ESQUIMALT TO MOVE.

Site of the Little Town Becoming in Demand for the Military Works.

A New and Larger Dry Dock Among the Probabilities of the Near Future.

Two or three weeks ago a couple of men of the Engineers walked through the village of Esquimalt, and wherever directed by an officer accompanying them, drove deep into the ground a little iron post. Their stroll took the trio along the Victoria-Esquimalt road from the Canteen field, past the picturesque parish church of St. Paul, and down "the one street of the little town" to its termination at Esquimalt wharf.

The posts are still in position, with the letter "W. D." and the significant broad arrow beneath, to tell the residents of the place that the time is approaching when the village is to be officially effaced, and Her Majesty's Army and Navy secure undisputed possession of the entire peninsula of which during the past half century the naval hamlet has been the centre.

In a word, the war department is preparing to take possession of all private property contained within the town of Esquimalt, in order to complete the equipment of the naval station, and make here at the southern corner of Vancouver Is.and a supply depot of the Empire as impregnable as was Gibraltar fifty years ago.

History has recorded many cases of possession-taking by the forces of Great Britain—and razing a town is not altogether a new thing with Her Majesty's soldiery. The present experience is unique, however, in that the occupation of Esquimalt comes in profoundest peace, and the only ambition of the citizens who must pack their belongings and depart, is to make the best possible bargain with the invaders.

They are taken by surprise; they cannot but admit the wisdom and necessity of Esquimalt town being passed out of existence; their present business is simply to impress upon the representatives of the Imperial government the full extent of the actual, sentimental and prospective value of the several holdings. In the meantime the ceaseless war department is showing no un-British haste, but piece by piece the private property upon which the government has set its eye is being quietly acquired, so that even now the purpose and result are apprehendable.

Great Britain makes no flourish of trumpets in the perfection of her preparations for attack or defence. She is a silently moving force, and while during many months past hundreds of men have been busily employed in the fortifications of Esquimalt, not save the most trusted officers of army and navy possess the details of what has been accomplished—or even will unless the demands of actual war should produce a demonstration. The general plan is common knowledge, however, and of this alone have the public a right to be informed.

Briefly it contemplates the equipment of a store, repair and supply station second to none in the Empire; the building and manning of forts capable of defending this depot against any force that could be brought against it by sea or land; the providing of docks large enough to receive the best and biggest examples of marine architectural skill; and the establishment of barracks, a service prison, and other necessary buildings for the use and benefit of the numerous soldiers and sailors who will be required to hold the forts and man the ships of the station.

The naval history of Esquimalt has been from first to last one of steady expansion and development. The station owes its existence to-day chiefly to geographical conditions making it naturally a place of startegetic value, yet surprising as it may be to many, it was not a naval or a military officer who mounted the first gun in Victoria's service suburb. Here as in not a few other places, the colors of the nation followed the house-flag of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was one of the factors of this semi-national colonization corporation who first recognized the advantages of the magnificent harbor and commanding eminences overlooking, that are Nature's contribution to the value of the new stronghold.

This was as long ago as 1837, when Dr. Tolmie made his way north from Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, for the purpose of developing trade with the natives of the then utterly unknown wilderness of Vancouver Island. His landing place was on the north side of the harbor, not far from the present station of the Island railway, and, as many Indians had their homes in the vicinity, he concluded it would be an excellent plan to remain and initiate them in the mysteries of the white man's commerce. At the point of his debarkation, he built his fort, calling it Camsen, and within the rude stockade did the first business of the new country.

As the weeks rolled by, and he solved the problem of intercourse with the natives, Dr. Tolmie learned from them that there was a large and more prosperous village only a few miles away, to which attention might be given with promise of profit. He was guided across th little neck of land to what is now known as Deadman's river, through the Gorge, and down the Arm to where five thousand or more siwashes were camped on the site of the present city of Victoria. That settled it with Dr. Tolmie. His mission was with population, and so he promptly pulled stakes literally as well as metaphorically, and transferred his headquarters to the smaller harbor, leaving Esquimalt once again deserted by the whites.

The navy came to take possession 20 years later—crippled and worn with hard fighting and defeat on the Asiatic side of the Pacific. This was during the Crimean war, in the course of which Admiral Price had been sent to take possession of Petropaulovski—or in any event keep the Russian fleet operating from there so occupied that they could make no trouble for Britain. The British admiral found the task assigned him no inconsiderable one. He had underestimated the vigor of the enemy, and as a result had been severely chastised. Sullen and hungry for opportunity to reverse the score with the Russian, he succeeded in driving the opposing fleet into Petropaulovski harbor and holding them prisoners there.

