

A CONCLUSIVE ANSWER

The most conclusive answer possible to the accusation of the sound and dispassionate organs of the Opposition, that the Government is determined to pursue a vindictive policy with respect to the constitution...

The belief which we recently expressed that the Southern road would be pushed to completion this season, was well founded. The news that the Government have decided to put forward the road will be a disappointment to the residents of Kettle River and the surrounding districts...

Here we find the Government going out of its way and incurring a serious responsibility to accommodate a constituency that had not only returned an opponent at the general election, but had rejected one of its members...

A LITTLE TOO STRONG

The reply of the organ of the Opposition in this city to the criticisms on Mr. Laurier's speech is characteristic. It says: "If those who are not satisfied with the criticisms of Mr. Laurier's address, their criticisms would show nothing more than that able journalists, like all other men, occasionally make fools of themselves."

One can hardly help admiring our contemporary's modesty. The journalist that differs with it in its estimate of Mr. Laurier's speeches must be either a knave or a fool. In the opinion it is impossible for any sane person honestly to differ with it with respect to the nature and the quality of the Leader of the Opposition's address.

A little further on Mr. Laurier is represented as saying: "I believe in giving the Government every cent necessary for carrying on the business of the country, but not a cent to a fellow citizen."

New we would like to ask our contemporary who regards the above passage as so clear and so easily understood, if there cannot be an honest difference of opinion between admirably sensible men as to the application of Mr. Laurier's minimum and maximum rule.

to be imposed on such commodities as are produced or manufactured in Canada, for let us say, cotton or woollen goods or furniture, it would be, as far as it went, an encouragement to the producers of such commodities, and would put, not one cent, but many cents into the pockets of Mr. Laurier's producing fellow-citizens.

THE PANAMA CANAL

It is announced that after a suspension of five years, work is to be resumed on the colossal Panama Canal project some time next month. Capitalists have been quietly working for many months to bring about a revival of interest in the Canal.

"We expect to prove before we have gone far that the work is in a very good state of preservation, and when the French public see how little of the Canal has filled up with silt or debris, and how soon we can bring it into the same condition that it was when we left it, they will be ready to push the enterprise to completion."

It would be interesting to know whether the writer believed what he wrote, or whether he was merely puffing the grand scheme in order to please more of their savings part of the prosperous French farmers and tradesmen.

ORGANIZED CITIZENS

Intelligent and public-spirited citizens of New York have determined to exert themselves to obtain for their city pure and effective city government. They are no longer satisfied to let things drift.

At a monster meeting held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, stirring addresses which were enthusiastically received were delivered by prominent citizens.

It is singular to observe that the causes of bad city government are the same in great cities as in small. The citizens of New York were reproached for their want of interest in the public affairs of the city and for not taking more pride in its appearance.

The conviction seems to be general on this continent that the best, and in fact the only way for city government is individual effort on the part of the citizens.

THE COMING RAILWAY ERA

An Immense Area of Agricultural Land in the Interior of the Province.

Only Needs Communication to Attract Settlement and Open Up Vast Natural Resources.

The discovery of gold in Nicomen, by a few Canadians and half-breeds in 1857, was the signal of a period of feverish prosperity in the Crown Colony of British Columbia.

During these wild years, every one was either mining or employed in the service of the mines. Agriculture had not made the progress it should have done and a large amount of gold, which could have easily been produced here, was imported from abroad.

The Crown Colony government had in the meantime come to an end, and British Columbia had joined destiny with far away Canada.

The growth of Vancouver and the impulse given to the mining industry in the New Westminister, Nanaimo and Kamloops are all a direct result of the building of the railway.

Although a great deal has already been done in railway building, we may say that our system is yet in its infancy.

It is true that British Columbia stands the hard times perhaps better than any community in North America.

A pound of flour, one-half pound of sugar, a quarter pound of butter or lard, 4 wineglassfuls of sweet milk, a tablespoonful of molasses, a teaspoonful of soda, half a pound of raisins, a quarter pound each of currants and citron or candied orange peel—the latter better than citron. Add spice to taste.

of initiative, their political speeches show plainly that they are all in favour of railway construction and it is certain that they will use intelligently the credit and the land of the common wealth to encourage railway building.

Of all the projected railways, none is more pregnant of rich promises than the Great Western or the British Pacific, as it is often called. To those well acquainted with the interior of the Province, especially the north it is well known that a better location could have been found for the Canadian Pacific Railway, than in looking at it from a Provincial standpoint, but the region is so immense that it is not sufficient and we may demand that before the beginning of the next century, two other lines will be in construction.

It is said that the British railway system or one as efficient could now be built for one half the amount which it has cost, owing to the carelessness exercised in surveying the lines, if this is true of such a small compact and thickly populated place as England, it shows that care should be taken in our immense country.

Many believe that such a line would run through a desolate, mountainous and useless region; nothing is so far from the truth. It is true that from Tete Jaune cache to the Fraser the country is rugged and mountainous, but the gradients are good and the routes are from the Fraser into the Nechaco valley, the Nechaco and the Nechaco valley, the Nechaco and the Nechaco valley.

No doubt that in certain spots and in certain years summer frosts may cause damage, where in the country east of the Rockies and on this side of the 45° parallel where this evil is not felt.

Of mining little need be said here on the upper Fraser, on the Nechaco, and on the Nechaco, rich places can yet be found which will remunerate the miner well when cheaper means of communication are opened.

The American neighbors will find it necessary to build a railway to Alaska. When this railway comes it will be a feeder to interprovincial lines as the only possible route west of the Rockies crosses the British Pacific.

On the Fraser, following the Nechaco valley and its prolongation towards the north there is an ideal valley reaching to the head water of the Yukon. This valley is in which run many streams is not intersected by any obstacles, and contains a large extent of the richest quality of bituminous coal of the richest quality.

ORIENTAL HOSTILITIES

China's Fleet Reinforced to Meet the Japanese Cruisers.

Continuous Long Distance. Li Hung Chang Lost His Power.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Shanghai dispatch says that 24,000 troops from the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Chinese Army have been ordered to the defence of Tientsin to guard the possible invasion by the Three Chinese warships ordered on the Pi Yang fleet, have arrived at Hai-Wei. The fleet has also been reinforced by torpedo boats. The whole squadron is now ready to meet the fleet should it appear in the Pechei.

A dispatch from Shanghai states that the Japanese fleet has been ordered to the defence of Tientsin to guard the possible invasion by the Three Chinese warships ordered on the Pi Yang fleet, have arrived at Hai-Wei. The fleet has also been reinforced by torpedo boats.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Times writes to-morrow this dispatch as Shanghai via Tientsin: "The Japanese force attempted to surprise the C. P. Yang on the night of the 13th and were repulsed with a heavy slaughter. The Japanese are retreating and the Chinese are pursuing them."

KOREAN WAR

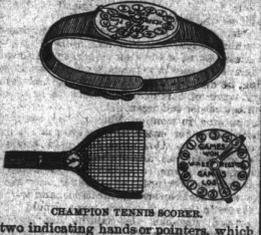
LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Shanghai dispatch states that 300 survivors of the troopship Chesu, wrecked at Chefoo, fourteen hundred soldiers on board, and a large number of Chinese, were rescued.

A Tokyo dispatch states that the Chinese fleet has been ordered to the defence of Tientsin to guard the possible invasion by the Three Chinese warships ordered on the Pi Yang fleet, have arrived at Hai-Wei.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Mayor of London, Mr. Chamberlain, has been ordered to the defence of Tientsin to guard the possible invasion by the Three Chinese warships ordered on the Pi Yang fleet, have arrived at Hai-Wei.

TORONTO TOPICS

TORONTO, Sept. 15.—(Special)—The coal dropped fifty cents a ton today. Some dealers have been out of business, and the fact has been noted by the public.



CHAMPION TENNIS RACKET

two indicating hands or pointers, which are readily adjusted and varied as the game proceeds on the raised and embossed figures.

Fashions in Gloves

For evening length from 6 to 7 inches are still fashionable. In Paris they have either no buttons at all or are of the mousetraps kind, fastened only with a couple at the wrist.

A Fruit and Spice Cake

A pound of flour, one-half pound of sugar, a quarter pound of butter or lard, 4 wineglassfuls of sweet milk, a tablespoonful of molasses, a teaspoonful of soda, half a pound of raisins, a quarter pound each of currants and citron or candied orange peel—the latter better than citron. Add spice to taste.



A Bright Lad

Twenty years ago, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Cures others, will cure you

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM

FASHION.

COLLARS—CAPEES—SH AND PRETTY. Profusely Trimmed and Novel Invented Collars—Gaucho Manteles.

cut round, short ground, finished in round around the border.

various variety in dress. A lot of expensive material by the majority.

collars have shaped, spread out into the sleeves, and to expand into the waist.

giving a finishing touch. The most of short and often for stories.

or white. The top with satin bows like of spangles or flounces of chiffon.

annulated sugar, a teaspoonful of her until thick.

ON STED AND STEEL.

Calgary Horses Sweep Up the First Day Purse at the Fall Meet.

Second Day's Races at the Driving Park—The "Talent" Thrown Down Hard.

Deeming Falls to Cut Zimmerman's Time—Gossip of the Turf and Wheel.

The fall meeting of the Bowker Park Company opened Friday under discouraging weather conditions, but with a fairly fast though sticky track, and four good races.

The meeting had been eagerly looked forward to by local turfmen, as it brought together the best Calgary contingent, headed by All Smoke and Lyme Long.

which has been gathering the plants at all the recent meetings in the Northwest—and the Australian firm Doncaster and Miwers, which has been gathering the plants at all the recent meetings in the Northwest.

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whips had free play, and though Hylas Jim again shot under the wire first it was only by a nose.

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in the start. Miwers's friends sighed

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UP TO DATE FANCIES.

TIMELY AND INTERESTING TOPICS DISCUSSED BY KATE JORDAN.

The Indispensable Gown, the Summer Dress, the Rich Woman, the Fat Woman and the Clink Woman—An Olla Podrida of Facts and Information.

There is one gown a woman finds most indispensable in hot weather—a simple dotted swiss. This may be white and severely plain or trimmed with white valenciennes and satin ribbon to match, or it may be colored, having a contrasting dot, but at any rate it is always most becoming and so comfortable.

A pretty one, and as cool looking as it feels, is the "magpie" swiss. This is pure white, with a pin point black dot. Trim it with narrow black point d'esprit ruffles, inserting to match, slashing the sleeves and leaving the arms visible. A white shirt has with black pointed wings should be worn with this, and you have a pretty carriage or church costume. Of course a parasol to match adds mightily to it.

Sara Jeanette Duncan, who wrote "An American Girl in London," through it winning fame, fortune and an eligible husband in India; still had the writing fever upon her and is so keen to send forth an ambitious society novel from her pretty bungalow home. It will be her writing.

How hateful elder down cushions become in hot weather!

Put them away and make up some cheap ones after the following recipe: Cut a lot of soft paper into the tiniest bits and stuff some cool muslin cases with them. Cover these with a cotton crepe, and you have a soft pillow without the heat.

The mere name of "frozen strawberry fool" commends itself as a summer dessert. What could be more delicious than anything frozen, and what could be lighter than a fool? To make it, mash 3 pounds of the berries with a pound of powdered sugar and the strained juice of a lemon. Rub all of this through a hair sieve, mix with a pint of stiffly whipped cream, previously flavored with a wineglassful of Maraschino. Freeze this by burying it in ice and salt. Decorate the top with whole strawberries which have been soaked in sugar and liquor.

I dare say that a poor and ambitious girl often thinks: "Oh, if I only had the courage to go to Mrs. Millionaire's ball, I should have my money, I'm sure she'd lend me enough money to have me finish my studies, or purchase that little business, or do a little traveling for the good of my mind. She has so much, and I'd pay it back to her some day!" But then there's Mrs. Millionaire's side of the story. The rich women of this country are besieged by "begging" letters, and no wonder the really worthy bit of grain is lost among so much chaff. Had Mrs. Russell Sage acceded to the demands made upon her by strangers last year she would have given away \$200,000. Needless to say she didn't.

Bicycling is not so common among our better classes in this country as it is in France. The Parisian belles of the great world go whirling through the Bois in the very latest of costumes. Skirts! No indeed! Dark colored Turkish trousers and pretty bonnets drape the free, unconcealed figures. With this costume a hat of the soft, shadowy kind usually worn by the Royalists of the stage adds a very dashing touch.

Is your neck thin? So many of the women of America turn to bone around the neck that the question is scarcely necessary. To improve it bring the muscles that are seldom used into play. Turn the head around to the right as far as it will go 20 times, then reverse. Bend the head back and forward the same number of times, then mingle both motions. This exercise should be done every night for a few months. It should be done gently. The same motions make the wrists round and flexible.

Trained nightgowns are very fashionable. I notice in the shops that many of these are so elaborately and daintily trimmed they could easily be used as sitting robes for the bedroom.

More women are rejected from women's clubs on the score of not being "clubbable" than for any other reason. What is a clubbable woman? Is becoming a much discussed question. "One who doesn't gossip," says one; "who doesn't try to outdress and outshine every other woman," says another; "who likes women as well as if not more than she likes men," "who is not a 'kicker,'" "one kindly disposed, not disagreeably selfish, frivolous at the right time and sympathetic." Presumably all the women in clubs fulfill these many requirements, but do they?

A physician recommends the fluid extract of bladder wrack as a cure for obesity. Take a teaspoonful three times a day at first and gradually increase the dose until you take three teaspoonfuls three times a day. At the same time abstain from malt liquors, soups and pastries.

There never was anything more servicable than the Louis XV silk coat so fashionable at present. It is full in the back and reaches below the hips, is open in front, with flaring revers. You can wear odd waists under this or have a change of lace and silk vests, thus saving the monotony of costume to the usages of five or six.

Wash white marble porches, bath, etc., with a mop dipped in boiling hot water and soda. A good deal of soda should be dissolved in the water.

Very hot soda in a solution applied with a soft flannel will remove paint splashes. Use soda in the water to clean paint and glass instead of soap.

A lump of soda laid on the drain pipe will prevent the pipes becoming clogged with grease; also flood the pipes once a week with boiling water in which a little soda is dissolved.



INFLUENZA.

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

La Grippe was taken down with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than I felt better. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete. It is truly a wonderful medicine.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prompt to act, sure to cure

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

The Chancellor Sir W. PAER WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by the profession. Of course it would not be used as a substitute for any other medicine.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, and other ailments.

OLD FASHIONED CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, and other ailments.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Stanley.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc.

Autumn term begins Monday, Sept. 18, 1894.

PRINCIPAL & W. GIBSON, Esq.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned respective amounts will be paid as bounty for the head of every panther, wolf, or coyote killed in a settled district of the Province on the certificate of a Justice of the Peace that such animal was killed in a settlement, and that the head was produced to and destroyed by him, namely:—

For each panther, seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50).

For each wolf, two dollars (\$2.00).

For each coyote, one dollar (\$1.00).

By command, JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 22nd August, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the provisions of the Official Sealers' Act, 1894, that an examination of candidates for the position of Official Sealers will be held at the office of the Provincial Timber Inspector, at Vancouver, on Tuesday, 18th September next.

All persons intending to present themselves for examination shall, on or before the 10th day of September next, give notice in writing to the undersigned of such intention, and their post-office address.

A. G. VERNON, Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 22nd August, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 100 acres of land situated near McPherson Lake, Chilcotin, commencing at a post marked W. A. S. N. E. corner of the block, thence north to point of commencement, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north to point of commencement. WM WEBSTER, 134-Mile House, Sept. 4, 1894.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

A Monthly to Advocate Imperial Federation—A Highly Honored Bride.

Principal of Belleville High School Dead—Attempted Murder by a Colored Convict.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.—(Special) Kindsley, one of the Governor-General's A.D.C.'s, was married on Saturday to Miss Jean Brown, a wealthy lady, who belongs to the United States, but who has lived in Ottawa for some time past.

CYPRUS RIVER, Man., Sept. 17.—Joseph Riley's elevator has been burned here. About 10,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed. Most of the wheat belonged to farmers who were storing it for a few days.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 17.—Dr. Wright, principal of the Belleville high school, died on Saturday aged 50. He was an eminent scholar.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.—John Wall, dry-goods merchant, has assigned to C. B. Armstrong, of London. Liabilities are \$30,000.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—A new monthly paper devoted to the interests of Imperial Federation will shortly appear here. J. Castell Hopkins will be the editor and principal contributor. Prominent members of the Imperial Parliament will also contribute articles.

KINGSTON, Sept. 17.—An attempt was made on Thursday to wreck a C. P. R. express near Kempsville Junction by placing ties on the track. Luckily the attempt was discovered before the train came.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—A colored convict named Herbert, who is serving a term of two years in the Central prison, made an ineffectual attempt to kill Gilbert Hartley, a guard, on Saturday morning, and in consequence now lies in the hospital ward with a revolver bullet in his head.

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 17.—James Troy, a notorious crook, was sentenced at the sittings here on Saturday to twenty years in the penitentiary for shooting Conductor Turner of the Grand Trunk, near Jordan, on June 10 last.

PERTH, Sept. 17.—Captain Kesteven, who went out shooting in the West, yesterday a number of men scoured the woods in the neighborhood for some clue to his whereabouts, but there is no trace of him. He was last seen on Saturday at 10 a.m., about two miles out. Saturday night was wet and Sunday night was cold, and all hope of finding him alive has been abandoned.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 17.—A horrible accident occurred in Queen Victoria park late on Saturday afternoon. An American lady was the victim. Shortly after 4 o'clock a trolley car on the Niagara Falls Park & River Railroad, with a trailer, was coming down the road, when an elderly lady suddenly walked out on the track opposite the station, and was struck by the trolley.

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 17.—A lady in a motor car, approaching the C. P. R. telegraph office, was struck by a trolley and instantly killed. Her head was severed from her body, which was badly mangled and cut out. The lady was Miss Elizabeth Edgar, of Plainfield, N.J.

SHANNONVILLE, Ont., Sept. 17.—Lightning on Saturday afternoon killed Mr. Lloyd and his horse in front of the C. P. R. telegraph office. The lightning struck and demolished the office, and Miss Earle, the operator, was also badly hurt.

CORNWALL, Sept. 17.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Cosgrove murder case was that the deceased, P. Cosgrove, came to his death from a blow inflicted by a man named Graham.

PETERBORO, Sept. 17.—Last Saturday Mr. H. O. Kerr took two lady friends, Miss Ada Alfords and Miss Aggie Kennedy, out for a canoe sail. A steamer passed them and they entered the swirls caused by the stern wave, when Kerr lost control of the boat and it upset and all three occupants thrown into the water. The two young ladies went down at once and were drowned before assistance arrived. The steamer's crew threw out a life preserver which Kerr caught and saved himself.

RAT PORTAGE, Sept. 15.—Sanford Shipley and A. McDonald were out this morning in a sail boat and got caught in a gale, up the river. The boat was overturned and Shipley was about 30 years of age and was a painter by trade. He came from Detroit about a year ago. He has a wife and one child living in the East.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 17.—The price of American anthracite coal has been reduced to \$7.50 per ton in this city.

