Do, cockerel—Carter & Tolmie. Do, pullet—Carter & Tolmie. Invaluable cock—Carter & Tolmie. Do, hen—Carter & Tolmie. Do, cockerel—Carter & Tolmie. Do, pullet—Carter & Tolmie. Duck wing cock—Carter & Tolmie. Do, hen—Carter & Tolmie. Do, cockerel—Carter & Tolmie. Do, pullet—Carter & Tolmie. Pyle cockerel—Carter & Tolmie. Any other variety game cock—Carter & Tolmie. Do, hen—Carter & Tolmie. Do, cockerel—Carter & Tolmie. Do, pullet—Carter & Tolmie. Any other variety game cock—Carter & Tolmie. Do, hen—Carter & Tolmie. Do, cockerel—Carter & Tolmie. Do, pullet—Carter & Tolmie. Seabright Bantam cock—Miss S Hiscocks. Seabright Bantam hen—Miss S Hiscocks. Seabright Bantam cockerel—Miss S Hiscocks. Seabright Bantam hen—Miss S Hiscocks. Pekin Bantam cockerel—R P McLean. Seabright Pen Light Bantams (2 entries)—F Sturdy. Do, Dark Brahmas—F Sturdy. Do, Bantams, cock (6 entries)—Fred Sturdy; 2, J B Carmichael. Plymouth rocks, white—Miss Bros. Semones. Plymouth rocks, blue—Miss Bros. Semones. Brown Leghorns—Miss Bros. Semones. White Leghorns—Miss Bros. Semones. Golden Spangled Hackneys—F Sturdy. Silver Spangled Hackneys (2 entries)—F Sturdy. 2, Frank Carter. Golden Poland—Frank Campbell. Exhibition Black Red games—Frank Campbell. 2, Mr Thomas Black. Black Red Bantams—Frank Campbell. Turkey, hen (4 entries)—Dr Milne. 2, Fred Sturdy. Turkeys, bronze female (3 entries)—Dr Milne; 2, Fred Sturdy. Ducks, pair Rouen (5 entries)—Fred Sturdy and 2, Fred Sturdy. Fair Aylesbury (2 entries)—J B Carmichael and 2, Fred Sturdy. Pair Pekin (7 entries)—J B Carmichael, 1 and 2. Rabbits (top ear)—George Wall. Rabbits (lugs)—Owen Fennell.

Black carrier cock—Miss A Miller. Black carrier hen—Miss A Miller. Almond tumbler hen—Miss A Miller. Tumbler, other variety, cock—Miss A Miller. Tumbler, do, hen—Miss A Miller. Any variety, cock—G A Perrin. Any variety, hen—G A Perrin. Largest and best collection poultry made by one exhibitor, F O Sturdy; 2, J B Milne.

Butter in rolls (16 entries)—H Ruckie; J D Bryant; 2, J M Gray; 4, A O Wells. Racked butter (5 entries)—H Ruckie; P. A C Wells; 2, J M Gray; 4, E Gray. Barrel of butter in rolls, (4 entries)—A C Wells; 2, Jane Evans; 3, J M Gray; 4, E Gray. Best cheese—A O Wells. Sages, 3 entries—R W Hodgson. Best loaf of bread, (5 entries)—Mrs Coltart; 2, Mrs M J Goodwin, diploma. Assortment of cakes, (4 entries)—Mrs W P Lindley; 2, Mrs T W Carter, Jr. Collection of breads—J B Smith & Co.

FANCY WORK. Best collection of Ladies' Fancy work, the work of one person, (3 entries)—Mrs R W Hodgson, diploma; 2, Mrs J M Gray; 4, E Gray. Honiton lace, (3 entries)—G Richardson; 2, W H Ladner.

Darned net, (3 entries)—Mrs C Jones; 2, Mrs Isa Gordon; 3, Mrs Thomas Black, diploma. Quilted work, (3 entries)—Miss A Miller; 3, Miss Isabel Jones; 2, Mrs McFarlane, diploma. Applique work on satin, (5 entries)—Miss A Miller. Applique work on plush—Miss A Miller. Applique work on cloth (2 entries)—Miss A Miller; 2, Mrs R W Hodgson. Applique work, fancy—Mrs R W Hodgson. Arvasee work (4 entries)—L Drake; 2, Miss A Miller.

Quilting, the handkerchief case (4 entries)—Mrs W Bickford; 2, Mrs G Jones. Quilted slippers (2 entries)—Miss A Miller. Embroidered slippers, (4 entries)—Miss A Miller. Sewed embroidery (4 entries)—Miss A Miller; 2, Mrs S Colvert.