That is, he thought he had them bottled up—but unhappily the cork was unreliable, and when a dense fog lifted one fine morning, the Britisher waiting at the gates of the harbor discovered that his birds had flown.

Admiral Price committed suicide, and his fleet came across to Esquimalt to rest, repair and recuperate generally. They found the climate delightful; the harbor and its environments possessed of many advantages. So they prophesied before leaving that it would some time become a modern Gibraltar—and placed a reserve upon ten or twelve acres at the harbor entrance to facilitate the fulfilment of the prophecy.

This land is the naval yard of to-day, containing the offices, storehouses, sail lofts, etc., of the British North Pacific station. It is just within its gates that the new naval prison is now being constructed at a cost of some £10,000, while immediately adjoining is the graving dock reserve of an additional six acres, separating the naval yard from the little ultra-English town.

The present drydock was commenced in 1880 and completed some few years later, under the joint control of the Imperial and Dominion governments, both of which contributed to its cost, about $755,000. It is a massive stone work of great solidity, 450 feet in length and 65 wide. Practically all the British warships that during the last fifteen years have seen Pacific service, have at some time or other during their commission occupied it for clearning or repair.

Of these the largest have been the flagships Warspite and Royal Arthur, both of which tested its capacity for breadth, and forced upon the admiralty for consideration a fact that has an important bearing upon the present operations.

Up to the building of the existing dock and for some little time thereafter, it was not anticipated that any larger craft than the then best of Her Majesty's navy would ever require to be cared for on the Esquimalt blocks. Never yet has a ship been detailed for service on the North Pacific that is too large for docking here. The day has gone by, however, when such a restriction can be allowed to stand, and the question now is whether the existing dock shall be enlarged or a new and much larger one be constructed wholly for the accommodation of Her Majesty's giant dogs of war.

To enlarge would, according to the superintendent of the dock, Captain Devereux, mean nothing less than the construction primarily of a cofferdam costing $45,000 or $50,000, and then the tearing out of one entire side of the dock. To do this would be practically as expensive as to build a new dock, and hence it is anticipated that the latter course will be pursued, the site chosen being the little cove on the Victoria side of the village, at the base of Signal hill, and at present the rendezvous of the torpedo boats and torpedo boat chasers, of which the Sparrowhawk and Virago are examples.

ANOTHER CORRECTION.

To the Editor:—In my letter appearing in to-day's Colonist the printer has unfortunately omitted to print the end of one of my sentences. After, "few characters are to my mind more worthy of admiration and respect," should come the words "than Cromwell's Ironsides." As you reassert in your little editorial that the King of Prussia was William III at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, may I draw your attention to the following extracts—Webster's International Dictionary: "William I. (Wilhelm Friedich Ludwig), King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, 1797-1888. The Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia: "William I., German Emperor (1871-1881), and King of Prussia (1861-1888), second son of Frederick William III., King of Prussia." Also to Archibald Forbes' book on "William of Germany, a succinct biography of William I, German emperor and King of Prussia." Of course we all know he was King of Prussia at the commencement of the Franco-Russian war, but I think you will find it impossible to prove that he was ever called William III of Prussia, therefore I still think your William III in the versicle does look "funny." M. J. A.

Victoria, July 26.

OFFENSIVE EVEN TO MYSELF

Was My Catarrh—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Dethroned It After Twenty Years Reign.

F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, P. Q., says: "For 20 years I suffered from catarrh. My breath was very offensive even to myself. During that time I tried everything that came my way which promised me a cure. In almost all instances I had to proclaim them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it. I am a thorough believer in its curative powers."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

MILITIA CHANGES.

The following changes were announced in the last militia general orders: Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell, officer commanding Fredericton and Ottawa military districts, to be retired; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, officer commanding the London military district, to be retired; Lieutenant-Colonel Vidal, commanding the Kingston military district, to be transferred to the command of the Fredericton district; Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, commanding the Winnipeg district, to be transferred to the command of the London district; the officer commanding the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Winnipeg to command that military district in addition to his present duties; Colonel Gordon, commanding the Montreal military district, to be inspector of infantry for the Eastern division, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell.

A GREAT LINIMENT.

The art of compounding liniments and lotions is recorded among the ancients of many ages back, but Griffith's Magic Liniment is a decided improvement on all previous liniments brought before the public. It combines the well known pain relieving properties of menthol with the best known counter irritants known to medical science. No other liniment has ever received such strong endorsation from its users as this wonderful liniment. It relieves the pain and aches the minute applied. All druggists, 25c.

DEVIOUS DEFINITIONS.

Foolish—A man who imagines he understands women.

Matrimony—The destroyer of many delightful engagements.

Idiots—Harmless persons who have impediments in their thoughts.