ENVELOPED IN MYSTERY.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 17.—(Special)—Private Detective McCarthy, employed by the Underwriters of San Francisco, is here with a bench warrant for the arrest of Peor De Montoya, on the charge of embezzling from the Pacific Insurance Co. The case is enveloped in deep mystery, which neither the local police nor the visiting officer appear inclined to clear away. The chief of the San Francisco force professes entire ignorance of the case, and denies any knowledge of the existence of the warrant. Hence it is that many here are beginning to regard this document with suspicion. De Montoya has been advised to flight extradition; he says that he has no reason to fear the consequences of return to California, as he has committed no crime.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 17.—(Special)—A sad case of accidental poisoning occurred on Sunday by which Walter Dixon, a six-year old boy, lost his life. He was given morphine in mistake for some powder.

The meeting of the delegates for fixing the grain standards for grain grown west of the Superior will be held to-morrow morning at the Grain Exchange.

Four citizens have been summoned for shooting prairie chickens on Sunday.

Joe Miles, of Brandon, was awakened this morning by a burglar who fired two shots at him, one going through Miles' hand. Miles returned the fire and wounded the burglar. He is held for trial. His injuries are not serious.

Prince Francois Arrested.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—Prince Francois Marie of Bourbon, who issued the manifesto claiming the heritage of the crown of France after the Count of Paris' death, has been placed under arrest for two months.

CRIME IN VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 18.—(Special)—There is still the greatest mystery in connection with the Henry Higgins throat-cutting affair. It appears that Mr. Higgins' companion, Summersville, woke Higgins up and told him that his throat was cut. Summersville has been arrested, but he is believed to be innocent, on account of his sober, steady habits. Higgins had been drinking heavily.

A verdict of murder was returned by the coroner's jury in the case of F. I. Mau, the Chinaman murdered on the Westminster road while returning home on Saturday night from selling garden produce in Vancouver. It is said there is a slight clue to the murderer. As Mrs. Bue's residence, South Vancouver, was robbed of a quantity of provisions on Sunday afternoon, it is thought that the murderer hid in the bush all night and being overcome by hunger committed this robbery.

There would seem to have been a gang of highwaymen at work in the suburbs of the city on the night of the murder of the Chinaman. A man named Benjamin Barke was held up on the North Arm road by two men who threatened him with death if he resisted. They got \$2.80.

A CHINAMAN THE VICTIM.

Of a Murder by Highwaymen in the Suburbs of the Terminal City.

Desperate Characters Infest the Locality—No Clue to the Culprit.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 17.—(Special)—Wah Lun, a Chinese market gardener well known in New Westminster and Vancouver, was shot and killed near the slaughter house on Westminster road, a few miles from Vancouver, Saturday evening. The news arrived in the city too late for publication Sunday.

Wah Lun had disposed of his produce in Vancouver and was driving to his home near New Westminster. The last seen of him alive in Vancouver was on Westminster avenue. He was then in company with another Chinaman, but on passing Junction line, on the outskirts of the city, he was alone. Fear a locality called Collingwood, two men connected with the slaughter house in the vicinity heard two shots fired, and immediately after a team of horses attached to a wagon, dashed by at a furious rate. The men ran to the road and saw the smoke from the discharge of the firearms lifting from the ditch; they rushed to the spot and found the body of Wah Lun, already dead. One bullet had entered his head and another his breast, near the heart. No one was in sight.

Coroner McGuigan was notified, and, accompanied by special officer S. R. Robb, went to the scene of the tragedy and examined the body. All the money found on the body was a five-cent piece and two ten-cent Straits Settlement coins.

The motive for the murder was evidently robbery, but from the unimpaired condition of the pockets the highwaymen apparently did not have time to investigate the condition of the poor mongolian's finances. What became of the proceeds of the sale of the wagon load of market stuff, however, has not been ascertained; it may have escaped the notice of the coroner and his assistant, being secreted in the clothing.

"Only one Chinaman less in the country," said someone on hearing the news, but the murder was none the less a cold-blooded one. It demonstrates that in spite of the proverbial quick return to the law, there are desperate criminals in British Columbia, it does not seem to deter the vicious from committing violent deeds.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Wool traders are on the tip-toe of expectation in view of the opening of the series of sales to-morrow. These sales will be the first public testing of prices since the passage of the American tariff bill. The private trade which has been done since the passage of the bill shows an average advance of five per cent. on the last sales, but sellers are not anxious to part with their stock at this price, expecting to do better at the public sales. Most of them are hoping that an increase of 7 1/2 per cent. will be obtained. The selections for to-morrow will not afford a good criterion of the course which prices are likely to take, only the small quantities being suitable for American buyers.

The whole of the present series of offerings will be made up of odds and ends of clips, and it is probable that the American demand will not have a full test until November. Nevertheless, altered conditions of tariff may lead American buyers to broaden their selections and not confine themselves to specialties as heretofore. Since the last series 291,815 bales have arrived, but 77,000 of these have been forwarded direct to the manufacturing centres. In this series 25,200 bales will be made available, including a quantity of stock that has been held over. For this week 29,000 bales have been outlaid in which are included New South Wales with 13,000 bales; Melbourne and Victoria, 12,500 bales; South Australia, 2,500 bales; Tasmania, 1,000 bales; West Australia, 500 bales; New Zealand, 2,600 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 7,000 bales, and Patia Arenas, 1,500 bales.

CABLE SPECIALS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Bishop Sullivan, of Algoma, has been appointed by the Colonial Continental Society chaplain of Christ Church at Mentone. Bishop Sullivan has been in ill-health for some time and has accepted the position.

During the coming winter Australia will go into the business of competing with Canada for the live cattle trade. A recent steamer from Australia brought nineteen bullocks of three different grades, fat, partly matured and store cattle, which are now at Deppford. They were shipped from Sydney, and although they have lost weight are in fairly good condition. The meat is excellent. Having cost in Sydney 48 per pound, they have been sold here at sufficient profit to induce regular shipments. It is the opinion of experts that cattle can be imported equal to those of Canada or the United States, and sold at a profit.

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—There is a possibility that Sir C. E. Tupper will not leave for British Columbia to-morrow, owing to illness in his family, two members of which have been down with diphtheria. In that event Hon. Mr. Oulmet will not go.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 17.—The Japanese legation here has received official confirmation of the great victory of the Japanese at Ping Yang. Nothing has been received at the legation with regard to the progress of the fighting in the vicinity of Pekin.

GREAT BATTLE.

Sixteen Thousand Chinese Killed and Wounded at Ping Yang—Their General Captured.

Piney Japanese With Little Loss to Themselves Utterly Route Their Adversaries.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—(Special)—Scout dispatches dated 6 p.m., September 16, say a great battle has been fought at Ping Yang between the Chinese and the Japanese, and the former were utterly routed. A Japanese column from Pong San made a reconnaissance Thursday, and drew fire from the Chinese forts and thereby ascertained the position of the enemy. The column then retreated with little loss. On Friday night the Japanese were ready to attack the Chinese with three columns, and on Saturday morning the attack began in earnest. The Chinese by throwing up a few works made their position at Ping Yang naturally strong. The Japanese announced the Chinese were during the morning, the Chinese replying vigorously. About two o'clock a body of Japanese infantry advanced and opened a deadly fire upon the enemy, which was kept up until dark. The fighting was continued throughout the night. At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning three columns of Japanese moved on the works of the enemy. The Chinese, although strong in front, were weak in the rear, and the Japanese attacking column at that point struck the enemy completely by surprise. This threw them into a panic. Hundreds were cut down and others fled in confusion. Some of the Victory Li Hung Chang's men were seen to be retreating to the rear, and were cut down to a man. The Chinese were completely routed, and within half an hour of the combined attack Ping Yang was in possession of the Japanese. It is estimated that sixteen thousand Chinese were killed and wounded. The Japanese captured immense quantities of munitions of war and a number of Chinese officers, including General Ito Jung, commander of the Manchurian army, who was severely wounded. The Japanese lost thirty killed and buried and twenty wounded. The Japanese pursued the flying men, and captured many.

For a week past a battle has been looked for at this point. Both the Chinese and the Japanese had been gathering their forces together for the fight that took place yesterday. The Chinese held a position that it was thought was impregnable. A Canadian News dispatch from Seoul says that within ten hours of the conclusion of the battle military engineers had completed a field telegraph line from there to Ping Yang. A large number of prisoners were brought into the Japanese camp from the Chinese. It is believed that the Chinese are hiding in the mountains. Several friendly Koreans. The number of Chinese who were killed in the battle is 2,300. The walls of Ping Yang are badly battered by the onslaught which was poured on the city from the Japanese, but the city itself is only slightly damaged.

The Japanese Emperor has telegraphed from Hiroshima, where the headquarters of the army are located, congratulating Marshal Count Yamagata upon the success of the Japanese army. Marshal Yamagata is the general officer commanding the valorous troops which they have successfully routed on the battle field. The order concludes with an expression of pride on the part of Marshal Yamagata at being in command of so brave an army. A flying column of the Japanese army is pushing northward with the object of taking possession of the mountain passes. At the same time a proclamation has been issued promising full protection to the Koreans if they refrain from acts of hostility toward the Japanese. On the other hand, they are informed that if they give shelter or refuge to the Chinese they will be summarily dealt with by process of martial law.

A dispatch from Tokio says that continuous artillery salutes are being fired in celebration of the victory of the Japanese army. The Shanghai Mercury prints a special edition containing the report of the battle. Its editorial comments on the result of the battle express full appreciation of the crushing defeat and the great slaughter of the picked troops comprising the Chinese army. The paper dilates upon the machinery in being made, and that the propositions not infrequently are heard of more.

While in the north, Professor Klotz succeeded in getting together quite a nice botanical and geological collection, including one particularly handsome coral head.

Many strange contortions of nature in the form of curiously twisted or moulded rocks were noted during the season, but the heads of the party say that nothing equalled in interest the peculiar volcanic formation known as Edgemoor rock, in Behm's canyon. It is mostly composed of pumice, and rises sheer as a wall 200 feet from the water, entirely overgrown with the rankest vegetation and containing some obsidian, or volcanic glass. The nearest lava encountered is 40 miles away, and the rock looks as though it owed its existence to but one puff of some small sub-gigantic vent.

TACOMA'S EXHIBITION.

TACOMA, Sept. 17.—The following are among the special days of the Interstate Fair in this city: Naval day, Sept. 20; British Columbia and Eastern Washington day, Sept. 22; A. O. F. of A. and Idaho day, Sept. 24; Odd Fellows' day, Sept. 27; Miners' day, Sept. 29; G. A. R. days, Oct. 1 to 4 inclusive; St. Nicholas' day, Oct. 1; Swedish day, Oct. 3; Portland day, Oct. 5; Mystic Shrine; day and Athletic Club's day, Oct. 4; A. O. U. day, Oct. 6; German day, Oct. 7; White River day, Oct. 8; Lumberman's day, Oct. 13.

French Demands in Madagascar.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Daily News correspondent in Paris says that M. Leyre d'Yver, special French envoy to Madagascar, will demand the entire bay of Diego Suarez on the northeast coast of the island, and the whole peninsula between that part of the coast and Cape Amber, the most northern point of land. He will require for France the right to buy land and obtain concessions of mining, water and other privileges, while for other nations such concessions will not be valid unless first examined and approved by the French resident general. These sweeping demands, the correspondent thinks, are likely to rouse much opposition in the United States and Germany.

A STRANGE AWAKENING.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 17.—(Special)—Henry Higgins, of North Vancouver, who woke up on Saturday morning to find his throat cut and his life in danger, is still in a serious condition, although the mysteriously-revealed wound will not prove fatal. His statement of the case is briefly as follows:

On Saturday morning I woke early, and putting my hand to my throat found it cut and bleeding badly. The bed was covered with blood. I felt weak and dizzy. I woke up my bed fellow and asked him if he had heard anybody in the room. He said he had not. I did not think I had an enemy in the house, but I am sure some one came into my house at night and cut my throat.

Higgins proceeded to Vancouver and had his throat stitched by a doctor, who pronounced the wound serious, but not necessarily fatal. The theory advanced first was that Higgins had been drinking and had fallen on some sharp instrument. This was found untenable, as on Sunday a bloody knife was found near the house, with Higgins' hair on it corresponding with Higgins' beard. A detective is working on the case, but as yet has no clue.

PHOTO TOPOGRAPHY.

This New System of Surveying Proven a Success By the Boundary Commission.

Quicker, Less Expensive and in Every Way More Advantageous—A Wonderful Record.

To the Canadian boundary commission parties, three of which under Professor Otto J. Klotz returned to Victoria by the Mystery last Saturday, the world of practical science owes much in the demonstration of the workability of Deville's system of phototopographical surveying. Never has it had so thorough a test, and the results abundantly justify the confidence reposed in its accuracy and time-saving advantages. During the season now just at an end over 2,000 odd photographs have been taken by Prof. Klotz's parties, and the vast majority have come out well. This is by far the most extensive survey that has ever yet been attempted by means of phototopography, and it has enabled a rugged mountain region, in many places inaccessible, to be accurately delineated in infinitely less time, and at a fractional expense, than could have been accomplished by any other system. The enlistment of the camera has been looked upon by many expert surveyors and photographers as the largest experimental in the case of the Alaska boundary survey; the work of the Canadian parties has demonstrated its practical utility.

Last fall when the several parties returned from the North, Prof. Klotz sent a few of the great experts of Europe specialists in photography and the survey sketches produced from them. In acknowledgment, he has received letters from Prof. Steiner, of Prague, whose word is regarded as authoritative all over the world, complimenting Mr. Deville upon the thoroughness of his method and the proven practicality, and promising to bring the details of the Canadian explorers' work before his classes as illustrative of the successful employment of the system.

Some of the country traversed this year, lying between the Portland canal and Cape Spier, Professor Klotz says that it contains much better timber than many imagine. Little is out, however, the American government for some reason—probably to avoid its being brought into competition with the output of Puget Sound, discourages exportation. The combine carries, too, get all the lumber they require from San Francisco by the barks that bring out their lumber and materials in the spring, and carry them by rail to the coast.

Of the mining wealth of the territory explored, little yet is known, the road well, on Douglas Island, being the only property that has passed the experimental stage, and been brought to substantial development and actual production of ore in paying quantities. There are, of course, many promising mining country, plenty of mines which "an old California" or "Cariboo" as the case may be) miner pronounces far and away ahead of anything he has ever seen before," etc.

The general opinion is that the season on this description of the next it is announced that this machinery is to be brought in immediately to work them to the fullest advantage. Then there is another long wait, during which perhaps the public are informed that the machinery is being made, and that the propositions not infrequently are heard of more.

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NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

A Severe Battle—Several Warships Sunk—Chinese Admiral Ting Killed.

Experts Say That Recent Japanese Victory Was Only to Have Been Expected.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Central News says: "After the first feeling of surprise at the Japanese victory has worn off it is admitted by experts who know the respective qualities of the armies, that the result is a natural one. Marshal Yamagata, the Japanese commander-in-chief, was trained in the European schools, and the other Japanese commanders and staff officers were similarly educated. The best friends of the Chinese do not believe them capable of holding the ports on the Gulf of Pechili against the Japanese."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News telegraphs as follows: "While Chinese transporters landing troops at Yalu Japanese fleet attacked the Chinese warships conveying the transports. A severe battle followed. The Chin Yuen and another Chinese warship were sunk and the Yang Yang Yang 'Wai' went ashore. The Japanese lost three vessels. It is reported that Admiral Ting and Col. Hankeken and other foreigners were killed. The Chinese report that their loss at Ping Yang was 8,500 men."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Mail advices from the middle of August received at the Japanese legation, give much interesting information about events in connection with the Oriental war. Patriotism is rampant, but the Japanese are showing good sense in the matter of Chinese residents in their country. Assurances on Chinese in Japan are less frequent and the better classes of people have taken steps to preserve the lives and property of their Mongolian neighbors who are unfortunate enough to reside in the trade's realm. To this the Japanese government has given its support by issuing an Imperial ordinance providing that Chinese may continue to reside in "those places in Japan where they have hitherto been permitted to reside, and there to engage in all peaceful and lawful occupations with due protection of life and property and subject to the jurisdiction of the Japanese courts." Chinese residents are required to register their names, residences and occupations, and are permitted to change their place of abode only on application to the Governor of the Prefecture where they reside.

A public meeting held in the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce to consider the present position of Chinese in the employ of foreign residents was largely attended. It resulted in the adoption of the following resolution: "That this meeting is of the opinion that Chinese residents who elect to remain in Japan, are receiving from the Japanese Government every assurance and every protection that can possibly be required by international law. The merchants and bankers of Yokohama have advised their employes to comply with the terms of the Imperial ordinance and register themselves. The Japanese editors also proclaimed the ordinance and urged the Chinese with kindness and generosity."

The Chinese and Japanese fleets continue to play the game of hide and seek at the mouth of the Gulf of Pechili. The ships of the "middle kingdom" conceal themselves so effectively that foreigners in the open ports cannot even see them as they pass. The Japanese can accomplish little more than to check the transportation of Chinese troops to Korea, and in this they have been fairly successful. But it appears to be doubted that China intends to strengthen her forces in the peninsula further. Most of the bodies now in motion are said to be making their way towards Tientsin and Peking, the defence to the approaches to the capital being considered of the first moment. The whole country being in a state of great agitation. Correspondents from the interior write to the China Gazette that "intense terror pervades the entire north of the empire."

PEABY EXPEDITION.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 17.—The Standard Union publishes the following from its special correspondent, under date of St. John's, Nfld.: "Lieut. Peary, though disappointed with the result of his expedition up to the time that the relief party left, is not a bit discouraged, and has still excellent prospects of success. The supplies for the journey that he will take northward are all on the ice cape, some more than a hundred miles inland. Lieut. Peary will also undertake a complete survey of mapping of the coast from Cape York to Cape Alexander, thus adding more than five hundred miles to the coast line that has already been surveyed. The survey of Melville bay has been completed by Lieutenant Peary. It is accurate in every detail and eliminates that factor from the Arctic problem. Lieutenant Peary's departure from the Falcon on August 28 for a second winter in Falcon harbor with Leo and Henrich will become a historical achievement in Arctic exploration."

The returning members of the expedition are still in excellent health and anxious to go to their homes as soon as possible, now that their work in the polar regions is over. The summer season has been unusually backward in the North, and consequently the Falcon's voyage was made under very adverse circumstances. The vessel was over 26 days in making the last 50 miles, being put through the ice at a very slow rate. Last year the same distance was covered in eight hours. On some days the ice closed in so thick that it was almost impossible to make any headway at all. The little party was in constant danger, and the vessel escaped serious mishaps only through the ever watchful and careful navigation of the captain and his officers, of whom too much cannot be said in praise. The exploration of Jones Sound and Ellsmere Land was prevented by ice. The party had intended to make extensive investigations there, but it was considered unwise in view of the large amounts of ice that the vessel encountered. The members of the expedition killed eight polar bears, all of them being fine large specimens. On her arrival here, the Falcon was received with cheers by the officers and sailors on board the British mail-boat Buzzard, and Mrs. Peary was taken ashore in the captain's launch."

