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The Week

A British Columbia Review,

Published at Victoria, B. C.

HALL & WALKER

Agents

WELLINGTON COLLIERY
COMPANY'S COAL

1232 Government St.

Telephone 83

OL. VI. No 25 91

THE WEEK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

Prohibition, the Obstacle to Real Reform

By the Reverend William A. Wasson

(Reprinted from Pearson's Magazine for August, 1909.)

Mr. Wasson is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He thinks it a clergyman's duty to speak openly against a system which he believes to be a source of immorality and crime. Some folks say that it does not "look right" to be against prohibition. Mr. Wasson believes that no consideration of mere expediency should deter a clergyman from doing his duty. The object of a prohibitory liquor law is to lessen liquor drinking. Its effect seems just the opposite. Mr. Wasson has closely studied the matter for years and he explains just wherein a prohibitory law fails to do its object. He does not overlook the evils of the saloon. He submits a plan for the regulation of the liquor traffic which will make for temperance. This article will enable any man to decide whether or not a prohibitory liquor law will be for the good of his own neighborhood.

During the decade immediately preceding the Civil War, a great "temperance wave" swept over the country. Within a period of five years, eight states, viz., the six New England states, Michigan and Nebraska, adopted prohibition. New York, Indiana and Wisconsin also enacted prohibitory laws, which, however, never went into effect, having been declared unconstitutional by the highest courts in those states.

Now, again, after a lapse of fifty years, the country is witnessing another "temperance wave," which has already risen higher than its predecessor. Nor is the end yet in sight. While in some sections of the country, the "wave" has spent its force and appears to be receding, in other sections it is increasing in volume and strength. There are, at present, eight states in which statutory prohibition obtains—four in the South, three in the West and one in New England. Under the Local Option system, a number of other states are being prohibitionized on the installment plan. Not long ago it was estimated that saloons were being closed at the rate of thirty a day—nearly 1,000 a year.

The prohibition leaders boast that, while ten years ago there were only six million people living in "dry" territory, there are now thirty-eight million. If prohibition and temperance be the same thing, we are certainly making prodigious strides toward the millennium. But sober-minded people have no faith in the professions and promises of prohibitionists. Fifty years ago, the leaders of the crusade thought they saw the dawn of the perfect day, when there would not be a dram shop nor a drunkard in all the land. They were confident that the problem of intemperance, which had perplexed and afflicted mankind for thousands of years, was as good as solved. The great dragon was about to be slain and his dead carcass hurled into the bottomless pit. But it turned out to be all a dream. The dragon was not slain; he was not even seriously wounded. If he disappeared at all, it was only to betake himself to the cellar to await the passing of the storm. In the course of a few years, the "temperance wave" passed away, and the frenzy and hysteria that it had caused, and was caused by it, died out.

The crusade not only did not solve the liquor problem, but it complicated the problem with new difficulties. The states that adopted the prohibitory system soon found themselves confronted with two evils instead of one, the old disease of intemperance and the new "remedy" of prohibition. And now, the successors of the men that rallied round the standard of Neal Dow are making precisely the same promises and predictions that were made of old. They assure us that the present movement means business. They prophesy that this wave will not subside until it has swept over every foot of American soil and has done to the "rum" traffic what Jehovah did to the Egyptians in the Red Sea.

Prohibitionists have simplified the liquor problem at the expense of truth, reason and common experience. Instead of suiting the remedy to the disease, they have tried to make the disease conform to their predetermined remedy.

The liquor problem is one of the most complex of all social problems. It does not stand out alone, simple, distinct and isolated, as prohibitionists would have us believe. It is at once a moral, an economic, a physiological, a psychological and, in its final analysis, a purely personal problem. It contains many elements and involves many perplexing difficulties. When we look below the surface and study this problem in its deeper aspects, we find that its roots are inextricably intertwined with those of other social problems. So that genuine and thorough temperance reform must be conducted along many different lines.

The liquor problem is not exclusively nor chiefly a legislative problem, and hence it cannot be solved by legislation alone. The evil of intemperance is not caused, though it may be aggravated, by bad legislation, and it cannot be removed, though it may be lessened, by good legislation. The main lines of temperance reform, the most potent agencies for the building up of moral character (and moral character is the basis of temperance in all things), lie wholly outside the scope of legislation. Legislation has, of course, its part to play—and a not unimportant part—in any comprehensive program of temperance reform; but when legislation encroaches on the domain of the church and the home, when it ventures to act as a substitute for purely social and moral agencies, it not only fails to accomplish any good, but causes the greatest harm. Speaking generally, the work that legislation can do in the moral sphere is of a negative character—preventing and suppressing the evil—while work of a positive character must be done through other agencies. In undertaking temperance reform work along any line, we must learn to be patient, and to be modest in our expectations. We must bear in mind that temperance reform is very largely a matter of moral and social evolution.

Liquor legislation must necessarily follow one of two general policies. It may aim at the abolition of the

liquor traffic, or at the regulation of the traffic. These two policies are extreme opposites at every point and in every feature. The object of one is to kill, that of the other is to cure. It is on this broad question of general policy that the people are divided today.

No legislative system has ever been more extensively nor fairly tested than that of prohibition. During the last sixty years it has been tried on the state-wide scale in many different sections of the country and under the most diverse social and political conditions, the periods of trial ranging from three years in Nebraska to fifty-three years in Vermont. By its record, by what it has done and by what it has not done, prohibition must be judged. On every page of that record, from beginning to end, are written the words failure, folly, farce. Nowhere and at no time, in all history, has prohibition accomplished a single one of its avowed objects. Nowhere has it abolished the liquor traffic; nowhere has it prevented the consumption of liquor nor lessened the evil of intemperance. Neither as a state-wide system nor under Local Option has prohibition ever made the slightest contribution toward the solution of the liquor problem. The one solitary service that it has rendered to society is that of furnishing a warning example of the supreme folly of attempting to legislate virtue into men's lives.

There could be no stronger evidence of the failure of prohibition than the fact that seven of the eight states that adopted the system fifty years ago, have since abandoned it and gone back to the policy of license and regulation. The people of these states adopted prohibition in good faith. They honestly and earnestly desired to wipe out intemperance. They realized that intemperance was directly or indirectly the cause of much crime, poverty and disease; that it was a financial burden on the state; and that it was a hindrance to material prosperity and to moral progress. They thought it was a better policy to abolish than to license and regulate a traffic that seemed to them to be the root and source of this evil. Now, to claim that prohibition was even measurably successful in these states, that it accomplished even a little good, is to insult the intelligence of the people of New England. No sensible person can believe that these seven states would have deliberately repudiated a system that they had adopted in high hopes and with high moral purpose, if they had found that that system was making for sobriety, prosperity and good citizenship.

In view of the fact that it is always easier to secure the enactment than the repeal of laws of a reputed moral purpose, the repudiation of prohibition by these states is all the more significant. The only conclusion consistent with reason and common sense is that the people, after years of bitter experience, found that they had built on false hopes, and that conditions were not only no better but far worse under prohibition than they

had been under the license system. It is also very significant that the states that were swept off their feet by the prohibition wave fifty years ago, are among those states that are being least affected by the present agitation. And even Maine, which is the only one of these states that has retained prohibition all these years, is actually showing unmistakable signs of genuine repentance. It is conceded on all sides that a decisive verdict against prohibition would have been rendered at the last state election in Maine, when resubmission was a prominent issue, if it had not been for the fact that it was a presidential year. Prohibition is generally least popular where it is best known.

If prohibition really prohibited, the fact ought to be reflected in the figures of the U. S. Revenue Department. But, according to the government reports, the use of alcoholic liquors actually increases with the spread of prohibition. In 1893, the year the Anti-Saloon League was organized, the per capita consumption of malt and spirituous liquors in the whole country was 16.6 and 1.46 gallons, respectively. In 1899, when only six million people were living under prohibitory laws, the figures were 15.8 and 1.11. In 1907, when approximately 35 million people were living in "dry" territory, the figures had risen to the high-water mark, 22.0 and 1.58. The report of 1908 shows a decrease of about 10 per cent. in spirituous liquors as compared with 1907, while the consumption of malt liquors was about the same for both years. Thus we are confronted with the remarkable fact that, in 1908, when the prohibition wave had reached enormous proportions and was wiping out saloons at the rate of 11,000 a year, the American people consumed more liquor per capita than they did in any previous year since 1893, the year 1907 alone excepted.

Now let us turn for a moment to our old friend, the state of Maine. That prohibition has been a failure and a farce in that state is a matter of common knowledge. No one who is not a blind partisan will deny this. Four years ago, Governor Cobb, a sincere prohibitionist and an honest, outspoken man, declared, in his inaugural address, that the state ought to be ashamed of itself to have a prohibitory law on its books and to make that law a laughing stock of the nation. And he insisted that, as a matter of common honesty, the law ought to be either enforced or repealed. Recorder Whelden, of Portland, recently made this statement: "There are at least 400 men and women who are brought before this court time and again for intoxication. Think of it, four hundred habituals in a city from which the liquor traffic is supposed to have been banished sixty years ago! During four years, up to January 1, 1907, in Portland, liquors were seized on 75 streets and alleys and at 445 different places; and 832 different persons were brought into court for violation of the liquor law."

