

SEE OUR BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS STRAW HATS. LIGHT JACKETS AND VESTS, ETC.

B. WILLIAMS & CO. CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.

IMPERIAL Mr. Morley Issues Enquire into Tenants' Q

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS

Mr. Robert Ward's Report on its Deliberations and the Resolutions Adopted.

The Foremost Assemblage of the Kind in General Importance Ever Held.

The President and Council British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

GENTLEMEN.—In pursuance of my appointment as your Delegate to the Second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, I have the honor to report that I duly attended the Meetings of Congress held in the Hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company, Threadneedle Street, London, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th June, and 1st July, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Under the auspices of this large and influential body of the World's Metropolis, the various Commercial Chambers and Boards throughout the Empire were first brought together by their delegates six years since, the Congress just closed being the second of its class, though foremost in general importance as compared with the meeting held in 1886.

A glance at the list herewith of Boards and Chambers represented will show the wide interest taken in the Congress by the Commercial bodies of the United Kingdom, India, Canada, (which had the largest contingent), the West Indies, West Indies, Africa, China (Hongkong), Singapore, with representation from the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, while delegates from several foreign trade organizations were present as guests.

Through the generosity of the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company, their magnificent Hall was placed at the disposal of the Congress, and the proceedings of nearly 300 delegates were thereby rendered more convenient and agreeable throughout, besides affording ample accommodation to visitors and press representatives.

The United Kingdom delegates were placed on either side of the great Hall, while Canada, Australasia, and the other Colonies represented were placed in sections between, according to their relative importance.

It is doubtless already known to the Board that public attention has been lately almost entirely devoted to the General Election now in progress throughout the United Kingdom, and the Congress has lost thereby much valued interest which it otherwise would have commanded.

It can be readily understood that Commercial questions involving serious political points might be dangerous for Parliamentary Candidates and their friends to touch upon at this juncture, but as a matter of fact, trade questions which have been debated in the late Congress are of such importance to the Empire that the Government of the day, be it Liberal or Conservative, is bound to take up and deal with them in the not distant future.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND HER COLONIES.

The resolution of the London Chamber of Commerce (The Right Honourable Lord Brassey, K. C. B.). "That in the opinion of this Congress it is expedient that arrangements should be devised to secure closer commercial union between the Mother Country and her Colonies and Dependencies," passed unanimously.

Another resolution of the London Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Neville Lubbock). "That a Commercial union on the basis of Free Trade as within the British Empire would tend to promote its permanence and prosperity" led to a lively debate, but an amendment suggested by Sir Chas. Tupper to insert the word "free" and insert "freer," was accepted by the congress.

The following resolution by the London Chamber of Commerce (Mr. G. W. Medley). "That in the opinion of this Congress any legislative interference with the free trade of the Colonies and Dependencies, by means of Preferential Duties, being based on Protection, would be politically dangerous, and economically disastrous; and that the arrangement which, more than any other, would conduce to an intimate commercial union, could be by our self-governing Colonies adopting, as closely as circumstances will permit, the non-protective policy of the Mother Country," led to a long and spirited debate, and as its passage, which was apparent, would have practically shelved Resolutions from several of the Canadian Boards.

It was agreed to lay it over, and eventually Sir Charles Tupper moved in amendment what had been intended as a motion by the Montreal Board of Trade, viz., "That in order to extend the exchange and consumption of the home staple products in every part of the British Empire, a slight differential duty not exceeding 5 percent should be adopted by the Imperial and Colonial Governments in favor of certain home productions against the imported foreign articles."

The debate on this question lasted nearly two days, the Canadian side being strongly led by Sir Charles Tupper and the Montreal and Toronto Delegates, while the Free Traders of the other school ridiculed the suggested revival of an imposition on food products.

I do not propose here to deal fully with the discussion that took place, as the Board will be in a position to read the verbatim reports on the speeches and proceedings of Congress which will shortly be ready. It is, however, significant to note that Free Trade, Fair Trade, and Protection commanded the deepest interest, nor is the fact to be ignored that manufacturers from Birmingham, Man-

chester, Barnsley, Sheffield, and other points, argued most strongly in favor of protection to a reasonable extent, the industries of their different sections in Great Britain.

It was pointed out by the President that Parliament does not legislate for any particular class of trade or manufacture, but for the greatest number to be benefited thereby; but the protectionists argued that their industries and the thousands of men, women, and children employed in them, were constantly being forced out by unrestricted imports from foreign countries, that close their markets by prohibitive duties to British manufacturers.

