Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1887.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Our readers will receive with pleasure the intelligence that Capt. J. M. Devereaux, commander of the Canadian government steamer Sir James Douglas, has been given the appointment of dry dock superintendent. Capt. Devereaux has long been a faithful and valuable official of the Dominion government, and his promotion will meet with the approval of every resident of the province. During his long residence in this city and also in his position as commander of the Douglas, he has won the respect and esteem of all, and there can be no question as to the general verdict in this case being in his favor. His thorough knowledge of nautical matters, and his well-known integrity and impartiality in all things concerning his official position, will support us in asserting that the Dominion government have chosen wisely and have put the "right man in the right place."

TEACH GEOGRAPHY.

Sir Charles Warren, chief of the London metropolitan police, is president of the geographical section of the British Association. He delivered the opening address dealing chiefly with the uses of the study of geography to the practical statesman, and of the advantages which would result to the State from a more perfect system of geographical instruction in the schools. Sir Charles Warren is well known to be an experienced practical geographer, and he therefore speaks with authority. One thing is certain, that the comparatively little interest taken by Englishmen generally in Canada, India and the colonies generally is due chiefly to the prevailing ignorance of geography. There has been much talk of late about an Imperial sentiment—about promoting the fellow-feeling that ought to come of kith and kin between the inhabitants of the divers countries making up the British Empire. The first step towards it is to teach effectively geography. To know more of one's country is to love it better.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

On the whole, Scotland has suffered far less than England from the agricultural depression of the last ten or twelve years, but there are many indications that its landlords are beginning to feel the pinch severely. Lord Strathmore, for instance, has just relet several farms to the old tenants at reductions which amount to nearly 25 per cent., and in other cases much heavier reductions have been made. Thus, a rental of £600 has been reduced to £350, and one of £500 to £300. In Fifeshire a farm has been re-let at £470, the former rent having been £663; for another, which was last let at £871, £450 has been taken. But even in the face of these ruinous reductions, Scottish landlords are better off than their English brethren. For in England it has become almost impossible to let a vacant farm at any rent, however low. One of the largest land owners in mid-Staffordshire, whose farms are in good condition, and are supplied with excellent buildings, has nearly every holding vacant, and his nominal income of £10,000 or £12,000 a year is reduced to about £1,500. He has had to let his mansion—the first time such a thing has happened in 500 years—and take a small house in a neighboring village. And this is only one of many similar cases in almost every English county.

BOOMING VANCOUVER.

If anybody ever doubted that the *Times* was hostile to this city as against Vancouver, they will find the answer in the correspondence now being sent to that sheet from the gentleman who was recently manager of the paper and is yet a member of its staff. To "boom" Vancouver seems to have been his whole aim, though those who have knowledge of the fact that he seeks to buy out an evening paper at the "terminal city" will not express any surprise at this extraordinary conduct. Hostile to every interest of this, the political and commercial capital of the province, looking with a jealous eye upon the onward march of prosperity in Victoria, the late editor of the *Times* spares no pains to inform us of the fact that Vancouver is fast becoming a strong rival to the Queen City. This, however, is only in keeping with our contemporary's usual policy. When THE COLONIST advocated the calling of the China steamers here the *Times* looked upon the idea as impossible and opened its columns to writers who endeavored to substantiate its claims. Nevertheless the Port Victor will call at Esquimalt, and Victoria will be placed on a proper footing as the real terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is unfortunate to find a journal, presumably largely supported by the people of Victoria, taking advantage of every opportunity in a back-handed way to glorify Vancouver at the expense of the place where it has made its home. What do our citizens think of it? Do they believe that this fair city is to be sacrificed to a "booming" town which can never hope to reach its dimensions? Can they safely patronize a paper which is continually pulling Victoria down and building Vancouver up? THE COLONIST has always been foremost in advocating the best interests of the entire province and wishes the city on Burrard Inlet well, but it does not propose that Victoria, as it never can, shall abdicate the proud position which it now holds as the chief mart of trade and commerce in British Columbia.

TURNING NIGHT INTO DAY.