The Report of the Committee of Fifty, based on a most thorough and

extensive investigation of conditions in Maine, tells the whole story of the miserable failure of prohibition throughout the whole state. Every one that has traveled through Maine knows that there is not a town in the state where even a stranger, if he take the trouble to make inquiry, cannot get all the liquor he wishes, such as it is. And in many places the stranger is waited on by some considerate person who asks him whether he would not like "something." The statistics relating to arrests for drunkenness and deaths from alcoholism in Maine all tell the same tale. They spell the word failure.

In response to the loud clamorings of the Anti-Saloon League, the legislature of Georgia enacted a prohibitory law a couple of years ago. The act went into effect January 1, 1908. For a short time, the new law seemed to have a good effect. Judging from surface indications, it looked as if prohibition might at last break its long record of failure and actually stop the sale of liquor. But, again, it was all a dream, and a very short dream, too. The drinkers adjusted themselves to the "dry" system, and were soon hobnobbing as openly and boldly as ever with the old Demon. Conditions kept going from bad to worse, and before the law had been on the statute books a year, it was clearly evident to everybody that had even half an eye that prohibition in Georgia had broken down.

Here is the testimony of two of the prohibition leaders themselves. Rev. Dr. Holderby, of Atlanta, an ardent prohibitionist, said last winter: "The legislature is afraid to stand by the very law which it enacted twelve months ago. Atlanta has become a laughing stock and a stench in the nostrils of the Almighty." This confession must have been very humiliating to the good parson, as he had been telling his people right along that he knew it to be a fact that the Almighty was on the side of prohibition. Assistant Superintendent Richards, of the Anti-Saloon League, utters this wail: "Beer is sold here right and left, and I know it. You can get whisky, too; for what does it mean when twenty-seven carloads of beer and whisky are shipped here?" Well, Brother Richards, it means, in the first place, that there are a good many thirsty people in Atlanta, and in the second place, that your prohibitory law is a humbug. Other leading prohibitionists speak in the same strain as the two just quoted. Conditions in Atlanta are a sample of those that obtain all over the state.

Just a word about prohibition under the Local Option system. The writer is very familiar with the working of prohibition in a number of the towns on the east end of Long Island, and from his own observation during the last seven years he can testify to the fact that in every one of these "dry" towns, prohibition has been a disgusting farce every time it has been tried. In the writer's own town the record of prohibition may be summed up in the admission of the local Anti-Saloon leader, that "anybody can get all the liquor he wants in this town under

either license or no-license." That no-license has failed to accomplish any good on Long Island, may be inferred from the fact that at the elections, last spring, every town on the Island was carried for license by a decisive majority. The Anti-Saloon League made the fight of its life, but it was of no use. The people knew all about the "blessings" of prohibition, and they concluded that they had had enough. The prohibitionists lost every town they then held, including conservative old East Hampton, which gave a majority for license for the first time in fifty years.

Many and various are the reasons why prohibition in this country has proved a failure. The following considerations will reveal a few of the more general reasons.

Prohibition is an attempt to deprive men of what they believe to be an inherent right. The question of individual rights is the underlying issue in this whole controversy. Majority rule is, of course, a sound political principle, but it is obvious that the application of this principle must be confined within reasonable limits. If a majority has a right to say to a minority: "You shall not drink beer," another majority has the right to say to another minority: "You shall not drink tea." Now, if the people in any state or town should take it into their heads to enact a law prohibiting the use of tea, what a fearful howl would go up from the camp of the W. C. T. U., and what an unenviable job the officers would have in attempting to enforce such a law! "What, deprive us of our right to serve tea at our mothers' meetings and parlor sociables! Why, it's an outrage!" "Oh, but, good ladies, we, the majority, made up as you know of the better element, have thoroughly investigated this matter, and we have found that tea is very injurious. In fact, it's a poison. Look at the thousands of women that have gone down to teatopers' graves! Look at the army of innocent little children that have been left motherless," etc., etc. As a matter of fact, many experienced physicians believe that tea and coffee cause quite as much trouble in the world as alcohol. The "temperance" people will retort: "Yes; but there is a wide difference between beer and tea." Of course there is, and that is just why so many people prefer the beer. But there is no difference between the right to drink the one and the right to drink the other. Everywhere and always, outside of Islam, while drunkenness has been condemned, the moderate use of alcoholic beverages has been a common custom and has been regarded as the inherent right of the individual.

The use of alcoholic liquors is and has always been considered not only legitimate as a beverage, but it is consecrated and hallowed in the most solemn and weighty rite of the Christian Church. Now you cannot, by a mere law, eradicate a sentiment and destroy an institution that has stood for ages, and that is so deeply rooted in our whole social life. Prohibition condemns the conscience, the judgment and the social habits of countless generations of the most highly civilized, progressive and moral peoples. Moreover, prohibition passes condemnation on a great branch of industry that has been recognized throughout all ages as legitimate, an industry in which some of the most venerable and honored religious orders of the Christian Church have been and are today engaged. Prohibition necessarily fails because it makes no discrimination between use and abuse. It arbitrarily makes a legal crime of an act which is neither wrong in itself nor contrary to the rights and interests of society. Because two or three men use liquor to excess, prohibition would compel a hundred temperate men to follow the rule of total abstinence. One man is lame, and therefore all his neighbors must use crutches.

Again, prohibition has failed because it is wholly negative and destructive. You cannot remove an effect until you remove the cause. You cannot abolish the liquor traffic until you abolish the source of the traffic.

It is not the liquor traffic that creates the demand for liquor; it is the demand for liquor that creates the traffic. And just so long as the demand continues, just so long will the supply of liquor be forthcoming in one way or another. The attempt to abolish the liquor traffic by a prohibitory law is as futile as would be the attempt to dry up a river by building a dam. Prohibitionists seem to imagine that they are dealing only with the comparatively few liquor dealers; whereas they are dealing with the vast multitude of men that are determined to use liquor. They tell us that the saloon is a curse. Well, be that as it may, the practical question is, what blessing does prohibition furnish as a substitute? Absolutely none, unless it be the W. C. T. U. mothers' meeting and the weekly prayer meeting. These institutions, excellent as they are in their place, are hardly adapted to satisfy the social needs of the masses. Students of social science, men who have spent years in observing and studying the saloon and the saloon constituency, whatever views they may hold as to the character of this institution as it now exists, agree unanimously on the following three propositions:

1. That the saloon fills a legitimate social need.

2. That it is practically the only institution that does fill this need.

3. That it is worse than useless to attempt to abolish the saloon until some suitable institution be established as a substitute.

The lives of the great majority are dull and monotonous. The proportion of pleasure and leisure is meager and insufficient. This is as true of rural as of urban life, but it is too largely true of the masses everywhere. And whatever will lighten and brighten and cheer their lives without too great a sacrifice will not be readily surrendered in the interest of a questionable moral reform. If men cannot get this pleasure openly, they will get it surreptitiously, and even if it could be taken from them by force, they would resort to substitutes which, in all likelihood, would be far more injurious. The saloon exists because there is a demand for it. A prohibitory law certainly does not remove this demand. It does not eradicate the social instinct and the desire to drink that lie back of the demand. In short, it does not destroy a single one of the elements that constitute the life and power of the saloon. It does not introduce into the community a single element that acts as an antidote for the saloon. The whole root of this institution remains in the community intact, undisturbed and vigorous. Under these circumstances it is inevitable that the saloon, in one form or another, will continue to serve its customers.

Law enforcement is, in the long run, dependent on public sentiment. Moreover, public sentiment, in order to make itself felt, must be active, alert and persistent. A mere vague wish that the law be enforced is not enough. The wish must be followed up by well-organized effort. When you find a community in which the government is ring-ridden and corrupt, it does not mean that the public sentiment is in favor of such conditions. It means that public sentiment is impotent because it is either inactive or unorganized. Thus it occurs that small minorities can defy, and are today defying, the will of large majorities.

Just how much of this active and determined public sentiment is required to insure strict law enforcement, depends largely on the character of the law. A stringent, harsh sumptuary law, like prohibition, could not be enforced unless it had on its side an almost unanimous public sentiment, vigilant and well-organized. Such a law has all the odds against it. It has an uphill job from the outset. Public officials are, as a rule, far more inclined to heed and yield to the voice of protest against the enforcement of a law of this kind than they are to make an extraordinary effort to enforce the law in obedience to the demand of the other side. Under state-wide prohibition, there

are many communities where the majority sentiment is strongly opposed to enforcement, and even prohibitionists admit that, in such communities, the law becomes a mere farce.