PYTHIAN AMALGAMATION.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 17.—(Special)—The four Pythian lodges of Vancouver are contemplating amalgamation for certain purposes, raising one large hall and getting ready for their common purposes, surpassing anything hitherto seen in the province.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—(Special)—It is expected that the celebrated Canada Revenue case will be settled out of court. This is the case in which the Canada Revenue was placed under the ban by Archbishop Faber, for which the Canada Revenue claimed \$50,000 damages.

The deal by which the Montreal and Consumers' gas companies are to become one is as good as accomplished. The action of Montreal gas stock during the past week has led to the belief that arrangements between the two companies were in progress. From 186 the stock advanced to 175 and a fraction on Friday last, closing that day at 174. To-day it opened at 174, at which price 100 shares were sold. It then took a bound to 178. Nearly a thousand shares were traded in at this morning's session of the stock exchange on behalf of investors. Negotiations for buying out the Consumers' company were as good as completed last Saturday, and lawyers representing each company were chosen to arrange terms satisfactory to both companies. This has now been done.

John Torrance was to-day elected to represent the corn exchange on the harbor board of commissioners.

BRITISH POLITICS.

That Irish Circular—Francis Xavier O'Brien's Declaration and Contradiction Concerning It.

Important Movements Progressing—Consolidation of the Anti-Home Rule Forces.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The latest development in the controversy over the Irish circular to which Mr. Gladstone, Lord Tweedmouth and other eminent Liberals responded, is Mr. Francis Xavier O'Brien's communication on the subject in the newspapers. Mr. O'Brien at first declared that he knew nothing whatever about the Irish circular. Next he asserted that he did not sign the circular, though he might have known of its existence. Finally he says: "I find to my surprise that not only did I sign the circular, but I made some alterations in the wording of it." Mr. Healy has taken full advantage of this admission. He has his opponents on the hip and is about to start for America to cultivate support of Mr. Healy's opinions and obtain funds to back them.

Underneath a seeming stagnation of politics two highly important movements are progressing. The movement of first importance is the initiative step of the Chamberlain Unionists, who are about to give the revision of Mr. Chamberlain's Irish local government scheme to the extent of creating county councils with the "central agencies" located in Dublin. The Duke of Devonshire is having urged Lord Salisbury to accede to a reform of the House of Lords by decreasing the hereditary element and increasing the representative element. Obviously it is the desire of the Liberal element of the Unionists to give the country in the next general election with a platform containing the most attractive planks of the election manifestos of their opponents.

The other movement, which originated with the wire-pullers of the National Liberal Federation, aims to recast the New-castle programme, putting in the foreground the proposals for the abolition of the power of the House of Lords and the English labor questions, and keeping in the background the questions of Home Rule and church disestablishment. The executive committee of the National Liberal Federation are convinced that Home Rule is no longer a potent party cry, and believe it necessary that the electorate should be agitated upon other grounds.

FIRE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A fire alarm at noon to-day called the fire department to the corner of Massachusetts avenue and K street, where fire had been discovered in the mattress factory owned and operated by Stumph Bax. This was soon followed by a general alarm, and in a short time all the engines of the city were on the scene, but so quickly did the flames spread that the operatives employed on the fourth and fifth floors were obliged to flee to the roof and compelled to jump for their lives before the trucks carrying the long ladders had arrived. Four of the men jumped on the roof, James E. Vaughn sustaining fractures of both legs and internal injuries. He died to-night. Three other men leaped escaped with more or less severe injuries, but all will recover. Albert J. Haske has both legs broken and was otherwise severely injured. Arthur E. B. Evans was bruised internally and had his right arm and hand severely bruised and Harry Bacon was badly bruised. So rapid and complete was the work of the flames less than half an hour from the time of their discovery that the greater part of the four walls had fallen, and by 2:30 the firemen pulled down the sole remaining piece of brick work, over twenty feet in height, which marked the location of the handsome four-story factory which had stood there for many years. By this time the spread of the flames had been checked, and at 3 o'clock the work of searching the debris for the bodies of those who were known to have been in the building and not accounted for was begun.

It was not long before the searchers found three bodies close together, about fifteen feet from the K street entrance, every particle of clothing burned from them and the bodies charred beyond hope of recognition. Darkness had added to the difficulties attending the search for the other bodies, but a new body of workmen is at work with a new body of lanterns, and will continue until all of the lanterns and will continue until the Stumph building consumed the Woodruff building, a factory where all of the government files are made, and the falling walls of these buildings crushed Hall & Cammack's furniture house, filled Bonner's marble yard and injured the Homeopathic Dispensary building on the Massachusetts avenue side. The entire loss will be about \$85,000.

Children are fond of Eschley's Liver Laxative; 25 cts at drug stores.

ic Touch

parilla. You smile at it if you suffer from

try a bottle, and behold half a dozen doses, entirely right, and no

Hits It!"

effect is a magic Sarsaparilla gently cleanses the stomach, invigorates the natural, healthy desire for refreshing sleep, and the health tone of the Remember

Cures

liver illa. 25c.

sult is the assertion costing nearly \$2,000, actually worthless by one of the company's agents, and the failure to supply there consideration.

Sept. 14.—The State on adjourned after resolutions: "That proper steps be enforced to last legislature regarding butter; that it is association that the duty of this state be the county organization with the California to work for the benefit

FOR EZETA.

His Acts Were and Not final.

Under Military Law Was a Letter.

Attorney Page on behalf of General District court also claimed that durable numerous crimes for was under martial law it was the recognized here a country was law was a dead show the force of his number of depositions wing out of the U. S. the plantation by the fall of 1864. plantation and the portion of his property, the case was tried station of the planter, refused to grant and advised him to the attorney said that the property should be paid for by the cent. Mr. Page also decisions rendered in the case of Salvador was predations committed, of war. Again the political aspect of to impress upon the the refugees were as criminals but as a result brought up the young hero of the who was put to an the English without a martyr was appointed as a dog. He also Major Andre, of the arrested as a spy in. He

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

A FOOLISH BOASTER.

It appears that some of the Labor leaders have not learned the lesson that the experience of the past few months is calculated to teach. They have not realized that a labor movement in order to succeed must have behind it an approving public opinion.

Neither have these leaders discovered that the members of labor organizations in the aggregate form an inconsiderable minority of the population of the country. They do not form anything like a majority of even the working class. The leaders and members of labor organizations ought to see that, if they arrayed themselves against all other classes of the community, as they did a few weeks ago, they will have to calculate upon the determined, and to a great extent, the organized opposition of all the other classes.

Mr. Hayes, Grand Secretary of the Knights of Labor, when he told the Canadians a little while ago that there would be one more general strike which would cover the United States and Canada and would last a long time, evidently did not see the host of enemies which organized labor would make for itself by thus declaring war against the people of the United States and Canada.

For that is precisely how such a strike would be regarded by the inhabitants of both countries. They would see in it a contest for supremacy between the constitutional governments of the countries and the labor organizations. If the labor organizations should on a preconcerted signal simultaneously stop work, they would subject the inhabitants of both countries to great inconvenience, but they would also raise against them an opposition determined to fight the issue out to the bitter end.

The picture which Mr. Hayes draws may appear to some unthinking persons as attractive one. He is described as saying: "Every labor organization in both countries would stop work simultaneously, blocking all industry and transportation, rendering communities to starvation, and completely paralyzing society. The result would be that the demands of labor would be complied with and labor would rule the country unopposed for many years thereafter."

The result would be very different indeed. Organized labor having made enemies of the men of every other class in the community, would in a very short time be utterly defeated. It would be looked upon as the enemy of freedom and good order, and men would consider themselves justified in making stringent laws to put it down, and to keep it down. Such a strike as Mr. Secretary Hayes boastfully describes would, we believe, be ruinous to the cause of organized labor. It would, no doubt, do an immense amount of harm and cause great suffering, but the unionists would themselves be the greatest sufferers. Their attempt to prevent free men from working when they chose and for whom they pleased, would of itself do them irreparable damage in the estimation of all fair-minded men outside their own ranks, and their disregard of and want of consideration for the interests and convenience of all other classes would estrange them from the rest of their fellow-citizens and cause them to be regarded with distrust and dislike.

Notwithstanding this record, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and British Columbia have received Mr. Laurier with, if possible, even more enthusiasm than is shown in the Province of Ontario. Thousands of people crowded the railway station for hours before his arrival in order that they might get a glimpse of him and join in the cheering. The towns and cities have been decorated, business virtually suspended, the streets lined with citizens while he passed, and his meetings have been almost invariably crowded to overflowing. Serious attention has everywhere been paid by his vast audiences to all that he has had to say on such questions as tariff reform, governmental corruption and economical government. The respect and esteem, and even interest, manifested by the Conservatives at all points have been wonderfully commented upon.

The only part of the above account that is in accordance with the facts is the large meetings. So much had been heard of Mr. Laurier as an orator that every one, Conservative and Liberal, native and alien, was

determined to hear him if possible. The consequence was that the buildings in which the leader of the Opposition spoke were crowded. But as to the enthusiasm, both in the buildings and on the streets, it was conspicuous by its absence. Mr. Laurier was in British Columbia, as he deserved to be, kindly and courteously treated, but as political demonstrations, his meetings, and his receptions were, we venture to say, a sad disappointment to the Liberals themselves. Nothing can be more absurd than to say, as The Witness does, "that Mr. Laurier has been received from Toronto to the Pacific Ocean as if he were a great deliverer or a triumphant general." It is a pity that the curiosity and courtesy of the Conservatives of British Columbia should be so grossly misinterpreted and misrepresented by Liberal newspapers, for it may have the effect of preventing their paying the public men of the Liberal party who may visit them hereafter, the attention which they may consider hospitality, courtesy and respect require.

A SOUND VIEW.

"South Africa," a most ably conducted periodical, takes the proper view of the Ottawa Intercolonial Conference. It says: "In the history of this world no Empire ever before had paid to its such a demonstration of regard as that accorded to Great Britain in the circumstances in itself alone of the holding of the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa. For the Conference assembled to consider what were the best means for solidifying the vast Empire which Great Britain through the skill of her statesmen and the bravery of her sons, has created. The Conference was a tribute of respect and affection. If Macaulay could, in his world-wide vision of the future of the British Isles, have witnessed in far Canada the gathering of men of British descent or in close sympathy with generous British rules, in serious convalescence for the purpose of upholding the British Colonial Empire, and consequently the Empire itself, it would have wiped away from his imagination the thought of a New Zealander in the dim and distant future gazing upon the ruins of St. Paul's. The Ottawa Conference, indeed, provides a chapter in the history of British imperialism descriptive of the policy in the interests of stable government and reciprocal arrangements for the general prosperity of the Empire. Canada in herself affords overwhelming evidence of the justice which characterizes British colonization, and the respect which that colonization therefore naturally commands from all those who have the privilege of being under the British flag, either immediately by the circumstances of birth or the assurance of protection. To those who come under the folds of her flag, Great Britain makes it her duty to protect them in her distant lands as if they were under the protection of her police in the British Isles themselves. Great Britain's strength lies in the protection of her flag. The splendid Empire she has created must be gripped together by some policy, some understanding, some reciprocity, some binding together in the general weal of the British Empire at large. The Great Britain's Colonies should have come together to endeavor to find methods to fill this high and patriotic aim must touch every nerve and affect every fibre of the British Constitution."

We find in the three late numbers of South Africa which we have received, interviews with Mr. Hofmeyer, Sir Charles Mills and Sir Henry De Villiers, the three delegates from South Africa. They all considered that they were not in a position to speak freely with respect to the proceedings of the Conference, but they expressed their unqualified approval of its objects. They, too, were much pleased with the treatment they received in Canada, and spoke highly of the country and its inhabitants.

QUITTE ASTRAY.

The San Francisco Call is disatisfied with the part which the British Government has taken in protecting the seals in Behring Sea. It says, among other things: "At the present time the United States appears to have sufficient ownership in the seals to impose upon this Government an obligation to protect the seals, but not sufficient to protect them in its own way."

Our San Francisco contemporary appears to misunderstand the Paris award. That award did not recognize the ownership of the United States in the seals to any extent or under any circumstances. It did not interfere with the jurisdiction of the United States over its own territory. The Americans can do what they like with the seals found on American soil and within three miles of the American shore, precisely in the same way as they can regulate the salmon or other fishery within those bounds. But in order to preserve the seals which are valuable animals and which it is the interest of all nations to save from extirpation, the British and Americans have waived their right to hunt them on the high seas at all times and in every way, and have agreed to comply with certain regulations as to a close time and modes of hunting. These are matters of agreement based on the understanding that the seals are not the property of any nation. The Americans can prosecute and punish any one who kills seals or catches codfish within three miles of their shores in Alaska or any other part of their territory. They have power to do this, not because they own the seals or the codfish, but because over their own territory they have certain sovereign rights—and the law within three miles of the shore is by the law of nations regarded as the territory of the nation owning the shore. The Call should try to remember that the United States has no property in the seals in Behring Sea or anywhere else. It does not own a single one of them, for it has been decided that they are wild creatures, *feræ naturæ*, which are the property of all, or of no one but the man who kills or catches them.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all diseases of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

Twenty-Five Ballots Needed to Select a Waterworks Caretaker.

The "Day Work" Resolution Killed and Tenders to be Called For.

The city council, with the Mayor and a full board, met in special session in the committee room yesterday morning to consider tenders on police clothing, and incidentally to look over the list of 120 applicants for the position of caretaker at the Elk lake waterworks. The names of these latter were listed on long slips in alphabetical order and were taken up as the first order of business. The first ballot resulted in one vote each for nine separate and distinct applicants. The second gave J. W. Ritchie two votes against scattering ones.

On the third ballot John Tracy and C. Blackett got two votes each. In the fourth C. A. McGregor was a hot favorite with 3, Wilks and Jewell running strong with 2 each. On the fifth McGregor obtained 3, Jewell 2, Wilks 2, and Warner 2. Sixth—Ritchie 4, Wilks 2, Jewell 2. Seventh—Lehman 4, Wilks 2. Eighth—Lehman 3, Ritchie 2, Wilks 2. Ninth—Lehman 3, Wilks 2, Jewell 2. Tenth—Lehman 4, Wilks 2. Eleventh—Wilks 3, Ritchie 2, Lehman 2. Twelfth—Wilks 3, Lehman 3, Ritchie 2. Thirteenth—Lehman 3, Wilks 2. Fourteenth—Lehman 5, Wilks 2. Fifteenth—Lehman 4, Wilks 3, Ritchie 2. Sixteenth—Lehman 3, Gowen 2, Wilks 2. Seventeenth—Lehman 4, Wilks 3, Gowen 2. Eighteenth—Lehman 4, Wilks 3, Ritchie 3. Nineteenth—Wilks 4, Lehman 3, Ritchie 3. Twentieth—Lehman 4, Wilks 3, Ritchie 3.

ALD. LEDINGHAM—Who is this Wilks? ALD. STYLES—Who is this Ritchie? ALD. VIGOR—This is not fair. If you give the qualifications of one let us know them all. THE MAYOR then read the recommendations accompanying the name of Lehman and explanations were given of the other two.

At the twenty-first ballot Lehman got 4, Wilks 3, Ritchie 3. The twenty-second was unchanged, also the twenty-third.

ALD. STYLES—Put them in a hat and draw one. Twenty-fourth—Lehman 5, Wilks 3, Warner 2. Fifth—Lehman 6, Wilks 3. ALD. LEDINGHAM—Now let us have an introduction to Mr. Lehman. The question of appointing a water commissioner was then taken up.

ALD. HARRIS—What position are we in? ALD. HARRIS—At the end of the month we will have no commissioner. The former resolution was withdrawn. It was considered necessary to give the usual notice of motion before proceeding further.

The police clothing tenders were then opened, the samples inspected and the award of the contract placed in the hands of a committee.

ALD. HARRIS—We should recognize the day. It will only get us into trouble. The old discussion was opened again as to the relative merits of contract and day work. Ald. Wilson held that the action of the council was illegal and should be reconsidered.

ALD. BAKER—You are certainly making a mistake in taking this work out of the hands of the commissioners. Let tenders be called for as provided in the by-law. ALD. LEDINGHAM—If you will give me a day I will see the ratepayers along the line and get their signatures to their consent to day work. If the majority refuse I will give it up.

On motion it was resolved to adopt the sewerage commissioner's report and call for tenders for extending the sewers to the north ward school. Sanitary Officer Conlin asked for a uniform. City Engineer Wilmet reported \$185 worth of work on Lewis street, off Dallas road. Referred to the street committee. The council then adjourned.

CASE DISMISSED.

The case of Agnes Woodruff charged with common assault on Jennie Morris came up in the Provincial court before Magistrate Macrae yesterday afternoon. The case opened at a row at the driving park on Saturday last. The prosecuting witness, Jennie Morris, took the stand and proceeded to detail a verbal conversation which had culminated in the assault. Bad feeling had existed between the two for some time. The Woodruff woman had been in the habit of calling witness foul names whenever they met.

Counsel for the defence moved that the case be dismissed as being beneath the dignity of the court. Refused, and the cross-examination proceeded. The character of the assault was not in dispute. The witness stoned some sparring with the defendant. The case being passed over. Witness had entered the saloon near the park and was followed by the Woodruff woman, who, after some insulting language had struck the witness.

Fred Archibald, a companion of the last witness, was then called. Her story was practically the same as that of the previous witness.

Agnes Woodruff was then called. In return for some insulting language she had boxed the ears of the prosecutrix. She had been called a "nigger." She had in one assault struck the prosecutrix.

Fredie Russell was called for the defence. She had not seen the striking and assigned a totally different term to the use of the expression "nigger."

The case closed here, being practically admitted by the defence but it was again held to be a light matter unworthy of the attention of the court. Sup't Hussey stated that such had been his view of the matter as first, but the witness had placed it in another light. From her it would appear that the Woodruff woman was in the habit of abusing the plaintiff and it seemed that some protection should be given the plaintiff against these assaults.

The court summed the case up, admitted that the prosecutrix was as much entitled to protection as anyone, and thought that the ends of justice would be sufficiently served if he dismissed the case warning both parties to be more careful, and advising them to try to be good friends in the future. The court then adjourned and the Woodruff woman departed with a placid "I told you so" smile.

Sore throat humors and all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A SEALING SUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The suit of the United States against the North American commercial company, recently entered in the circuit court of New York, is of considerable interest to the people of this coast. The government has put in a claim for \$130,187.50 against the commercial company, alleging a breach of contract and a failure to deliver the seal company to pay the annual rental of \$60,000 a year, plus the \$9.62 1-2 for each seal killed as stipulated in the contract. Lloyd Trevis, who is president of the North American commercial company, says the suit is a friendly one, and that it was brought by agreement in the New York court for the convenience of the government, and in order, too, that an earlier hearing might be had.

"The suit has been brought so that a basis of settlement between the company and the government may be reached," said Mr. Trevis, "and we expect to have a decision from the supreme court some time this fall. The government's claim against us is for some \$130,000, being the rental of two seal islands leased to us. In our answer we claim damages against the government to the amount of \$283,725. Of course the question is how can the government owe us money for seals that we failed to catch? But the answer is not far to seek. Under the terms of the contract we were allowed to kill 60,000 seals the first year and 100,000 each succeeding year, during the twenty years of the lease. Now, during the first year we killed less than 20,000 seals, owing to the regulations enforced upon us by the federal government.