When one considers the great number of people who are compelled to turn night into day, and the many kinds of labor and business that must be carried on continuously, the importance of improvement in the character of artificial light becomes at once apparent. Electricity has done much in this direction, and many important undertakings have been carried on, night and day, by aid of the electric light. It will be remembered that a railroad has been constructed in Montana in a remarkably short time by using eight hour shifts of men and lighting the workings by the electric light, and it is not long since a very large building in the city of New York was constructed with great rapidity in the same manner. Many people, who are not accustomed to think for themselves, are as ignorant and unconscious of the fact that other men work while they sleep, as was Mark Twain at the commencement of his apprenticeship as a pilot on the Mississippi. Mark was decidedly disposed to resent being routed out of bed in the middle of the night to stand his watch, and admitted that it had never occurred to him that somebody had to pilot the steamer at night as well as in the daytime. Many a one who reads his morning paper at the breakfast table does so without once thinking of the hours of night work which that paper represents. For all that he thinks upon the subject, his newspaper may have sprung up in the night like a mushroom. But since men must work at night as well as in the daytime, every advance in the science of artificial lighting is of great interest. The most recently discovered light is the lucigen, which is described as a remarkably brilliant light, produced by the action of compressed air on the film of waste oil, which attends the consumption of any illuminating oil. So high is the light that at an experiment recently made at the Crystal Palace, in London, it was found that the smallest print could be read with ease at a distance of 200 yards from the flame, and rival lights were entirely eclipsed by its superior brilliancy. Lucigen has been generally adopted in England, but purely for outdoor purposes and seems to have nothing comparable to it among existing and competing illuminants. It is probable that some adaptation of this new light will be made to indoor uses. Such a light is entirely too valuable to be devoted exclusively to bridge-building purposes and the like, and if it can be so arranged as to be cool and at the same time brilliant, it may become a formidable rival of gas as an interior illuminant.

THE WHEAT DEAL.

It would now seem that the connection of the Nevada bank with the wheat deal had no foundation in fact. Ex-Senator James G. Fair has just made a statement which puts a different face on the matter. Since he took charge of the Nevada bank as president, he has been engaged in righting the affairs of the institution and extricating it from the *debris* of the recent deal. That astute gentleman recently sold a railroad which he owned, and hence is in possession of a large amount of money or securities on which he can realize. It is regarded as fortunate for the bank and the public that the ex-senator stood ready to help the the bank out of its difficulties. In reference to the bank's connection with William Dresbach and John Rosenfeld, the leading wheat operators, Mr. Fair makes the following statement: The Nevada bank was brought into an embarrassing position by a financial blunder for which neither Mr. Mackay nor Mr. Flood was responsible. Mr. Flood's confidence in Brander was unlimited, and he told me personally that he knew nothing of what Brander was doing until the crash was about to come. Mr. Flood was a very sick man, and he had to withdraw all his attention from the bank in the hope of prolonging his life, so there need be no surprise that he did not know what the bank was doing. There is more cause for surprise that Flood did not know than in the case of Mackay, who has been very much away in London and New York, deeply absorbed in his cable enterprises. He left all his affairs on this coast to Flood and Brander. His first knowledge of the bank's connection with the wheat deal was from wild rumors that came to his ears in London. He at once hastened to New York, and from letters and telegrams he received on arriving there he derived the first intelligence of what the bank had been doing. The news perfectly dazed him. When he came here Flood told him that he had been in ignorance of the state of affairs. Flood and Mackay then found themselves cleaned out of a large supply of ready cash. The wheat crash made them suffer on account of heavy advances made from the bank. They came to me in their straitened circumstances and told me their condition. I happened to have the money and advanced it to them. The bank was in a bad condition, but its existence was not threatened. My aid to them was a business proposition, and done in a friendly spirit. I have always done business with the bank. I have kept real estate and general account with them, and at times had large sums of money on deposit. Brander's course is a riddle to me, for he attempted an impossibility. Of course, after he had made heavy advances, I can understand how he made more in a desperate hope of making good the first loans. He failed, and cost millions of dollars to his employers. But Mackay and Flood have no one to blame but themselves. Even if they did repose the fullest confidence in Brander, they should have surrounded him with such instructions and limitations of power as to prevent him from carrying too many eggs in one basket. I cannot understand why Brander accepted the guarantee of Chas. F. Reed for all money advanced to Dresbach. Mr. Reed is a man of wealth, but cannot begin to pay his endorsements. I do not pretend to explain upon what hypothesis Reed was considered as a satisfactory backer for the loan of immense sums to another individual. The whole history of the wheat deal shows that the bank was not a partner in any sense. All of Brander's actions show that he did not consider it as a partner but simply as a lender of money. There is not one single entry in the book nor one fact in all the correspondence between the bank and Dresbach and Rosenfeld that would give a hint that they considered the bank a partner or that Brander acted upon that theory. From a thorough knowledge of the facts I know that no liability attached to the bank from the failure of Dresbach and Rosenfeld. The creditors of the two brokers cannot recover one cent from the bank, either from a legal standpoint or grounds of equity. Dresbach and Rosenfeld are trying to do the fair thing. Like other insolvents they have issued a schedule of their liabilities and assets. I have looked over the schedule and I think it an honest presentation of their affairs. The bank's loss is between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000. When I came into the bank rapid sales of the wheat it had taken as collateral were being made. I stopped that because the market was demoralized and the selling price ruinous. There are between 300,000 and 400,000 tons, and it will be held for a better market. Competent men now in the bank will have no reason to fear a change. If there are persons now there who cannot do proper work others will take their places.

A CAPITAL APPOINTMENT.