But even under the Local Option system, which is supposed to insure local majority rule, prohibition, in a great many instances, does not actually represent a majority of the electorate. And the reason is that at a local option election, a considerable proportion of the voters do not mark the excise ballot at all. In the writer's own town, the vote on the license question, during the last fifteen years, has always fallen from 12 to 20 per cent. short of the total vote cast on other questions and for candidates for offices. During the period in question the town has been carried for no-license a number of times, and in every instance by a minority of the total vote polled. Moreover, the public sentiment in favor of prohibition is not only not strong enough in quantity to enforce the law, but even what there is of it is not of the right quality.

The great majority of those that vote for prohibition are full of zeal and enthusiasm up to the time of the election; but after election their enthusiasm dies out, and they leave it to others to attend to the matter of law enforcement. They think that in merely casting their ballots for prohibition they have done their full duty and saved the country. The writer has watched the prohibitionists in his town for seven years, and he can testify that not two per cent. of the men that vote for no-license ever lift a finger or contribute one cent to have the law enforced under either system.

The prohibition public sentiment is of that cheap, shallow, emotional variety that exhausts itself in all manner of hysterical performances during the campaign. Over against the inherent weakness of this prohibition sentiment is the public sentiment opposed to the enactment and to the enforcement of the prohibitory law. This sentiment is of a very different kind from the other. There is nothing frenzied nor hysterical about it. But it is determined, active and persistent. It knows what it wishes and, what is more to the point, it knows how to get what it wishes. It doesn't exhaust itself before election nor grow indifferent after election. Indeed, as soon as the town goes "dry," this anti-prohibition sentiment begins to arouse itself and warm up.

A man in a "dry" town wishes to drink, and he knows where he can get it. That man is far more interested in getting his drink than his prohibition neighbor is in preventing him from getting it. And when you multiply this one drinker by a number representing half or more of the male inhabitants of the community, you have an idea of the relative strength of the two kinds of public sentiment, and, if you have any power of imagination, you know why prohibition does not prohibit. There is said to be a good deal of the mule about human nature, and a prohibitory law is beautifully adapted to bring out the mule quality. People resent the idea of being held up by a lot of hysterical women and meddlesome men who conceive it to be their right and duty to regulate the personal habits of their neighbors.

Prohibition has not only failed to accomplish its avowed object, but it has been the greatest obstacle to true temperance reform in this country during the last fifty years. Other nations are far ahead of us in the way in which they handle the drink question, and one reason is that they have not been so much disturbed by "temperance waves." Prohibition attempts to do that which is impossible and prevents the doing of that which is possible. If the liquor problem, in its legislative aspects, is ever going to be solved, the solution must be found along the line of regulation, and the sooner we set our feet on the right path the sooner we shall reach the desired end.

Nothing is more certain than that every State and local community in which prohibition now obtains will ul-

timately have to return to the policy of regulation, and just so long as the prohibitory law remains on the statute books, just so long will the day of reformation be deferred. Prohibition is like the quack doctor who cannot cure the patient himself and will not allow anybody else to take the case. The present hysterical crusade is itself an obstacle to reform even in places where the license law obtains. It is a drain on the moral energy of the community. It creates contention, confusion and bitter strife. It attracts and leads astray many well-intentioned but unthinking people, whose interest in moral reform and whose zeal and enthusiasm would, if wisely directed, be of great value to the community. These people become infatuated with a blind faith in the power of prohibition to regenerate society, and they will listen to nothing else. If you suggest to them some proposition of reasonable reform, they fly off into a rage and denounce you as a traitor to the country and an enemy of religion.

Prohibitionists not only refuse to support, but actively and bitterly fight against, every plan of excise reform that does not go to their extreme. It must be abolition or nothing; their motto is rule or ruin. In their blind zeal they actually rejoice in iniquity. The disreputable saloon is far more to their liking than the decent saloon, for the more disreputable the saloon the more ammunition for the campaign. If all saloons were made decent and orderly, the bottom would soon drop out of the prohibition movement. Tell a prohibitionist that such and such a saloon is certainly a respectable place, and you arouse his fiercest anger. He would rather hear that a murder had been committed in one of the "hell holes." In his estimation the respectable saloon is the very worst kind, as it deceives and beguiles the unwary youth to his destruction.

The real character of the prohibition movement is thus seen in the way it reacts on the prohibitionists themselves. They throw truth and reason and experience to the winds, and often resort to the most contemptible and disgusting methods to gain their end. Some years ago, a traveling salesman who lives in a town in the Middle West, was returning home from a trip. On arriving at his station, he noticed that the streets were filled with people. Making his way through the crowd, he discovered that a no-license parade was in progress. It was a long procession, made up of women and children. They carried banners and flags, and sang "temperance" songs. Every child wore a badge on which were the words, "Vote for us; we cannot." At the end of the procession were several files of children dressed in rags and tatters. One of these, a boy, carried a huge banner. Printed on the banner, in large letters, were these words: "My father is a drunkard." Our friends the salesman looked at the banner and then happened to glance at the boy. Suddenly an expression of amazement came over his face, and, breaking through the crowd, he ran up to the ragged banner bearer, and grasping him by the arm, exclaimed: "My God, what are you doing here, my boy?" It was this gentleman's own son that had been dressed up in these rags by the good "temperance" women and sent out to carry this banner of shame and humiliation through the streets. This exhibition is a sample of the methods employed by prohibitionists to gain converts to their cause.

If these children really had drunken fathers, it was unspeakably brutal and cruel to make such a spectacle of them before the public. If their fathers were not drunkards, the whole thing was a cheap, theatrical performance deliberately intended to create a false impression on the public mind. And all this fraud and vulgarity in the name of temperance and religion!

Here is another example of the intemperate "temperance" of prohibitionists: A professor in one of our universities accepted an invitation to speak at a "temperance" rally in a

church. In the course of his remarks he referred to the miracle at Cana and expressed himself thus: "I have given this matter profound thought and I wish to say to you that I have reached the conclusion that when Christ turned that water into wine, I did what was wrong." Blind passion, wild fanaticism and bitter intolerance are the chief characteristics of the whole prohibition movement. It must be apparent to every sane and reasonable mind that the sooner this mis-called "temperance" crusade is buried out of sight and forgotten, the sooner the way will be cleared for genuine temperance reform.

Finally, prohibition must be condemned, not only because it has failed to accomplish any good, not because it is itself the source of many social and political evils. These evils are briefly summarized as follows:

1. Prohibitory legislation has never succeeded in abolishing the liquor traffic, but it has succeeded in degrading and demoralizing the traffic by driving it into secret places. The liquor laws in most of the states prohibit the use of shades in saloon windows and screens in front of the bar. This wise provision is based on the common experience that the liquor business is of such a nature that it is far more likely to do harm when it is carried on under cover than when it is open and aboveboard. Now, prohibition forces the liquor traffic to secrete itself, not merely behind a screen, but behind a barricaded door. The door is quickly opened for those that know the password, but shut against the officers of the law. The only practical question that confronts us is whether we shall permit the liquor traffic to be carried on open under the supervision and control of the law, or whether we shall drive it into places where the arm of the law cannot reach it. License means the open barroom, prohibition means the "speak easy." Which of the two kinds is the more likely to harbor evils and encourage intemperance?

2. If there is any one business more than another that, in the interest of the public, ought to be in the hands of men with conscience and moral principle, it is the liquor business. The proper kind of license law can do considerable toward improving the personnel of the trade. Prohibition on the other hand, discourages decent, honorable men from engaging in the business, and thus throws it into the hands of the most unscrupulous and irresponsible men in the community. The only qualification required to do business under prohibition is the ability to beat the law without getting caught. A couple of years ago, in a certain town on Long Island, one of the best hotels had to close its doors shortly after the "dry" law went into effect. The proprietor of this hotel was one of the most honored men in the community. Prohibition did succeed in closing the man's bar and driving him out of the hotel business as well, and it closed other decent places. But what was the result? Why, within two years between fifty and sixty "kitchen saloons" were established in this same town. It is a well-known fact that most of the men that run these "speak easies" in a "dry" town are thoroughly satisfied with prohibition. A license law would put them out of business. Again, the only question is: shall we encourage and protect the decent liquor dealer, or shall we encourage the other kind? One kind or the other we are absolutely sure to have.