"During the second year we were permitted to kill 100,000 seals, but because of international complications and the operation of what was called the modus vivendi. The government itself killed 7,500 seals for the sustenance of natives during the year we were in operation, hence it is that it was the government itself who broke the contract with the North American commercial company, and, that, therefore, we are entitled to the damages named in our answer to the suit. Of course, we killed those 7,500 seals that were slain for food, but we killed them for the government and under its direction. They were not killed under the terms of the contract, but the contract was abrogated entirely while the seal was in operation, hence we are entitled to the damages named in our answer to the suit. We had a right to expect to take 100,000 a year and when this right was denied us the contract with the government ceased to exist."

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GREATER AND GRANDER THAN EVER.

VICTORIA'S EXHIBITION

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

October 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1894

AT THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The Exhibition promises to be the Most Attractive that has ever been held in the Province. More Exhibits than in any previous year. More Special Attractions.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2—GRAND OPENING DAY and Civic Holiday—Bicycle Race Meet—Football Match and other interesting contests of strength and skill.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3—AMERICA'S DAY—International Baseball Match, Seattle A. C. vs. British Columbia—Reception to Visitors from "Over the Line," and many specially pleasing events.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4—CANADA'S DAY—Lacrosse Match and other events.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5—CHILDREN'S DAY—Grand Procession of School Children and Chorus of Five Hundred Children's Voices at the Grounds—Sports and Games for the Little Ones—Horse Racing.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6—SOCIETIES' DAY—Horse Racing Programme continued—Welcome to Visiting Fraternal Organizations—Formal Closing Exercises.

A Grand International Tug-of-War Most Magnificent Military Manoeuvres

Each Evening, to conclude Sat. eve; also Tug-of-War, Chinese, Japanese and Indians. By Local and Visiting Companies of the B. C. S. G. A.

THE FINE BAND OF THE B.C.B.C.A.

and other Bands will furnish Music during the progress of the Exhibition.

The E. & N. Railway will give return fare from Nanaimo, Wellington, etc., at \$1.00 for the week. The O.P.N. Co. will sell return tickets from Vancouver, New Westminster and river points for \$2.00 for the week, and an Excursion return ticket for the Lacrosse Match for \$1.50 from Vancouver and New Westminster. C.P. Railway, single fare return from all points west of Donald.

For all other information in regard to entries, space for exhibits, etc., apply to DR. G. L. MILNE, President B.C. Agricultural Ass'n., Victoria. C. E. RENOUF, Secretary B.C. Agricultural Ass'n., Yates Street, Victoria.

JNO. LAMBERTON, Superintendent, Victoria. BEAUMONT BOGGS, General Secretary, Citizens' Committee, Victoria, 1820.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

LIMITED LIABILITY. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

Builders' Hardware. Locks, Hinges, Nails, Sash Weights, Cord Fasteners, Lifts, Pulls, Hooks, Bolts, Brackets, etc.

Loggers' Supplies. Double and Single Bitted Axes, Cross Cut and Felling Saws, Cant Hooks, Peavies, Ox Bows, Goat Sticks, Log Rules, Boot Cankles, Chains, etc.

Mechanics' Tools. All kinds of Blacksmiths' and Carpenters'.

Wagons. Team, Farm and Spring Wagons.

Carts. Dump, Road and Speeding Carts.

Carriages. Buggies, Surreys, Gladstones, Kensingtons and Phaetons.

Farm Machinery and Implements. Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Forks, Spades, Hois, etc., etc.

Pumps. In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTLETS FOR ORCHARDS.

Pipe. Water and Gas (galvanized and black), Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods.

Iron and Steel. Plates, Bars and Hoops.

ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SEE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING.

LEA AND PERRINS'

Observe the Signature

On the Label of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORRESTER SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. DUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Heavy Rains Do Immense Damage to the Parched Pastures of Interior.

Consolation Mining Company Work Again—Red Bluff Sent to Trial.

Special to the Colonist

NANAIMO, Sept. 17.—Blind performance here Friday.

On Sunday next Bishop Perrin a temperance convention in St. A. Dr. Walkem, M.P.F., on behalf of the members of the consoling party, will write the Minister with the view of securing its sanction.

Fire broke out in a shed at the Central hotel about 4 o'clock morning. Fortunately no conflagration, only just started when the alarm or Nanaimo might now have to lose a big block of buildings.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 17.—minion fishermen, who refused advice regarding the closing of the end of the close season on the coast. The close run is now at its best. Seventy-five thousand cases awaiting shipment to Victoria at the canneries along the river.

A big ox cart from Tacoma to inspect the Interstate Fair. Judge Bole has been made ch. the Maple Ridge dyking commission.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 17.—Bluff Charlie, a Siwash, who murdered Indian and dangerously wounded near Clinton some months ago, and the man who attempted to rescue him, were sent to court today to stand their trial at the assizes on Thursday.

A Chinaman was knocked down and robbed of \$100.00 by a party of four on the street. The Chinaman was taken to the hospital and the robbers were arrested.

Earle Kitchin, the infant son of a lady, died yesterday evening at the age of 10 months. The child was born at the Sapperton colony.

Thos. Levi was fined \$100 for liquor to Indians.

BIG BEND. (From the Kootenay Mail.) Andy Parks is down from Smith bed-rock shaft in down fifteen feet, with wheel and pump in position.

Goldstream Canyon will hold quite a few men at work. Holden leans are putting in a wing-dam. McFarlane is working his lease.

John Boyd, Thos. Bain and other taken up residence on Fourty-third side of Downie creek. The result, some thousand odd acres being emptied. There are several falls and good for agricultural purposes.

The Sol Holden mine on the C. near Smith creek, a good sized proposition, has been steadily developing during the summer by its owners as just cleaning up the bed-rock. The Consolidation Mining Co., of Charles Molen, John Bell and other ground staked, which they are going to develop.

Andrew Whalen and William have turned up with a fine find on the summit of McCulloch Creek brought water on a bench at the foot of half-mile or so of a ditch and flume west fork, and ground cleaned. They speak for itself. They cleaned up their operations some 20 ounces of coarse gold. A couple of conservators, without any unnecessary fuss, got ahead and turned out a fine lot.

The Consolidation Mining Co., on creek, have just started in to ag. the mine. It has taken them the July and August to replace the mining, hoisting works and flume which swept away by the flood with it. That to-day there is probably not an opened-up mine of its class in the fully \$4,000 has been expended in thing is in first-class shape. It speaks for itself, having produced \$100,000 in the ten months preceding the work.

MIDWAY. (From the Advertiser.) The New Camp, the first local which were made last July, lies a creek, about six miles from Midway on Boundary creek, and two half miles above the falls. It is also a Symonds' or de Lind's camp. Of this recent date of the strikes camp little development has been done. It is sufficient work has been done to some valuable ore bodies. And claims which may be mentioned. Lead King, the High Kicker, the Man, the Jim Crow, the Big Doh, Reward, the Helen, the Capital continuation of the Helen lead, a Mystic.

The Red Lot mine in Trail Creek has drilled a compressor now on the west East which cost \$4,500. Thirty employed continuously and the ore taken out as rapidly as the teams could to the landing.

Messrs. Denzler, Schofield and G. making proposals in the Greenway to carry on active development of their claim, the Stewinwiner.

SUMMARY METHODS. GRASS VALLEY, Sept. 19.—Four members of the Miners' Union proposed to the Osborne Hill mine this morning, and ordered Superintendent Adolph to leave town immediately. He sent a committee consisting of Messrs. Buena Vista, four miles from the where he took the outgoing train tomorrow. All the non-union men now 50 were brought to the surface at the mine to join the union. The Hill Co. have lengthened the day and in various ways has violated the vogue here for many years. Mine was compelled to board at the one boarding house, and even allow free bunk. Even men of large families here for years have it is alleged, I liked to leave their homes to keep positions.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Heavy Rains Do Immense Good to the Parched Pastures of the Interior.

Consolation Mining Company Start Work Again—Red Bluff Charlie Sent to Trial.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NANAIMO, Sept. 17.—Blind Tom gives a performance here Friday.

On Sunday next Bishop Perrin addresses a temperance convention in St. Alban's hall.

Fire broke out in a shed at the back of the Central hotel about 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 17.—The Dominion government has refused to allow coho salmon fishing to commence before the end of the close season on the 25th inst.

Seventy-five thousand cases salmon are waiting shipment to Victoria at the various canneries along the river.

A big excursion goes to Tacoma on Friday to inspect the Interstate Fair.

Judge Bole has been made chairman of the Maple Ridge dyking commission.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 18.—Red Bluff Charlie, a St. Albans man, murdered an Indian and dangerously wounded a squaw near Clinton some months ago.

A Chinaman was knocked down in the street this afternoon and robbed of \$100.

Brackman & Ker Co.'s mill here resumes grinding Nov. 1.

The heavy rains of the past few days extended east to Kamloops doing immense good to the parched pastures and extinguishing forest fires.

Earle Ribbet, the infant son of Thos. E. Lader, died yesterday and was buried today at the Sapperton cemetery.

Thos. Levi was fined \$100 for supplying liquor to Indians.

BIG BEND.

(From the Kootenay Mail.)

Andy Parks is down from Smith creek. A bed-rock shaft is down fifteen feet, cribbed with wheel and pump in position.

Goldstream Canyon will this fall have quite a few men. Holden and Norless are putting in a wing-dam. James McFarlane is working his lease.

Elfr Carpenter and Frank Hart are about putting in wing-dam below the second falls, while Charles Molson, John Bell and others have ground staked, which they are going up to develop.

John Boyd, Thos. Bain and others have taken up pre-emption on four-mile flat, this side of Doyrie gorge.

The Sol Holden mine on the Columbia, near Smith creek, a good sized hydraulic proposition, has been steadily developed during the summer by its owners.

Andrew Whalen and William Kirkup have turned up with a fine hydraulic mine on the summit of McCallough Creek.

By my presence here I wish to show that the public powers of the entire nation follow with passionate interest and confidence the efforts of the leaders of the soldiers of France.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—President Casimir Perier gave a breakfast yesterday to the higher officials who are taking part in the military manoeuvres at Manjoux and made a speech to his guests.

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VANCOUVER'S CROOKS.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—The gang of crooks, sneak thieves and highwaymen will eventually be run down with Mr. Morley like a slesh-bound on their track.

The thieves entered the house and went straight to a trunk in the children's sleeping room; they tried the trunk open with burglars' tools and secured \$135.

Though Mr. and Mrs. Errington were sleeping in the next room they did not hear a sound until the robbers were leaving the house.

The body of F. I. Man, the Chinese market gardener who was murdered on the Westminster road on Saturday night has been embalmed and will be shipped to China.

C. P. R. ON THE SOUND.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—Prominent officials of the Canadian Pacific railway have been interviewed by the Colonist correspondent in reference to the statement in the Seattle papers that the C.P.R. were making a bid for the Sound trade by running the Australian and Oriental steamers to Tacoma, thus starting direct competition with the American line.

Mr. Bowen is looking carefully into the matter and it is probable that before many weeks are over a definite scheme will have been prepared for submission to Parliament.

It is suggested that the present West India service could be incorporated with a line to the Cape.

Mr. Pearson, secretary of the Church Emigration Society, of London, England, arrived here to-day.

John Roebucher, an ex-Mayor of Ottawa and a former representative of the county of Carleton in the Dominion House, died here to-day.

UNINTENTIONAL OFFENCES.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—The amended game law reads that the close season for deer will end on Sept. 1, but that the Lieut.-Governor has power to alter this.

The Lieut.-Governor caused a post card to be sent to the Chief of Police stating that the season had been extended this year to September 15.

Rev. George Bryes, L.L.D., lectured in Vancouver last night in aid of the Manitoba College.

THE HEALTH OF MR. GOLDMID, former manager of the Vancouver Opera House, is failing and he is not expected to live long.

WELLAND, Sept. 19.—The Liberals of Welland met here yesterday and nominated James A. Lowell, the present member, to contest the next federal election.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 19.—Major Beresford of the Royal Engineers of the North American station, met with a horrible death this morning.

PERZEBORO, Sept. 19.—What was probably a most foul murder was perpetrated a few miles south of Millbrook on the Port Hope road.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—Reports have reached here from Gimlit that a disease resembling cholera has broken out among the Icelanders on the Icelandic river.

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WESTMINSTER NEWS NOTES.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—Hon. J. H. Turner was in town for a few hours to-day.

John Boulthby was bound over to appear at the sittings for trial in the district court to-day, on two charges of embezzlement.

Herbert W. Keightley and Miss Harriet Corner, of Kamloops, were married last evening by Rev. J. P. Hicks.

THE WESTERN FISHERIES Co. are preparing 150 barrels of salt spring salmon for shipment to Hamburg, Germany.

SAFE AT HOME.

NANAIMO, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—H. E. Ward has returned from Seattle bringing with him his wife. Matt Merritt is languishing in jail on the other side.

GOOD TEMPLARS IN CONFERENCE.

NANAIMO, Sept. 18.—(Special.)—The Provincial Grand Lodge, I.O.G.T., was in session here to-night, with a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the Province.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Ottawa to Have a Winter Carnival—Working Up Trade With Australia.

The British Columbia Trade Injured by the Use of Fraudulent Labels.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—The Department of Justice received a cablegram to-day announcing the arrest in London of sub-collector Neal, of St. Mary's, Alberta.

A meeting of Ottawa citizens to-day decided to hold a carnival here next winter.

J. C. Johnston, of Vancouver, has arrived here and in an interview urged the government to take steps to prevent the fraudulent use of labels to the detriment of British Columbia trade.

As forewarned last night, Sir C. H. Tupper has cancelled his trip to the coast for the present, although he is anxious to meet the camera and eslers.

Hon. Mr. Bowen is visiting the towns of Western Ontario urging them to take up the subject of Australian trade.

OTTAWA, Sept. 19.—The question of the establishment of direct steamship service between Canada and Cape Colony has been brought to the attention of the Government by parties interested in the development of trade between the two countries.

Mr. Bowen is looking carefully into the matter and it is probable that before many weeks are over a definite scheme will have been prepared for submission to Parliament.

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VICTORY CONFIRMED.

Defeat of the Chinese Navy at Yalu River Corroborated Fully.

Japanese Now Practically in Possession of Korea—Crippled Warships at Port Arthur.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A Shanghai dispatch from a Chinese source, reports a naval engagement at the mouth of the Yalu river between the Chinese Northern squadron and the Japanese fleet, lasting six hours.

The Chinese warships Yang Wei and Chao Yang caught fire and were run ashore. The Chen Yuen and King Yuen were sunk and four Japanese vessels suffered the same fate.

The remainder steamed away and the Chinese then succeeded in landing the troops from the troops which the squadron was conveying.

Some of the troops are believed to have been sunk. The Chinese Admiral Ting was severely wounded. After the engagement the Chinese vessels proceeded to Wai-Lak-Wai.

It is presumed that the news of the victory prevails in Peking. The Emperor is determined to assume the management of affairs, but such a step is not favored by the government officials, who say such a course is beneath his dignity.

The foreign office has received a cablegram from Tientsin confirming the report of the naval battle at Yalu river. The battle was fought on the 17th.

The Japanese attacked the Chinese vessels while landing troops. The Chinese lost the naval vessels Chao Yuen, Chao Yang and Yang Wei.

Three Japanese vessels are supposed to have been sunk. A large number of Chinese were killed, among them Admiral Ting, Col. van Hantenken and a volunteer named Tyler.

The Chinese succeeded in landing a large force. As far as the active operations of the Chinese in Korea are concerned the war is practically at an end.

Unless the Koreans who have shown sympathy with the Chinese and a few detached bands of the Chinese succeed in getting another army to Korea, that country will remain in the undisputed possession of the Japanese.

It is not likely that there will be any more fighting of importance in Korea during the present year.

It is hoped that the victory may serve as a basis for peace negotiations.

A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says: News has been received here that the Emperor of China has received letters from Korea nobles and generals, assuring his majesty of their fidelity in spite of the king of Korea's declaration of independence.

THE CENTRAL NEWS says: After the first feeling of surprise at the Japanese victory has worn off, it is admitted by experts who know the respective qualities of the armies that the result is a natural one.

Marshal Yamagata, the Japanese commander in chief, was hailed in the European schools and the other Japanese commanders and staff officers were similarly honored.

The Japanese are confident that they will be able to hold the ports on the Gulf of Pechili against the Japanese.

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the reported engagement between the Chinese and Japanese, says: If the news be true, it is the greatest naval battle ever fought under modern conditions.

The paper believes that the admission in Chinese sources of serious losses is conclusive proof that the Japanese were victorious.

It adds: "We are told the Japanese are careful students of the tactics of the American navy, and have apparently studied to some purpose."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The state department has received the following from Peking: "There was a naval engagement at the mouth of the Yalu river on the 17th. Five Chinese and three Japanese vessels are reported destroyed. The fleet is at Port Arthur."

The department also received the following from Peking: "The Chinese army in Korea is out of it. A dispatch from Yoko-Kama says the U. S. Minister for Korea telegraphs: 'The Chinese army was totally annihilated at Ping Yang on the 16th of September.'"

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A Shanghai dispatch to-day, says a number of officers and a dozen crippled Chinese warships have arrived at Port Arthur.

The survivors say that while the Chinese fleet was retreating and a general troop of ships near the mouth of the Yalu river, the Japanese attacked and sunk the Chinese cruisers Chi Huen and King Yuen.

Six hundred officers and men were drowned. The Chinese warships Chao Yung and Yang Wei, grounded in shallow water while manœuvring, were also sunk.

It is believed that some of the transports were sunk, although most of them succeeded in landing the troops. The Chinese loss was 1500 killed and wounded, and the Japanese loss was 1000.

None of the Chinese officers know the names of the Japanese vessels said to be destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Greenham this afternoon made public cablegrams from American representatives in China and Korea which officially confirm the report of the decisive engagements announced in the despatches yesterday.

Two of the cablegrams reached Washington late last night and early this morning, but on account of errors in transmitting cipher, they were not translated until nearly 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The first came from Minister Dun at Tokio, Japan, and was dated September 18; it was as follows: "Sill, says 'please cable the state department that the Chinese army was totally annihilated at Ping Yang on September 16.'"

The second cablegram was from Seoul, S. Minister at Seoul, Korea, and Ping Yang is identical with Ping Yang, the discrepancy in spelling being due to the difference in the Chinese and Japanese pronunciation. As a cable telegraphic communication is understood to be destroyed between Seoul and Japan this message was probably sent by steamer to Nagasaki and thence to Tokio by wire.

For the Property of Jennie Mandeville, a Once Favorite Actress of the Pacific Coast.

Who Lost Her Life in the Foundering of the Steamship "Pacific."

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(Special to the Colonist.)

About a year ago the Hibernian Savings Bank turned over to the Public Administrator of San Francisco, \$4,700 which had been in the bank vaults since 1875 without a claimant.