Regret—A feeling frequently induced by the discovery that there is more than one way to do a thing.—Chicago News.

Impulse—Something that makes a girl want to try on another girl's new hat.

Expert—A man who convinces others that he is less ignorant than he really is.

At last the great French romantic actor, Frederic Lemaitre, has obtained a monument worthy of his fame. M. Pierre Granier's fine and characteristic marble bust has been set up upon a stela in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, on a spot overlooking the grave in which the "Talma of the Boulevards"—to quote the inscription—and creator of those picturesque stage figures, Robert Macaire, Ruy Blas, and Don Caesar de Bazan, has lain at rest for two-and-twenty years. He was born in 1809, and died in 1876.

When Chloe made her sleeves last year
She builded better than she knew,
For now the fashion decks her rear
And those balloons are voted queer
Last season's waist provides for two.
Alas, we men are not so wise,
Or fickle fortune is less kind;
Our garb is regulation size—
We cannot even split our ties—
And half the world will say "He lies"
If we assume to change our mind.
—Chicago Record.

THE STEAMER SERVICE

Mr. Shaughnessy Promises That Better Connection With Vancouver Will Soon Come.

Interesting Letter to the Board of Trade—Location for Reading Room.

Some important correspondence was dealt with at a meeting of the council of the British Columbia Board of Trade yesterday afternoon.

From T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C. P. R., the secretary read a letter relative to the inadequate steamship service between Vancouver and Victoria. The writer says: "We recognize the fact that the present service between Vancouver and Victoria is very much below the proper standard and for some time past we have been endeavoring to secure an improvement. The navigation company has promised to build a suitable passenger boat for the service. If this be not done within a reasonable time we shall resort to other measures. Meanwhile I am sure that your board appreciates the fact that the Canadian Pacific took the necessary steps several years ago to provide a service of the highest character by building a boat at very great expense. Unfortunately, this action by the company did not seem to have the approval of the Victoria people and the boat was sold."

This letter was received and filed and then was read a communication from H. Watson, curator of the Imperial Institute, London, in which a regret is expressed that the institute does not possess a display of either fish or fruit from British Columbia. "Mr. Carmichael, the provincial assayer," the letter goes on to state, "has promised to forward an up-to-date collection of minerals, which is also badly needed. Perhaps some members of the Board of Trade may be ready to aid in rendering the display in the British Columbia court morere presentative."

On the reading of this communication it was resolved to forward the letter to Premier Turner with the request that the necessary steps be taken at once to complete the exhibit mentioned.

A letter from the Building Association of the City of Victoria was next submitted, asking that the reading room be vacated at once. Compliance with the request to move will be made this week and in considering the matter the council planned on converting one of the rooms or the present council chamber on the third floor, where a beautiful view of the waters is commanded, into a reading quarters. These it was decided to better equip than is the present reading room, and the big room on the same flat it was agreed to use exclusively for meetings. A committee, composed of Messrs. H. Herschel Cohen, D. Pearson and L. G. McQuade, was appointed to look into these plans and report on the details of carrying them out at a subsequent meeting.

The annual report was next dealt with and some changes were made in the standing committees. The statistical information which is to accompany the report is being prepared and at an early date tenders will be called for the printing and binding of the report.

The mining committee was requested to suggest improvements in the present mining regulations.

The president called attention to the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science to be held September 7-14, and to the desirability of appointing a delegate, he himself being unable to attend. Hon. Col. Baker, he understood, would be in England about this time and he thought that perhaps some satisfactory arrangement could be made so that Col. Baker might pay the meeting a visit. The department of mines has undertaken to prepare a paper on the mineral resources of British Columbia which will be read at the meeting. The matter was finally left in the hands of the president.

The secretary was instructed to inquire of Hon. Mr. Sifton the amount of royalty that has been collected in the Yukon district with the object of enabling the board to furnish correct information on the matter. The meeting then adjourned.

KASLO.

Last week a meeting was held in the McGregor building for the purpose of enrolling a militia company. Thirty-eight members signed the roll under Captain G. D. Reid and First Lieutenant Wm. Twiss. Jno. P. Vroom was elected second lieutenant and the names of ten members were proposed for the position of sergeants. These will be selected according to their fitness and ability for the offices. The boys anticipate no difficulty in recruiting the company up to the full standard of forty-five members. Tuesdays and Fridays were selected as drill nights. A requisition has been made on Lieutenant-Colonel Peters for arms and accoutrements and within a short time under their efficient officers the boys hope to present a first-class appearance on parade.