In the result, upon a vote by Chambers, the amendment was lost by a vote of 55 to 33; majority against, 22. Mr. Medley's resolution being carried on a vote by Chambers by a majority of only 3.

It will be interesting to note, when the Proceedings of Congress are published, the feeling on this question as expressed by votes, in the different parts of the Empire.

THE COLONIES AND EUROPEAN TREATY CLAUSES.

The following Resolution from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, "That this Congress is of opinion that every effort should be made by Her Majesty's Government to promote closer commercial relations between the United Kingdom and her Colonies and Dependencies, and to this end desires the abrogation of the European Treaty Clauses which at present hinder the same," was agreed to by the Congress without much discussion.

On this important Resolution most interesting speeches will be found in the Proceedings of Congress, chiefly those of Mr. S. B. Boulton, Chairman of the London Conciliation Board, and the Hon. Mr. Dible, Premier of New South Wales, and the following resolution was passed.

"That the frequent recurrence of Labor Disputes has caused and is causing great damage to the Commercial and Manufacturing interests of the Empire. That it is extremely desirable, in the best interests both of Employers and Employed, that the re-adjustment of the rates and conditions of Labor, which from time to time are inevitable, should be brought about without the wasteful and calamitous results attending Strikes and Lock-outs. And, that this Congress strongly recommends the formation of properly constituted Boards of Labor Conciliation and Arbitration in all important centers of industry and Commerce throughout the Empire."

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a Commercial career is essential as a means of meeting foreign competition both in the Mother Country and her colonies and possessions, as well as for providing efficient British clerks and assistants in commercial houses.

Resolves.—That it be a recommendation from this Congress to the participating associations to take all possible steps to secure the adoption in their respective localities of a course of Commercial Education best suited to local requirements; That, in order to encourage both schoolmasters and pupils, Members of these Associations should, as far as possible, give a preference in employing youth to those possessing Commercial Certificates; That these recommendations be forwarded by the London Chamber of Commerce, in the name of the Congress, to the whole of the supporting Associations, together with documents relating to the Chamber's scheme, for their information and guidance.

I took the opportunity, however, at Richmond on the 2nd inst. (where I had the honor of proposing the Toast of the London Chamber of Commerce at one of the magnificent banquets given to some 400 Delegates and their friends) of pointing out the general ignorance obtaining on this side with respect to geographical knowledge of the Colonies; and I trust a few of the incidents which have come within my own personal experience, and which I related, will do no harm.

The following resolutions were also taken up and passed by Congress, as follows:—VIZ.,

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

London Chamber of Commerce (Sir Frederick Young, K. C. M. G.). "That colonization, while equally desirable as an outlet for our overgrown population and for the development of the Colonies, can be carried out most successfully by individual energy and enterprise and private agencies supplemented by State aid."

THE NECESSITY OF AN IMPERIAL SYSTEM OF DECIMAL CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

London Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Samuel Montagu, M. P.). "That the introduction of a Decimal System of Weights, Measures and Money is urgently needed, in order to increase our foreign trade, facilitate commerce, and render elementary education more effective and less expensive."

A SYSTEM OF IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (Mr. E. Arnold Forster). "That the establishment of a uniform penny rate of postage throughout the Mother Country and her Colonies and Dependencies would not only tend to promote trade and freedom of intercourse throughout Her Majesty's Dominion, but would, in consequence, establish a system of uniform penny postage throughout the whole of the British Empire."

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

North Shields Chamber of Commerce. "That in the interests of the community at large, this Congress expresses its opinion that the construction of Light Railways should be carried out wherever necessary and practicable."

ABOLITION OF THE LIGHT DUES.

Montreal Board of Trade (Sir Donald A. Smith, K. C. M. G.). "Whereas the system of maintaining the Lighthouse service of a Country by a tonnage tax on shipping entering its ports is inequitable and does not now generally prevail; and whereas the continuation of such a system in Great Britain has proved a retaliatory tax on the shipping of this Country by the United States, which is not imposed upon ships from countries enjoying a free Lighthouse service, British ship-owners being thereby placed at a disadvantage with their German competitors; and

"Whereas Canada, which maintains a free Lighthouse service on its extensive coast line, suffers by reason of Canadian ship-owners (when engaged in American trade) being compelled to pay, in addition to their share of the Canadian taxation, the dues in British ports, and the retaliatory tax in the United States;—

"Therefore resolved.—That this Congress take steps towards procuring such change in the system of maintaining the Lighthouse service of Great Britain as will relieve shipping from any direct charge therefor and the shipping of the Empire from liability to retaliatory taxation by foreign countries."