We announce with very much pleasure the fact that Mr. J. P. Planta, of Nanaimo, has been appointed by the Provincial government commissioner to settle, in conjunction with Dominion Commissioner Cornwall, the grievances of the Naas river Indians. The appointment is an excellent one and cannot fail to commend itself to all the people of British Columbia. Mr. Planta is an old resident of this province, and has been in a position to thoroughly familiarize himself with the idiosyncracies of the Indian character. As stipendiary magistrate at Nanaimo for many years he was brought into direct contact with them, and had an excellent opportunity to learn much of their manners and habits. Personally he is a most excellent gentleman, who, we believe, will be actuated throughout by a sincere desire to do what is just and equitable, and in placing so great a confidence in him we have not a doubt that the Government have shown their usual wise discretion. It is hoped that as a result of the mission of Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Planta to the Naas that all matters will be settled on a permanent and amicable basis.

THEY HAVE CALLED.

Long ago when the China steamers passed this port for Vancouver without even as much as tooting their whistles THE COLONIST said "They must call," and was literally laughed at by the entire mainland and a portion of the local press, the latter of which loved the 'terminal city," so called, "not wisely but too well." Well, the China steamer which arrived yesterday *has* called on her inward voyage and *will* call on her outward. A victory has been won which to a few doubting Thomases seemed impossible, and the claims of Victoria have been recognized. It is only a matter of time when hatches will be opened here and freight delivered. Indeed it is hinted that during the winter months, owing to the dangers in navigation, the steamers will make this their final port of call. There is no reason, however, why the Port Victor should have laid out in the stream rather than come into the wharf at Esquimalt. She only draws some 19½ feet of water while there is a depth of some 29 feet at the Esquimalt, and 23 feet at the outer, wharf at low tide. Under such circumstances no reason can be assigned for her lying in the stream and going to the expense of lightering passengers and mails to the shore unless the lack of knowledge of the port's capabilities on the part of the captain and officers of the Port Victor. These mistakes are, however, liable to occur with a first venture, and no doubt will be remedied when the next ship arrives. The company will hardly, we imagine, care to go to the needless expense they have in this instance again. No doubt our neighbors on Burrard Inlet, for whom we have every regard, will regret the new departure which retires their ambitious little city to a secondary position, but it is after all, only the same old lesson repeated over again, that trade will seek such channels as are calculated to prove useful and renumerative.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The railway statistics of Canada show that our progress in railway construction during the past twenty years has been something remarkable. At the time of confederation we were rather behind hand in railway enterprise, now we are holding our own with all countries on the globe. In 1837 the provinces had 10 miles of railway, and in 1847 exactly the same mileage. We were rather slow in those days, as will be seen by the fact that in the United States there were 1,497 miles of railway in 1837 and 5,598 in 1847. It was not until 1852 that British America could claim a hundred miles complete, but the Grand Trunk was then under construction and railway building was under agitation in the lower provinces. In 1857, 1,428 miles had been finished, and in 1867 the length of our lines reached 2,258 miles. During the next five years the railways completed were not extensive, but the Intercolonial was under construction during its whole length. By 1875 this line and other smaller ones began to go into operation. At the end of the last named year Canadian railways amounted to 4,826 miles, and in 1877 to 5,574 miles. The returns for the following years are: 1878, 6,143; 1879, 6,484; 1880, 6,891; 1881, 7,260; 1882, 7,530; 1883, 8,726; 1884, 9,658; 1885, 10,149; 1886, 10,697. The present length must be nearly 12,000 miles, as last year's returns say that in addition to the length above reported, the track was laid on 826 miles, making at that time 11,523 miles of completed track, while there were then under construction 751 miles. In 1860 the United States mileage was fifteen times ours. In 1867 it was more than seventeen times that of Canada. In 1877 our neighbors had fourteen miles to our one. In 1885 the proportion had fallen below twelve to one. Our mileage is five times as much as in 1867. That of the United States has a little more than trebled in the same time. Yet it does not appear that we have built railways faster than traffic developed. The number of passengers carried has increased in about the ratio of the increased mileage, and the average distance traveled by each passenger must be considerably greater than formerly. No returns are given of the tons of freight carried in 1867, but in 1866 the quantity carried was 2,260,000 tons, or 1,051 tons for each mile of railway in operation. In 1886 the quantity carried was 15,670,460 tons, or 1,465 tons for each mile, and the carriage is probably much longer in the latter year. It is therefore apparent that railways generally have not been built faster than work has come for them to do. Cheaper carriage has decreased the earnings per mile, notwithstanding the increase in freight. The earnings per mile in 1867 were $4,847, and in 1886 only $3,106. This is offset by a reduction of operating expenses from $3,057 per mile in 1866 to $2,378 last year. This reduction is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the number of trains running over each mile is much greater than formerly. This 11,523 miles of railway in Canada has cost a great deal of money. The Dominion government has contributed in bonuses $125,000,000, provincial governments $25,000,000, and municipalities $12,500,000. The ordinary share capital paid up amounts to $220,000,000, and the preference shares paid up $96,000,000. The bonded debt amounts to $170,000,000, besides bonds subscribed for but not paid up. The actual cash made available from the above capital and bonds would of course be something less than the nominal value, owing to sales being par. The total paid up capital from all sources is $653,000,000—say $500 for every family in Canada.