No one there is now less than six persons claiming for the money, and what promises to be a bitter three-cornered legal fight is about to be made for its possession.

The money was originally deposited in the bank by Mrs. Jennie Parsons, who was at one time, away back in the '50's, known as Jennie Mandeville. She and her sisters, Agatha and Alicia, were billed as the Mandeville Sisters, vocalists and comedienne.

They were very popular with the public of that day, and for a long time held the boards at the old Theatre Royal on Government street, where the Colonist office now stands.

As early as 1860 Jennie Mandeville began to deposit her savings in the bank, and in 1875, when she was married to Otis Parsons, she had a sum to her credit. In November, 1875, Parsons, his wife and only child, then but a year old, took passage on the ill-fated steamer Pacific, from San Francisco to San Francisco. The steamer foundered below Cape Flattery and the Parsons family, with many other passengers, were drowned.

For almost twenty years the money to the credit of Mrs. Parsons in the Hibernian Bank lay there without a claimant. About a year ago it was turned over to the Public Administrator, who advertised for the heirs.

Last May two persons appeared to claim the money. They were Beatrice M. States and William G. States of New York, the latter a prominent physician. They are the children of a sister of Mrs. Parsons, and through their attorneys laid claim to the whole estate as the only surviving heirs.

As their proof of kinship was perfect, there seemed to be no obstacle in the way of their coming into possession of the property, and measures were being taken to effect a distribution of the estate when a stop was put to the proceedings by a claim made by three residents of Fresno, California.

These claimants are E. C. Parsons, Talbot Parsons and Mary F. Whelan. Through their attorneys they presented a petition in which they claim to be the children of Otis Parsons by his first wife, and as such entitled to the estate left by him. The claim is set up that in such a case, as to the Parsons family the law presumes that the husband, being the harder, survives the wife, even though they perish under the same conditions.

If the estate under consideration was her own individual property both the husband and son would be entitled to their respective shares. By the death of the son his share goes to the father, whose heirs can claim the bulk of the estate. If it was commonly property then the wife and son's shares fall to the father and his heirs.

The proceedings that followed the filing of this claim have been stopped by the appearance of another heir. This new claimant is Minnie Adams-Brooks, a resident of Chicago. Through her attorney, P. L. Kosciolowski, she asked that she be sent away her entire estate in the way of dower.

To substitute her claim, Mr. Kosciolowski has in preparation papers by which she will establish her identity as the daughter of Mrs. Jennie Parsons by a former marriage. It will be shown that Jennie Parsons, otherwise Jennie Mandeville, was married to George Adams prior to her visit to the Pacific Coast, and that the claimant is the only surviving issue of that marriage. After the death of George Adams his widow came to California and married Parsons.

It will also be shown by the testimony of persons who survived the wreck of the Pacific that when the ship foundered the passengers were ordered to take to the boats. An attempt was made to place the women and children in the boats, and Mrs. Parsons and her infant child, among the first to be lowered over the side of the vessel.

The officers were not able to control the panic-stricken passengers, and some jumped from the deck of the steamer into the boats. In this wild scramble Mrs. Parsons and her infant child, among the first to be lowered over the side of the vessel.

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GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

SARATOGA, Sept. 19.—Hon. Levi P. Morton yesterday received the Republican nomination for the governorship of New York.

The platform adopted referred to national affairs as follows:

"The Democratic President of the United States and the Democratic chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the House have announced that the war against the protected industries of the country has but just begun, and that it is to be prosecuted to the bitter end.

On behalf of the wage-earners, the agricultural, the manufacturing, and every sacred interest in the Empire State of the Union, the Republican party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, accepts the challenge and pledges itself to the bitter end against all assaults the rights of the workingman and his employer, both wantonly invaded by reckless demagogues."

In the course of his speech nominating ex-Vice-President Morton, General B. F. Tracy said: "I follow the candidate of the party, a grave responsibility rests upon the Republican party of New York. It is our duty to place in nomination to-day a man who is not only able to carry the state, but one who will win a victory of such magnitude as to satisfy the people."

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MBIA DAY.

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will be seen at the Saturday, which British Columbia, being made by the event the great-... and during their stay...

Mr. E. P. RITHEE reached Ottawa from San Francisco yesterday and had an informal interview with Hon. C. H. Tupper...

THE Deputy Minister of Commerce at Ottawa has forwarded to collector of customs, A. R. Milne, copies of the tariffs of all nations as published up to date by the International Customs Tariff Bureau.

AFTER a session lasting nearly all day, the taking of evidence for the defence in the first case was concluded in the police court yesterday evening.

SEATING accommodation was at a premium at the conversation held under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening.

THE shacks are no more. At noon yesterday only smoky heaps of ashes, blackened beams and occasional darting tongues of flame marked the spot where yesterday twenty-two "homer" had afforded shelter to the shakites.

ELLIOTT BAY, on the other side of Seattle, now comes in with Lake Washington for the share of public attention which a mystery creature.

Thought there is no Continental hotel here, and there appears to be a strongly developed element of "fakes" in the case, it is believed that there is something more in it.

While the lighthouse at Carmanah Point was being closed yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred which brought the steamer Aquada into port in haste last night.

There is a disposition on the part of Eastern cycling journals, which as a matter of course exhibit sectionalism in upholding the stamina of racing men who represent that part of the country.

There are prospects of the council again taking up the B. L. and F. V. B. bridge scheme. C. D. Rand has produced evidence that he is financially prepared to go ahead with construction and offers to put up \$100,000 as a guarantee of good faith.

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THE CITY.

THE North-West Fruit Growers' Association meets at Tacoma on October 9.

UNDER the auspices of the young people of Emmanuel Baptist church, on Monday evening, a well-attended social was held in the old church, Fernwood road.

SEVERAL exhibits for the Interstate fair composed a portion of the City of Kingston's outward freight last evening.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Tug of War Teams Getting in Shape for the Great International "Pull."

Protest Against "All Smoke" Abandoned—Seattle Baseballers to Play During the Celebration.

A match race for \$100 a side was decided at the driving park yesterday afternoon. W. McKoon's Henrietta, ridden by J. Millington, defeating W. C. Snyder's Jim S, owner up, by four lengths.

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THE Canada United States cricket match has been declared a draw.

THE crack English yacht Satalanta is offered for sale.

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Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk advertisement with logo and text.

Note what Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, says: "Analysis has proved that TRURO CONDENSED MILK (Reindeer Brand) is superior to the famous Swiss products."

IT IS ADMITTEDLY THE BEST CONDENSED MILK IN THE MARKET.

Agents for British Columbia, MARTIN & ROBERTSON, Victoria and Vancouver.

LADIES! LOOK AT THIS. \$1.75 advertisement for A. B. ERSKINE.

Cor. Government and Johnson St.

for Victoria. Mrs. Bryce accompanies her husband. She is well known in connection with several charitable institutions in Manitoba.

The city council have finally decided to extend the Douglas street sewer from Pembroke street to the North Ward school grounds in the usual manner.

In point of attendance and the sociability of those present, the dance given in the "Hollow Ladies' hall, Blanchard street, under the auspices of the Victoria Quindilla Club, last night, ranked very high.

The daughters of England will give a Neck-tie social and dance this evening in Sir William Wallace hall. A good programme has been provided.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability.

W. H. KELLY, Manager. A. G. SARGENT, Secretary

TERMS: THIS DAILY COLONIST, PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY TO ANY PART OF THE DOMINION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AT THE RATE OF \$10 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS distinguished from everything of a transient character by the use of the word "Advertisement" in the copy.

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BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Trustee Yates' Seat Declared to be Vacant, and a New Election Ordered.

Mr. St. Clair Appointed Physical Instructor to the Schools—Increase in Pupils.

There were present at the School Board meeting Tuesday night Mr. Chas. Hayward in chair, and Messrs. Lovell, Saunders, Glover and Marchant.

W. T. Grove asked that the alley way in rear of the North Ward school be put in good condition and gravelled. Received and filed.

J. C. Smith, of Collinson street, and Mrs. Wm. Wolf, of Humboldt street, requested that their children might attend the South Park instead of the Central school.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that it might be well to consider the advisability of moving the South Ward school district line so as to include both sides of Humboldt street in order of running down the centre of that street as at present.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT moved that a committee be appointed to consider the schedule of school districts, with the assistance of the principal of the schools.

This was carried, Trustees Lovell and Glover being appointed the committee.

Joseph Robertson, janitor of the North Ward school, asked that as work there, owing to the unfinished state of the grounds, was so heavy that he was obliged to get assistance, his salary be increased.

TRUSTEE LOVELL remarked that the caretaker had a big job to clear away the mud, owing to the unfinished state of the grounds, and he was entitled to some remuneration.

TRUSTEE GLOVER supported this, while the chairman said it would be only fair to charge any additional expense to the contractor, who was behind in his contract.

The matter was referred to the finance committee to report.

Schultz & Morphy wrote on behalf of William & Goff, asking payment for 100 cords of wood supplied to the school.

John Haggarty's request for an allowance on his contract for the North Ward school was granted, Trustee Glover's motion that the architect be authorized to issue a certificate for \$900 being carried.

The following letter to the Secretary from the Minister of Education was read:

Sir:—A petition has been received by the Council of Public Instruction from parents in the vicinity of Oak Bay, McNeill Bay and Foul Bay, asking for the establishment of a school to meet the educational requirements of those localities.

I beg to submit that if the Board of Trustees established a school immediately within the city limits so that the wants of all the children in this neighborhood within any reach would be met, the Board would draw the per capita grant for the total attendance of that school, which would materially assist in meeting the outlay required.

I have reason to believe that a school located there, within the city limits, would have an attendance of from sixty to eighty pupils, and the prospects are that this attendance would be largely increased in a short time.

It must therefore be apparent that it is in the city interests to meet the request for additional school accommodation in this locality.

Allow me to point out that unless the trustees take action in the matter of the school in the high school suitable apparatus should be provided.

Referred to the finance committee to report.

A number of wants for the schools were referred to the supply committee.

An application for the position of teacher was laid on the table.

TRUSTEE GLOVER having called attention to the fact that the North Ward school being built on the site of the old school, the contractor is to be asked to remedy the defects.

The monthly report of attendance at the schools in August showed: Average daily attendance, 1,822.56; average normal attendance, 1,801.09; pupils actually attending, 2,070; average per teacher nearly 44.05. This shows an increase of about 200 children over last year.

The following report was read: To the Board of School Trustees: GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to state that in conjunction with His Worship Mayor Teague, who with myself was nominated a special committee for that purpose, we have completed our labors in connection with the Pemberton gymnasium. The \$8,000 placed at our disposal by the generous bequest of the late Joseph Despard Pemberton, has all been expended; but it is thought the value has been obtained for it and that the pupils of the public schools may be congratulated on having the best arranged and most complete building for the purpose of any city on this Western Coast. It has been named the Pemberton gymnasium, and is a substantial structure of stone and brick with all necessary conveniences, and designed to remain for many generations as a monument to the memory of the kindly donor. It is suggested that the appointment of a competent athletic instructor is necessary in order that its advantages may be fully utilized and enjoyed.

(Sd.) CHAS. HAYWARD. Received and ordered spread on the minutes.

TRUSTEE LOVELL, on behalf of the special committee, reported that the apparatus had been placed in the gymnasium, and recommended that Mr. St. Clair be appointed as physical instructor to the schools. It was

proposed that all the schools should receive instruction in the Swedish system. TRUSTEE SAUNDERS moved that the money be provided for the purchase of a piano for the school, provided money is available. The motion was carried.

The main motion was carried on the chairman's casting vote.

A resolution was passed making it the duty of the principals of the schools to make written quarterly reports on the work of the schools and the teachers of the various divisions under them.

TRUSTEE GLOVER moved that teachers on leave of absence had sometimes paid their substitutes only a small portion of the salary, in future such teachers must pay their substitutes the full salary for the periods they served.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT in amendment moved that not less than 75 per cent. should be paid.

The amendment was lost, and the main motion carried, with the addition that the substitutes be approved by the board.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT moved that the position of Trustee Yates be declared vacant. They had waited long enough, and as that gentleman refused to sit, it was not wise to allow the matter to remain open any longer. Carried.

W. K. Hill was appointed returning officer for the election. From the usual batch of bills was referred to the finance committee to pay if found correct. The batch adjourned at 10.30.

A LIVELY PASSAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The voyage of the Umallila from Victoria to San Francisco, which terminated to-day, was a very lively one. When the steamer was a few miles out one of the passengers in room 14 attempted to kill the other, and but for the timely interference of chief officer Hall and some few others there would have been a royal rescue.

Mr. B. Beck, a San Francisco resident, had bought tickets at Seattle for San Francisco. They were given No. 14. Mrs. Finney, a widow and a friend or relative of Young, was sitting in room No. 12.

Mr. Beck, who was sitting in room No. 12, was in the room and lay down. Shortly afterwards, they came to a stop. When the steamer was off Cape Flattery, Beck went to his valise and expressed a Smith & Wesson revolver.

As soon as the revolver was in his hand, he jumped out of his berth and grappled with Mr. Young. Mr. Young uttered a sound. Beck used every effort to get the pistol against Young's body, and the latter directed his attention toward the keeper of the stateroom.

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THE CHINESE DEFEAT.

Details as to the Results—Li Hung Chang's Position a Critical One.

Japanese Spies Dealt With—Opinions of the English Press on the Fight.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A Ping Yang dispatch says an immense quantity of rifles and stores are stocked in the public squares. The Chinese prisoners are fairly well treated. They will be sent to Japan in batches of 1,000 each.

An official of the Japanese legation here has received the following cable dispatch: Our army surrounded Ping Yang on the 15th inst., and after severe fighting they gained a great victory and captured the city. A number of the enemy were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The Japanese lost eleven officers, and 260 soldiers were killed and wounded.

The British minister at Tokio cables the satisfaction of the court with the results of his management up to this time, the humiliation of the Japanese are advancing more than the withdrawal of the Chinese from the continent. Notwithstanding the dissatisfaction of the court with the results of his management up to this time, the humiliation of the Japanese are advancing more than the withdrawal of the Chinese from the continent.

A Times Shanghai dispatch says in the recent battle at Ping Yang 14,000 Chinese of the Japanese commando advised that 50,000 Chinese are between Ping Yang and Yalu.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette states that the Japanese in the attack on Ping Yang were aided by the brilliant moonlight during the night, throughout which the battle lasted, to do great execution with their field guns. The Ping Yang garrison numbered twenty thousand. The correspondent adds, inancing on Monk Dam. The correspondent adds that it is reported that Li Hung Chang has been deposed. Another Shanghai dispatch states that Chang has been deprived of his three-star rank because of his mismanagement of the Korean campaign.

A Central News Ping Yang dispatch dated yesterday says that fourteen thousand prisoners marched through that place yesterday. Others exaggerated the number to 20,000. The dispatch says that the Chinese force around Ping Yang was the flower of the Chinese army, and that the Chinese force at some point on the Chinese coast were fifty thousand Chinese between Ping Yang and Yalu river is discredited. The force around Ping Yang was the flower of the Chinese army, and that the Chinese force at some point on the Chinese coast were fifty thousand Chinese between Ping Yang and Yalu river is discredited.

The secretary of the Chinese legation says with reference to the reported suicide of Li Hung Chang, that he is a man of high character and a man of high character and a man of high character.

A dispatch from Shanghai says news has reached Tientsin that a fleet of twenty-one Japanese transports, conveying 10,000 troops, sailed a few days ago from a Japanese port. It is supposed it is the intention of the Japanese commando to land his forces at some point on the Chinese coast. The Chinese fleet, under the command of Admiral Ting, has sailed forth for the purpose of intercepting the Japanese. Orders have been issued to all Chinese ports to maintain a most careful watch for the appearance of the enemy.

A later Shanghai dispatch says advice has reached here from Nagasaki, showing that a number of Japanese ships, conveyed by men-of-war have left Hondo, Korea. These probably are the vessels mentioned as being bound with Japanese forces for China. The dispatch further says that the vessels departed from Hondo, Korea, and were received in Tientsin. The vessels departed from Hondo, Korea, and were received in Tientsin.

A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says Prince Yung, head of the foreign office at Peking, has induced the Emperor to issue a decree ordering that henceforth no Chinese vessels shall be allowed to leave Hondo, Korea, and were received in Tientsin.

The Emperor has received many letters from Korean nobles and generals, assuring him that they will stand by him, despite the Korean King's declaration of independence.

The Telegraph says: "The Mongolian Colossus has been a very active one, and is to be expected, the Emperor has received many letters from Korean nobles and generals, assuring him that they will stand by him, despite the Korean King's declaration of independence.

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INSIDE HISTORY.

Some of the Hardships, Mishaps and Privations Endured by the Expedition.

Almost Frozen to Death—Scarcity of Provisions—Promises Made Only to Be Broken.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Sept. 18.—A correspondence has investigated rumors more or less definite concerning hardships and mishaps, and finds that the members of the expedition endured great privations. They were actually compelled to eat walrus fat, and burn part of their house for fuel. A tidal wave in Falmouth harbor last October swept away a large part of Peary's stock of petroleum oil, which he intended to use for fuel, having special boxes to burn it. Part of this stock was afterwards recovered. The supply of oil was exhausted in March, the worst period of the Arctic climate. From that time until August the cooking and heating had to be done with walrus fat seal blubber. The discomfort of this was accentuated by the condition of Anniversary Lodge, the houses in which the expedition was actually compelled to eat walrus fat seal blubber. The discomfort of this was accentuated by the condition of Anniversary Lodge, the houses in which the expedition was actually compelled to eat walrus fat seal blubber.

The sleeping quarters of the various men were uncomfortable in the extreme, separated from the floor only by thin boards with felt covering and a strip of frost on the wall after a night's sleep was some inches thick.

When spring opened, things became more serious. The weather continued unusually cold, and the ice in the bay showed signs of breaking up. Provisions were eking out with ration of walrus and seal fat. July passed, and the unbroken sheet of ice greeted them daily as far as the eye could reach. Toilsome, perilous journey lay ahead to the top of the steep cliffs surrounding the water, and the horizon was eagerly scanned for the sight of the Falcon, but she came not. Arrangements for the winter were made. The party was divided into two parties. One party was to take on one house and feed him during the next winter. The lodge was abandoned, as there was no fuel, and was partly dismantled to cook the food of the party. The prospects were not very bright. The party was divided into two parties. One party was to take on one house and feed him during the next winter. The lodge was abandoned, as there was no fuel, and was partly dismantled to cook the food of the party. The prospects were not very bright.

The rooms have been constructed and furnished with special reference to their use. From the office the visitor passes to the parlor, which serves also for a chapel. The room is large and well appointed, having cases on the sides which are kept the most beautiful and expensive cases and burial cases. Its whole appearance throughout, in every detail of the fittings and furniture, is in the best of taste, and when arranged for a chapel use has not the faintest appearance of ever being used for any other purpose, although when not in use as a chapel it serves as a very pleasant parlor and reception room.

The trimming from back of the chapel is provided with drawers and receptacles where everything not in use is kept out of sight and free from dust.