TREATIES WITH NATIVE TRIBES AND TERRITORIAL DELIMITATION.

Lagos Chamber of Commerce (Mr. John D. Fairley). "That in the opinion of this Congress the interests of British trade are certain to suffer so long as the Government of this country does not, before recognizing treaties with native tribes, before recognizing those made by other nations, or before settling questions of delimitation of territory with other Powers, put itself in communication with British merchants trading in or near the places in question."

Several other questions of an important character had to be left over in consequence of the Congress possessing no time for discussing them, but the impression generally prevailed that much good might be expected as the result of the discussions by Congress, the interchange of views of the delegates from so many different parts of the Empire, and the personal intercourse between the public men, shipowners, merchants, and others connected with British Commerce from all parts of her Majesty's Dominions.

The late Hon. John Robson, an emigrant from Victoria, was appointed delegate, and was, had been appointed delegate,

from Vancouver Board of Trade, but his unfortunate accident and subsequent illness prevented his attendance, and on occasion to mention this after his decease, and on referring to the faithful incident, the Right Honourable The President, Sir John Lubbock, charred the B. C. delegates to convey to our respective Boards the deepest sympathy felt by the Congress at the untimely loss of Mr. Robson.

I will only add that the London Chamber of Commerce by inaugurating these commercial congresses, has done so in the most thorough and hearty manner. Its organizations have been most skillfully planned and carried out by some of the most prominent men of the day, men having the interests of Great Britain's Commerce and greatness at heart, all working with a sincere desire to maintain and extend that greatness, and moreover to strengthen the Unity of the Empire itself.

The hospitality of London is proverbial, but nothing could excel the attention and generosity of the London Chamber of Commerce in furnishing a continuous series of magnificent entertainments to the delegates and members of the Congress. In addition to the hospitalities of the London Chamber, Lord Brassey, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Whitaker Ellis, and others, vied with each other in the same direction, and I am confident the delegates will not soon forget the uniform courtesy which met them on all sides.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ROBT. WARD.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Death never came so swiftly as that to a soldier unless he falls by a bullet from an exploding shell. At Stone River I saw an infantryman struck between the shoulders by a solid shot. He was flung forty feet or more and reduced to a pulp, and yet he was gasping thirty seconds after being struck. A second bullet hit him in the neck next to the one on the right was shot through the centre of the forehead. He was kneeling. He had his gun in his face and had fired the shot and cried out, "My God, I'm hit!" before he fell over on his side. While we were forming battle line in the streets of Fredericksburg, a rifle shell exploded in the ranks about twenty feet away. One man was blown to fragments—so completely wiped off the face of the earth that not a finger of him was to be found. The shell probably exploded just as it hit him. The man on his right had a leg and an arm blown off and was flung ten feet away, yet he was living and trying to speak half a minute later. The one on his left was cut in two above the hips and one of his arms blown over the heads of the second line. Just as the man's eyes did not close for twenty seconds.

At Spotsylvania a sergeant on my right was shot through the heart as the lines were advancing. The body was afterward examined by the surgeon, and he said the bullet had passed through the heart. The man advanced at least four steps after being hit, and then clutched at a sapling and said, "Keep right on; I've been hit!" He must have lived fully thirty seconds after receiving the shot.

In the cemetery at Gettysburg three of us were lying down behind a monument which had toppled over, and were using it as a breastwork. The man on the left was struck by some missile, probably a fragment of shell, which uncovered the whole top of his head. He laid his gun aside, stood up at full height and then shrieked out and fell backward. As we turned to him he raised his right arm, and his lips moved as if he were trying to give us some message.

M. QUAD.

A SURE TEST.

This from one of our San Francisco telephone-girls: "I don't think that I am any more vain than other girls, but I am good-looking and know it, and take a good deal of pride in my beauty. One day I was called to the telephone, and being angry over something that had happened in the office, I snapped back at the party at the other end of the wire: 'Well, what is it? In a very short manner, I would like to marry you. As she made some severe remark on the matter, the lawyer replied: 'I wished to show you how lucrative is the profession of a barrister. You can now see for yourself in what a profitable business I am engaged.'"

REINTRODUCED.