WHO WAS SHAKESPEARE?

The question of the real authorship of the plays and poems known as Shakespeare's has received new interest from Ignatius Donnelly's forthcoming book on the subject. Donnelly thinks he has found in the folio edition an elaborate cypher or cryptogram which proves that Francis Bacon, commonly but incorrectly called Lord Bacon, was the author of the dramas and poems, and that William Shakespeare lent Bacon the use of his name in order to conceal Bacon's connection with the work. Whether Donnelly is right or wrong it makes a very interesting study. It must be confessed that the antecedent probabilities are strongly against the authorship of Sakespeare. It does not seem possible that the works of transcendent genius which we call Shakespeare's could have emanated from the brain of an uneducated, dissipated, boorless, moneyless play-actor, as contemporary evidence proves Shakespeare to have been; and yet, on the other hand, genius does not consent to be bound by the rules which hedge in ordinary mortals, and has an unaccountable fashion of rising superior to its surroundings and of accomplishing the apparently impossible. John Bunyan and Robert Burns are two familiar examples, about whose personality and the genuineness of their writings there can be no doubt. The one was an unlearned English tinker, the other an illiterate Scotch peasant; and yet the first produced that wonderful allegory, "Pilgrim's Progress," and the second poetry that will live as long as the language. There is this to be noticed about the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, that the believers in the Baconian theory have so steadily gained ground as to put their opponents on the defensive. Only a few years ago the advocates of the Baconian authorship of "Hamlet" and "Othello" were dismissed with a jeer and a smile of pitying contempt for their folly, while now they obtain at least a respectful hearing, and have even gone so far as to shift, in a great measure, the burden of proof to those who contend that Shakespeare the author and Shakespeare the actor were one and the same person. It may be possible to definitely settle the question by a closer and more exhaustive study of Shakespeare's works and Bacon's works by comparing more critically the *Novum Organum* with the dramas and by contemporary documents; but whatever may be the result, the works remain, and beside them the question of their authorship is but a secondary consideration. They belong to the world, whoever originated them, and the question of those whose genius designed and executed them cannot disturb the title of mankind to the immortal productions.

SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.

The address delivered each year by the President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has assumed many different aspects in the hands of successive holders of that distinguished office. Sir Henry Roscoe confined himself almost entirely to his own department of chemistry, and to a review of its progress along certain lines during the reign of Her Majesty the Queen. Delivered at Manchester, it naturally opens with a tribute to two of Manchester's chief scientific worthies, Dalton and Joule, with a brief summary of the benefits which their discoveries have conferred upon mankind; but it passes away from this topic almost immediately, and is afterwards mainly devoted to an account of the chief questions which have arisen out of the atomic theory and the law of conservation of energy, and of the light which these have thrown upon the constitution and mechanism of the universe. Toward the close of an address which, however interesting to scientific chemists, will probably be thought somewhat barren by the general public, Sir Henry just glances at a subject upon which he might well have lingered, and upon which he might without indiscretion have spoken in the character of a legislator as well as in that of a philosopher. He referred to what has been accomplished, during the Victorian era, in the way of the diffusion of scientific knowledge among the people. He announced it to be "true" that the English people do not possess, as yet, "that appreciation of the value of science so characteristic of some other nations." We greatly doubt the "truth" of this assertion, and should be glad to know on what evidence it is supposed to rest. English people are, indeed, too often indifferent to science, or rather are unacquainted with its value; but we are not able to identify the other nations who so much surpass them in these respects. They are people who make a greater parade of science, but it may be questioned whether this parade covers a more real devotion. It is more obviously correct that "our educational system, handed down to us from the middle ages, has systematically ignored science," and that we are only just beginning to consider how it may be made a more essential part of our teaching. Sir Henry Roscoe thinks the nation is beginning to see that, if we are to maintain our commercial and industrial supremacy, "the education of the people from top to bottom must be carried out on new lines." He declares that the question how this can best be done is one of transcendent national importance, and that the statesman who solves this educational problem will earn the gratitude of generations yet to come. It is, perhaps, more easy to say what must be avoided, in order to arrive at the proposed consummation, than to say what should be done.

From the Daily, September 30, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Desires Incorporation.

Port Moody, which at one time was ambitious to become a city, has applied for incorporation as a rural municipality under the name of Coquitlam.

Norquay Roaming.

Norquay arrived at the Windsor hotel, Montreal, on Tuesday. It is currently reported that he is there to confer with some of the banks, to see if the required funds cannot be raised.