For the embalming room every late improvement has been provided to the end that the mortal remains may be embalmed in the best manner possible known to modern science. It is worthy of remark, too, that in the fittings and arrangements every late improvement known to science has been provided, not only to guard against infection, but to remove from view the depressing appendages of the sad office the undertaker is called upon to perform.

Mr. Hayward is a Justice of the Peace, a member of the British Columbia Board of Trade, is thoroughly identified with the interests of the city and Province, and too favorably known to need any personal eulogium from the writer. His acquaintance and business extends to all parts of the Province. Many orders are received by mail, and all orders received are given prompt and careful attention.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY.
152 Yates Street.

Comparatively few people, who have not been to a considerable extent patrons of a modern laundry, realize to what importance the business has grown, in the last few years. If enterprises were to be measured by the amount of money paid out in wages, the modern laundry might justly claim a position above other enterprises we have been accustomed to think of as great importance.

The perfect modern laundry may be said to have had its birth at Troy, New York. It was in that city that the first modern laundry machinery was made, and the first laundry opened.

The Victoria Steam Laundry is the largest in the Province, and the only one in Victoria. It was established in 1891 by Messrs. McCrimmon, Arthur & Co. The present proprietors are Messrs. D. J. McIntosh & A. F. McCrimmon, and the plant is furnished complete with the latest improved Troy Laundry machinery.

Mr. D. J. McIntosh is a native of Ontario, Canada, but has been in British Columbia. He learned the laundry business in Eastern Canada, and is a thorough and experienced laundryman.

Mr. A. F. McCrimmon is a native of Ontario, Canada, but has been in the Pacific coast for eighteen years. Both members of the firm give their personal attention to the management of the Victoria Steam Laundry; and they employ from twenty-five to thirty people. They employ only white help, and, respecting the done work done, we may say that it is uniform in excellence, and approaches perfection as nearly as can be done by the most competent experts.

Besides the general laundry work for families, and the laundry work for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., and for all the leading hotels of Victoria, they make a specialty of fine laundry work for gentlemen. A considerable business is done with the quality of work done in Island and Province and packages received by express are given prompt attention.

The system of marking and checking employed is the most perfect yet devised and possible mistakes are reduced to a minimum.

Messrs. McIntosh & McCrimmon are well and favorably known in business circles, and have done much to raise the steam laundry business to the important position it occupies in Victoria.

VICTORIA IRON WORKS.

Hinton & Penney, Proprietors, Pembroke Street.

There have been few firms formed in Victoria in recent years which have better promise of a successful career, or more with so ready and flattering recognition of merit from the public, as Messrs. Hinton & Penney. The new law firm, organized by the association of Messrs. H. W. Hinton and J. Penney, have come into possession of the extensive manufacturing plant until recently owned by the Victoria Iron Works Co., Limited. The public is familiar with the unfortunate circumstances which led to the disposal of this valuable plant; and our readers will be glad to know that the property is now in possession of men who, by training, experience and character, are in every way capable and worthy of public confidence and patronage.

Messrs. Hinton & Penney are both skilled construction engineers of experience. Mr. Hinton was for some years employed by Hawthorn Leslie's, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and also for some time with Kitson & Co., of Leeds, the largest private locomotive engineers in the world. Mr. Penney gained his experience with Messrs. Charles, of Hull, and Roby & Co., of Lincoln, England. Mr. Hinton has been two years in British Columbia, and is well known as a highly skilled mechanical engineer, and was for some time with the Victoria Iron Works Co. He has been five years in the Province, and is also well and favorably known, especially in sealing circles, he having been interested in three sealing schooners.

We reprint the following appropriate statements from a letter issued by Messrs. Hinton & Penney under date of August first:

"We have the honor to inform you that we have acquired, and taken over the entire business, and stock in trade, machinery and premises, including the Victoria Iron Works Company, Ltd., and that it is our intention to carry on the business of engineers, machinists, iron and brass founders, under the name of the Victoria Iron Works at the above premises.

The business will be carried on under entirely new management, and will in no way be connected with the late company on those concerned with it.

Should you favor us with your patronage, we can guarantee that all work shall be done in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, and none but the best materials shall be employed.

We can assure you that you will find our work will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with that of any firm in Western Canada."

It might have been added to the above that Messrs. Hinton & Penney have been to considerable extent engaged in refitting the plant, and in putting in new modern machinery; and that they will make a specialty of mining and architectural work, but their whole range of work will be such that of any establishment in Western Canada, and will include saw mill machinery, engine machinery, marine and stationary engines, etc., and repairing in all its branches.

It is gratifying to note that Messrs. Hinton & Penney begin business under most favorable auspices. Their commissions in hand and work already begun include a contract for Turpel's new marine railway, the east iron work for the new gasometer at Nanaimo, and others of less importance.

The Victoria Iron Works has a capacity of employing seventy-five workmen. It is not too much to say that under the able management of Messrs. Hinton & Penney the plant will rank in every respect first-class. These gentlemen are not only thoroughly skilled construction engineers, but, as well acquainted with every part of the business. They are comparatively young men, full of enthusiasm in their work, and sure to succeed.

T. S. FUTCHER.
General Importer, Tea, Rice, Matches, Japanese Curios, Etc.

Mr. T. S. Fitcher is well known as a general importer and as proprietor of the Japanese Bazaar. His business embraces quite a number of varied lines as yet unknown in the Province. He imports from Japan and China, teas, rice, preserved fruits, matches, silks, and silk goods, embroideries, rugs and matting, corsets, antiquities, etc. He imports corsets, fans, gloves and fancy goods from France and Germany; and is sole agent for British Columbia for Stainsbury's lavender water, made in London, England. He has built up an extensive business in Japanese plants and bulbs, and in fact does a general importing business.

Mr. Fitcher makes frequent trips over the principal cities of the Province in the interests of his jobbing trade, and does a large business, both locally and over the entire territory commercially tributary to Victoria. He makes a specialty of indent orders for every kind of merchandise, either in cargo lots or lesser quantities.

The Japanese Bazaar at 41 Fort Street, is one of the most attractive resorts for all lovers of the beautiful in art, and the unique and novel in design in staple and fancy goods to be found in the Province. The artistic decorations are in themselves a study, and worthy of special mention.

Weller Brothers employ skilled artists, including art designers, paper-hangers and decorators. Their stock of wall-papers and decorative goods include a fine line of goods known as Langley's, Walton, pressed leathers, and all the latest approved really artistic papers known and used in fine residences of the East.

The furniture department is full to completeness with fine artistic furniture for the mansion, as well as more plain but serviceable furniture for the cottage. A separate room is devoted to holonoles and oilcloths. Another department is silverware, art goods, etc. In fact, this great store is arranged in much the same manner as the great department stores of London and New York.

Besides being extensive manufacturers and large buyers from Eastern Canada and American factories, Weller Brothers are the largest importers from Europe in their several lines in the Province. They sell extensively wholesale and retail trade in one of the largest in the city; and, without the aid of a traveling agent, extends all over the Province, and to the full extent of Victoria's tributary territory.

It is pleasing to note that Mr. John Weller, the founder of this great house, although now seventy years of age, is hale and hearty, and makes a daily visit to the store.

It is hardly necessary to add that the Weller Brothers, assisted by the most popular and highly esteemed and well known men of Victoria, Mr. George Weller is manager of the furniture department; Mr. Charles Weller, of the carpet and matting department; Mr. Joseph Weller is head bookbinder; Mr. Otto Weller is general manager of the firm's business.

THE BANK EXCHANGE.

G. C. Sauer, Proprietor, 29 Yates and 56 Langley Streets.

The Bank Exchange is the business man's resort of Victoria. The house was established in the early 'sixties; and immediately took the place of the old bank, which was conducted as a first-class bank.

Mr. G. C. Sauer was first connected with the house in 1888, as an employee of Mr. Wm. Loshe, then owner of the Bank Exchange. Under the proprietorship of Mr. Loshe, assisted by Mr. Sauer, who was his trusted friend and adviser, this always popular resort gained new prestige, and, with the city, put on a warm place in his own regard, and on the demise of Mr. Loshe, in 1888, Mr. Sauer became sole proprietor of the famous resort.

The Bank Exchange occupies at No. 29 Yates and 56 Langley streets, the first brick building that was erected in this city. A second building has been occupied by bar room, social hall, public restaurant, banquet room, billiard room, billiard room, kitchen, store room, etc., 50x25 feet, one of the buildings being two stories and the other three. The bar is supplied with the choicest wines, liquors and cigars known to the commercial world. The social hall is comfortably furnished and artistically decorated. Landscape panels adorn the walls, and the ceiling is beautifully frescoed. The magnificent non plus ultra concert hall, the instrument is of German invention and make; and this one was exhibited at the late World's Fair, and was awarded the first prize in gold medal for its volume and sweetness of tone, its exactness of execution, and simplicity of construction. The instrument is as well a work of art. The wood work is made of ebony, highly polished. The stage is furnished with a number of automaton

WELLER BROTHERS.

Manufacturers of Furniture, and Importers of Crockery, Glassware, Wall Paper, Carpets, Linoleums, and Every Description of House Furnishing Goods.

There are a few business houses in British Columbia that are so far in advance of their competitors, in all that appertain to a modern business house of the first-class, as stand practically alone and without a peer. The subject of this sketch is one of them; and those who, in some one or two lines, compete with this great house for public patronage and favor will not presume to deny the truth of our statement, on the fact that, taken as a whole, this is by far the largest business house of the kind in the Province.

It is gratifying to note that this house is rapidly growing, and a product of British Columbia. The house was founded by Mr. John Weller, in 1864. Such was his enterprise and ability that his factory soon supplied a large and increasing local demand and his trade extended to remote parts of the Province. Besides enjoying a successful career Mr. Weller reared up four sons, all of whom, who in association a few years since relieved their father from all business cares, and have since conducted the affairs of the house, which has become widely and favorably known as Weller Brothers. The four sons, George, Charles, Joseph and Otto, have each their separate department, and all work harmoniously together for the good of the house.

The factory, with a capacity for seventy-five hands, and which has been well known for its product of plain and fine furniture, its carvings, its upholstery, its bank and office fittings, and its fine painted work of every description, has long been the pride of Victoria and of the Province. It must now, however, take second place to that of the store, which has become widely known, and may claim first place with all the lovers of the beautiful in house decoration and furnishing goods, from kitchen to parlor, and from basement to roof.

The store building is 90x190 feet, and three stories high. Within the last year important modern improvements have been made in the arrangement of the departments. The glass and china department, always one of the finest in the Province, is, since the late improvements have been made, more than equal to a superb apartment, 30x30 feet in dimensions, and is now a play of carpets, rugs, curtains and wall and ceiling decorations. The display of imported and domestic goods in this department are unequalled in the Province, and surpass those of San Francisco, Boston, New York, and other cities. The artistic decorations are in themselves a study, and worthy of special mention.

Weller Brothers employ skilled artists, including art designers, paper-hangers and decorators. Their stock of wall-papers and decorative goods include a fine line of goods known as Langley's, Walton, pressed leathers, and all the latest approved really artistic papers known and used in fine residences of the East.

It is not too much to say that wherever British Columbia there is a home of refinement and culture that they are well known, and its goods and honorable methods of business appreciated.

Since the lamented demise of Mr. M. W. Waitt, in 1892, the business has been under the management of Mr. Herbert Kent, who is also an executor and administrator of the estate in association with Mrs. M. W. Waitt. In this connection it is proper to state that there is no probability that the business will be disposed of, and that the same will be conducted for the estate. The continuance of this great business house under the style of Mr. M. W. Waitt & Co. is a fitting tribute to Mr. Waitt's high character, his noble and devoted, to honor his business methods, and to his memory.

This house is represented by eight agents, traveling and local, throughout the Province; and wherever music forms a part of the cheer and solace of the household, the name of M. W. Waitt & Co. are made welcome.

We should not omit to add that the house is agent for "Remington" typewriters, for J. & Taylor's fine line of proof machines, and for James May & Co's billiard and pool tables, and other goods. The people of this city and Province are, for the most part, a cultured and music loving people. Given an opportunity to buy cheaply and upon easy terms, they will buy musical instruments for their children even though the time are close. Music helps to make the home cheerful. A cheerful home keeps the children longer under the same roof. They sit and listen to the music, and makes the best man or woman.

MOLACHLAN BROS.

Commission Merchants, dealers in General Produce Feed and Lime. 22 Yates Street.

There is probably no house in Victoria having a more extensive local trade in flour and feed than that of the Molachlan Bros. A considerable business is also done in Canada and the Province. Although styling themselves commission merchants, Messrs. Molachlan Bros. by more of their goods outright, and for cash, than they handle on commission. The business was established in 1884, and was purchased by the present proprietors in 1886.

Molachlan Bros. are dealers in flour, oatmeal, bran, shorts, chopped feed, oats, wheat, barley, several farm produce, lime, etc. etc. They are buyers of Manitoba flour and importers of feed from the United States. They have facilities for handling large quantities of farm produce as ample for all purposes of their trade.

Messrs. Molachlan Bros. are natives of Ontario, but both have practically spent all of their business lives in British Columbia, and are thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of Victoria and the development of the Province. Mr. Molachlan being a member of the Board of Trade, and a member of the Board of Commissioners of British Columbia in 1892, and has been in Victoria since 1871, and both are well and favorably known. The firm is well known for its commercial standing, and its correct business methods in any kind of way will correspond with their line, and will be glad to communicate with any of our farmers having produce to sell.

VICTORIA GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS.

M. Wasto, Proprietor, 110 Fort Street.

The Victoria Marble Works were established about the beginning of the present year, by Mr. M. Wasto, Mr. Wasto purchased his partner's interest in July, and became sole proprietor. Mr. Wasto is a skilled and experienced granite and marble cutter. He is both well and widely known for the excellence of his skill, as shown by his work in this city for the last four years.

Mr. Wasto is a native of Sweden, but spent eleven years in New Hampshire, where he learned the trade of granite cutter. He came to Victoria in 1890, and worked at his trade for four years, until establishing his present business. He has personal charge of the marble works and does much of the fancy cutting himself. He has had fifteen years experience, and manufactures all kinds of cemetery work, including marble and red granite monuments, tablets, crosses, vaults, marble and granite copings, cemetery rails, etc., etc.

Mr. G. C. Sauer, is a native of Germany, but left the "Fatherland" in 1864. He was for 14 years a commercial traveler, and carries a large trade, and presented leading merchandise to San Francisco, California. Soon after arriving to British Columbia, he became associated with the Bank Exchange, and it is personally popular and well known in financial circles as the justly famous business man's resort of which he is the proprietor and manager.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

Musical Warerooms, 64 Government St.

The well known and popular music house, known since 1866 by the firm name of M. W. Waitt & Co., was established in 1868. The large capital and practically unlimited credit of Mr. M. W. Waitt, together with a practical and experienced management, placed the house in the first rank of the music houses of the North-west. The house had become widely known as the pioneer music house of the Province; and it acquired only an application of modern methods to increase its prestige, and keep it abreast of the times.

The stock carried in is all seasons about \$30,000, and consists of pianos, organs, "Washburn" guitars and mandolins, "Obobon" banjos, band instruments, strings, accordions, sheet music, music books, etc., etc. The pianos are the famous Decker Bros., George Steck & Co's, Steinway, Chickering, Fischer, Heintzman, and the Nordmeyer, and among the organs are the Easley and the organ of Mr. E. J. Canadian, two of the most celebrated organs on the continent. Pianos and organs are sold upon three plans of payment, namely, for cash, on time, and on the installment plan.

An abundant capital, favorable eastern connections, and a thorough knowledge of the business enables this house to sell pianos and organs upon most reasonable terms, and at prices to compare favorably with those of Eastern houses. The range of territory covered by the agents in Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Wellington and Calgary, and a large and increasing business is done by mail and express with many other points in British Columbia.

Mr. Hearne looks after the outside interests of the firm, while both Mr. McCann and Mr. Renfrew are practical, as well as scientific dyers and cleaners, having learned the trade thoroughly in Scotland, and having had more than twelve years experience each. They have brought the art of cleaning and dyeing to a state of perfection unexcelled in any city on the Pacific coast; and their range of work includes practically everything from carpets to feathers. The most delicate laundries and silks are cleaned without the slightest injury to the fabric; and carpets are taken up, cleaned and relaid in the best style. A specialty is made of gentlemen's clothing and tailors in need of repairs, and alterations. The firm has regular agents in all mail and express orders are given prompt and careful attention. A specialty is made of dry cleaning, and no cheap dyes or chemicals are used. The firm is guaranteed to be first-class. Telephone No. 2294.

THE HOTEL VICTORIA.

P. T. Easton, Proprietor.

The name of Barton has been associated with leading hotels in Canada and the United States for half a century. Mr. P. T. Easton, proprietor of the Hotel Victoria, the only hotel of the kind in Victoria, whose father was a noted hotelier, and for many years proprietor of the celebrated "St. Lawrence Hall" hotel of that city. Having grown up in the hotel business and having been associated in their management in Eastern Canada, Mr. Easton went, in 1870, to Denver, Colorado, where he was prominent in the hotel business for twelve years. In 1881 he came to British Columbia, and obtained a lease on the now popular Hotel Victoria, then just completed.

The great advantages in the hotel accommodations and conveniences, and the metropolitan position which Victoria had attained made it appropriate that a first-class hotel of a rank and character of the first-class should be furnished in a manner than unusual in British Columbia. Mr. Easton furnished the Hotel Victoria at his own expense, and did it in a manner befitting a modern first-class hotel. All that a cultivated taste, an experienced judgment, the cabinet maker, the upholsterer and the decorator could do was done with only a secondary regard for cost, and when ready for occupancy, the Hotel Victoria was a veritable gem of a hotel.

The building is a three-story brick structure, situated at the corner of Government and Johnson streets. It has seventy-two guest rooms, is lighted by both gas and electricity, and heated by steam. The location is central, being on the principal business street, and but two blocks from the post office. The Hotel Victoria is the business man's hotel, and is especially adapted for the commercial traveler, many of whom find a former host and acquaintance in Mr. Easton.

The office, reading and writing rooms are large, while the bar and billiard rooms are unsurpassed for elegance by any in the Province. The dining room is a model of neatness, and only skilled help is employed. A French chef presides over the culinary department, and the tables are at all times supplied with the best market affords. The ventilation of the house is perfect, the

PIONEER STEAM COFFEE & SPICE MILLS.

Fremont Street.

In looking over the mercantile and manufacturing enterprises which have contributed to make Victoria the jobbing mart of British Columbia, no manufacturing establishment occupies a more important place than the Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills. The plant was established in 1875, by Mr. Lewis Stemler, an expert grinder of spices, roaster and blender of coffee, and manufacturer of high grade baking powders and extracts. The firm are extensive importers of coffee; and, having their own roaster, can guarantee perfect and even roasting of the coffee, and perfect blending. Their leading brands of coffee are "Star," "Standard" and "Cosmopolitan." They are quite as large importers of spices as coffee; and, in the most convenient and merchantable shape for the trade, and sell them under their own brand of "Champion Spices." A most excellent quality of baking powder is also manufactured, which is known as "Champion Baking Powder." The mills are provided with all the latest improved modern machinery, and can turn out a ton of goods per day. While the goods from the Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills go ultimately to all parts of the Province and the Northwest to supply the trade, it should be said in compliment to the jobbing houses of Victoria that they take practically the whole output.