J. B. McLaren, the well known Vancouver man, who has large mining interests in Kootenay, was here last night. He informs the Kootenaian that he has effected a settlement with E. W. Mathews, acting for the Bradens, whereby they drop out and McLaren takes the Humboldt, a Crawford creek property, which has been the subject of much dispute. Mr. McLaren will develop the property.

LIQUID AIR AS AN APPETIZER.

Liquid air presents surprising possibilities as a medicine. A Russian physician has already begun to experiment with it. He placed a dog in a room with the temperature lowered, as stated in London Engineering, to 100 degrees below zero. After 10 hours the dog was taken out alive and with an enormous appetite. The physician tried the test himself. After ten hours' confinement in an atmosphere of still, dry cold, his system was intensely stimulated. So much combustion had been required to keep warm that an intense appetite was created. The process was continued on the man and the dog, and both grew speedily fat and vigorous. It was like a visit to the bracing northern climate. —Philadelphia Record.

TO ENCOURAGE RIFLEMEN.

A Former Volunteer Offers a Valuable Prize for Competition Among New Shots.

Mr. J. N. S. Williams, who was a member of the local volunteers in the eighties and who always took a keen interest in rifle shooting, has made a very neat presentation to the First battalion in the shape of half a dozen beautifully engraved silver spoons and a berry dish for competition among the young shots of the corps. The silverware is on exhibition in T. N. Hibben & Co.'s windows and ought to be the means of bringing out a long list of new aspirants for honors at the "butts."

Accompanying the gift was the following letter, which is self-explanatory.

Victoria, B.C., July 26, 1898.

Lieut.-Col. Gregory, Command First Battalion, Fifth Regiment C. A., President Victoria Garrison Artillery Rifle Association, Victoria, B. C.

My Dear Sir:—Appreciating the value of nursery rifle matches for the bringing forward and encouragement of young marksmen, I beg to offer the accompanying silver bowls and spoons to be competed for under the following conditions:

(a) All officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the First battalion, Fifth regiment, C. A., who are not rated as first class or second class marksmen, shall be admitted as competitors, provided they are members of the V. G. A. R. A.

(b.) The spoons shall be shot for at 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots and one sighter at each range, on six occasions to be named by the commanding officer of the battalion who shall also name the rifle to be used. One spoon to be the prize on each occasion. The bowl to be the prize for the best aggregate score made by any competitor during the six matches, and no competitor to win more than one spoon.

(c.) The matches shall be shot under D. R. A. rules, excepting only that all ties shall be shot off.

Trusting that you will be pleased to accept this offer, I remain,

Cordially yours,

J. N. S. WILLIAMS.

YOUNG AT SEVENTY.

Indigestion and Stomach Troubles Removed by South American Nervine—Four Bottles brought Back Health and Vigor.

Mr. Jas. Sherwood, of Windsor, Ont., writes: "For twelve months I was a great sufferer from indigestion and stomach trouble. After trying other remedies without any benefit whatever, I was attracted to South American Nervine through great cures I read of its making, and I decided to try it. After a few doses I felt great relief and benefit. I have taken four bottles, and although I am 70 years old I give this thankful testimony for relief from the great suffering I had. I consider it a great medicine."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

ISLAND MORALITY.

Without wishing to draw any comparisons at the expense of our friends on the Island, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the bulk of the political immorality under which this province suffers, has its rise there and is nurtured there. It may be inevitable that this should be the case, but that it is the case there is no denying. Every attempt that is made to debauch the electorate, every political crime that is conceived, comes from the Island. The people there are dead to ethics. With them right is right. Principles are nowhere. "Get money," said the old man to his son. "Get it honestly if you can, but get it." On the same principle the people of the Island strive for political domination. They do not seem to see, or, seeing, do not care, that in striving for it they are merely pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the Dunsmuir interests. They are so wrapped up in insular prejudices that the Island is their world and all their actions are determined by the same considerations which had weight in ancient days when the strong man proved his strength with club or battle axe, and the foundations of aristocracy were laid on broken ribs and cracked skulls.

The world has moved since then, but the Island has not moved with it. Its political morals are those which the world discarded centuries ago. While there has been an advance all along the line the island has stagnated. Prejudice takes the place of reason and blind sentiment of the exercise of independent judgment. No matter how grave or indefensible a thing may be the talk of the town in the Island will condone it if it is for the interests of their own. The point of view is primitive in its simplicity and absurd in its unreasonableness. The Colonist, when the Globe described, in a moment of weakness, as one of the leading papers of the Coast, tells us in effect that it is all right to buy up political opponents, to prostitute public office for private gain, to gerrymander constituencies and to play the game of politics with loaded dice. To show how they are quite in sympathy with this indefensible attitude, the people of Victoria vote for the men who claim such trickery as this as their main guiding principle. The philosopher will smile; but the results to the people are serious enough to make one weep.

