DOUBLE DECEPTION.

The Public Often Imposed On.

Proprietary Medicines and Pills that are Utterly Worthless.

When You Ask for Paine's Celery Compound do not Allow Your Dealer to Recommend Something Else.

Yes, there is a vast amount of double deception practised in this country. The double deception imposed on a too-confiding people, just means the making of worthless liquid medicines and pills, and putting them into the stores of dealers, who often recommend them when Paine's Celery Compound is asked for, because they pay larger and handsomer profits. This work of falsely recommending and substituting, is fraught with many evils. It encourages deception and falsehood; it brings the public to the position of slaves to the will of the grasping dealer; it tends to prolong sufferings and agonies when the sick are forced to buy what they do not ask for; and lastly, the vile work of substituting assists the spread and circulation of preparations that should be prohibited by law.

The work of recommending poor and trashy medicines when Paine's Celery Compound is asked for, is meeting with its just reward in many places. The substituting and deceptive dealers are being shunned, and the money for Paine's Celery Compound goes into the hands of upright and honest business men, contented with moderate profits, and who are anxious to give men, women and children just what they ask for.

The great force of sick and diseased people is a new life, which means health, strength and bodily vigor. This conclusion is surely and speedily realized when Paine's Celery Compound is used. This fact is proved every day by the number of testimonials received from number of testimonials received form cured people. The clergy, medical men, bankers, merchants and the everyday people testify in favor of Paine's Celery Compound, which they cannot be shown by the proprietors of the medicines you are asked to avoid.

SURREY COUNCIL.

The above council met on Saturday, 28th, at 1 p. m., the members being all present. Communications were read as follows: From J. A. Murphy, enclosing an order from Geo. Walker, re bridge contract; not accepted. From M. R. Harrison, asking payment of $40 on contract. A petition from G. H. Wales and eight others, asking that the Clover Valley road, north end, be closed. Not cleared of all obstructions, and that the covering be not removed any more from the bridge. Tenders were then opened, and the following contracts awarded: Clover Valley road, south end, 47 rods, to W. Robinson, for $30; Kwaw-a-lil road, 25 rods, to H. Gardner, at $2.75 per chain; Serpentine road, 40 chains, to J. Connolly and C. M. Nicholson, at $1.05 per rod; Johnson road, 20 rods, gravelling, to Wm. Johnston, for 50 cents per yard; Smith road, to J. McIsaac, at $1.05 per chain, to the amount of $30. James Mercier was allowed an extension of two months on his contract on Township line. The appropriation to the side line, between Mr. Bell and Hookway's ranches, was withdrawn. The reeve was authorized to get legal advice as to certain sections of the Municipal act, re the removal of gravel from private property for road purposes. One hundred dollars was granted to repairing the Scott road, provided the Delta council spend a like sum; clerk to notify. Fifty dollars were granted to the Rice road. Twenty-five dollars were granted to the Clover Valley road, north end, just south of G. N. R., work to be let by auction. Chas. Hardy was authorized to expend $50 in opening gravel pits, and repairing Elgin bridge. The clerk was instructed to notify J. Parks to remove his fences off the Clover Valley road, and build a bridge over the ditch he had dug across the road on or before the 1st of November, also to cease pulling up the covering of the bridge. Chas. Burnett is to make enquiries at the registrar and land office re Jas. Wilson's title to a ranch. Coun. Morris brought in a report of the unsaleable lots, that at present are represented on the collector's roll as an asset, and recommended that they be struck off. The reeve, Coun. Morris, was done. The reeve reported having stopped the work on the slough in Ward 1, as the appropriation was not enough to carry the work through to the river, and as interested parties were not willing for the slough to be cleared out part of the way the work had to stop; on motion this action of the reeve was unanimously endorsed. The matter of the collector suing for taxes was brought up and on referring to the original minutes it was found to read, "that the collector be authorized to enter suit for all delinquent taxes prior to 1895 that are not paid on or before the 15th of October." The amendment to the Pound by-law was taken up and advanced to its third reading. Four hundred and fifty dollars was placed in the Bank of British Columbia saving bank department as a sinking fund. On the recommendation of the Finance committee the following cheques were issued: C. Brown, refund from tax sale, 1893, and expenses re sale of Wade estate, $2.650; M. M. Harrington on contract 29; J. Jetsyne $13.50; M. Merritt $8.80; W. McMinneny on contract 39; J. Crutchley $3; estate of widomary, etc, $8.35; R. McCinton $19.61; G. Routley, Port Kells road, $43.70; J. Drinkwater $1.50; W. B. Springer, Sandall road, $10; G. W. Seeling, Yale road, $20; D. Cameron, balance contract, $7; G. B. Treguenne, Hunt road, $10; J. Connolly, on contract, $9.05; J. G. Barton, culverts, Clover Valley road, $9.75; Collector, taxes, D. McRae, $4.50; John Keery, indemnity $10; J. F. Galbraith, Secretary Agricultural Society, Surrey, balance of grant, $25. The Council adjourned for two weeks to meet Oct. 19th at 1 p. m.