The proprietors of the Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills are all widely known as they are universally esteemed. Mr. Thomas Earle, M. P., is one of Victoria's pioneer merchants, a member of the Dominion Parliament, and prominently connected with a number of manufacturing and mercantile enterprises. Mr. Lewis Stemler is as favorably known as Mr. Earle, and has been a resident of British Columbia since boyhood; and, with the exception of having spent some time in his youth in mining, he has devoted his life to the grinding of spice, the roasting and mixing of coffee, and the manufacture of specialties for housekeepers. Mr. Stemler devotes his personal attention to the business, and his expert department comes under his personal supervision.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street.

There are among the conveniences of modern life few which enter more largely into the economy of the average well-to-do family than the scientific, modern methods of cleaning, dyeing and renovating clothing. In this branch of the art, the chemist has come to our aid; and the garment which only a few years ago would have been thrown away is rejuvenated, and lives as it were a second life. It is worthy of note, that the better and finer the material of which the garment is made the more satisfactory will the work of the cleaner and dyer prove.

This business was established in 1892, by Messrs. Hearne, McCann & Renfrew. It is by far the largest cleaning and dyeing works in British Columbia; and there are few business houses in the Province that cover with their trade a wider range of territory. The firm has regular agents in Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Wellington and Calgary, and a large and increasing business is done by mail and express with many other points in British Columbia.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

When the historian shall search the musty archives of city and Province, and overlie forgotten invoices and records of commerce in the distant past, he will find who among the great business firms will have contributed most largely to build the city's commerce, to develop the resources of the Province, and to establish the financial worth of both, all that pertains to this firm. Mr. J. H. Turner, M. P., will be studied with interest. The high business standing of the firm is amply justified by an honorable career extending over nearly a period of Victoria's commercial history.

The firm is composed of Mr. J. H. Turner, M. P., and Minister of Agriculture and Finance, and Mr. Lawrence Kirk, M. P., who has charge of the firm's affairs in British Columbia, and Mr. Kirk, in London, England. The firm occupies a large business house 75x126 feet at the foot of Yates street, which is supplemented by five bonded warehouses, which have a frontage of three hundred feet. The house carries a large and extensive stock of general merchandise. The firm are exporters as well as importers. It is an exception when any days pass without a vessel loading or unloading at their wharves. They took an early and active interest in the salmon canning business. They own the "Inverness" cannery, and are agents for the "Balmoral," on the Skeena River, and "Lulu Island," "Pacific Coast" and "Terra Nova" canneries. The Fraser. They are also agents for the Canada Settler's Loan and Investment Company, Limited, of London, England; J. B. Foster & Sons, London, England; John Hall & Co., London, England; J. S. Fry & Son, England; Geo. W. McKinnon & Son, Ltd., Sheffield, England; Williams, Humbert & Co., London, England; Doullton & Co., London, England; James Watson & Co., Dundee, England; William Jamieson & Co., Dublin, Ireland; Boutelleau & Co., Bordeaux, France; G. Preller & Co., London and Oporto; and Hiram Walker & Sons, Vancouver, Canada. They represent also the following fire and marine insurance companies:—The Guardian and the North British and Mercantile, of London, England; and LaFonciere Marine Insurance Company, of Paris, France. Mr. J. H. Turner is also president of the B. C. Fruit Canning & Preserving Co., of Victoria.

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THE BRITISH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

(Continued from Page 17)

The lakes and rivers are exhausted with fish. It is estimated that 300 million of fish are annually taken from the lakes and rivers of the Province. The fish are sold at a price which enables the fisherman to obtain an abundance of food for his family.

about forty miles west of Medicine Hat, in the south branch of the Red River, is at present more or less a good growth of nutritious grass (the grass is usually the short known as "Buffalo Grass"), comes to all appearances dry & dormant, but when the snow melts, it grows up again, and forms excellent food for the numerous lakes and streams. Mr. Macdonald, in his experience, found that the grass was of a good quality, and produced abundance of milk for his cows at a time when other pastures were so difficult to find. Although their seeds were sown in August, they were green and growing in the middle of the month. The poor condition of the grass from the East, get sleek and buffalo grass of the plains.

The supply of timber in the West is abundant. There is also an abundance of a different kind in the West, which is exposed in many of the mountains in the West. The timber is of a high quality, and is well adapted for building purposes. The timber is of a high quality, and is well adapted for building purposes.

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The British Pacific Railway.

(Continued from Page Nine.)

the lakes and rivers is excellent, and stocked with fish. It is a country renowned for wild fowl and other game of which the settlers obtain an abundant supply for the table.

Western Assinibola, extending to Kinniwia, about forty miles west of Medicine Hat, is a town on the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, is at present more occupied by ranchers raising cattle and sheep than by farmers. It is a very fertile portion covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses (the grass usually the root crop variety, known as "Buffalo Grass"), which are abundant in all parts of the prairie, and grow in the roots, and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer. A heavy growth of grass suitable for hay is found in many of the river bottoms and surrounding the numerous lakes and sloughs. Professor Macoun, in his exploration of these hills, found the grasses of the Plateau were of the real pasture species, and produced abundance of leaves, and were so tall for miles as a time he had great difficulty for his horse to get through them. Although their seeds were all ripe, August 14th, their leaves were quite green. It is a very fertile prairie, in which the poor emaciated animals brought from the East, get sleek and fat on the buffalo grass of the plains.

Manitoba, one of the seven Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, contains 116,021 square miles, equal to about 74,000,000 acres. It is the easternmost of the great prairie countries of Canada, and extends about 300 miles from East to West, and the southern boundary is determined by the 49th parallel of latitude. The boundary line between Canada and the United States. It will be observed that Manitoba lies further south than England. The general character of the country is that of a broad rolling prairie, relieved at intervals by gently rising hills and numerous bluffs and lakelets. For purpose of description it may be divided into the Red River and Assiniboine River Valleys. The Valley of the Red and the Assiniboine Rivers occupies the northern portion of the American continent for its fertility. In them is raised the highest grade of wheat, that which fetches the best price in all markets, and is raised in the hard wheat than is produced in any other country. Oats and barley grow in equal profusion; roots generally grow to the largest attainable size, and have carried off prizes after prize at agricultural exhibitions, and the native grasses of Manitoba are equalled by those of few places in the world and are used by none. It is a healthy country for stock of all kinds, and mixed farming, as distinguished from wheat growing, is found to be the most paying method.

The seasons are well marked. The summer months have bright, clear, and often very warm weather; but nights are cool. The days are very long on account of the high latitude, and grain has more hours each day for ripening than in southern latitudes, thus ripening up for the comparatively shorter season. Harvesting begins about the middle of August and ends early in September, all the grain coming pretty well together. The autumn months are considered the finest of the year, the atmosphere is serene and free from moisture, frequently for periods of several weeks. That the winter is cold, there is no doubt, but the atmosphere is so pure, and the sun shines almost every day, and when it is very cold there is seldom any wind; the air is extremely bracing and health-giving. The dryness of the atmosphere, and the degree of comfort experienced even when the mercury is very low, for that sensation has a bracing effect, which makes the cold weather of coast countries so much more felt. Snow never falls to a great depth, and the railway trains across the plains are never seriously impeded by it. As this snow is not so heavy as in the north, it never has wet or soaked clothing by it. Men travel with teams everywhere, taking their grain to market, hauling fuel, building and fencing, and doing all their work. Stock will live out of doors, so far as the cold is concerned, but require to be housed at night. They should, however, be housed at night, and in a test of resistance to the healthfulness of the country, ploughing is generally in the early part of April, though the ground is usually ploughed in the preceding autumn. The snow disappears rapidly and the ground dries quickly. Winter closes promptly and decisively. Sowing is done during almost the whole of April, and is finished early in May.

The space devoted to so thorough a description of the country through which the western part of the British Pacific Railway will pass is amply justified, not only because of the manifold resources and the general knowledge of the greater part of the country desired by the public, but because of the fact that the completion of this vast region will on the completion of this route to the Pacific coast cities or through the British Pacific Railway, as far east as Winnipeg.

We are entitled to this Road. In view of our manifold undeveloped resources, and especially on an adjacent to the route of the proposed British Pacific Railway, and the comparative importance of this road to the Province and the Dominion, it is pertinent to refer somewhat in detail to Canada's previous expenditures for works of development which have contributed to her greatness. The Canada lent the Grand Trunk something over \$15,000,000, with interest now amounts to over \$25,000,000; the Intercolonial Railway cost \$25,000,000; the Canadian Pacific Railway cost \$35,000,000; the Canadian Pacific and Branches about \$38,500,000; the Canada about \$1,525,000; other railways about \$1,000,000; the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial about \$1,155,755,000; the Canada has cost over \$70,000,000; Public Works \$10,000,000; total \$275,755,000. Of this sum \$10,000,000 was created by the issue of a Capital stock in Confederation. When we add to this vast sum what was spent for steamship subsidies and in other ways intended to develop the coast resources of half a continent and for the purpose, as one writer expressed it, of "overcoming the physical barriers to communication and welding a series of disconnected provinces into a compact whole, we can but appreciate the wisdom of a policy of expenditure which, though it brought the gross debt of Canada from \$25,000,000 in 1867, to \$235,000,000 in 1892, and the net debt from \$76,000,000 to \$241,000,000 in the same time, or in other words was trebled in twenty-five years on the other hand it trebled the assets, and advanced the credit of the country, so that while the debt

trebled the amount of interest only about doubled and the net rate of interest was reduced from 4.51 to 2.83.

THE LAMBERT CONSEQUENCES.

The consequence of this was an expansion of trade, which for its steady and substantial character is unrivalled by comparison. The total trade in 1887 was \$130,000,000, in 1892 it was \$240,000,000, and to-day the trade of Canada has overtaken its record and this despite the fact that the universal depression has reigned for a recent period during which the trade of nearly every other country has seriously diminished.

Revenue rose from \$14,000,000 in 1887 to \$37,000,000 in 1892. Canada in that time has spanned the continent with a railway and provided a network of railroads for the people. She has created the most gigantic system of canals in the world; and she has established steamship lines diverting traffic of the world through her territory and opening up vast possibilities for her future in this respect.

All this has been accomplished as the result of a wise and statesmanlike and far-seeing policy of public expenditure. Canada has shown liberally that she might reap the benefit of the expenditure of large sums of money rapidly as the problem of development works itself out more and more fully. The circumstances which affect Canada in a large way affect British Columbia, and proportionately smaller way, only that the physical conditions—of natural harbor, of climate, of soil, and of population—British Columbia has a greater advantage in the latter case. British Columbia is comparatively speaking, a harder problem of success to solve, and therefore the moral of the success of the Province, which were evolved great results in Canada, applies with greater force in this Province.

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HENRY CLAY

Fancy Caterer, Baker and Confectioner, 39 Fort Street. There is probably no business in Victoria that is often called into requisition by the fashionable entertainers of the city than the catering establishment of Henry Clay at No. 39 Fort Street. Clay's is a household word in Victoria. The name is suggestive of receptions, parties, ball suppers, weddings, the choicest candies and crystallized fruits, confecting, ice cream, cakes, and delicious ice creams.

As a caterer Mr. Clay has no equal in British Columbia, as a confectioner he commands the very best trade of the city, and as a manufacturer of ice cream he is unrivalled. He is also a manufacturer of a great variety of choice candies, and an extensive importer of fine European and French confectionery. He is a direct importer of Christie's biscuits, and has the largest retail stock of these goods in the Province. Mr. Clay established his present business in 1888. He is a plain and fancy baker of thirty years experience, as well as a skilled caterer and confectioner. He is a native of Toronto, and was formerly in business in that city. He captured two first prizes for plain baking at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and will make a large exhibit of ornamental cakes etc. at this year's B. C. Agricultural Fair.

The confectionery store at 39 Fort Street is fitted up in an elegant and attractive manner, and is a favorite place of resort for the young and old alike. The stock is tastefully displayed, and includes plain and ornamental cakes, Christie's biscuits, plain and fancy bread, rolls, huns, and a largest retail stock of home made and imported candies in the city. It may be truthfully said that the sweet tooth of young people is satisfied here frequently. Mr. Clay's is as at any other place in the Province. Much of Mr. Clay's time is taken up with duties connected with the catering department of his business; and frequent patrons of the confectionery store more often receive a pleasant greeting from Mrs. Clay than from her husband. In the line of catering, Mr. Clay furnishes, when desired, waiters and fancy cooks, as well as fine china services complete, table silver, table linen, and damask. In fact he is prepared to furnish everything required for the most elegant and elaborate breakfast, dinner, banquet, or supper. Personally Mr. Clay is well known, and highly esteemed. "Purity of materials, and perfection in workmanship and service" is the motto upon which he has built his success.

LANGLEY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists—Established 1858.

It is both fitting and proper that, in writing of the leading business houses of Victoria, the subject of this sketch should be given a prominent place. The house was established in 1858. It is, therefore, one of the oldest drug stores in the Province. The wholesale business, which is now one of importance and yearly increasing magnitude, has been mostly developed in the last decade. The house was founded by Mr. A. J. Langley, long one of Victoria's leading merchants. In response to official and public duties, Mr. Langley has resigned the active management of the business to the joint management of Messrs. J. N. and T. M. Henderson, who became interested in the business and helped to form the present firm in 1886.

The large and diversified stock of goods carried is in keeping with the extent and importance of the firm's trade. When it is stated that this is the leading wholesale drug house in the Province, it is hardly necessary to add to what points its trade extends. The house has but one traveling man; and, for the desire of the management to oblige patrons, no traveling man would be required. It is the same of all goods, and such is its honorable standing that a large part of its trade comes through direct orders by mail. Langley & Co.'s store on Yates Street is, as a whole, one of the largest business premises in the city. It is 60x130 feet, with four rooms on the ground floor, and a like number on the second. A large warehouse in the rear accommodates surplus stock, and two large rooms serve one for storage and one for a chemical and manufacturing laboratory. The stock carried is so diversified that an adequate description of it can be given in the brief space at our disposal; but it should be said that its range includes the whole scope of drugs, chemicals, oils, medicines, physicians', surgeons' and dentists' supplies, toilet articles, and druggists' specialties, including imported and English candies. In fact, Langley & Co. are able to outfit and supply a first-class retail drug store complete at brief notice.

The firm is general agent for Parke Davis & Co., and carry a full line of the goods manufactured by that celebrated house, as well as an extensive stock of patent and prepared remedies, including all that are popular and approved in Europe, England, the United States and Canada. Langley & Co. are also manufacturers of approved and popular remedies, and carry a full line of the goods manufactured by that celebrated house, as well as an extensive stock of patent and prepared remedies, including all that are popular and approved in Europe, England, the United States and Canada.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT.

Machine Shops, 17 and 20 Work Street, Rock Bay.

The Victoria Machinery Depot, which includes machine shops for both manufacturing and repair work, began business in 1887. It was established by Mr. Andrew Gray, a skilled and experienced machinist and business man, in association with the late Mr. Joseph Spratt. In 1889, Mr. A. K. Munro, a gentleman well known in business and financial circles and for sixteen years manager of the Bank of British Columbia, purchased the business, and North America, and notwithstanding the house name remains Spratt & Gray, retains a partnership interest. Besides carrying in stock a good assortment of machinery, fittings and appliances, the Victoria Machinery Depot is a general agent for the various industries of the Province, the firm's agents are the Bertram Engine Works Co. of Toronto; for the celebrated "Penberthy" injectors; for Leonard & Ellis' "Valve-line" cylinder and machinery oils; "Magnolia" anti-friction metal; "Dodge" water pumps; the "Mann" steam engine; the "Cleveland" steam engine; and the Standard Oil Company of the United States.

The machine shops have a capacity, and tools to employ fifty skilled workmen. They are equipped with modern appliances of a kind for the manufacture of canning machinery, sawmill machinery, stationary engines and boilers, marine engines and boilers, and for general repairing and jobbing. Contracts are taken to supply mills, canneries, and in machinery complete or in part as desired.

An important specialty of the business is the making of models, full trial size machines, and apparatus for inventors. The firm are Dominion patent agents, and experienced patent solicitors. They will obtain patents for the Dominion of Canada, the United States, and in fact, in all European countries, and in fact, in all countries granting patent rights to inventors. This is especially an important one; and this, we believe, the only firm of patent solicitors in Canada prepared to make tests of the working practicality of inventions.

M. R. SMITH & CO'S BISCUIT FACTORY.

At a time when the merchants and manufacturers of Victoria are making new and improved facilities for communication and transportation to the vast and rapidly developing territory from which they draw their trade, it is interesting to study the influences which have built up the important trade in the Province, and the individual members of the firm are alike popular and esteemed as valued citizens. The factory is fitted up in an elegant and attractive manner, and is a favorite place of resort for the young and old alike. The stock is tastefully displayed, and includes plain and ornamental cakes, Christie's biscuits, plain and fancy bread, rolls, huns, and a largest retail stock of home made and imported candies in the city. It may be truthfully said that the sweet tooth of young people is satisfied here frequently. Mr. Clay's is as at any other place in the Province.

MARVIN & TILTON.

Edward G. Tilton, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Commercial Row.

There is a valued and honored prestige which attaches to well known and worthy names of commercial houses in many instances long after the men who gave their names to the house have passed to the beyond. In such instances, their survivors or successors are loth to change the style of the firm. This in explanation of the old and honored business house which forms the subject of this sketch after the death of Mr. Marvin, and when Mr. E. G. Tilton is sole owner of the business. This is one of the oldest, best known, and highest esteemed mercantile houses of the kind in the Province. It was established in 1862, and since 1863 the business has occupied its present location. The stock carried is both large and varied, and complete in its several lines. They are shelf and heavy hardware, iron and steel, builder's hardware, blacksmith's supplies, mill supplies, including saws, belts, etc., loggers' supplies, miner's supplies, and the thousand and one articles which go to make the stock of a first-class wholesale and retail hardware store. The business occupies the large double store at Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Commercial Row.

The house has no agencies, all goods are bought outright. Mr. Tilton purchased the business from first hands, and complete standing and honorable methods of the house makes a traveling solicitor for trade practically unnecessary, notwithstanding the fact that the business of the house extends all over British Columbia. Mr. E. G. Tilton, who purchased his first interest in the house in 1884, a few years later, after the death of Mr. Marvin, Mr. Tilton bought the estate's interest and became sole owner of the business. Mr. Tilton has been a resident of Victoria for many years, and before coming to this city he was employed in a well-known engineering building, and on his return to Canada was employed as chief engineer and superintendent of construction in British Columbia on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Since succeeding to the sole ownership and management of his present mercantile interests, Mr. Tilton has necessarily devoted his time and attention to the management of his private affairs. Where such a unanimity of feeling obtains as exists with respect to the building of the contemplated British Pacific Railway, it can hardly be said that one business man of Victoria is more earnest in advocating it than another; but it is permissible to say that because of Mr. Tilton's knowledge as a civil engineer, and his exceptionally valuable respecting the feasibility of the undertaking and its accomplishment. It is gratifying to add that Mr. Tilton is both enthusiastic and sanguine. He says the route selected is the natural one, not only to develop the great resources of the inland, but to reach the rich agricultural lands of the Northwest, but to make a road to the east whose local freights will help to bear the cost of construction and working, and give cheap freights to Victoria.