In 1852, Tagliani was at dinner at the Comte de Morny's. Just as they were sitting down to table, her former husband, Comte Gilbert de Voisins, came in and took the seat which was reserved for him. He was evidently not aware of the presence of his wife, for after a few minutes he asked his neighbor, pointing to her, "Who is this governess-looking old maid?" His neighbor told him it was Tagliani. He showed neither surprise nor emotion, but seemed to be commiserating her situation; then he said: "Is it I? It may be, after all," and went on eating his dinner. His wife acted less diplomatically. She recognized him at once, and made a remark to her host in a sufficiently loud voice to be overheard. "Nonsense," said the Comte de Voisins, "heather from devilry or from a wish to be polite, went up to her after dinner with a friend, who introduced him as formally as if he and she had never seen one another."

DRESS TOO MUCH.

when they go out, and have a partiality for white veils and striking bris-a-brac, in the way of metal belts and brooches. They both

LAUGH IMMEDIATELY.

when in crowded assemblies and indulge a good deal in what children call "showing off." It is their way of attracting attention. They both look on an advance to

Special to the Colonist.

FANCIES FOR THE FAIR.

A Few Remarks on Giddy Girls—They are a Boon to "Kickers."

The American Girl and the English One Compared and Contrasted.

New York, Aug. 18, 1892.—I am an observer of Girls. You'll observe that I put a capital G and that is because I think that they are such a valuable subject to me so much to talk about. There are such a variety of them I think that even their foolishness and their indiscretions and their boldness are boons to mankind, because it drives people to explain and object and moralize with an energy that they couldn't get up on any other subject. And the wave of complaint and objection which arises every now and then on that modern subject "Girls" is very amusing, very amusing indeed, and more so for this reason:—

"Girl" is very amusing, very amusing indeed, and more so for this reason:—The American girl is a much published creature and no one is a bit surprised when she wears divided skirts, smokes cigars, or reads Homer. She is supposed to absorb any quantity of male attention and to have the greatest difficulty in being true to one man after her young life, since the age of twelve has been a succession of engagements. Well, personally I don't see that she is very much more so than other girls. Now I take the middle class American girl (there are classes in this land where all men are equal and you know it, you clever cosmopolitan nations of bright, tall-talking humbugs)—and I compare her to the English middle class girl. Probably they both earn their own living, and they are both rather deficient in education, but know a great deal from

of other matters, that girls of a higher class learn from books. I notice that they are both intelligent or fairly so but not a bit intellectual. Of course their minds can never be developed, but for their sort of life a fully developed mind is not always a blessing. So far they are very much alike. They have a little matter for their sort of thinking, a memory which serves their purpose, and prompts them to meet Jack or Harry at the time he ordered, and sufficient tact never to be had before that time. They both have a liking for male society, only one calls her lover her "feller" and the other calls him her "young man." One says "For the Land's sake" in moments of excitement, and the other says "My Gawd," and "Oh! my Lord!" but they both mean about the same thing.

Practical Experience.

This is a long yellow cloth coat made of navy blue beating cloth, with large, useful oval hood to cover the head in a gale; this is lined with white silk, and the facings of collar, wrists and cuffs are of white cloth, braided in navy and gold. LE BARON DE BRUMONT.

A REMINDER.

A favorite general officer of one of Gould's Western regiments was called to New York (says the World), a few years ago, and jumped on by the "Little Wizard" as follows: "They tell me you are broke and don't pay your debts. What is the matter?" The officer spluttered and stammered. "It costs me a great deal to live," he replied; "my family is large, rents are high, and the doctor's bills have been considerable, but things are not so bad as you seem to think."

"I'll see," said Gould, handing out a check for one thousand dollars. "Take this over to Connor and tell him to put it in the market as he sees fit. Come back here when he tells you to." The man obeyed. It was an exciting day in Wash, and he returned to Gould with six thousand dollars. "You've been spending your fortune something," called Gould, "I don't know you." "Where's that thousand dollars I lent you this morning?" It seems to be true that you don't pay your debts. Remember, my boy, the essential thing in business is to keep up your credit." "Well, it is a pretty good story, anyway."

BROKEN IN.

"Never marry, my dear," observed an experienced matron, "until you can find a man who has served his apprenticeship for matrimony by working one term at least on the house committee of his own club. I tell you, after wrestling with the servant problem has chastened his haughty spirit, and he has meekly swallowed wholesale abuse for general incompetence, that man is tame enough actually to eat out of your hand, and you grow almost ashamed to henpeck such a meek animal. I have seen that discipline curb the proud spirit, for they always rush into club housekeeping with a self-assurance, that would be pathetic except for the conceit it shows. Poor souls! they are very funny, composing menus, buying dish-towels, studying plans, and thumping mattresses to be sure they are turned daily. Every man in the place finds fault with them; they dare not eat when too many of the other fellows are around. Then, my dear, is your golden opportunity," this shrewd adviser added; "take him on, he realizes what poor stuff he is, and knows how to stand punishment without losing his temper."