3. Prohibition has a bad effect also on the drinker. It tends to discourage the use of the lighter alcoholic beverages and to encourage the excessive use of the stronger liquors. This tendency is especially pronounced wherever the attempt is made to enforce the law rigorously. Eterioration in the quality of liquor is another one of the "blessings" introduced by prohibition. The men who run the "speak easies" often make their own "whisky," and you can imagine the nature of the "blend." A few years ago, when the town in which the writer lives was "dry," a confirmed inebriate who lived in a

aining "wet" town got in the habit of visiting this "dry" town about once a fortnight. He was always sober when he arrived and drunk when he left. He was once asked why he came from a "wet" town to "dry" town to get liquor, and his answer was: "Because I can get a tucker and cheaper jag on in Riverhead than I can in —." This is the way prohibition reforms the drunkard! It is often claimed that while prohibition does not altogether prohibit, it does succeed in reducing the consumption of liquor. This claim is not based on fact. But even if it be true that less liquor is drunk in a given community under prohibition than under the license system, the all-important question, from the point of view of temperance reform is, what class of people are thus affected? Who are the men that either cannot get anything to drink or cannot get as much as they would under license? Now, everybody who is not living in a land of dreams, knows perfectly well that the very men in every community who most need reforming are the ones that are least inconvenienced by the prohibitory law. They are the first ones to learn the location of every "speak easy" in the place. But, if prohibition cannot reform this class, may it not at least keep temptation out of the way of the young? Now, the truth is that all this talk about "protecting our boys" is sheer riddle. The protection is a myth. Prohibition really creates the most dangerous kind of temptation—that which is hidden, but known. Every young man that is at all liable to be led astray under the license system, is far more liable to go astray under a system that encourages secret drinking. Who wouldn't rather have his son go into an open saloon and get a glass of beer than to have him join his companions in some back-room resort? If there is any class of young men in the community that need the protection of the law, they are certainly not the ones that frequent the W.C.T.U. prayer meeting when the town is "dry." While the good women are praying and thanking the Lord for the great blessing of prohibition, these young fellows are probably "protecting" themselves in the "club" room at the far end of some alley.

4. Prohibition creates widespread and habitual law-breaking. Consider the number of crimes that are committed every hour of the day in a "dry" state. And consider the bad moral effect of this habit of law-breaking on the civic life. It creates the spirit of lawlessness. It tends to weaken and break down that respect for the principle of law and order which is so essential to good citizenship. The following story shows how even good men are unconsciously affected by this baneful influence: Some years ago a clergyman went to a certain summer resort in New Hampshire to spend his vacation. On arriving in the town, he went to the leading hotel. While waiting in the office for the supper bell, he happened to open a door, and found, in the next room, a well-appointed bar. The proprietor was in this room, and the clergyman, pointing to the bar, said, "Why, Mr. —, how is this?" "How's what?" answered the proprietor. "Why, you have a bar here, and you are evidently open for business." The hotel man looked puzzled and said: "Of course I have a bar. Couldn't you get what you wanted?" "Oh, I didn't wish anything," answered the minister, "but I wondered how you could run an open bar in a prohibition town." The genial host felt relieved when he found that his guest was not complaining about the service. "Well, well," he said, "I didn't understand what you meant. Why, that's easy. I'll tell you how we work it up here. You see, I was high sheriff of this county last term, and, while I dislike to blow my own horn, I want to tell you that I did what very few men in this county would have done. Every three months I raided my own bar and had myself fined." As he finished this sentence, there was a look of genuine pride in the ex-sheriff's face. He seemed to be blissfully unconscious that there

was anything wrong about violating the law. This story was told to the writer by the ev. Dr. E. A. Wasson, of Newark, N.J., who was himself the clergyman that had this conversation with the hotel man.

Here is another story which shows the effect of prohibition as a breeder of rank hypocrisy. About four years ago, shortly after a certain town on Long Island went "dry," a hotel keeper in this town received a letter from a wholesale whisky concern in Kentucky, reading something like this: "Will you kindly send us the names of any persons in your town who, you think, might be likely to purchase wet goods. We have a very fine brand of whisky (naming the brand) that we should like to introduce in your town. We shall be glad to extend to you the usual courtesy of ten per cent. commission on all sales that we may make through the list you send us." Well, the hotel man thought he would have a little fun, and so he made a list of about thirty-five of the most rabid prohibitionists in the place, and sent the list to the whisky firm. He thought it would be a fine joke on the prohibitionists to have them deluged with whisky circulars. And it turned out to be a better joke than he thought. For, at the end of three months, he received a letter from the whisky people thanking him for what he had done, and inclosing a cheque for \$27 commission. This story throws light on the curious circumstance already referred to, that, as the prohibition movement spreads, the consumption of liquor increases.

Ex-President Eliot of Harvard sums up the whole case against prohibition in its effects on the social and political life. He says: "The effort to enforce it (prohibition) during forty years past have had some unlooked-for effects on public respect for courts, judicial procedure, oaths and law, legislatures and public servants. The public have seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual law-breakers, schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjuries, negligences and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere." Such is the character and the record of prohibition.

The writer of the present article does not wish to minimize the evils and abuses that have been allowed to grow up and trench themselves in the liquor traffic. There is no doubt that some liquor dealers have condoned and encouraged conditions repugnant to moral sense and destructive of decency and good order. They have encouraged other vices, such as gambling and the social evil. They have catered and pandered to the worst passions and impulses in human nature. And they have done all this in a cold-blooded desire to increase the volume of their business. But the number of such dealers is comparatively small. At the same time, one such man in the business is one too many. Liquor laws should be so framed, that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for men of this stamp to get into the liquor business, and the law should also provide a simple and easy way to drive out those that have gotten in.

The limits of this article preclude a lengthy discussion of the question of a legislative remedy for the evils connected with the liquor traffic. But it will not be amiss to suggest a plan of regulation which, in the judgment of the writer, would be a step in the right direction. In formulating liquor legislation, we should be guided by two fundamental principles. The first is practicability. The question to be determined at the outset is, what kind of excise law, under given conditions, with men as they are in their individual and social life, and with political standards as they are, will effect the best results. The trouble with much of our legislation is that it has ignored limitations imposed by actual conditions. Legislation is not the expression of ideals nor of moral yearnings. The law should represent the nearest approach to the ideal that present con-

ditions will admit of. Another equally important consideration, following on this is that the same legislation is not adapted for all communities. Hence, liquor legislation should provide for a very large measure of home rule. But there is a right and wrong kind of home rule. The so-called local-option system that now obtains in many of the states, is the wrong kind. It is unsound in principle and demoralizing in its effects. It is at variance with the general policy of regulation. It is part of the policy and program of prohibition. It is an instrument placed in the hands of prohibitionists to enable them to gain their end little by little. Now, all the features and provisions of a state liquor law should be mutually consistent and harmonious. All parts of the law should have the same general intent and conform with the same general policy. But, under the present local-option system, the state is following two opposite policies at the same time. This kind of local option gives the local community too much power and too little power. The people have no power to say who shall receive licenses and what moral and other qualifications shall be required. They have no power to determine the question of prohibited days and hours; no power to determine the amount of the license fee, nor to set a limit on the number of licenses to be issued. There is no option on any of these matters of practical administration that properly come within the scope of local self-government. The community has option on only one question—whether the liquor traffic shall be legalized or prohibited. This local option scheme reverses the true order of political administration. It withholds from the local community those minor but important powers that the people in the local community are in the best position to exercise wisely, while it confers upon the local community that supreme power of life or death over the liquor traffic which ought to be reserved in the hands of the state. Under this system the liquor dealers and the public are in a constant state of uncertainty as to the fundamental question of regulation or abolition. At every local-option election, there is the possibility of a complete revolution of policy. Today the liquor business is just as legitimate as any other business; tomorrow, it may be under the ban of the law. The question is never settled. Neither side ever wins a permanent victory. The state alone should settle this all-important question of the legality of the liquor traffic. A question like this, involving the fundamental rights of property and of personal liberty, should not be left to the decision of a majority vote at a local election. On the other hand, the state, after establishing the legality of the liquor business everywhere within its borders, should grant to the local community the fullest freedom and power in the matter of regulation.

Starting with this general principle of state rule in matters of general policy and home rule in matters of local administration, the following is a rough outline of the plan of regulation that the writer has in mind as a substitute for the present local-option system.

That the people in each local community (the township is probably the best unit) be empowered to elect their own Board of Excise Commissioners, twelve in number, to serve for a term of say two years. This Board should have power to determine the amount of the license fee (within maximum and minimum limits fixed by the state); to determine how many licenses should be issued (within maximum and minimum limits fixed by the state); to determine the question of prohibited days and hours, and all other questions of a purely local nature. The Board should have sole power to grant and revoke licenses, subject to certain rules of procedure. The applicant should be required to present to the Board a certificate of good moral character, signed by twelve reputable persons, who should be property owners and residents of the community. The Board should be required to hold a

public hearing on all applications for license, and an opportunity be given to remonstrants, should there be any, to present their objections. After this hearing, the Board should have full discretionary power by a majority vote to grant or refuse any application. And there should be no appeal from their decision. This power to grant licenses is the most important of all. It is the key to the whole situation. And this key should be placed in the hands of the people most nearly affected. If we can prevent unfit persons from getting into the liquor business, we have, at the very outset, solved nine-tenths of the problem of regulation. The trouble now is that almost anybody that has the price, whether he is morally fit or not, can get a license and start up a saloon. The law may require that the licensee be a person of good moral character, but that requirement amounts to simply nothing at all unless some person or persons be empowered to determine in each case the question of moral fitness. And who is better qualified to exercise this power than twelve men elected by and responsible to the people of the community? The Board should also possess the sole power to revoke licenses. On the complaint of any citizen that a certain liquor dealer was violating the law or that he was maintaining a nuisance of any kind, it would be the duty of the Board to hold a public trial of the matter, summon and swear witnesses, and give the accused person an opportunity to defend himself. After hearing all the evidence, the

Board should have power by a two-thirds vote to dismiss the case or suspend or revoke the license. And there should be no appeal from their decision.