The trade of this house is both large and extensive. The local trade supplies not only much of the city demand, but an extensive trade with the shipping as well. The outside trade extends to all parts of the Province, and will be especially helped by the construction of the British Pacific Railway. Messrs. M. R. Smith & Co. are esteemed no less for their commercial integrity and honorable methods of business, than as successful manufacturers and merchants. They have helped to develop the trade and commerce of Victoria, and amply merit the full measure of success they have attained.

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants, Wharf Street.

This is one of the oldest business houses in the Province, and from 1839, 1850 was owned and conducted by Mr. E. B. Marvin, the founder of the house. In 1880, Capt. J. C. Cox and Mr. F. W. Adams each purchased an interest in the business, and the present firm was formed. From its establishment in 1859, this house has carried one of the largest stocks of ship hardware and marine supplies in the Province, and on the Pacific Coast, the business has grown with the development of Victoria's trade, and is still a leader in its line. It may also be said that the business house in Victoria has done more to encourage the city's trade than any other firm at the present time; and has been a firm of sailing schooners, namely, "E. J. Marvin," "Sapphire," "Triumph," "Vera," and "E. B. Marvin." The entire fleet employing this season about two hundred men. The firm is also agent for a number of sailing vessels; and, besides the ship hardware, they carry a large stock of marine supplies, including rigging, and the house is also direct importers and dealers in paints, oils, line, and cement, and agents for Skidgate oil.

Mr. E. B. Marvin is a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia; but his many years residence in Victoria has made him a citizen of the Province, and his intimate association with and important services to the Province of British Columbia's resources have thoroughly identified him with the Province and its people. Captain J. C. Cox is a native of Portland, Maine, and an old seaman, and well and widely known especially in shipping circles. Mr. F. W. Adams, although born in Brunswick, Maine, grew from childhood a manhood in Victoria, and is practically a native of Victoria. Mr. Adams received his business training from his father, and may be said to be exceptionally well informed in all that pertains to the shipping commission business, and to the trade and commercial departments of the shipping industry.

The firm is represented on the Victoria Board of Trade by both Mr. Marvin and Capt. Cox and is in all respects one of Victoria's leading and most substantial business houses.

J. W. KINLOCH.

Gas, Hot Water, and Sanitary Plumbers, Tin Roofing and Sheet Iron Working, London Block, 63 Broad Street.

This is one of the new business houses of the latest vintage in fittings, castings, trowsers and vestings, and is the latest fashion plates, are on display in Mr. Kinloch's salesroom. He makes it a point to keep abreast of the times; and, in fact, he is considered authority on a gentleman's toilet. Mr. Kinloch is a native of Nova Scotia; but has been in British Columbia five years, and is well and favorably known throughout the Province. He is deservedly popular in business circles, and with his patrons. The fact that he has met with so encouraging a trade during his year's business in this city, is sufficient evidence that his talent and ability are appreciated by the wearers of well-fitting clothes.

JOHN BRADEN & SON.

Sanitary and Heating Engineers, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Fort Street, 4

Messrs. John Braden & Son are no less favorably known throughout the Province and the Sound cities as scientific sanitary and heating engineers than they are as plumbers. They have had large contracts in the State of Washington, in Vancouver, in New Westminster, in Nanaimo, for Her Majesty's Navy at Esquimalt, and in Victoria, one of the last large contracts completed having been the plumbing of the Mount Baker Hotel at Oak Bay. Unlike many firms that act as agents for some one or two manufacturers of heating apparatus, and are, therefore, compelled to push certain furnaces, etc., to the front at all hazards, this firm is, by reason of its commercial standing, and extensive connections, with manufacturers, enabled to supply furnaces and

MARVIN & TILTON.

Edward G. Tilton, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Commercial Row.

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J. W. CREIGHTON.

Fashionable Tailor, 26 Government St.

As the social and political capital of British Columbia, and one of the commercial and financial centres of the Pacific Coast, it is fitting that Victoria should have merchant tailoring establishments of the first rank; and, among such especially worthy of favorable mention, we call attention to the subject of this sketch, J. W. Creighton, who has in British Columbia better known to the fashionably dressed gentleman of the Province than the tailoring establishment of J. W. Creighton.

Mr. Creighton acquired his business in 1893. He has an eligible location and an attractive premises, at No. 26 Government Street. He is an expert cutter and fitter, and has had many years experience in the business. Mr. Creighton gives a close, personal attention to his business, does all cutting and fitting himself, and employs only skilled workmen. He carries every complete line of English, Scotch, French and Irish goods; and turns out first-class work. He has just received over a hundred pieces of fall and winter overcoats, which he is making up at prices remarkably low, considering the quality of goods and workmanship. It is a direct importer, and the stock carried is one of the most complete in the Province.

His stock in all grades is selected with a view to meet the demands of the best trade of Victoria; and his patrons number many gentlemen in official positions, professional men, lawyers, prominent business men and capitalists. It is permissible to say, that the fact of so important a trade having been built up in the face of competition more or less active, shows evidence of more than common ability in its management.

The latest novelties in suitings, coatings, trowsers and vestings, and the latest fashion plates, are on display in Mr. Creighton's salesroom. He makes it a point to keep abreast of the times; and, in fact, he is considered authority on a gentleman's toilet. Mr. Creighton is a native of Nova Scotia; but has been in British Columbia five years, and is well and favorably known throughout the Province. He is deservedly popular in business circles, and with his patrons. The fact that he has met with so encouraging a trade during his year's business in this city, is sufficient evidence that his talent and ability are appreciated by the wearers of well-fitting clothes.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Blacksmith and Boiler Maker, Store Street, Opp. Telegraph Hotel.

Mr. John (Jock) Robertson is a representative Scotchman from Blair Athol, Perthshire. He has been a resident of Victoria for thirty years, and has been several times honored by election to the City Council, and is prominent in Scotch social organizations, having served for some time as President of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies. Mr. Robertson is also well known for his skill as a boilermaker and blacksmith. Although having begun as a hand in a subordinate position, he has for nearly twenty years had a business of his own, and has had the distinction of conducting one of the leading establishments of the kind in the Province. He has a large and well equipped shop on Store Street, and makes a specialty of blacksmithing, boiler making, and all kinds of ship work, agricultural implements, miner's picks, etc. The depression of business at the present time has caused a reduction of Mr. Robertson's force of workmen, but he is prepared at brief notice to undertake large jobs or extensive contracts for anything in his line. His shop is the largest of the kind in the Province, being 30x40 feet, and are provided with all necessary machinery and machine tools.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Robertson has recently put in an experiment in plant for galvanizing iron. As this is the first plant of the kind in British Columbia, it adds a new industry, not only to the city, but to the Province. The company, a public spirit shown by Mr. Robertson in the establishment of this new enterprise is worthy of the highest commendation. It is by adding to our industries that the business of Victoria is to be increased, and her proud position held as the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of British Columbia. The universal esteem in which Mr. Robertson is held as a citizen has been attested by a popularity which has always been merited, and never abused. The sterling integrity of his Scotch ancestry is no less conspicuous in his character than his legacy of rugged manhood in his physique.

hot water and steam heating apparatus of whatsoever kind patrons may desire. The firm carries one of the largest stocks of heating and plumbing supplies for contracting purposes in the Province. Its manufacturing plant is provided with the latest improved machinery, and machine tools, and they are prepared to submit estimates and bids for public and private contracts in heating and plumbing in any part of the Province of the Northwest.

It may be doubted if a greater advance has been made along any other line of changes in modern life and customs than in the matter of plumbing and heating. It is now frequently asserted that it is of far greater importance that we have good and honest plumbers than that our physicians be the best. In fact, the best knowledge of plumbing has been elevated to a new dignity and expert and well informed plumbers are now spoken of as sanitary engineers. This is as it should be. If it is of far greater importance that our plumber should be a greater expert than our doctor, then give the expert plumber the honor which is his due. Victoria has been especially fortunate in attracting to her gates many men both proficient and prominent in their respective lines of business, and able in public affairs. Mr. Braden's public career has so far been like honorable to him and gratifying to his many friends. It was appointed by the Provincial Government a Director of the Jubilee Hospital. He has served three terms in the City Council; and at the last election was elected member and member of the Provincial Parliament. He is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, and is especially popular among the working classes. He has come to his present honorable position from having been an apprentice of David, now Sir David, Ratcliffe, of London, England.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL.

Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, Opticians and Diamond Setters, 47 Government Street.

The firm of Challoner & Mitchell, watchmakers, goldsmiths and diamond setters, at 47 Government Street, is especially worthy of mention, as having one of the most attractive and artistic jewelry stores in the Province. The elegant and tasteful workmen are employed, and orders are taken for special designs of medals, badges and presentation jewels of all kinds, for which estimates and designs will be furnished on application. The repairing of watches, clocks and chronometers is in charge of Mr. A. H. Mitchell, who has worked at his profession for twelve years and has become exceedingly proficient in his business, as well as the other branches of his profession. He gives his immediate attention to the department of the business, and the superior work he turns out is largely due to his own skill. The stock carried by Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell embraces everything known to the trade, and usually has in stock first-class jewelry establishments, including diamonds, watches, clocks, fashionable jewelry, silverware, both sterling and plate. They have a full line of souvenir goods, including their noted etched souvenirs upon in Victoria, and other goods manufactured especially for the tourist trade. The wealth of diamonds, and other precious stones displayed in the show cases amply justifies the statement that the members of this firm are connoisseurs in gems; and it is sufficient evidence of the excellence of the article that it is known to have come from their establishment. Their system of business is absolutely one price; and their warrant covers the lowest market value of the goods, as well as their quality.

The business of this house was established in 1888, and was purchased by Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell, who for five years immediately previous had been prominent wholesale and retail jewelers in Ontario. They have, in the three years of their business career in Victoria, gained the confidence and esteem of the entire community. The measure of success they have obtained has been amply merited by their fair and honorable dealing and upright integrity.

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THE SAYWARD MILL AND TIMBER COMPANY, LTD.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Spars, Mouldings, Etc.

Measured by its importance to the commerce of Victoria, the Sayward Mill and Timber Co., Ltd., should be placed among the leading incorporated companies of the Province. In addition to the Company's large local trade, its mill is the only one in Victoria doing a large export trade.

The original mill was built by Mr. W. P. Sayward, about twenty years ago, and has been enlarged from time to time to meet the requirements of the business.

In 1892, the entire plant, together with wharves, extensive timber limits, logging outfits, etc., was purchased by the stock company composed of and directed by prominent mill men of British Columbia, and the State of Washington.

The officers of the company are P. A. Paulson, President; W. J. Taylor, Secretary; T. C. Schermerhorn, Manager; and Henry Dunn, Treasurer.

Mr. Paulson, who is now a resident of Victoria, formerly lived on the Sound, where he still maintains a large estate.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the well known firm of Eberts & Taylor, of this city. Mr. Dunn is a prominent capitalist and business man of Tacoma;

while Mr. Schermerhorn is a resident of Victoria, and one of the most prominent mill men of the Province.

Since coming into the possession of the Company, there has been a gradual overhauling of the mills and a modernizing of the machinery with a view of making the mills the most perfect in the Province.

The Company manufactures rough and dressed lumber of all kinds from fir, cedar and spruce. The Company does its own logging and in all departments of the mills, logging camp, rafting, etc., about one hundred men are usually employed.

The capacity of the mills, while not the greatest in the Province, is sufficient to produce 50,000 feet of lumber in a ten hour working day.

The Company has one steamer, the "Hope," employed in towing logs and lumber vessels. The situation of the mills, on the water front at Rock Bay, is alike favorable for the accommodation of the local trade and for loading vessels for foreign shipments.

The office of the Company is on the mills on Store street, adjoining the Victoria Electric Railway power house.

LOEWENBERG & CO. Successors to J. A. T. Caton & Co., Importers and Jobbers, Imperial German Consulate, 83 Wharf Street.

This house, in its specialties, is the leading importing house of the city and the Province. The house was in 1881, under the style of Wood, Caton & Co.

Mr. Loewenberg was both widely and favorably known in official, financial and business circles before being engaged in business for himself.

Mr. Loewenberg is represented by one of the leading men of the city and Province, his business has a trade extending east to Donald and the Kootenay country, and as far north as trade extends.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Victoria's Cold Storage Plant, An Industry of Special Values, Given Victoria by Messrs. R. Dunsmuir & Sons.

In the evolution of commerce no innovation of recent years has commanded more important economical results than the establishment of cold storage and freezing plants. No modern city can reap the full benefits of commerce without such an establishment.

Victoria and British Columbia are fortunate, not only in having a cold storage and freezing plant of large dimensions and capacity, but also in possessing all of the latest and most approved facilities for handling and storing perishable products of our own and foreign lands.

Messrs. R. Dunsmuir & Sons have done in this development of British Columbia's resources, trade and commerce, and the firm name has been connected with all public undertakings, and many private enterprises, in this city and Province for a quarter of a century.

The benefits of this new modern enterprise will not be confined to this city, but will extend to all the coasting and trading industries all over the Province.

The plan for refrigerating and air conditioning purposes consists of two substantial buildings, one for meat and one for fish, with brick smokestack seventy feet high.

Preparations have already been made for the erection of the building, and the necessary machinery has been ordered.

The new firm employs about twenty operatives in all departments. The brewery is in all respects, except in dimensions and capacity, a counterpart of the great modern breweries of the world.

It is worthy of note that the Excelsior Brewery is in all respects, except in dimensions and capacity, a counterpart of the great modern breweries of the world.

Shipping Agents, Commission Merchants and Importers of Japanese Produce and Manufactures.

This is one of the largest houses of the kind in Canada. The business was established in 1889, and the house is in the immediate rank among the leading importing firms of the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. F. C. Davidge is a senior member of the firm, having had ten years experience in trade and banking in India, China and Japan.

Mr. Charles Curwen, like Mr. Davidge, an Englishman by birth, came from the United States to British Columbia, where he resided for twelve years.

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CLARKE & PEARSON,

Dealer in Stoves and House Furnishings Goods, and Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron, Zinc and Tinware, 17 Yates Street.

It speaks well for the permanency of Clarke & Pearson's trade that we are enabled to write of so many comparatively old mercantile houses.

The subject of this sketch was established in the early years by Mr. Geo. Keays, who in 1831 passed into the hands of Messrs. Clarke & Nicholson; and, early in 1889, Mr. Edward Pearson purchased Mr. Nicholson's interest in the business.

The firm became Clarke & Pearson. Mr. Pearson had previously been in business in this city and in Cariboo. Both partners of the concern have been residents of the Province for more than thirty years.

They are alike well and favorably known as manufacturers, merchants and citizens. Their business has grown from one of small volume, occupying modest quarters at No. 19 Yates Street, to a business unsurpassed by any other of the kind in the Province.

The stock of stoves, ranges, and house furnishings carried by this firm is one of the largest, as well as one of the best, in the Province, and most complete in British Columbia.

The firm is Victoria agent for the celebrated McLachlan's Patent Ranges, and also carries a large stock of McLachlan's Patent Ranges, and also carries a large stock of McLachlan's Patent Ranges.

While doing a considerable trade throughout the province, the firm has not found it necessary to keep a traveling agent, or to employ a traveling agent, or to employ a traveling agent.

Mr. J. H. Baker is a native of Ontario, and has had twenty years experience in the boot and shoe trade; and we feel justified in saying that there is no one in Victoria better acquainted with the wants of the people than he.

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THE WESTSIDE.

J. Hutcheson & Co., Proprietors. Importers of Dry Goods.

In every city of the civilized world a few business houses above all others enjoy the reputation of being the places where the ladies can find, in the greatest variety and perfection, all their needs which go to make up the mysteries of the feminine wardrobe.

The facilities furnished by cold storage will also increase our trade with the Eastern Provinces in perishable articles, such as poultry, game, butter, lard, etc.

The plan for refrigerating and air conditioning purposes consists of two substantial buildings, one for meat and one for fish, with brick smokestack seventy feet high.

Preparations have already been made for the erection of the building, and the necessary machinery has been ordered.

The new firm employs about twenty operatives in all departments. The brewery is in all respects, except in dimensions and capacity, a counterpart of the great modern breweries of the world.

It is worthy of note that the Excelsior Brewery is in all respects, except in dimensions and capacity, a counterpart of the great modern breweries of the world.

Shipping Agents, Commission Merchants and Importers of Japanese Produce and Manufactures.

This is one of the largest houses of the kind in Canada. The business was established in 1889, and the house is in the immediate rank among the leading importing firms of the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. F. C. Davidge is a senior member of the firm, having had ten years experience in trade and banking in India, China and Japan.

Mr. Charles Curwen, like Mr. Davidge, an Englishman by birth, came from the United States to British Columbia, where he resided for twelve years.

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CLARKE & PEARSON,

Dealer in Stoves and House Furnishings Goods, and Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron, Zinc and Tinware, 17 Yates Street.

It speaks well for the permanency of Clarke & Pearson's trade that we are enabled to write of so many comparatively old mercantile houses.

The subject of this sketch was established in the early years by Mr. Geo. Keays, who in 1831 passed into the hands of Messrs. Clarke & Nicholson; and, early in 1889, Mr. Edward Pearson purchased Mr. Nicholson's interest in the business.

The firm became Clarke & Pearson. Mr. Pearson had previously been in business in this city and in Cariboo. Both partners of the concern have been residents of the Province for more than thirty years.

They are alike well and favorably known as manufacturers, merchants and citizens. Their business has grown from one of small volume, occupying modest quarters at No. 19 Yates Street, to a business unsurpassed by any other of the kind in the Province.

The stock of stoves, ranges, and house furnishings carried by this firm is one of the largest, as well as one of the best, in the Province, and most complete in British Columbia.

The firm is Victoria agent for the celebrated McLachlan's Patent Ranges, and also carries a large stock of McLachlan's Patent Ranges, and also carries a large stock of McLachlan's Patent Ranges.

While doing a considerable trade throughout the province, the firm has not found it necessary to keep a traveling agent, or to employ a traveling agent, or to employ a traveling agent.

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THE DRIFT.

Redon & Hartnagle, Proprietors.

The Drift is one of the most celebrated hotels on the Pacific Coast. Nobles and Princes of Europe and the Orient are numbered among its distinguished patrons.

The old Drift became known in the commercial world as the first modern high class hotel established on the Pacific Coast north of San Francisco.

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THIRTY.

A NOTABLE.

Four Chinese Warships Japanese Cruisers the Lost.

Repeated Attempts to Chinese Line Repelling Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch received at the Japanese Legation from the minister of the Tokyo legation follows: "General Yamaguchi, in command of the Japanese fleet, reports as follows: 'On the 15th inst. 11 officers and 164 privates and 921 men were killed or wounded last week. A number of Chinese are in our field army.'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The British press has received a dispatch this morning stating that the Chinese fleet of 11 vessels was sighted on the 15th inst. near the mouth of the Yalu river. The Chinese ships were seen on the 15th inst. near the mouth of the Yalu river.

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