Fac-similes of the first newspaper ever printed were distributed to the members of the press congress at Heidelberg. It is a sheet published at Strasburg in 1609 by Johann Carolus. In a letter from Venice, dated Sept. 4th, in the first number Galileo's discovery of the telescope is announced. "The Governor of Venice has recommended the pension of Master Galileo Galilei of Florence, professor at Padua, because he has invented an instrument which enables one to see distant places as if they were quite near."

A mail coach drawn by six mules that had been driven without relays by Count de Fontalva, a Portuguese nobleman, all the way from Lisbon to Paris, through the mountains of north-eastern Sain and the Pyrenees, a distance of 750 miles, recently made a sensation on the boulevards.

Baron von Thoemmel, who has just retired from the post of Austrian Minister at Belgrade with the rank of field marshal, is indebted in great part for his diplomatic success to a sewing machine which he presented to the Princess of Montenegro, teaching her to sew himself.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

NEW WESTMINSTER, COMOX AND VERNON.

New Westminster, Oct. 8.—(Special.)—All morning exhibitors have been hard at work placing their displays. The hall is fast being put in order, and the exhibit there promises to be a grand one. The fine new bench house is completed and high-bred canines are being led to their quarters, to remain for their honors, and be inspected. The poultry house this year is equal to any in the Dominion for good appointments; but of this or any other feature of the show I will not go into details now, for scarcely any is yet complete, but by 2 o'clock the judges will be at work in some of the departments. An extra fine lot of horses are already on the ground and are still arriving. The roadsters are out in great numbers. The sheep classes are only partly filled, so far, but a great many are expected to-day. The swine exhibit promises to be one of the best ever shown in the Province. Berkshires are very numerous, and include some choice pigs. A new lot of Painworths are on exhibition. The cattle stalls are fairly well filled. Durhams, Jerseys and grades, so far, predominate.

Yesterday morning J. W. Hollinshed, of Chilliwack, who has some good roadster horses on exhibition, narrowly escaped with his life on the Yale road near Clover valley. He was thrown from a horse and badly bruised and shaken. Railway men took him on a hand car to Harr's hotel, Clover valley, where his wounds were dressed, and from last reports, he was progressing favorably and expects to be able to attend the exhibition.

New Westminster, Oct., 8.—So far there has been fair sailing for the Exhibition ship and few hitches in the arrangements have occurred. The secretarial system is a very complete one, otherwise the large volume of clerical work done, and well done, could not be completed by the comparatively light staff now in the society's office. Some of the exhibitors were late in starting to get up their show and the judging was not begun until late last evening, and consequently will not be finished in the time expected. The agricultural hall is pretty well filled up with exhibits; in fact it may be said that every foot of available space is occupied. There is many of the display arrangements a departure from the hackneyed style of the old show groove which suggests a refreshing originality of taste and considerable artistic talent that vastly improves the general effect. Liberal use is made of the abundant material nature has furnished for decoration purposes and this, with the multitude of brilliant colors seen in the displays themselves, makes a fine effect.

Going into the western entrance the visitors, especially if they hail from Eastern parts, are struck with natural wonder at sight of an immense section of a fir log about seven feet in diameter and a square block of spruce with a side of nearly four feet with several other sections of native timber in the rough. Facing this entrance is an arrangement of this splendid building material fashioned by the hands of skilled mechanics into a very imposing design at the works of the Royal City Planing mills.

Next to this is the rich display of carpets, curtains, etc., of the Hudson's Bay Company, who also have an extensive arrangement of bottled liquors and tea, in charge of W. H. Cope and C. A. Wood.

On the left the Sun Ban has a display of bamboo work and in the north wing the Albion Iron Works have a solid array of ranges, stoves, etc., which is taking the full extent of one side of the hall.

On the other side is the Reid & Currie Iron Works display showing in operation a Newcomb atmospheric engine on a fourth the size and an exact counterpart of one built and used in 1775 in a Cornish mine at which the boy Potter worked all day at a valve with some attachment letting in water to make a vacuum and getting up a speed of 20 strokes a minute. Along side of this timer is a modern high pressure vertical engine running at a speed of 500 per minute. This is an interesting object lesson in the progress of mechanical invention.