There are communities in the world where the members of the Turner government would be tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail if they attempted to humbug the people after the fashion that has prevailed in this province for the last fifteen years. There can be no doubt at all that the Island is fifty years behind the age in its point of view. To those who have been accustomed to the purer tone which prevails in the politics of more civilized communities, the moral tertitude of the Island folk is disgusting in the extreme. It is such a distinct and brazen defiance to every principle of fair play and public decency that no man who calls himself a man, who has a soul above the soul of a louse, can contemplate it without wonder. Selfishness is the rule, perhaps, and self-seeking the guiding star of the ordinary human life, but when self assumes such gigantic proportions as it does on the Island it is time to call a halt, even if the people have to take arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing end them.—Vancouver Province.

BETTER POSTAL FACILITIES.

Movement for the Establishment of a Sub-Postoffice in North Ward.

The removal of the postoffice from the old to the new building has created a demand for more letter boxes throughout the city. Some of these have already been provided, but there is still room for more. Residents of the northern portion of the city are also desirous of having something done to obviate the necessity of their coming to town every time they have business at the postoffice. Ald. William has taken the matter up and will move at the next meeting of the council that the city clerk be instructed to communicate with the postmaster-general and point out the urgent necessity for the establishment of a sub-postoffice in the North Ward, on the east side of the harbor line.

Such a postoffice would be a great convenience to the large number of manufacturers and shipping men, who have their places of business along the northern shores of the harbor.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. *

WATERWORKS AGAIN.

Special Committee Report the Result of Their Finding and Ask the Mayor to Adopt It.

Council Divided as to Whether a Cart Shed and Tool House Shall be Erected.

There were two little squabbles during last evening's meeting of the council, one over the refusal of the Mayor to carry out the wishes of a majority of the council in reference to the waterworks and the other over the refusal of the street committee to award the contract for a tool house and cart shed as instructed by the council. The Mayor was again requested to carry out the wishes of the council respecting the waterworks, the contract difference was ended for the time being by the meeting being adjourned.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting Mayor Redfern read a telegram he had received from Mr. W. J. White, stating that 180 Wisconsin and Michigan editors would be in the city on Thursday. He had arranged to have the party taken to Esquimalt on the steamer Quadra, where they would be received on the flagship.

Henry Parker, of Vancouver, wanted to experiment on the sewage of Victoria, making a fertilizer of it and also offered, for a consideration, to show how the garbage could be used as fuel.

The letter was received and filed and the writer will be notified that Victoria's sewerage system is working admirably and the city is not yet prepared to go into the question of disposing of garbage.

The American Municipal League invited the members of the council to attend the second annual convention at Detroit. The letter was received and filed and the secretary will be informed that the members of the council cannot attend.

Mr. W. F. Bess, late official analyst at St. John, N.B., wanted to report on the water supply of Victoria, also for a consideration.

Mayor Redfern pointed out that the water had been tested a number of times and had always been found to be wholesome and free from all impurities.

Mr. C. D. Mason notified the council of the result, in favor of the city, of the Yates street fire hall suit.

The trustees will be requested to transfer the property to the city, in accordance with the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake.

Two weeks' leave of absence was allowed Mr. F. S. Widdowson, lamp-trimmer, to allow him to accompany the I.B.A.A. four-oared crew to Winnipeg.

The city engineer and sanitary inspector reported that the only sewage running into the open waterway on Cadboro Bay road was from the kitchen sink of the Jubilee Hospital. They considered the best way of solving the question was by irrigation, viz., by spreading it over the grounds.

A copy of the report will be forwarded to the hospital board.

In regard to Mr. A. Sheret's claim of $14 for pipe used on Oak Bay avenue, the water commissioner reported that in his opinion the city was in no way responsible. Mr. Sheret had a contract for extending the water main to the residence of Sir C. H. Tupper, it being understood that the owner of the house should supply the pipe. The contractor laid the pipe to the meter, leaving a short dead end. It was necessary to have the pipe extended to prevent the water from being blocked and it was for the pipe thus used that Mr. Sheret made his claim.

The report was referred to the finance committee.

The Albion Iron Works Company and 83 others petitioned against the proposal to close Rock Bay bridge.

Ald. Kinsman for the street committee said they objected to the expenditure on the ground that the sheds were not required. The carts were at work most of the time and a shower of rain would do them more good than harm.

There was some discussion, but the Mayor absolutely refused to receive the report, or a motion offered by Ald. Bragg to deal with the report, irrespective of the clause referring to the shed contract.