Of course it will be objected that this plan places too much power in the hands of the Excise Board. Well, if you give men in this position so little power that they could not possibly do any harm, you make it impossible for them to do any good. There is not the remotest likelihood that such a Board, elected by the people, could be unduly influenced to grant a license to a man of known unfitness or to drive a decent, law-abiding liquor dealer out of business. There would certainly be far less likelihood of abuse of power under such a system than there is now under the local-option system. For, under the latter system, a bare majority of the voters can, at one stroke, revoke every license in the town without trial or hearing or reason. The most reputable liquor dealer is no safer than the dive keeper. The proposed plan is home rule of the right kind. It gives the people all the power they need to regulate, but no power to destroy and confiscate. Under this system, the liquor business would be placed on a permanent footing. Every dealer would be absolutely sure that his license was secure as long as he obeyed the law and conducted his business decently. The only persons that would be put out of business would be the disreputable liquor dealer and the prohibition agitator.

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The Week

A Provincial Review and Magazine, published every Saturday by

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Published at VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

1208 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

W. BLAKEMORE, Editor.

The Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, has paid his first official visit to Victoria. It is an undoubted advantage that those responsible for the administration of affairs of the country should visit every part of the Dominion, and get in touch with local conditions. It is especially important that such a policy should be followed by the heads of the great spending departments, and Mr. Pugsley is to be commended for making his Western tour. There are two ways of looking at public works; the one is, to confine the vision to the local effect and the benefits resulting; the other is, to regard all such expenditures from a National standpoint. The former view often looms so large before the eyes of Boards of Trade and other organizations that the latter is obscured. It is the duty of a Minister to put National considerations before local, even though this course often results in disappointment. An application of this principle will help to assess at their real value the probable results of the Minister's recent visit to Victoria. Take the first work of importance to which his attention was directed, the improvement of the Inner Harbour, and the building of a breakwater to protect the Outer. The expenditure on this work is large and yet it is absolutely necessary if Victoria is to line up with the requirements of a section of the Province which is rapidly developing. The Minister, however, will have to look further than this and his reply showed that he was keenly alive to an aspect of the question which it is as reasonable, as it is imperative, for him to consider. He said in effect: "Show me that the building of a breakwater would create a valuable National asset, and that it would result in such a development of shipping as would justify the expenditure." In other words: "Show me that the benefit would be commensurate with the outlay and that it would not be purely local." This is the right way of looking at a big subject, and the Board of Trade should have no difficulty in complying with the condition. Victoria is much more than a British Columbian it is a Canadian port; it is at present the chief Oriental port. A large proportion of its imports are transferred to the railway systems and carried all across Canada before reaching their ultimate destination. The development of the greatest Western industry—Lumbering and Pulp making—will necessitate vastly increased harbour accommodation, and on all these grounds Victoria is entitled to be regarded as a National port. Passing to the question of railway construction it can reasonably be urged that Canada requires, and urgently requires, the development of the resources of Vancouver Island. This is especially true of lumber, fruit and coal. Only a small proportion of these products will be consumed locally. The bulk of them will be required on the Mainland, and some of them as far East as Winnipeg. It is reasonable therefore that the Dom-

inion Government should recognize its responsibility to co-operate in the construction of any line which will establish communication with the Mainland, and bring these resources within reach of the market. Dominion aid has been granted to railways which would confer far less benefit on the Dominion than those which are desired on Vancouver Island. The third important topic discussed by Mr. Pugsley was the question of a dry dock at Esquimalt. While this would be of immense local benefit it must of necessity be a link in the chain of Imperial Defence, and final adjudication on the subject will be determined by that consideration; but there is little doubt that in any such scheme it must figure, and it is equally certain that on the whole of the Pacific Coast there is no finer or safer harbour than Esquimalt. It will, therefore, follow as a matter of course that when the scheme is finally developed it will include this important public work. The Songhees Reserve question, while mainly a local one, involves issues which stamp it with a broader significance because all over the Dominion, and especially in the West, the question of Indian Reserves is a live one, and any dealing with a single case involves the establishment of a precedent. This condition necessitates the utmost caution, and also determines the necessity for importing the National element into the settlement of each individual case. Hitherto all dealings with the Indians have been dominated by the utmost regard for their vested interests; they have been treated with the same scrupulous fairness and legality as a Ward in Chancery, and recent occurrences in connection with the Songhees Reserve emphasize the impossibility of adopting any other principle. It would be a mistake to expect too much from the visit of Mr. Pugsley. It was part of his business to conciliate each constituency. He has endeavoured to do this by holding out hopes of important public works. It is only fair to say that he has been more conservative in his promises than some of his colleagues, and there is therefore more reason to expect that they will not be as ineffective.

Although the agreement between the City and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company has not actually been signed it has reached the final stages, and there seems no reason to doubt that it will be executed within a week or so. The Week believes that this is a matter of congratulation to the city. It is not necessary to recount all the advantages which it secures, but they are such as will place it on an equality with Vancouver in respect of cheap power and light, and for a city of 40,000 to get as favourable terms in this connection as a city of 100,000 must be considered good business. There have been regrettable delays, and ill-advised changes, and but for the patience of the representatives of the Company the issue might have been different. It was a case of trained business men on the one side negotiating with a Council which did not know its own mind, and which changes it as often as a woman. During the negotiations it developed that the legal advisers of the Council are apt at times to assume a little more authority than they are entitled to; for, instead of carrying out the instructions of the Council, they develop-

ed a tendency to initiate changes. However, all's well that ends well, and when the agreement is signed, sealed and delivered Victoria will have ensured the expenditure of at least \$1,500,000, and possibly more, on a local project which will find employment for hundreds of men, and ensure the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for labour and supplies. This should help Victoria to tide over the balance or the slack period before the next boom is due.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that John Fitch, of Moyie, B.C., occupation Merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Section 17, Township east of Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being 560 acres of said section 17.
April 4th, 1909.
je 12 JOHN FITCH.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Minnie A. Currie, of Glencoe, Ontario, occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted one mile east of the north-east corner of Section 12, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 7 East of Township 1, Range 4.
April 4th, 1909.
je 12 MINNIE A. CURRIE.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that James J. Harpell, of Toronto, Ontario, occupation Editor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted one mile east of the south-east corner of Section 12, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 5, Township east of Township 1, Range 4.
April 5th, 1909.
je 12 JAMES J. HARPELL.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Wm. Harriot, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, occupation Grain Merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted one mile east of the south-east corner of Section 12, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 6 East, of Township 1, Range 4.
April 5th, 1909.
je 12 WM. HARRIOT.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that H. L. Donalley, of St. Paul, Minnesota, occupation Telegrapher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted one mile east of the south-east corner of Section 1, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 31, Township east of Township 1, Range 4.
April 5th, 1909.
je 12 H. L. DONALLEY.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.
TAKE NOTICE that I, Frank Vicker Hobbs, of Victoria, B.C., occupation retired, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted about eight chains in a northerly direction from the south-east corner of Section 11, Township 11; thence following the sinuosities of the shore line north-westerly 17 chains; thence south-easterly 10 chains; thence northerly 10 chains; thence south-easterly to the point of intersection of the south-east quarter of Section eleven (11) and the south-west quarter of section twelve (12), Township 11, Renfrew District, and extending eastwards from said shore line as before described, and including the foreshore and land covered by water.
Dated June 2nd, 1909.
je 12 FRANK VICKER HOBBS.