The Brunette Saw Mills Company, although seriously handicapped by the recent fire, have a creditable display of handsome mantels, scroll work and lumber material in all the stages from the log to the highly finished piece and from the plain shingle and salmon box to the carved and polished pannel.

Brackman & Ker have construeted an immense pyramid displaying to much advantage, most of the staple grains and their manufactured products in various sizes of sacks and boxes.

J. K. Johnson shows a working model of a new idea in brass engines running a minature lathe.

The New Vancouver Coal Company have on view a pile of blocks of their dusky diamonds.

Along side the working dairy Major & Eldridge are somewhat conspicious with their heavy exhibit of cured pork in every imaginable shape.

The Canada Paint Company have a most unique structure on an oriental plan, a gracious arch way supporting four turrets, the whole constructed with various sized paint tins and bottles.

M. R. Smith & Co., of the Victoria Steam Bakery show a most satisfying assortment of their plain and fashionable biscuts.

O'Keil & Morris, of the Excelsior Preserving Co., and the B. C., Fruit Canning and Coffee Co., are side by side right in front of the main entrance, each with a more comprehensive showing of what British Columbia can do in raising and preserving fruit.

Falconer's Vinegar Works are represented in the shape of a very good display of bottles of various sizes, and the exhibit comes in for its share of public attention.

Findley Bros.' array of soap is interesting, expressive of activity in home industry, and a curiosity to the few surviving members of the unwashed. The soap is made by solid men, not a bubble concern and does them credit.

The Texas Lake Ice and Cold Storage men have propounded some solid facts in artestical ice and natural products in a cold state.

John Forrester shows a variety of the products of his factory in fine candies as well as several plain and staple lines.

There are several other exhibits of minor proportions in the hall, both industrial and productive, on the first floor of the building, all of which it is impossible to describe now. The upper sections of the hall will be reported upon in the next issue. There was a grand live stock parade at noon to-day.

The official procession started on time to the second at 11 a.m., to-day—this breaks a record—in charge of Marshall Drummond assisted by his subordinate mounted officers, Chief Ackerman, George Adams and E. L. Kirkland. The order was about this: The City Band; the light guns from the warships Wild Swan and Nymphe with teams of jolly tars; two companies of blue jackets from the gun boats; a long line of official carriages containing members of Parliament, naval officers visiting aldermen, councillors and other guests of the city; the St. Mary's Mission bands, composed of Indian boys, most of them under 16 years of age, who played really well for youngsters; private citizens, going as they pleased.

The excursionists from the Sound arrived at an early hour this morning and at the time of writing the city streets leading to the buildings are fairly well crowded with people, principally visitors, wending their way to the grounds. As usual the Vancouver people are forming a large contingent of the guests and are coming in by every tram and train in considerable numbers.

The city market will be open as usual on Friday for business. We make this note at the request of the clerk, because an impression seems to prevail that a postponment had been made on account of the exhibition programme.

Among the private or public places of business which have been decorated in honor of the celebration, the Customs offices, the fronts of Messrs. Gifford and Blood's stores, in the public library building and of R. F. Anderson & Co., are most worthy of mention.

COMOX.

The agricultural show held at Comox on the 3rd inst., exceeded expectations in number of facts, that a successful exposition of the resources of the district could be made, and that this portion of the province is not behind the front in quality of soil, stock and enterprising farmers. Naturally things were not on a very extensive scale, but the exhibits and displays made, lacked nothing in quality. Animals were well represented, while field produce and horticultural exhibits were above the average. The prize list speaks for itself, and is herekpended:

PRIZE WINNERS.

CATTLE—Durhams—Bull, 3 years old and upwards, J. T. Williams, Father Durand; bull two years old and upwards, William Robb, S. J. Piercy.

Jerseys—Bull, three years old and upwards, A. Urquhart, Duncan Bros.; best bred cow, D. Roy, A. Urquhart; heifer one-year-old, A. Urquhart, 1 and 2; calf, A. Urquhart, Duncan Bros.

Holsteins—Bull, three years old and upwards, S. F. Crawford; bull, one-year-old, B. Crawford, Isaac Davis; heifer, S. F. Crawford.

Graded cattle—Best milch cow, J. Mundell. H. McMillan; heifer, two-year-old, S. F. Crawford, Thomas Cairns; heifer, one-year-old, J. Mundell, J. A. Halliday; calf, A. Urquhart, S. F. Crawford; beef animal, A. Urquhart, S. F. Crawford.