The special water works committee reported as follows:

Your special committee appointed to consider the advisibility of connecting the filter beds with the reservoir at Beaver Lake, desire to report as follows:

That your committee would strongly urge upon the council the necessity of connecting the filter beds with the reservoir, for the following reasons:

1. The original intention, as per plans, was to utilize the reservoir without having a cement or brick bottom placed in same.

2. There is a bottom, at the present time, covering more exposed area with proper material than the original design included should be covered.

3. To cement the sides would cost more money than there is at present at the disposal of the council; still, sufficient can be spared to place the proper connections in to allow the water to flow from the filter beds into the reservoir.

4. The necessary pipes and connections can all be placed in position by the present staff employed by the water department.

5. Should there be an intention on the part of the council, even had they $15,000 to do all work necessary in connection with the filter beds, the proposed pipe connection and the turning on of the water would form a part of the work necessary, and the first part that would require to be completed.

6. The City engineer says that, under any circumstances, water would have to be turned into the reservoir for a period of three or four days, or a longer period—and the waterworks foreman says three or four weeks—if the sides are to be cemented, so as to dampen and prepare the clay and consolidate the sides to receive the cement.

7. To insure a clear supply of water, and to avoid any sediment from the sides getting into the mains, the placing of the outlet pipe to receive the filtered water should be elevated about one foot above the floor of the reservoir, and taken to the middle of the reservoir, instead of under the edge of the bank, as contemplated by former plans.

8. By having the pipes placed in position and connecting the filter beds with the reservoir, the public will immediately have the benefit of the $150,000 that has been expended during the last three years, and will prove the strength of the walls and the utility of the filter beds generally, or will demonstrate beyond a doubt that the work is a failure or a success, as the case may be.

R. T. WILLIAMS,
JOHN KINSMAN,
JOS. E. PHILLIPS.

Ald. Kinsman removed that the report be received and filed and the Mayor be requested to carry out the wishes of the committee.

Mayor Redfern said he had received no evidence to induce him to change his mind.

Ald. Williams seconded Ald. Kinsman's motion and was proceeding to quote the engineer as in favor of the report, when the Mayor refused to hear him, holding that as the engineer had not signed the report he presumed that he was opposed to it.

The motion was carried after discussion on the following division:

Ayes—Ald. Kinsman, Bragg, Hall, Humber, Phillips and Williams.

Noes—Ald. Wilson, Humphrey and MacGregor.

The street committee having struck out of their report all reference to the contract for the cart sheds the report was received and adopted. The report recommended that sidewalks be renewed as follows: Fort street, west of Blanchard; south side of View street, east of Douglas; north side of Yates, east of Blanchard; south side of Alfred street, between Chambers and Cook.

Mayor Redfern asked the street committee if they had awarded the contract for the cart shed as instructed by the council and receiving a reply in the negative asked for the reason.

The members of the street committee explained that they considered that the money would do more good if spent on the streets.

Ald. McGregor was about to move that the council award the contract by ballot when adjournment was moved and carried, on a division of 6 to 3.

WANTS A RAILWAY.

A Committee of the Council to be Moved For to Confer with Railway Companies.

Ald. Williams will move at the next meeting of the city council that a special committee be appointed to act in conjunction with the city clerk and that the said committee be empowered to open up communication with the heads of the various railways to find out upon what terms they can be induced to connect with the city by a rapid railway ferry service, bearing cars;

That the said committee have power to suggest the utilization of James Bay flats for railway terminal buildings, as an inducement to bring a railway into the city, which will also mean a causeway and making use of unoccupied space for the vast improvement of the city;

Said committee to consist of Ald. Kinsman, Bragg and the mover and that they report to the council at as early an opportunity as possible upon what terms a transcontinental railway can be induced to connect with this city.

ESQUIMALT HARBOR, ETC.

To the Editor:—Referring to the interesting article relative to Esquimalt which appeared in this morning's Colonist, I wish to remark that, having consulted the very best authority in Victoria on the subject (James A. Grahame, Esq., formerly a chief factor in the H. B. Co.), I learned that my surmises were correct, viz: that Dr. Tolmie did not "make his way North from Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, for the purpose of developing trade with the natives" in 1837; on the contrary, that "that his landing place was on the north side of the harbor," and that there he built his fort calling it "Camisen," is purely fictitious, and so is the next paragraph commencing: "As the week rolled by, Dr. Tolmie was guided to Deadman's river through the Gorge and down the Arm to where five thousand or more siwashes were camped on the site of the present city of Victoria." . . . "That settled it with Dr. Tolmie. His mission was with population, and so he promptly pulled up stakes, literally as well as metaphorically, and transferred his headquarters to the smaller harbor, leaving Esquimalt once again deserted by the whites."