No. 391
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.
"Companies Act, 1897."
I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "E. M. Miller Co.", an Extra-Provincial Company, has this day been registered under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.
The head office of the Company is situated at Quincy, in the County of Adams, State of Illinois.
The amount of the capital of the Company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.
The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Victoria, and Frank Higgins, Barrister at law, whose address is Law Chambers, Victoria, B.C., is the attorney for the Company, not empowered to issue and transfer stock.
The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years, from March 27th, 1909.
The Company is limited.
Given under my Hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nine.
S. Y. WOOLTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The objects for which this company has been established and registered are: To manufacture, buy, sell and repair vehicles of all descriptions, parts, appliances and accessories thereto, harness and other merchandise. 01 AF

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Arthur H. Mansfield, of Kenora, Ontario, occupation Train Despatcher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted about 3 miles east of the north-east corner of section 12, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and being the south half of Section 15 of Township east of Township 1, Range 4.
April 6th, 1909.
je 12 ARTHUR H. MANSFIELD.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that James C. Masson, of Toronto, Ontario, occupation Physician, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted about one mile east of the southeast corner of Section 36, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence north 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement and being the west half of Section 32 of Township east of Township 1, Range 4.
April 3rd, 1909.
je 12 JAMES C. MASSON.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Helen McDonald, of London, Ontario, occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted about seven miles northwesterly from Stella Indian Reserve on the left bank of Endico River 60 chains west and about 20 chains south of Gray's trail post marked LXX, thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to Endico River; thence meandering said River west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.
April 18th, 1909.
je 12 HELEN McDONALD.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Alexander Chisholm, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted one mile east of the northeast corner of Section 12, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 8 of Township east of Township 1, Range 4.
April 4th, 1909.
je 12 ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that John C. Elliot, of Glencoe, Ontario, occupation Barrister, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following land:—
Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 18, Township east of Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, and being the east half of said Section 18.
April 4th, 1909.
je 12 JOHN C. ELLIOT.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Malcolm G. Cameron, of Goderich, Ontario, occupation Barrister, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 31, Township east of Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 31 of Township east of Township 1, Range 4.
April 3rd, 1909.
je 12 MALCOLM G. CAMERON.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Duncan R. Campbell, of Chatham, Ontario, occupation Factory Superintendent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 36, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence south forty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north forty chains; thence west eighty chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.
April 3rd, 1909.
je 12 DUNCAN R. CAMPBELL.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Wm. H. Martin, of Regina, Saskatchewan, occupation Barrister, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted about three miles east of the north-east corner of Section 12, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley, thence north 40 chs; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being the south half of section 16 of Township east of Township 1, Range 4.
April 5th, 1909.
je 12 WM. H. MARTIN.


CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing on Crown Lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, Range 5, Coast District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 17th December, 1908, is cancelled in so far as it relates to Lots No. 1,463 to 1,500, both inclusive, Range 5, Coast District.
ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands,
Lands Department,
Victoria, B.C., June 5th, 1909.
je 12

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Having Eyes, But They See Not

By BOHEMIAN.

I have always considered Othello the greatest of Shakespeare's plays, on the stage, as Hamlet is in the study. The former cannot vie with the latter in philosophic range, in profundity, and in subtlety, but it is far more picturesque, less sombre, and better constructed as an acting play. This, however, is, I am afraid beside the mark for it is not so much of the play that I was thinking as of one impressive though from which I can never get away when I either see or read the masterpiece. I think there is nothing more pathetic in Shakespeare than that scene where in his fallen greatness, Othello turns to the onlookers with "Soft, a word—I have done the States some service." But the thought which is in my mind is suggested by the comparison which he institutes between himself and

shows her his whole heart. On the other hand a man may have a clean record with his fellows, there may not be a blot on any page of his history, he may pass for a good husband and father, and be regarded in every sense as a respectable member of society, and yet he may never learn the secret, the open se-same to a woman's heart; and all because though having eyes he sees not.

As a rule it is because he will not take the trouble to see, it is because his innate selfishness leads him to concentrate his attention on himself, his hobbies, or his vices. It is because he has mapped out his life from the wrong starting point, it is because his principle is "take" instead of "give." There comes a time when all eyes are open; when, like Othello, the impetuous, the thoughtless, and the inconsiderate alike realize that their opportunity has slipped away; that the pearl has gone, perhaps into the keeping of another who will cherish it, and awaken all its hidden beauty, or perhaps it is dissolved in the acrid tears of bitterness, or perhaps in a few instances it is crushed in the hand that should have preserved and protected it, but in any event I conclude as I begun in the belief that the greatest tragedy of life springs from misunderstandings, and that the most fatal misunderstanding is to have eyes and yet not to see.

Bohemian.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Week accepts no responsibility for the views expressed by its correspondents.

Communications will be inserted whether signed by the real name of the writer or a nom de plume, but the writer's name and address must be given to the Editor as an evidence of bona fides. In no case will it be divulged without consent.

Cowichan Bay, July 26.

Plagiarism.

Dear Sir,—I think I can supply you with another explanation of plagiarism and a pretty story of a well known author. Many years ago I had a story in the press and on coming down to my chambers found my stable companion in a state of gloom. He threw me a copy of one of the London illustrated papers, saying: "What are you going to do about that?" "That," was an illustration to one of Mr. Grant Allen's serials, in which a train was going over a trestle of really phenomenal height, whilst the hero of the story was hang on from below. On reading the story I found that Grant Allen's man had been caught on the trestle, had slipped through and hung on and after the train had passed was so exhausted by the nervous strain that he could not pull himself up. You can work out the situation for yourself. The devil of it was that Grant Allen had worked it out almost in the same words as I had done and our two incidents and the telling of them were almost identical. I sat down at once and wrote to Grant Allen, telling him what had happened, and that my book though not yet issued was printed, and pointing out that I could not possibly have seen his yarn until that day. The result was a charmingly courteous letter acquitting me of all sin and concluding with a statement that he had read all my stories with great interest and had taken the trouble to make enquiries about me, from which he had learned that, like himself, I had been a wanderer on the earth and that there was nothing even surprising in the fact that two men, given to writing, should be struck with the sacred idea when crossing a C.P.R. trestle, or in their working two incidents out in very much the same way.

The letter is now in the possession of Mrs. LeFevre of Vancouver, and I like to tell the story because it shows that uncharitableness is not a characteristic of all authors.

Yours truly,
CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY.

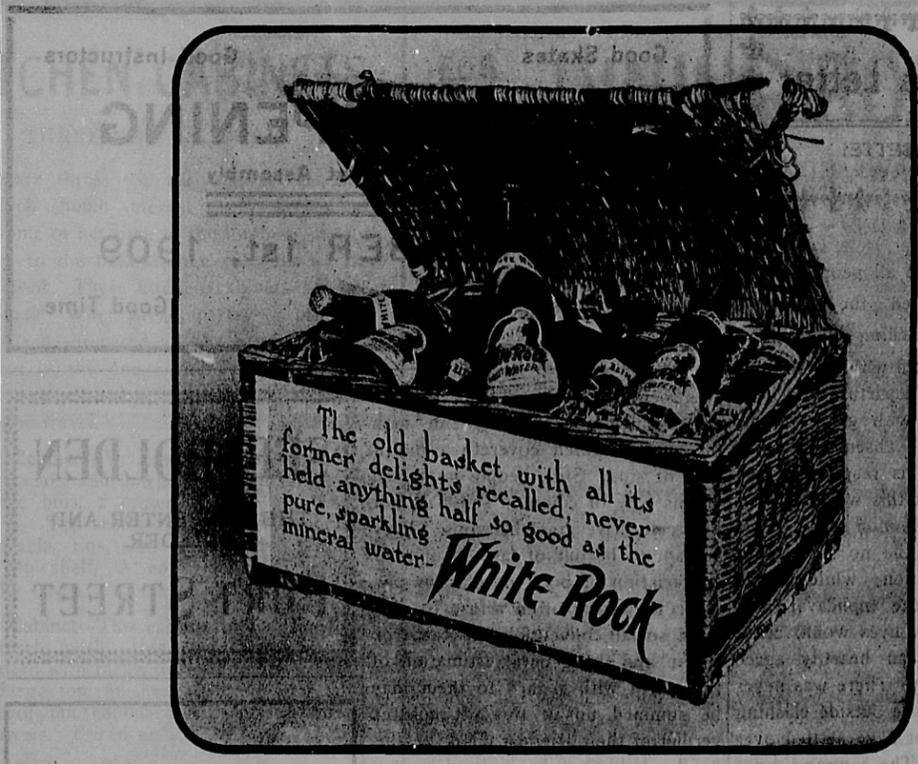
"That base Judean,
Who threw a pearl away, richer
than all his tribe."

I have recently spoken of the misunderstandings of life as its greatest tragedy, and this is one of them. The failure to recognize the pearl. The casting away of something or someone, who would have enriched life and made it worth while, because they were mistaken for dross. It occurs to me that the philosophy of this subject will force itself on the consideration of the twentieth century before long and will become one of the foremost topics of the day.

To give it its most material application, the spread of divorce is not only weakening the marriage tie but is undermining every phase of the marriage relationship. In countries where divorces are hardly obtainable on any terms marriage is entered into with more seriousness and consideration. The permanence of the tie has some weight, at any rate in the majority of instances, but even if it does not deter it at least develops prudence after marriage; for no man or woman with an atom of sense would set out on the journey of married life without some regard for delicacy, and adaptation, if they know that the balance of their lives is to be spent together. Easy divorce removes the last obstacles to inconsiderate and selfish conduct, and as a consequence there is less of the spirit of self-sacrifice or even self-denial, and the feeling becomes uppermost that one need not put up with personal inconveniences because they can always be got rid of by cutting the Gordian knot in the divorce court. In this way many a man, and perhaps many a woman, throws away a pearl of priceless value and impoverishes their own life.