HORSES.—Draught mare with foal, W. H. Greene, A. Urquhart; colt two-year-old, B. Crawford.

General purpose—Stallion, John Dalby; colt, one-year-old, Charles Bridges, S. F. Crawford; colt, suckling, A. Urquhart; general purpose team, Gilmore & McQuillan, Smith & McKenzie.

Roadsters—Mare, A. Urquhart, R. Graham; colt, one-year-old, A. Urquhart, S. Creech, J. Piercy; colt, suckling, A. Urquhart, burgy horse, Charles Collins, Rev. A. Tait; saddle horse, A. Urquhart, Father Durand; walking horse, J. A. Halliday.

SHEEP—Ram, one-year-old and upwards, G. Heatherbell.

Grafted—Two ewes, A. Urquhart; two ewes shearlings, William Robb; ewe lamb, Mrs. Carwithen, A. Urquhart; fat sheep, A. Urquhart.

PIGS.—Berkshire—Boar, A. Urquhart, J. A Halliday.

Graded—Two pigs under nine months, J. A. Halliday.

POULTRY.—Turkeys, bronze, Charles Bridges; ducks, Mrs. F. Burns; ducks, Pekin, Charles Bridges, Robert Graham; ducks, Rouen, Thomas Cairns; geese, J. A. Halliday, Mrs. Carwithen; geese, Toulouse, J. A. Halliday, C. Bridges; Brahmas, Thomas Cairns; Plymouth Rocks, J. A. Halliday, T. D. McLean; white Leghorns, John Mason; W. Leghorns, Mrs. Carwithen; brown Leghorns, A. Urquhart, Thomas Cairns; Houdans, J. A. Halliday; game, Edward Creech; partridge Cochins, Mrs. Carwithen; pigeons, R. Graham, A. Urquhart.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, five pound rolls, Duncan Bros., B. Crawford, W. Lewis; packed 20 pounds, W. Lewis, Duncan Bros.; S. Piercy; plate butter, W. Lewis, Thomas Cairns, Duncan Bros.; loaf of bread, Mrs. T. D. McLean, J. A. Halliday, J. Mundell.

VEGETABLES.—Brace cabbage, J. Patterson, Isaac Davis; turnips, J. A. Halliday, C. Bridges; carrots, B. Crawford, John Mason; parsnips, McQuillan & Gilmore, John Mason; corn, Thomas Piercy, J. A. Halliday; beets, B. Crawford, J. A. Halliday; pumpkins, J. A Halliday, McQuillan & Gilmore; vegetable marrow, S. F. Crawford, W. Anderson; tomatoes, J. Mason, A. Ledingham; cucumbers, J. McPhee; cauliflowers, J. Mundell, Mrs. Carwithen; Kohl Rabbi, Thomas Cairns; onions, potato, Thos. Piercy; onions, shallots, J Mundell, John Mason; onions, multiplice, S. F. Crawford; onions of all sorts, John Mason, Thos. Cairns; citrons, Thos. Cairns; garden peas, McQuillan & Gilmore; Scotch kail, McQuillan & Gilmore, John Mason.

FIELD PRODUCE.—Spring wheat, W. H. Greene, J. A. Halliday; oats, white, Thos. Cairns; oats, black, J. A. Halliday; peas, W. H. Greene, J. A. Halliday; barly Rose potatoes, Charles Collins; Beauty of Hebron, T. Cairns; Burbank seedlings, George Smith, S. Piercy; White Elephants, B. Crawford, Chas. Collins; one new variety, W. Lewis, C. Collins; Rural New Yorker, George Smith, Wm. Robb; Freeman, John Mason, J. A. Halliday; turnips, J. A. Halliday; mangold, pink globe, Wm. Robb, J. A. Halliday; mangold, red, J. Piercy, J. A. Halliday; carrots, white, Thomas Cairns, McQuillan & Gilmore; carrots, red, McQuillan & Gilmore; collection of vegetables, J. A. Halliday, S. F. Crawford, Thos. Cairns.