Small and the Knights.

The Knights of Labor of Toronto have challenged Rev. Sam Small to a public discussion of their platform. The challenge was called out by Small's attack on the order there.

Police Court.

Annie, a Fort Rupert Indian woman, was fined five dollars for being drunk, and Wm. Thompson, on the same charge, was dismissed. He was subsequently fined $15 and costs for assaulting Esther, an Indian woman.

The Mexico in the Mud.

The Mexico left Vancouver at 12 o'clock yesterday morning, and went ashore in the mud off the Mission. She was there when the Yosemite left, but it was expected that she would get off at high tide, which would be at about 3 o'clock yesterday. Heavy fogs prevailed at the time, and she was going easy when she struck.

Too Thin.

The Vancouver *News* has a nauseatingly eulogistic article on its evening *confrere* in this city anent the latter's booming "staff correspondent's" letters from the "terminal city." Anybody with half an eye can account for the "milk in the cocoanut." The whole business is worked somewhat on the principle of "You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours."

Commendable.

The mass of mail matter reaching this city yesterday by the China steamer must have been seen to have been appreciated. All of it was sent east this morning by the Yosemite or overland to San Francisco. This fact speaks volumes for the post-office employes in this city, who, however, need no such recommendation for general alacrity and get-up-and-get.

Caused by the Heat.

A passenger train on the Canada Atlantic ran into a bush fire near Eastman's Springs. The heat had caused the rails to spread and the train was overturned in the ditch. Many passengers were badly cut and bruised. All got out of the cars, which were soon on fire and the whole train was burned up. The loss was very heavy.

Priests for British Columbia.

Winnipeg *Call:* Bishop D'Herbomez, of British Columbia, who arrived in Winnipeg Thursday last from attending the convention of Oblate Fathers at Rome, brought back with him a number of faithful workers, who will go into the western field of labor. There are two fathers, Bedard and Cornellier; two Irish brothers, Walsh and Morgan, and two young candidates for the priesthood, Whelan and Collins.

Mortuary Statistics.

The monthly statement of deaths in the Dominion for the month of August is to hand. It is seen that Victoria lost eight males and seven females. Zymotic disease took away four, one male and three female; constitutional troubles were the cause of two female deaths, and local difficulties brought seven males and one female to the bier, while developmental causes put a period to the existence of one of each sex.

Feast of the Moon.

To-day is one of the minor feast days of the Chinese, it being the day set apart in their peculiar religion to worship the moon. The Chinese on this day partake largely of cakes made in a circular form to represent the moon, these cakes being inscribed with the Chinese character signifying the moon. To-day will be held as a holiday, with worshipping in the Joss house, and general merry-making by our Chinese residents.

Justly Honored.

Senator McMaster's funeral on Saturday, at Toronto, was the biggest ever seen there. It was attended principally by members of the Baptist church. His property, said to be worth $1,200,000, except $340,000 to his nephew in London, Eng., and an annuity of $5,000 to his wife, is all left in trust for McMaster university.

Insane.

Mrs. Mitchell, who was recently discharged from the insane asylum cured, has turned up again and is at present in the city gaol awaiting the action of the police magistrate. The poor woman is entirely demented although very quiet and peaceful. She imagines all sorts of impossible things. Her keepers naturally feel sorry for her unhappy state and do all they can to make her comfortable. It is thought she will be sent back to New Westminster shortly.

Harvest Festival.

The harvest festival was held last night at Christ church cathedral, and a large congregation was present in spite of the rainy evening. The procession from the north door opened the evening services at 7:45 o'clock. Evening prayers were read by Rev. A. Beanlands; the first lesson by Rev. Mr. Taylor of Cedar Hill, and the second by Rev. Archdeacon Scriven. The Anthem was then sung, and afterwards the Harvest Hymn, which was joined in by the congregation. Rev. W. W. Bolton of Esquimalt, then preached the service, which was beautiful in its diction, and earnest in its thought.

ADDRESS TO MR. SIFFKEN.

Mr W. T. Siffken was the recipient on Wednesday of a farewell address from several members of the B. C. Benevolent Society, of which he had been secretary for a number of years. It is as follows:

To W. T. Siffken, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the committee and subscribers to the B. C. Benevolent Society, would express our regret at the departure from the province of one who has so generously and ably conducted the troublesome and somewhat complicated financial department of our Society.

Sincerely hoping to have the pleasure of welcoming your return, sooner or later, we now, with sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness, bid you farewell.

Jas. Fell, Mayor.	J. H. Todd, Sr.,
A. J. Langley, J.P.,	Ed. McGuade,
Joseph Wilson,	R. P. Rithet,
Henry Brown,	R. E. Jackson,
A. A. Green,	H. D. Helmcken,
E. B. Marvin,	T. J. Burnes,
A. McLean,	J. Braverman.