But there are other ways of shutting one's eyes to the greatest blessing of life, and one of the most prolific is insincerity. There are many flowers which only thrive in the sunshine, and indeed very few in the shade. There are many husbands who at the end of the honeymoon deliberately plant their wives in the chilliest place, where the sunshine of sympathy, of appreciation, and of confidence can never reach them, and then incessantly complain if they become icicles. Woman's nature in particular is so constituted that she cannot be happy without appreciation. A man may work for her, and load her with gifts; he may even say that he loves her, but unless he shows by a thousand little signs that she has his full confidence, that he appreciates her worth and that he is proud to share his every secret with her he will never find a resting place in her heart.

There is something wrong with any man whom no woman loves; it matters not what his weaknesses or failings. It matters not how many, and how great mistakes there may be in his life. It matters not what kind of a horrid past he may have had, he can win the love and the fidelity of some woman if he is true to her and



Social and Personal.

Colonel and Mrs. Landes of Seattle were in Victoria for a few days early in the week and during their stay here were the guests of Mrs. Cecil Roberts.

Mrs. James Norman, who has been visiting for some time in Victoria, left for Vancouver last Saturday.

Mrs. Stephen Phipps of Cowichan was registered at the Empress during the week.

Mr. Stanley Johnson came down from Prince Rupert during the week.

Mrs. Fagan has returned home after a trip spent on the Mainland.

Miss Ryan, the popular tennis player, is the guest of Mrs. C. E. Pooley.

Messrs. Lowrie, Cambie and Monteith spent a couple of days at Col. Prior's summer residence on Shownigan Lake last week.

The Misses Laura and Betty Jukes of Vancouver are in the city for the tennis tournament.

Mr. James Lawson returned from the Mainland early in the week.

Among those present at Mrs. Flumerfelt's delightful garden party last week were: Mrs. Trewartha James in shell pink satin, veiled with chiffon in same tone, Mrs. McPhillips in cream satin Princess gown trimmed with lace, Mrs. C. V. Spratt in pale blue silk and black hat, Mrs. K. Jones in Alice blue with black hat, Mrs. Sampson in blue cloth skirt with silk coat, Mrs. Davie in white lingerie frock, black and cerise hat, Mrs. J. Dunsmuir in French blue, hat to match, Miss Butchart in green satin Princess gown, Mrs. Matthews in black and white frock, pale blue picture hat, Misses Irving, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Geo. Gillespie, Miss Gillespie, Miss T. Monteith, Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. Pooley, Miss Dupont, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. and Miss Heyland, Miss Eberts, Mr. and Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Holyer, Mrs. Helmcken, Miss Helmcken, Mrs. Troup, Mr. and Mrs. Gresley, Mrs. and Miss Alister Robertson, Mrs. Day, Miss Day, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. Gore, Mr. A. Gore, Mrs. C. Todd, Mrs. S. H. Gillespie, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. A. Gillespie, Miss Mara, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Kirk, Miss Hanington, Mrs. Rome, Mrs. Blaiklock, Col. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Miss McKay, Mrs. Irving, Miss P. Irving, Mrs. Solby, Mrs. Fitzgibbons, Miss Fitzgibbons, Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Blackwood, Misses Blackwood, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. Hugo Beavan, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. J. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Cambell McCallum, Misses Dunsmuir, Mrs. Peters, Miss H. Peters, Misses Angus, Misses Pitts, Mrs. Arthur Robertson, Mrs. H. Pooley, Mrs. Alexis Martin, Mrs. Ambery, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Corsan, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Ker, Mrs. B. Heisterman, Miss Drake, Miss Rome, Mrs. Bullen, Miss Bell, Mrs. F. Pemberton, Mrs. and Miss Savage, Mrs. and Miss Arbuthnot, Mrs. Henry Martin, Mrs. Wilby, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. R. Janion, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Muskett, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Tye, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Tuck, Miss Goward and many others.

Victoria Fuel Co.

PHONE 1377

You want the best Coal, the "Burn all" kind, absolutely free from Slate, Stones and Klinkers.

We are Sole Agents for The South Wellington Coal Mines Company (Ltd.).

THIS COAL is admitted by all to be the finest Domestic Coal mined.

Let us know if you want it quick.

VICTORIA FUEL COMPANY

PHONE 1377 618 TROUNCE AVE.

Something New

We are now able to offer to our patrons

A GUARANTEE

on our splendid line of PLATED KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS. This line which is specially made for us is guaranteed to have MORE SILVER than any other standard make and we GUARANTEE to replace

Free of Charge

any of these goods which, a ter use, do not prove satisfactory. This condition we believe accompanies no other flatware made.

Prices as follows:—

COFFEE SPOONS	per doz.	\$2.70
TEASPOONS	"	3.15
DESSERT SPOONS	"	4.95
TABLE SPOONS	"	5.85
DESSERT FORKS	"	4.95
TABLE FORKS	"	5.85
DESSERT KNIVES	"	4.95
TABLE KNIVES	"	5.40

Challoner & Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Silversmiths

1017 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

No. 21
COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that Maude G. Hewke will within 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the lands and under the area described as follows:
Commencing at a post at the N. W. corner of Section 14, Township 27, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile, thence north one mile to place of beginning.
15 June 1909.
Jy 24 LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.

No. 30
COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that Olaf Strandwald will within 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the lands and under the area described as follows:
Commencing at a post at the S. W. corner of Section 21, Township 27, thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile to place of beginning.
16 June, 1909.
Jy 24 LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.

A Lady's Letter

By **BABETTE.**

Dear Madge:

The Japanese—of all people in the world—have started the idea of classes for the teaching of common sense. The wisecracks who are responsible for this new departure in school curriculum argue with great solemnity that it is the absence of common sense which is responsible for most of the ills of this world. "Had people sufficient common sense," they say, "there would be no such thing as war or revolution; while in the domestic realm the upheavals and storms that wreck lives would cease to exist." One can heartily agree with the statement. There was never a war yet that those outside clashing interests could not have settled over the dinner-table. The common sense which could see how much ought really to be given and how much ought really to be taken; the common sense which would realise the strength of a tyranny and the futility of struggling against it—the common sense that has recently saved Europe from a universal war. This is the common sense that Japan wants to teach her little sons and daughters. And this wider common sense, which would regulate the fate of nations, will be equally efficacious in the affairs of the home. I have not seen the plan of the lessons which are to raise young people to one great level of common sense. I should dearly like to do so. One wonders if the same professor will teach the same rules to both boys and girls. It so often happens that what seems common sense to the woman is considered nonsense by the man—and vice versa.

How are the two standards to be reconciled, unless, indeed, as descriptions of their home life, rather inclines us to believe only one standard—the man's—reigns in Japan. Then, again, take youth and age. The common-sense methods which the young man uses to push his budding business his father regards as rank improvidence, while the common-sense maxims of the experienced father are confidentially described by his offspring as "the before-the-Flood ideas of the pater." If we try to bring mothers and daughters on to the same plane of common sense we meet with similar incongruities. Did any girl ever yet adopt what her mother would describe as common-sense tactics where the eligible men of their circle were concerned? On husbands and clothes and amusements the common sense preached by mamma spells the road for spinsterhood to Clara. As to mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, even a Japanese professor would surely not attempt to get them to have the same views as to the most common-sense treatment of the man they are interested in from maternal and wifely points of view. The more, in fact, one thinks of it, the less one believes in a school for the teaching of common sense. There is only one school in which it can be taught—Life; only one teacher who can rub in its maxims—Experience. And more often than not they fail in the task. Stranger still, we prefer their failures to their successes. When we are at a loss for something to say of a person we turn to "she has plenty of common sense." And can we honestly say that the impression conveyed is quite favourable? Indeed, if we look through a list of our friends and relatives, we shall very often find that the person we love most is the least endowed with common sense.

By this I do not mean that the giddy, the careless, and the flippant get first place in our affections. There is a common sense which is more truly common sense than that which usually goes by the name—a common sense which makes its own standard as to the things that matter, and whose estimate of people

gets beneath the coat; a common sense which goes side by side with the charity which covereth a multitude of sins. Still, people possessed of this type of common sense do not as a rule drive good bargains. They are apt to be out of fashion in their appreciation of book or play or picture; they very often refuse to consider social conventions as cast-iron rules; and the general estimation of the world with regard to them may be summed up in this oft-repeated verdict of their friends: "He (or she, as the case may be) is a dear, but without a spark of common sense." One dear old friend of mine could be put in this category; I think perhaps I have mentioned him in this connection before. He was that bogey of the Charity Organization Society—a promiscuous giver—and whenever he was caught in his surreptitious bestowal of coppers he smiled apologetically and said: "To give is to get." He certainly would never be pointed to by the man in the street as a model of common sense; yet recently I was reading the autobiography of John D. Rockefeller, and when I found that all his strivings and his successes only brought him to this philosophy of wealth—that the only happiness to be got from money lay in being able to give it back again to those you took it from—I really was not able to see that he had reached very much further on the road to common sense than my old friend, and I doubt if he has been at any time of his life as happy a man. (Concluded Next Week)

Social and Personal

Mrs. H. Anderson and son are staying with Mrs. James Gaudin, Craigflower Road.