Chemise work (6 entries)—Miss Webster; 2, Mrs W Bickford. Crochet work, cotton (6 entries)—Mrs T W Carter, Jr.; 2, Mrs W C G. Crochet work in wool (3 entries)—Miss Phillips; 2, D Bryant.

Crochet work in silk (3 entries)—Mrs T W Carter, Jr.; 2, Mrs R W Hodgson. Miss A Miller. Perforated cloth work—Miss A Miller, Victoria.

Braiding (7 entries)—A E Mills; 2, Mrs Isabella Jones; Mrs W Culla, diploma. Drawing room screen (3 entries)—Miss A Miller; 2, Miss M E Jones. Embroidery on satin (4 entries)—Miss A Miller.

Embroidery on plush (4 entries)—Miss Webster; 2, Mrs W Bickford. Embroidery, chain stitch—Mrs G Jones. Silk rose embroidery (3 entries)—Miss A Miller. Kensington embroidery (3 entries)—Mrs J Jones; 2, Mrs W Bickford.

Macramé work (3 entries)—Mrs J Jones; 2, Mrs W Bickford. Macramé work, hand made—Mrs T W Carter, Jr. Ladies' undergarment work—Mrs F Fraser. Panels worked (3 entries)—Miss A Miller; 2, Mrs A Bates.

Ribbon work—Mrs Webster; Miss A Miller. Ribbon work—Miss A Miller, Victoria. Tatting (3 entries)—Mrs T W Carter, Jr. 2, Mrs R. Lester.

Piano or table work (3 entries)—M J Jones; 2, Mrs W Bickford. Napalmo; 2, Mrs W Bickford. Worked wall holder—Miss Isabel Jones. Worked or embroidered (2 entries)—Miss Isabel Jones; 2, Mrs T W Carter, Jr.

Handmade wall holder (3 entries)—Mrs M Fraser; 3, Mrs G Jones. Jewel case and pin cushion combined—Mrs R W Hodgson. Sofa pillow (3 entries)—Mrs M Fraser; 2, Miss A Miller.

Toilet set (5 entries)—Miss A Miller; 2, Mrs A Bates. Table doilies (3 entries)—Miss A Miller. Set table mats (3 entries)—Miss McFarlane; 2, A E Mills.

Berlin wool work (3 entries)—G W Edwards, Vancouver; 2, Miss M E Jones. Carriagee Afghan (3 entries)—J W Bickford; 2, Mrs R W Hodgson.

Macramé work (3 entries)—Miss S Colvert; 2, Mrs R W Hodgson. Transfer work—Mrs R W Hodgson. Crochet work—Mrs F Adie. Counterpane, domestic wool—Mrs R W Hodgson. Counterpane, knitted (3 entries)—Mrs R Lester; 2, Mrs A LeBlanc.

Counterpane crocheted (3 entries)—Mrs F Adie; 2, Mrs M E Jones. Fanny knitted cotton stockings (3 entries)—Mrs T W Carter, Jr.; 2, Mrs R W Hodgson. Fanny knitted stockings (3 entries)—Mrs J Jones; 2, Mrs F Adie.

Silk stockings, children's—Mrs T W Carter, Jr. Silk stockings (2 entries)—Mrs T W Carter, Jr. 2, Mrs F Adie. Coarse wool mittens—Mrs T W Carter, Jr. Coarse wool gloves (2 entries)—Mrs Wandall; 2, Mrs J Jones.

Socks and stockings, fine (3 entries)—Mrs R W Hodgson. Tanned shirts, hand made—Mrs R W Hodgson; 2, Miss Isabel Jones. Quilt, cotton patchwork (5 entries)—Mrs W Culla; 2, Miss T Black.

Quilt, silk—Mrs W Carter, Jr. Silk quilt—Mrs Black. Quilt, log cabin—Mrs R B Devlin. Quilt patchwork (3 entries)—Miss Glaxia; 2, Mrs R B Devlin. Rag mats (3 entries)—Miss E Pope; 2, Mrs M LeBlanc.

Mats of any kind (2 entries)—Miss G Richardson; 2, Miss L Colver. Crochet lace (3 entries)—Mrs H Lester; 2, Mrs W Bickford. Knitted lace (5 entries)—Mrs G Jones; 2, Mrs T W Carter, Jr. Rag cover (3 entries)—Mrs W Bickford; 2, Miss Isabel Jones.