Mr. Siffken's reply was brief, as he was wholly unprepared for the kind words spoken of him. He thanked the deputation for their good wishes and expressed a hope that the time is not far distant when he will return to the province. Mr. Siffken will leave for England in a few days.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Chilliwhack Makes a Good Showing at the Annual Fair.

List of the Awards in all the Departments and Election of Officers for the Current Year.

Victoria Decided Upon as the Next Place of Meeting—D. W. Higgins, M. P. P., Elected President of the Association—One of the Members for the District Makes the Opening Speech—The Show Regarded on All Sides as a Grand Success.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CHILLIWHACK, Sept. 29.—The weather during the past two days has been sunny; it changed to rain this afternoon and is now raining heavily. Two steamers crowded with passengers from the lower river came in this afternoon. The hotels are all tasked to the utmost and the town presents an unwonted scene of activity. A number of gamblers from the Northwest Territory set up a roulette table in the grounds this afternoon and were doing a thriving business, when the police swooped down and closed the game, driving the gamblers outside the enclosure.

At 11:30 o'clock Mr. Jas. Orr, M.P.P., opened the exhibition with a few appropriate remarks. He referred in glowing language to the capabilities of the district and the opportunities which were opening to his constituents on every side. He regretted deeply the want of communication with other districts, adding that better roads and safer bridges were required. The fair at Chilliwhack was an unqualified success.

Mr. D. W. Higgins, M. P. P., congratulated the settlers and visitors upon the good results of this year's show. He was especially pleased with the exhibits of roots and fruits. In live stock there was room for improvement. He then reviewed the history of the association from its inception, and told the settlers that they had a market provided for them in the Northwest for all the fruit they could produce. He urged all present to come forward and take an annual ticket, which would qualify them for the position of members.

The pavilion was then thrown open and the eager throng trooped in. Mr. Dalby's stock from Victoria took several first prizes. Brackman & Ker, of North Saanich, swept the board with their oatmeal and flour. D. Spencer, of the Arcade, made a brilliant display of city made hats and bonnets and other goods, and will carry back a baker's dozen of prepremiums. All other soaps exhibited had to lower their banners in deference to Pendray & Co., of Victoria, who scooped every prize. E Hodgson, of Nanaimo, was admitted to have the best short horn bull on the grounds, and the judges so decided. Mr. Gilmore, of Nicola, and the settlers of Chilliwhack and Sumas exhibited some fine horses and cattle. On the whole the show has been a great success reflecting credit on the local officers and the society. The annual election will be held to-night.

Following is

THE PRIZE LIST.

HORSES—GENERAL PURPOSES.

Best stallion for general purposes, Wm Dalby 1 and 2; best mare with foal at foot, A C Wells; best three year old gelding, G W Chadsey; best three year old filly, A C Wells; best one year old filly, A C Wells; best sucking colt, A C Wells; best two year old colt, A C Wells; best one year old colt, A C Wells; best pair draught horses, Geo Bamford, 2, Mr Brooks; best stallion of any kind, McRae & Campbell; best mare of any kind, McRae & Campbell; best pair carriage horses over 15½ hands, J F Ryder; best pair carriage horses 15½ hands and under, Geo Carghill; best saddle horse, D Carr, 2, A M Nelson; best buggy horse, Geo Black, 2, A M Nelson; best dray horse, Mr Brooks, 2 J Reece.

PIGS—BERKSHIRE.

Best boar, one year old and upwards, R Thompson; 2, A Munroe; best breeding sow, J Reece; 2, R Thompson; best boar under one year old, R Knight; 2, G Carghill.

POLAND CHINA.

Best boar over one year old, Geo Bamford; 2, Isaac Kipp; best breeding sow, G Bamford; 2, Isaac Kipp; best pen of two sows, Isaac Kipp; 2, G Bamford; best boar under one year old, G Bamford; 2, G Bamford.

WHITE CHESTER.

Best fat pig of any breed, Isaac Kipp; 2, J Reece.

POULTRY.