HORTICULTURE.—Green apples, S. S. Creech, Thos. Piercy; any kind of apples, S. Creech, J. A. Halliday; Golden Russets, T. H. Piercy; Rhode Island Greenings, Davis, Sam Creech; Baldwins, Chalmers Bros., A. McMillan; Northern Spy, Chalmers Bros., A. McMillan; King of Tompkins, James Patterson; Mann, W. Robb; Spitzenburg, Chalmers Bros.; greenings, Chalmers Bros., James Patterson; Blue Pearmain, Chalmers Bros., A. McMillan; four largest apples, Charles Bridges; Alexanders, James Patterson, A. Salmond; Maiden Blush, Chalmers Bros.; Wealthy, S. Creech, J. Mundell; Gloria de Mundi, Chalmers Bros., A. McMillan; Yellow Bellflowers, Chalmers Bros., Thomas Cairns; plate of late apples, W. Robb, Chalmers Bros.; Bartlett pears, W. Robb, J. A. Halliday; pears, any variety, J. Piercy, W. Robb; Winter Nellis pears, W. Robb; Flemish Beauty, Thomas Cairns; pears, late, Chalmers Bros., J. Mundell; Coe's Golden Drop plums, S. Creech; grapes, Charles Bridges; peaches, Rev. A. Tait, John Mundell; prunes, J. A. Halliday, A. McMillan.

PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURES.—Assortment of harness, Wesley Willard; furniture, Grant & McGregor.

FLOWERS.—Collection of plants in pots or boxes, Miss Berkeley, Charles Bridges; bouquet for table, J. A. Halliday; bouquet for hand, Mrs. William Robb; dahlias, Mrs. W. Robb; floral design, Mrs. W. Robb; collection of pansies, Miss Lewis; roses, Mrs. W. Robb; gladiolas, Mrs. Tait; stocks, Mrs. Robb; hanging basket, Charles Bridges; geraniums, Mrs. Robb; sweet peas, Mrs. W. Robb; fuchias, Mrs. W. Robb; annuals, J. A. Halliday; petunias, Mrs. Robb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Boiled fruit, J. A. Halliday, T. D. McLean; jellies, J. A. Halliday, T. D. McLean; jams, T. D. McLean, J. A. Halliday; pickles, T. D. McLean, J. A. Halliday; handsomest baby, Mrs. Pickels, Mrs. Stanley Craig.

LADIES' WORK.—Assortment crochet, Miss Amos, Miss Halliday; bed quilt, Mrs. Willard; tidy, Mrs. W. Duncan, Mrs. Burnes; skirt, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Amos; child's buggy robe, Mrs. Tait; toilet set, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Duncan; child's dress, Miss Halliday, Mrs. Nixon; table cover, Mrs. Stanley Craig; table scarf, Miss Amos; arasene chenille cushion, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Smith; lady's night dress, Mrs. Halliday; pillow shams, Mrs. Tait; six button holes, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. John Piercy; stockings darned, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Eric Duncan; fancy aprons, Mrs. Miller; six button holes by girl, Miss Smith; drawn work, Mrs. Duncan; child's dress, machine made, Miss Halliday; bed quilts, silk patchwork, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Burns; patchwork, cotton, Mrs. Roy; quilt, worsted, Mrs. W. Willard; comforter, Mrs. Miller; home made coverlet, Miss Amos, Mrs. Thomas Piercy; stockings, Mrs. Tait, Mrs. Mundell; toilet set, Mrs. Tait; samples of knitting, Miss Halliday; gent's socks, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. E. Duncan; mittens, Mrs. W. Duncan; home made rug, Mrs. E. Duncan, Mrs. J. Piercy; moss work, Mrs. C. Bridges; drawing, pencil, Mrs. E. Duncan; drawing, crayon, Mrs. Stevens; drawing, water color, W. B. Anderson, Miss Willemar; drawing any other kind, Mrs. Stanley Craig; ornamental penmanship, for boys and girls, South Park school (Miss Cameron); collection of native insects, W. B. Anderson; birds, canary, J. Creech, Rev. A. Tait; collection of birds' eggs, J. McPhee, J. Creech.

VERNON.

Vernon, Oct. 8.—(Special.)—The exhibits to the show are coming in slowly. All will be ready for the judges this evening. Lord Aberdeen opens the fair at 2 o'clock in-morrow, leaving at 4 for New Westminster, accompanied by the Countess and suite. From New Westminster the vice-regal party proceeds to Nelson and Rossland. The races will be exciting events. Several foreign horses are here.

Profs. Robertson, Sharpe and Hutchison visited Kelowna yesterday and came back to-day, accompanied by His Excellency. They speak highly of the country. Prof. Robertson goes to New Westminster to-morrow.

Voting on the Spallumcheen $20,000 bonus to the grist mill at Armstrong resulted in 82 for and 6 against. The work of construction will begin immediately.

The weather is clear and dry, but chilly with heavy frosts at night.