Drawn work (7 entries)—Miss Isa Gordon; 2, Miss A Cosford. Collection of ladies' work (3 entries)—Mrs R W Hodgson, medal. Infants' caps (2 entries)—Mrs R W Hodgson. Head dress—Mrs R W Hodgson. Berkshire—Breeding sow in farrow—H Henly, 1 and 2. Pen of two sows—Tolmie Estate. Do, boar under one year—Tolmie Estate; 2, H Henly. Elasmere Breeding sow—H Page, 1 and 2. Boar under one year—H Page, 1 and 2. Yorkshire boar—J Kipp; 2, H Page. Breeding sow—J Kipp; 2, H Page. Pen of two sows—H F Page, 1 and 2. Chester white boar—F Page, 1 and 2. Boar under one year—F Page. Boar under one year—F Sturdy. Suffolk Boar—F Sturdy. Pen of two sows—F Sturdy, 1 and 2. Breeding sow in farrow—F Sturdy, 1 and 2. Chester white boar—F Page, 1 and 2. Pen of two sows—F Page. Boar under one year—F Page. Best fat pig—R B Knowles, 1 and 2.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES. The following are the awards made under this head: Best stallion—A McNeill. Heaviest mare (6 entries)—H F Page; 2, H A King. Sucking colt (3 entries)—H F Page. Full carriage horse (3 entries)—Powell. Saddle horse (3 entries)—G Perrin. Heavy horse (4 entries)—G A Perrin; 2, W Snider. Pulling team, Truck & Dray Co. Walking horse, under saddle (6 entries)—Dr Powell; 2, Truck & Dray Co. The competition for the most graceful and accomplished lady of the day, to-day. There were seven entries in the gentlemen's contest; 3, F Powell; 2, G A Perrin; 2, F Bishop.

WIRE ARTS. Oil painting (16 entries)—Mrs W H Bainbridge; Miss Addie Van Volkenburgh; 2. Oil painting on plush (3 entries); Miss Black; Miss W. Chester. 2. Water color painting (3 entries)—W S Atkinson; Mrs A. F. Turner. 2. Pencil drawing (3 entries)—Mrs Black. Crayon drawing, colored (3 entries)—Miss Maudie Dally; 2, Mrs A. F. Turner. Crayon drawing, plain (5 entries)—Mrs A F Turner; Miss Jeanie Dally, 2. Pen and ink sketch (3 entries)—Mr Thomas Black. Painting on terra cotta—W H Bainbridge. Painting, water color on silk or satin (2 entries)—Addie Van Volkenburgh; P. T. Johnson. 2. Painting, oil, on silk or satin (3 entries)—Mrs M. Fraser; Miss Colvert, 2. Drawing for boys and girls under 13 (3 entries)—Eliza M Nuttall; Miss M Coakes, 2. Penmanship, boys and girls under 15—Miss M Coakes. Collection photograph portraits—Savannah, medal. Carving on wood (3 entries)—Miss Beveridge. Relief in clay or wax—Howard Lee. Modelling in plaster—A. Harris. Frame cucumbers—E. Naah.

FRUIT. PEARS—Beurre d'Angouleme—J H Todd. Vicar of Wakefield (3 entries)—J H Parsons; 2, J H Todd. Winter Nubia—Jubilee Farm. Pound (2 entries)—Mrs Jas Evans; 2, H A King. Five heaviest pears—Mrs R W Hodgson. Best five pears, any variety (16 entries)—H Kipp; 2, W Fitter; 2, J H Parsons. Apples—Collection of plums (6 varieties)—Jubilee Farm. One Golden Drop (4 entries)—A C Wells; 2, Jubilee Farm. Yellow Egg (11 entries)—W Beaumont; 2, C Beaumont. Red Egg (7 entries)—F Sere, Victoria; 2, A C Wells. Any variety (4 entries)—John Whitfield. Italian pines (3 entries)—W Arthur; 2, Jubilee Farm. German pines (4 entries)—J Blackburn. French Pines (3 entries)—J Blackburn. Peaches (7 entries)—J Baker, Victoria; 2, A C Wells. Red grapes (2 entries)—J S Brocklehurst. White grapes (2 entries)—H F Heistermann; 2, G W Henry. Black grapes (3 entries)—G W Henry; 2, Mrs E Parsons. 2. Crab apples, (10 entries)—Jubilee Farm; 2, W Arthur. Guineas, (4 entries)—W Thompson; 2, C E Gams. Water melons, (3 entries)—Thomas Seward; 2, F. Prescott;