Geese, trio, A H Gillanders; ducks, trio, Mrs Retchum; 2, J F Ryder; best Leghorn (brown), Isaac Kipp; best pair pigeons, G R Ashwell.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Best unsalted fresh butter, Mrs Forsythe of Chilliwhack; 2, Sheldon Knight of Chilliwhack; 3, A S Vedder of Chilliwhack; best firkin butter (roll), Mrs Forsythe of Chilliwhack; 2, T D Kitchen of Chilliwhack; 3, G W Chadsey of Sumas; best tub butter (packed), Sheldon Knight of Chilliwhack; 2d, Mrs Forsythe; 3, J McCutcheon, Chilliwhack; best cheese made in the province, A C Wells, Chilliwhack; 2, J W Sexsmith, North Arm; heaviest fresh laid twelve hens' eggs, J Reece; 2, J Thompson; heaviest twelve turkey eggs, J F Ryder; 2, W Chadsey.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, best bushel kidneys, Isaac Kipp 1st and 2d; best bushel, round variety, Jos Peers 1st and 2d; best 3 varieties, W Cawley; 3, J Peers; potatoes, best new variety not before exhibited, A J Vedder, 2, Mrs E Kitchen; cabbages, best, Mrs Kitchen; best 12 carrots, white or yellow, W Cawley; turnips, best twelve, G R Ashwell; 2, Isaac Kipp; carrots, best twelve, C M Tate, 2 J Cawley; parsnips, best twelve, W Gillander, 2, J Cawley; onions, best twelve, M Hall, 2, Mrs McNeeley; peas, green, best dish, one gallon, Mrs D Neevin; beans, scarlet runners, best dish, J Farr; sm. kidney, J Farr; corn on the ear, best twelve heads, G Martin; corn, table, W W Gillanders; beets, best twelve, G R Ashwell; lettuces, best six bunches, F Lickman; squash, best brace, A S Vedder; pumpkins, A S Vedder; vegetable marrow, best two, J Reece; tomatoes, best dish of twelve, C M Tate; cucumbers, best half dozen, D Neeven; cauliflower, best half dozen, Thomas McNelley.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS—FRUIT.

Apples, best twelve, early autumn, dessert, Dr Henderson, 2, Mrs A Stevenson; best twelve, winter, eating, J C Henderson, 2, J McConnell; best twelve, cooking, Isaac Kipp, 2, J W Sexsmith; best twelve, largest and heaviest, W Cawley; pears, best twelve, early autumn, dessert, C M Tate, 2 W Gillander; best twelve, winter, J C Henderson, 2 W Gillander; best twelve, cooking, E Greyell; plums, best twenty-four, dessert, J C Henderson, 2 E Greyell; best twenty-four, preserving, E Greyell, 2, J C Henderson; grapes, best dish of three bunches, F Lickman, 2 M Hall; nectarines, best twelve, Mrs A S Vedder; best brace of musk, W Gillander; best collection of fruits, E Greyell, 2, A C Wells; citrons, best brace, A S Vedder.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

Horse shoe, best exhibited by manufacturer, J Mercer; best hay making machine, A S Vedder; best display of agricultural implements, waggons, etc., exhibited by one firm, other than made in the province, of Dominion manufacture, first, Mc'Vey & Tilton; 2, Harr sawing machine, Wintermute Bros; 2, Geo O Onlette.

PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURES.

Best assortment of rough toe, caulked and heeled shoes and flat shoes, J Mercer; best collection of horse shoes, E Chapman; soap, best concentrated, Pendry & Co; best soap, best washing, Pendry & Co; best marble work, assortment, Ridge & Monk; furniture, Wintermute Bros; flour, best made in the province, Brackman & Ker, 1 and 2; best assortment of boots and shoes made in provincial factory; best pair boots, calf, sewed; best pair of boots, kip, pegged; best pair of shoes, gents'; best pair of shoes, ladies'; best harness leather, not less than two hides; best russet leather, not less than two hides; best sole leather, not less than two hides; best assortment of leather; Belmont Manufacturing Company. Best 100 lbs oatmeal, provincial, Brackman & Ker, 1 and 2; best bunch of shingles, J Reece.

FLORAL.

Best collection of evergreen plants, in pots or boxes, A C Wells, 2 J F Ryder; pelargoniums, A M Tait, 1 and 2; fuschias, Mrs Evans, 1 A C Wells; fuschias, best specimen, Mrs Evans, 2 A C Wells; bouquet, best for table, Mrs Harrison, 2, F Bricknell; bouquet, best for hand, C M Tait, 2, Mrs Evans; dahlias, best six varieties cut flowers, A C Wells; best floral design, C M Tate 1 and 2; medicinal plants, best named collection, Jas Tolmie, 2 Mrs Hodgson; collection of pansies, twelve varieties distinct, Mrs R Stevenson, 2, A C Wells; roses, best collection, A C Wells; gladiolus, A C Wells, 2 Mrs Evans; carnation, A C Wells, 2 Mrs Evans; asters, collection cut flowers, A C Wells; zinnia, collection cut flowers, A C Wells; lobelias, A C Wells; hanging baskets, A C Wells.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Salmon, best preserved in tins, Bonacord Fishing Co; best smoked salmon, D McGillivray, 1 and 2.

Scroll sawing, E Tait, 2 Wintermute Bros.

Best turkeys, Geo McKeon, 2 A Smith.

Best geese, A Smith, 1 and 2.

CROCHET.