Vernon, Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The outside exhibition, except the horses, is very slim, the poorest yet held here. The horses are fairly good. Inside the grain is good in quality, but not up to former years. The quantity of fruit is doubling every year. The exhibits to-day are the best ever seen here. The dairy and ladies' department make a creditable display. Field roots and vegetables are splendid, showing quality and quantity. There is a large turn-out of visitors from all parts of the district this afternoon. President Fortune, Donald Graham, M. P. P., and the other officers are very active arranging the exhibits. The vice-regal party leaves for the coast at 4 o'clock, after opening the exhibition.

WILL HOLD A SHOW.

Editor World,—As it has come to the notice of the directors of the Richmond Agricultural and Industrial Society that some parties have spread the report to the effect that the above society was not legally constituted and would not hold the annual show on October 15th, as advertised in the catalogues, they have thought it advisable to publish a denial of such report. We, therefore, been instructed by the Board of Directors to forward you the enclosed statement and would be much obliged if you could find space for it in your valuable paper. Thanking you in anticipation, I am Yours Respectfully,

J. W. MILLER,
Secretary Richmond Ag. Ind. Society.

Eburne, Oct. 7, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We hereby submit for the information of the public the following statement in respect to the validity of the existence of the society, of which we the undersigned, are respectively president and secretary, as the Richmond Agricultural and Industrial Society.

1st. That the parties claiming to be the above society, who recently held an exhibition at Steveston, were not lawfully elected officers and directors, and that some of the persons whose names were published by the said parties as officers of the said society were not members of the Richmond Agricultural and Industrial Society;

2nd. That the meeting at which the officers and directors of the present society were elected for the present year, was composed of a large majority of the members of the Society, being 41 present out of a total membership of 60;

3rd. That the minute book and the books used by the Society since its formation are now in possession of the undersigned, and show the continuation of the Society without any break;

4th. That at the request of the Hon Provincial Secretary for information in respect to the validity of the society, a copy of the above megntioned minute book was furnished him, a perusal of which so convinced him of the validity of this society that he forwarded to us a cheque for the annual grant for this year;

5th. As no doubt some uncertainty has been created in the public mind in respect to the holding of the annual exhibition on the 15th inst. in accordance with the notices posted, we beg to state that such exhibition will be held, and commencing at 10 o'clock, Baker, Provincial Secretary, has kindly consented to be present, if possible, and open the exhibition with an address.

W. S. ABERCROMBIE, President.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary Richmond A. & I. Society.

FALL SHOWS FOR 1895.

Following is a list of agricultural shows to be held in this Province for the fall of 1895:

Westminster, Westminster .....Oct. 8-11
Okanagan, Vernon .....Oct. 9-11
Richmond, No. 1, Eburne .....Oct. 15
Delta, Ladner's .....Oct. 16
N. & S. Saanich .....Oct. 18-19

THE LATEST TIRE.

Improvements in connection with the construction of bicycles appurtenances have not yet closed, although to the casual observer it seems hardly possible that anything more can be brought to a greater pitch of perfection than it is at present. Still, inventors will continue to work their busy brains in search of improvements, and during the year many patents have been placed on the market. Some have proved valuable, but the majority have turned out to be worthless and impracticable. The tire of a bicycle seems to possess the most fascination for latter day inventors, and certainly presents the widest scope for improvements. The pneumatic, while rendering wheels to which it is attached lighter, easier and comfortable to ride, has many drawbacks in the way of punctures and other ills to which it is heir. Here, however, is an idea which the patentee declares will obviate all these: It is a new tire, consisting of a closed rubber tube, filled with hollow balls of the same diameter as the internal diameter of the tube. These balls are vulcanized and inserted in the tube during the process of manufacture. It is said that additional elasticity and rigidity is imparted to the tire by the insertion of these hermetically sealed balls, and as each ball is an independent cushion, it would require the puncture of several to make the tire useless; whereas, in the present style of tire one puncture renders the whole useless until it is repaired.

TORONTO NOT BENEFITED.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Blackstock and Mrs. George Gooderham, of Toronto, are journeying via Vancouver to San Francisco. Mr. Blackstock is one of the best known lawyers in Ontario. In conversation with a reporter, which drifted into the subject of Toronto's goodness, Mr. Blackstock said: "I am afraid the reputation we have in that respect does us more harm than good. The closed-up-tight, Puritanical state of affairs we have in Toronto is due to the fact that we have a large element in our population which prides itself on making the city the most Puritanical one on the continent. As you know, they don't even allow the street cars to run there Sundays, and, as for saloons, they are certainly closed up tight. Although I am connected with the large distilling firm of Gooderham & Worts, I don't much object to this latter feature. We have no population that demands open saloons on Sunday. As far as am concerned personally the other feature doesn't bother me much, for I have my own horses and carriages; but I do know that it is a great inconvenience to thousands of people. The city is spread out over a large territory, and many people are forced to remain at home all day Sunday. The question was settled by a popular vote, however, and the people can only blame themselves. At the last election an attempt was made to allow the cars to run on Sunday, but it was defeated, largely through the efforts of people residing on the central loop who disliked to have the quiet of their Sunday disturbed by the rattling cars. It is a curious fact, though, that with our strict enforcement of strict laws, we have a large number of saloons and licenses. In fact, I think that we have quite as many saloons as the average city of 200,000 people."