The true story, however, is that about the year 1850 Dr. John McLaughlin, then chief factor for the H. B. Co., at Fort Vancouver, did, in view of the approaching partition of Oregon, then occupied jointly by subjects of Great Britain and the United States, make a personal visit to Esquimalt for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability for a trading station, but instead of landing, as is stated in the article under review, not far from the present station of the Island Railway, he landed at Belmont opposite the present navy yard, at which place stood any trading post. The matter was referred to London, and in 1843 factor Douglas, who had arrived at Fort Vancouver, was instructed to examine the southeastern portion of the coast of Vancouver Island with a view to finding a convenient trading post on British territory. In 1843, according to factor Douglas' report, the site chosen by him called at first "Camosun" was built on, and later on named Victoria, where the city now is. The Northwest trading posts at Taku, Wrangel, Naas and Millbank were closed, and the business of the company centered at Fort Simpson and Victoria as at the present time.

ALEXANDER BEGG,
Historian of B. C.

Victoria, 27th July, 1898.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Quiet Situation, With Few Changes in Quotations—A Better Supply of Fish.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the city markets this week is the improved appearance of the fish stalls, consequent upon the halibut and salmon beginning to come in plentifully again. Staples remain firm, and the market appears well supplied in all lines. On the Pacific coast this week a good stock of fruits is expected. It is hoped that the apples will be of better quality this year. Gooseberries are now out of season, and as for raspberries, the supply has been well maintained throu ghout the large shipments received from Shawnigan.

The current retail prices are as follows:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl.	$ 7.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	7.00
Snowflake	6 50
Premier	7.00
Three Star	6.50
Hungarian (Armstrong)	6 50
XXXX (Armstrong)	6.50
Graham, per 10 lbs	35
Wheat, per ton	35.00@37.50
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs	40
Straw, per bale	60@75
Onions, per lb	2½
Oats, per ton	30.00@32.00
Barley, per ton	30.00@32.00
Middlings, per ton	23.00@26.00
Ground feed, California, per ton	25.00@30.00
Corn, whole, per ton	28.00@28.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	27.00@28.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40@45
Rolled oats, 7 lbs	35
Cabbages, per lb	2@3
Potatoes, per cwt	$1.25
Rhubarb, per lb	3
Cheese, per lb	15@20
Hay, baled, per ton	15.00@18.00
Eggs, Island, per doz., strictly fresh	25
Eggs, imported, per doz	20@25
Butter, fresh per lb	20@25
" Dairy (Eastern) per lb	25
" B. C. Creamery, per lb	25
Hams, Canadian, per lb	16
Hams, American, per lb	15@18
Bacon, American	16@18
" Rolled, per lb	14@16
" Long clear, per lb	12½
" Canadian, per lb	14@16
Shoulders, hams, per lb	12½
Meats—Beef, per lb	5@15
Sides, per lb	7½@8
Veal, per lb	10@15
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Mutton, carcass, per lb	9
Pork, fresh, per lb	9@12½
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	15@20
Fruits—Apples, per box	2.25
Lemons, California, per doz	20@25
Oranges, Mediterranean	20@35
" St. Michael's	20@25
Peaches, per lb	10
Apricots, per lb	10
Pears, per lb	6
Raspberries, per lb	10
Plums, per lb	10
Bananas, per doz	25@35
Fish—Salmon, per lb	8@10
Salmon, smoked, per lb	15
Halibut, per lb	10@12½
Rock Cod, per lb	6@8
Smelts, per lb	8@10
Flounders, per lb	8@10
Ling Cod	8@10

NEARING THE FINALS.

Result of Yesterday's Matches in the Victoria Tennis Club's Handicap Tournament.

Lacrosse Team Preparing for the Great Battle With Vancouver on Saturday Afternoon.

As the handicaps in the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club's club tournament near completion, the games become better, as most of the weaker players are being weeded out. Yesterday two of the best players in the club met, when A. T. Goward played F. Dickinson before an appreciative audience. This is Dickinson's first year here, and he has shown himself to be a player of whom a likely winner has to be careful. In the second set, F. Dickinson got five games to one. Then Goward, who plays an uphill game, managed to get six straight games, and won the match. The match between Card and Pooley was also a good game, the former winning the first set after some good play. In the second set, Card's back-hand draws began to tell, and he took the second and third sets. Pooley, although beaten, did good work, and many of his strokes puzzled his more experienced opponent. B. Goward defeated Lampman after a close match, which necessitated three sets. Competitors are reminded that the entries for the open events closed last night at 8 at 21 Bastion street. In order to save the court in good condition for the open tournament, all the handicaps will be played off by Friday except the finals, which will be played next week. The results of yesterday's matches follow:

A. F. R. Martin (rec. 3-6 15) beat A. G. Smith (rec. 15.2)—8-6, 3-6, 8-6.

R. G. Goward (rec. 2-6 15) beat P. S. Lampman (rec. 2-6 15)—6-0, 4-6, 6-2.

S. F. Card, R. N., (owe 15.4) beat R. H. Pooley (scratch)—4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

A. T. Goward (owe 30) beat F. Dickinson (owe 15.4)—6-3, 7-5.

Miss Kitto and G. Bulkeley Johnson (owe 4-6 15) beat Mrs. E. Crow Baker and D. M. Rogers (owe 4-6 15)—7-5, 7-5.