Best assortment crochet (cotton), Mrs Purver; Best crochet tidy, (cotton), A C Wells, 2, C W Tate; best crochet bed-quilt, H Jaspherson; 2, Mrs Purver; best crochet tidy, (worsted), A C Wells; 2, C N Tate; best assortment crochet, (worsted), T Lick man, 1st and 2d; best crocheted skirt, (worsted), J Peers; 2, T G Kitchen; Mats crochet, (wool), Mrs Evans; 2, John Barber; woolen comforter, (wool) A C Wells; 2, Mrs Evans.

TATTING.

Best assortment tatting, Mrs Purver; 2, Mrs G W Chadsey.

EMBROIDERY.

Best skirt, flannel, (embroidered), A C Wells; 2, Mrs Beecher; table cover, (embroidered), Mrs Shakespeare; 2, Mrs Bowes.

CUSHIONS.

Best embroidered cushions, Miss Campbell; 2, C W Tate; best arasaine chenille and ribbon, Mrs Shakespeare; 2, C M Tate; wool raised and plain work, Mrs Stephens; 2, F Lickman.

HAND SEWING.

Best button holes, six, Mrs G W Chadsey; 2, Mrs Shakespeare; best calico dress, Mrs G W Chadsey; best fancy apron, A C Wells; best shirt, cotton or linen, Mrs G W Chadsey; 2, Mrs Forsythe; best set underclothing, trimmed, Mrs G W Chadsey; 2, A C Wells; best stockings, darned, Mrs Shakespeare; 2, Mrs G W Chadsey; lady's morning wrapper, Mrs Shakespeare; lady's night dress, A C Wells; 2, J Barber; best pillow slips, A C Wells; 2, A S Vedder; best child's dress, Mrs G W Chadsey.

BED QUILTS.

Best white, C M Tate; best silk patchwork, Mrs J Barber; 2, Mrs R Stevenson; best patchwork quilt, J C Henderson; 2, J Reece; best quilt, worsted work, Mrs C Hodgson.

KNITTING.

Best stockings, wool, A C Wells; 2, A S Vedder; knitted cotton, Miss Lynd; toilet set, Miss Lynd; best collection knitting, Mrs G W Chadsey; 2, Mrs Purver; gent's socks, A C Wells; best gloves, A. S. Vedder; 2, Miss Campbell.

WOOL WORK—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Best footstool, Mrs Peebles; best piano stool, C M Tate; best ottoman cover, Mrs Evans; 2, Mrs Purver; best worsted animals, raised, Mrs Forsythe; best raised worsted flowers, Mrs Forsythe.

WREATHS.

Best collection hair work, Mrs R Stevenson; 2, Miss Bowes; best collection moss work, Mrs G W Chadsey; 2, C M Tate; best collection seed work, C M Tate.

MILLINERY.

Best velvet bonnet, D Spencer; best silk bonnet, D Spencer; best fancy bonnet, D Spencer; best trimmed bonnet, D Spencer; best lady's hat, D Spencer; best lady's straw hat, D Spencer; 2, D Spencer; best child's hat, D Spencer; 2, D Spencer; best infant's cap, Mrs Hodson; best head dress, Mrs Hodson.

DRAWING, ETC.

Drawing, best pencil, M Hall; 2, E Tate; drawing, best pen and ink, E Tate; drawing, best crayon, Mrs Forsythe; 2, E Tate; drawing, best water color, Mrs Hodson; drawing, best of any other kind, G W Chadsey; 2, C M Tate; drawing, the production of children under 12 years, 1st prize, S Chadsey; 2, S Chadsey; penmanship, best ornamental, by boys and girls, under 15 years, Susie E Spring, (Victoria); shells, marine, best collection, J C Henderson; 2, C M Tate; Insects, best collection, native, J C Henderson; 2, Mrs G W Chadsey; Minerals and fossils, best collection, native, Mrs Retheway; animals and birds, best collection of stuffed, native, W Hall; Designs in hair work, best, Mrs Hodson; Moss pictures, best, C M Tate; flowers, feathers, Mrs Hodson; flowers, wax, Mrs Stevenson; flowers, wool, A C Wells; fruit, wax collection, Mrs R Stevenson; honey, best dish of, in comb, Mrs R Stevenson; best collection of photographs, F Lickman; birds, canary, best, Jno McCutcheon.

DURHAMS.

Best bull, three years old and upwards, W Jenkins; two years old, D McGillivray; one year old, E Hodgson (Nanaimo); best bred cow in calf or milk, W Dalby's Rose of Viewfield; best heifer calf, W Dalby's Rose of Victoria; best bred cow or heifer, W Dalby's Rose of Viewfield.

JERSEYS.

Best bull two years and upwards, Louis Chadsey.

HORSES—ROADSTERS.

Best three year old filly, A J Coutlie; best two year old filly, Isaac Kipp; best one year old colt, McRae & Campbell, 2 Isaac Kipp.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Best stallion, John Murray; best mare with foal at foot, W Jenkins, 2 A C Wells.

GRADED STOCK.

Best bull one year and under two, Isaac