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

Last week was enumeration week at the post-office, in fact in all city offices in Canada. The returns for Vancouver show that the revenue for the week was $525.79; 11,759 letters were mailed for Canadian points and 3,338 for foreign points. For Canada 3,338 post cards were mailed and for foreign points 378. Of books, parcels, sample packages, etc., there were 1,897. The number of registered letters was 247 and of free letters 427.

Experiments in corpore vilo with boiled water for drinking are being made in the Punjab in India. In cholera years the water for the prisoners in jail is boiled; to find out whether it would not be as well to boil it always, the Lieut.-Governor has ordered half the prisoners to be kept on plain water and half on boiled, and to have the results recorded for a year.

SOME SCRAPS OF HISTORY

A DIPLOMAT PUBLISHES QUITE A RACY BROCHURE.

Sackville-West Airs His Grievances and Denounces American Politics—Ambassador Bayard Especially Hateful to Him.

London, Oct., 9.—Giving to the world in "cold print" the impressions, opinions and ideas of a diplomat is an almost unprecedented occurrence, but such has just taken place here, the pamphlet now issued, "for private circulation only," being from the pen of Lord Sackville, who as Sir Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, K. C. M. G., was the English minister to Washington in 1881-1882. The pamphlet, which is handsomely printed, is entitled "My Mission to the United States, 1881-1882." It will be remembered that President Cleveland, almost on the eve of the election of 1888, sent Sir Lionel his passport, because of a letter written by him to an alleged Englishman in California commenting upon the approaching election. This pamphlet is Lord Sackville's defence and explanation, after seven years, of that incident. But the problem unprecedented part of it, and the part which has aroused very excited comment in the circles named, is, first the freedom of his attributes upon the American people and American public men; and, second, his own expressed indignation that the British ministry should have accepted Mr. Bayard as ambassador to this country, while as Secretary of State of the United States Mr. Bayard had

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in person its accredited representative. The publication contains hitherto unpublished facts relating to the framing of the Elsberry Treaty, afterwards rejected by the Senate, and the Bering sea negotiations, not to speak of Lord Sackville's many venomous pages relating to his personal controversy with Americans. When Lord Sackville first went to New York, the late Chester A. Arthur was President and James G. Blaine Secretary of State. This was in November, 1881. At the reception given him by the St. George's Society, he says that Mr. Blaine was sent to greet him on behalf President Arthur, and he made a most cordial address of welcome. In it he referred to the sympathy of the American people and their admiration for that gracious sovereign, his royal mistress." Lord Sackville notes also his very cordial reception by the President of Cornell, and remarks, that "while Mr. Blaine was using this conciliatory language he was carrying on a hostile controversy with Her Majesty's Government respecting the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty." He says that he was well

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he would have to contend with in combatting the influence which the Fenian organizations exercised over the United States Government, and which was so powerful in both houses of the Legislature. Lord Sackville quotes a private letter he wrote to Granville, then Foreign Minister, in April, 1882, in regard, apparently, to a request or demand made by Secretary Frelinghuysen for the immediate release of certain Irish suspects. In this letter Lord Sackville distinctly states that Assistant Secretary Bancroft Davis represented to him that the President felt embarrassed by the action of Congress in the matter, and "that he, the President, trusted to the courtesy of Her Majesty's Government in enabling him to avert it." He says that he told Secrtary Davis that "he must remember there was a public opinion in England as well as a press, and that it was likely to be convinced of the necessity of a concession to the United States Government on this question, simply because Congress was anxious to do a favor to one Mr. Davis frankly admitted this and said that the President himself appealed to Her Majesty's Government in the present case." Lord Sackville says he deliberately states that Lord Granville, upon the representations of Lord Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Hartington, the Secretary of State, telegraphed the First Assistant Secretary of State, saying that his, Lord Sackville's, life was in danger and asking for protection. Secretary Frelinghuysen, he says, declined to take any step officially, but sent him to General Sherman. A yachting trip extending over 10 days was taken, after which it was deemed that the excitement caused by the Irish excitations had abated. But he says the danger again became imminent when he was instructed to