The American shop girl wears her hair neatly coiled at the nape of her neck and her "bang" plastered down in a point on her forehead, while the English one frizzes and puffs her hair out at the back and on the top, and tries apparently to make her head look as large as possible. They both

DEAR SIR.—About three years ago I was troubled with dyspepsia in its worst form, and it seemed impossible to get relief. Finally I took one bottle of B.B. & Co. one box of Burdock Plaster, and they cured me completely. Mrs. S. B. SMITH, Kinsdale, Ont.

YALE PHOENIX SCHOOL, QUALIFIED SECOND CLASS A. B. SALARY, \$80 PER MONTH. APPLY TO WILLIAM L. BODD, SECRETARY BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, YALE, JULY 23, 1892.

wards acquaintance from a chance fellow traveler as a very good scap to hang at their belts. They are both good natured, and although they have a hundred little ways that jar on one, it is but primitive nature showing itself unfettered by culture.

THE EDUCATED AND REFINED GIRL has the same feelings and instincts, but she knows a thing or two more than her humbler sister. She knows that there is no particular attraction about immoderate laughter, and her taste has been so cultivated that tin belts and pins have no attraction for her.

She knows that the attention of chance acquaintances is always the result of admiration. But she is moulded by circumstances; she is just as silly in her way and all the advice in the world won't alter her.

Just now the girl is wearing a Russian blouse made in all sorts of materials but chiefly in white serge with the fastening running down the left side. The belt is generally pointed, and the sleeves are of quite abnormal proportions, gathered into a deep cuff.

The Mikado jacket, open back and front over a white silk blouse, is a favorite fashion just now. Sometimes the jacket is thickly covered with braiding, and then the effect is quite oriental. The sleeves are made short to show a full sleeve of the silk pulled out underneath.

The fashion of setting a large bow of silk on the bust of the gown is a Parisian one but not very becoming. Badfern has made one or two like it.

And every other kind of girl.

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AUCTION SALE REAL ESTATE IN LILLOOET.

I am instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, at the Sale Room, Yates Street, on

Wednesday, August 24

At 12 o'clock noon.

All that piece or parcel of land and premises, situate in the District of Lillooet, in the Province of British Columbia, said to contain eighty-nine (89) acres, more or less, and numbered Lot three (3), Group (1), on the official plan or survey of the said District of Lillooet.

TERMS CASH.

W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

Apply to S. P. MILLER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, or to the Auctioneer.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and Quickest Route to the Old Country.

From Montreal to London, Liverpool, and Southampton. Allan Line. Aug. 20th. From London to Montreal. Dominion Line. Aug. 24th. From Montreal to London, Liverpool, and Southampton. Dominion Line. Aug. 24th. From London to Montreal. Dominion Line. Aug. 24th. From Montreal to London, Liverpool, and Southampton. Dominion Line. Aug. 24th. From London to Montreal. Dominion Line. Aug. 24th.

W. B. DENNISON, Government Agent, Victoria. Or to GEO. MEL. BROWN, D.P.A., Vancouver.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date intended to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the sale of certain parcels of land in the District of Lillooet, in the Province of British Columbia, and situated in the Parish of St. John, in the Township of Lillooet, in the District of Lillooet, in the Province of British Columbia.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Okeil & Morris Fruit Preserving Company Limited Liability, having deposited with the Registrar of Companies a plan and description of the site and works for the establishment of a fruit preserving works, situated in the Parish of St. John, in the Township of Lillooet, in the District of Lillooet, in the Province of British Columbia.

NOTICE.

A working committee having been elected it has been decided to hold a dance on the night of August 24th, at the Victoria Hotel, in the Province of British Columbia. The committee consists of Messrs. J. F. Chairman, and it was resolved that steps be taken to establish a reading room and library in the Province of British Columbia.

WASHBURN LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

CALSMEN—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING.—Wanted to sell nursery stock for the old established Fennell Nurseries, containing 100 acres; first-class hardy stock; new specialties; extensive experience not essential; good steady work; outfit free. Apply to British Columbia branch office of STONKS & WALLACE, 411 Alameda, San Francisco, Cal., or to Wm. A. Clark, manager, Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

YALE PHOENIX SCHOOL, QUALIFIED SECOND CLASS A. B. SALARY, \$80 PER MONTH. APPLY TO WILLIAM L. BODD, SECRETARY BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, YALE, JULY 23, 1892.

Mr. Morley Issues Enquire into Tenants' Q