Miss Rogers and George C. Johnston (owe 2-6 15) beat Miss Baldwin and G. H. Barnard (rec. 2-6 15)—7-5, 6-4.

Miss Rithet and J. Rithet (scratch) beat Miss Clapham and R. D. Harvey (owe 15)—6-2, 6-4.

Miss Goward and R. B. Powell (owe 15.3) beat Mrs. Langley and F. Dickinson (owe 15.1)—6-4, 6-3.

A. G. Langley (rec. 4-6 15) beat G. E. Parkes (rec. 15.2)—4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

G. E. Green (rec. 15.4) beat E. A. Earle (rec. 15.4)—2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

To-day's fixtures are:

10 a.m.—Miss Kitto and G. Bulkeley Johnston (owe 4-6 15) vs. Miss Rogers and G. C. Johnston (owe 2-6 15); Miss D. Green and A. G. Langley (scratch) vs. Miss Rithet and J. A. Rithet (scratch).

12 m.—F. T. Cornwall (rec. 4-6 15) vs. A. G. Langley (rec. 4-6 15).

3:30 p.m.—R. G. Goward (rec. 2-6 15) vs. S. F. Card, R. N. (owe 15.4).

4 p. m.—A. T. Goward (owe 30) vs. J. A. Rithet (owe 3-6 15).

5 p.m.—Miss Keefer and R. H. Pooley (owe 15) vs. Miss Patton and G. E. Parkes (rec. 15).

5:30 p. m.—Miss Cowell and J. F. Foulkes (owe 15.1) vs. Miss Eva Loewen and R. Stewart (rec. 15.2).

6 p. m.—E. B. Ward (rec. 15) vs. F. B. Pemberton (rec. 15.3).

If possible—A. F. R. Martin (rec. 3-6 15) vs. G. E. Green (rec. 15.3) at a time to be arranged.

LACROSSE.

The Seniors.

On Saturday next the Victoria lacrosse enthusiasts will have the last chance of the season to see Vancouver and Victoria meet on the Caledonia grounds. Both teams are getting in the very best of condition, as they realize the importance of a victory before them on Saturday next, and those who attend will be sure to see one of the finest exhibitions of the national game played in British Columbia this season. The home team will have their final practice to-night after which the twelve players who will uphold the honor of the Capital will be chosen. The game will start promptly at 3 o'clock, with the Fifth Regiment band in attendance.

CRICKET.

Nanaimo vs. Victoria.

The Nanaimo Free Press contains the following report of the cricket match played by the Coal City eleven with Victoria on Saturday last, which, by request of a number of lovers of sport, is here reproduced:

"The above match was played last Saturday, and resulted in an easy win for Nanaimo by 138 runs and one wicket to spare. The Victoria team arrived on the noon train, and after lunch the game commenced by Victoria winning the toss, going to the bat. Robertson and Luxton started to the bowling of Quine and Hilton. With only 3 runs scored, Quine bowled Luxton, and Gooch joined Robertson. These two played fine cricket, and caused Watson and J. Hodgson to take up the bowling. This change worked well, as Hodgson got Gooch out 5 b. Quine, and Walton soon after bowled Robertson, who had played a fine innings of 31. The next five wickets fell in quick order to Walton's underhand bowling, and only Smith and Owens could make any runs. The innings closed for 73, Walton having a fine bowling analysis of 7 wickets for 12 runs.

"On Nanaimo going to bat, it was soon seen that the Victoria bowling was going to be severely punished. W. Hodgson and Caverly ran up 32 before Caverly was out for a well-played 20. Quine came in and hit about in fine style till the score reached 62, when W. Hodgson was bowled, he having played well for 22. On J. Hodgson joining Quine, the bowling was hit all over the field, till Quine was caught from a hard hit 49. The next two wickets soon fell, but on Ransome joining J. Hodgson, another 40 runs were put on before Hodgson was put out for a very finely played innings of 65. Ransome was next out for a good 16, and with Dawson and Gilliard together the score was taken to 209 before Dawson was caught. Time was then called, Gilliard being not