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of Patrick Sheridan for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders. Thinking that a demand would be hopeless, Lord Granville allowed him to revoke the instructions. "A Presidential election was approaching and Mr. Blaine was likely to be the Republican candidate. It was at this time that Mr. Blaine spoke to me in the most condemnatory tones of the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in dealing with the Irish question. They had created such a hostile feeling in the United States that he felt convinced if the population was polled the result would be an almost unanimous expression of hatred toward England. This language clearly indicated his intention to trade upon this hostility to England in order to gain the Irish vote for his election." He notes Mr. Blaine's defeat with not greatly repressed exultation and says that he looked hopefully to the new Democratic administration and Mr. Bayard. The latter, he says, deprecated to him "the influence which the Irish party had obtained in the constituencies and expressed himself as determined not to allow his action to be dictated by it." Lord Sackville then reviewed at length the negotiations over the Bering Sea question and asserted that neither England nor the Dominion could get justice because the "Government dared not interfere with the Alaska Fur Co., which corporation was rich and influential in both houses of Congress." Lord Sackville quotes a conversation with Mr. Bayard, of which he made a minute at the time, in which the latter said the "Irish vote had now become a great factor in American politics and he might tell me that the word British prefixed to any political commercial question was sufficient to create enmity towards England." Lord Sackville treats of events prior to Mr. Cleveland's renomination in 1888. "It was necessary for him to show himself more anti-English than his opponents." He then quotes

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and his reply which he refers to as "incautious" both of which to his amazement were published in the New York Tribune, the organ of the Republican party on Oct., 2, 1888. He learned from private sources that no such person as Muchison existed. The "excitement over" the Sackville incident, as it was called, became farcical. He was caricatured. He saw Mr. Bayard four days before the election and the Secretary cordially accepted by an expression of regret what had occurred. "When, however, I saw Mr. Bayard the following day, he said the matter had become serious. Great interests depended up the re-election of Mr. Cleveland and he could not ignore the injurious effect which my letter had had upon a certain faction, the vote of which was necessary for the success of the democratic candidate." He saw a copy of a telegram from the State department to Minister Phelps accusing him of "political cowardice." He took this offensive telegram to Mr. Bayard, saying he considered it a personal insult. Mr. Bayard was "embarrassed and confused and at last said that he knew nothing of any such telegram having been sent. He was furnished with a copy of the following telegram received by a member of the cabinet from the Democratic National committee in New York: "Does the President know that the Irish vote is slipping out of our hands because of diplomatic shilly-shallying. See Lamont (the President's secretary and chief wire-puller) at once. Something ought to be done to-day." Accordingly he received his passport that afternoon. Lord Sackville quotes the statement he made to Lord Salisbury accusing Secretary Bayard of flagrant misstatement of facts, and duplicity. He refers to President Cleveland in bitter terms and adds: "There is no base action which an American politician will not resort to in order to gain an election." He quotes another despatch from Mr. Herbert to Lord Salisbury in which the author of the Murchison letter, one Osgoodby, was recommended to President Harrison in a letter from two California Republicans, one bearing the historic name of Harrison Gray Otis and another, Judge W. F. Fitzgerald, telling the story of Osgoodby's fraud and "claiming for him the credit and recognition which are fairly due him for his remarkable achievement." Lord Sackville gives credit for the publication to one Quay, a Senator and chief Republican wire-puller, to whom his (Lord Sackville's) letter was sent by the Californian politicians. Then Lord Sackville adds: "Mr. Bayard remained in obscurity for four years until the re-election of Mr. Cleveland when he was appointed as ambassador to London as a recognition, it may be presumed, of his remarkable achievement. The perpetrator of these degrading acts of political trickery emerges from the political mire a social success and meets those upon whom he has so unscrupulously trampled with a smiling countenance." Lord Sackville says two Justices of the Supreme court since dead spoke in terms of strongest condemnation of President Cleveland's action towards him. He quotes a letter in full from the manager of a time museum in New York offering him $2,000 per week and expenses for himself and suite if he would hold two levees daily of two hours in "my palatial museum." "It is unnecessary" adds Lord Sackville, "for me to comment further upon the political degradation which avowedly exists in the United States, nor upon the difficulties which the British minister has to contend with in maintaining amicable relations with a Government influenced solely by the political necessity of the moment. The incident, however, is rendered unprecedented part of it, and the part which has aroused very excited comment in the circles named, is, first the freedom of his attributes upon the American people and American public men; and, second, his own expressed indignation that the British ministry should have accepted Mr. Bayard as ambassador to this country, while as Secretary of State of the United States Mr. Bayard had

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