Mrs. M. C. Dumbleton, Misses Dumbleton and Miss Price left last Saturday via C.P.R. for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar Macrae were in Victoria for a short visit this week.

Mrs. J. S. Clute and Miss Doris Clute of New Westminster are visiting in Victoria.

Miss Hoskinson of Seattle was the guest of the Misses Eberts this week.

Mr. H. J. Cambie of Vancouver was registered at the Empress during the week.

About the Size of It.

"All men are born equal, quoted the moralizer.
"Yes," rejoined the demoralizer, "and the equality stops right there."

His Reason.

Daughter—Pa, why do you hang around the parlor while Mr. Sikes is calling on me?
Father—I'm afraid you'll say something to him that will make him a burden on me for the rest of my life.

The Unbelievable.

"I understand that manager is paying fabulous salaries to his leading singers."
"Not fabulous," rejoined the cynical press agent; "fictitious."

Technical Objection.

"You may take the witness stand, madam," said the lawyer.
"Where is the stand, sir?" demanded the austere matron, adjusting her eye-glasses. "I see nothing but a chair."

A Motor Confidence.

"What on earth made you crawl under the car? There's nothing the matter with it?"
"I know; but that lady who just passed was once my wife, and if she saw me with this new runabout she'd expect me to double her alimony!"

Good Skates Good Instructors

GRAND OPENING

Roller Rink, at Assembly

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1909

Good Music Good Time

SEE BOLDEN

THE CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

FORT STREET

FOUR PER CENT. ON DEPOSIT.

We pay four per cent. interest on deposits of \$1 (one dollar) and up, withdrawable by cheque. Special attention given to deposits made by mail.

Fund up Capital over \$1,000,000
Assets over - - - 2,000,000

B. C. PERMANENT LOAN CO.,
1210 Government Street,
Victoria, B.C.

LAST DAY

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

Up to and including July 31 the subscription to The Week for one year for new subscribers will be 50 cents, to date from date of receipt of 50 cents. In sending in subscription, write name and address plainly, and send to: Circulation Manager, The Week, Victoria, B.C.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Ferrand P. Hall, of Toronto, Ontario, occupation Commercial Traveller, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—

Commencing at a post planted about 3 miles east of the south-east corner of Section 12, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 4, Township East of Township 1, Range 4.

April 5th, 1909.
je 12 **FERRAND P. HALL.**

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Parsons Hill School.

Sealed Tenders, superscribed "Tender for School-house," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to and including Monday, the 16th day of August, 1909, for the erection and completion of a small one-room frame school-house at Parsons Hill, in the Chilliwack Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 27th day of July, 1909, at the offices of the Government Agent at New Westminster, B.C., Chas. W. Webb, Esq., Secretary of the School Board, Chilliwack, B.C., and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B.C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank in Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited, if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for.

The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 24th July, 1909.
jy 31

Empire Hotel and Restaurant

WHOLESOME MEALS

20c.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Family trade catered to. Rooms, 25c and up.

Telephone 841.

A. LIPSKY, Proprietor,
Milne Block
568 Johnson Street,
VICTORIA, B.C.



Oriental Cream

OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
BEAUTY THAT LASTS.

Where is the woman who has not the praiseworthy desire to enhance her personal charms and preserve as long as possible her delightful power of enchantment, which lasts as long as her beauty? The Oriental Cream, prepared by Dr. T. Felix Gouraud, of New York City, is a harmless preparation for preserving the delicacy of the complexion and removing blemishes. It is the favorite toilet article of the leading professional artists, who owe so much of their popularity to their personal charms. Scarcely a star dressing room in the land is without Gouraud's Oriental Cream, which is the most wholesome and perfect beautifier known. Drug-gists will supply you. No. 8.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have some large waterfront lots at Cadboro Bay. These are rapidly being sold. We have some choice ones left which are admirably suited for building a summer home. The scenery is unsurpassed and the lots command a beautiful view. Lots range from one-third to one-half acre each. Prices from \$450 to \$550.

EASY TERMS.

SOVEREIGN REALTY CO.
COSY CORNER TEA ROOMS
616 FORT STREET - - - VICTORIA, B.C.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

By Royal Warrants
PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Distillers of the
WORLD-FAMOUS RED SEAL AND BLACK AND WHITE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Unsurpassed for AGE, PURITY or FLAVOR.
For Sale by all Dealers.
General Agents for B.C. and the Yukon District.
RADIGER & JANION,

Hot Point Electric Flatirons

We have just received a shipment of these famous irons. They do splendid work; are economical and handy. You really cannot afford to be without one. In two sizes, 5 lbs. and 6 lbs. Price

\$5 and \$5.35

See our ten days' free trial offer.

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Limited
Corner Fort and Langley Streets

B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co'y

1016 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Chas. Hayward, Pres.
R. Hayward, Sec.
F. Caselton, Manager

Oldest and most up-to-date Undertaking Establishment in B. C.
Established 1867

Telephones—48, 594, 1905, 305, or 404.

NEW ARRIVALS IN CHINA

Yesterday saw the arrival and saw the first showing of some decidedly interesting new china tableware. This shipment includes some rich and attractive pieces of dainty china, hand painted and pleasingly decorated with gold. For such ware we believe you will find these prices fair indeed. Pleased to have you visit the china store and see these and the other late additions to this stock. Last week we added some charming tea sets from the famous Aynsley potteries. They have attracted a great deal of attention and they'll interest too. Shown on the balcony—first floor.

HERE ARE A FEW PRICES ON THESE

Cups and Saucers, at 75c and 50c	Bon Bons, at50c
Cream Jugs, at.....35c	Bowls, at each75c
Sugars and Creams, pair..\$1.25	Celery Trays, at \$1.25 and...75c
Tea Pot, Sugar, Cream and Six	Tea Pot, Sugar and Cream..\$3.00
Cups and Saucers, price for	Bread and Butter Plates, per
all\$4.50	dozen\$4.50
Salts and Peppers, at.....15c	Hair Receivers, at60c
Mustards, at35c	Pin Boxes, at.....60c

KITCHEN CABINETS

THREE NEW ARRIVALS

There are three new arrivals, on the fourth floor which should interest every woman who spends some of her time in the kitchen—at work. We refer to the new kitchen cabinets we have just received. These kitchen cabinets are great labor savers. When bread, pastry or other eatables must be prepared all the necessary ingredients are in the one corner of the kitchen—there is a great saving in time and an absence of tiresome travel.

Kitchen Cabinet—An excellent low-priced style. Finely made and finished in birch finish. Has 2 large bins, 2 drawers, large top finished natural. Top section has drop bin, cupboard with racks, tins, etc., glass doors, 2 drawers and top shelf. A convenient cabinet at a popular price\$18

Kitchen Cabinet—This cabinet is also finished in the birch finish. Has large drop bin, large cupboard with racks, tins, etc., 2 pastry boards and large top, finished natural. Top section has drop bin, cupboard with glass doors and 4 drawers. Priced at\$20

Kitchen Cabinet—This is a very handsome finished light maple finish. Has drop bin, cupboard with tins, racks, etc., 2 pastry boards and large top. Top section has 2 bin drawers, 2 cupboards with glass doors, cupboard with mirror door, 1 drawer. Priced at\$30
Fourth Floor.

FOR YOUR DINING ROOM

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION AWAITS YOU

We don't remember ever having been so well prepared to furnish your dining-room, as now. Present stocks are most complete and sparkling with new and stylish furniture pieces you'll enjoy looking at. The newest ideas from the leading makers are shown. Matters little what your "scheme" may be, we are equipped to execute your wishes with the most complete showing of dining-room furniture and furnishings shown in the West. In china, silverware, carpets and draperies of all descriptions we excel. We promise you superior merchandise at fairest prices.

Dining-room Tables—Extension tables in many styles and finishes. Priced from...\$7.50

Buffets—In buffets the choice is broad. Many chic styles are shown with prices starting at\$25

Sideboards—Big choice of styles, woods and finishes. Prices range up from, each.....\$16

Dining Chairs—A big variety, priced from\$1

Third and Fourth Floors.

We have a few interesting values in carpet remnants and samples left from last week's selling. These range from 1/2 to 2 yards in length. All carpet styles are represented. Prices are but a fraction of regular. Excellent for rugs. Second Floor.

SUMMER OFFERINGS in FURNITURE

This establishment is splendidly prepared with summer furniture needs and can fill your wants in these lines from larger assortments than you'll find elsewhere. The offerings include every good style in porch and lawn furniture—many exclusive lines being shown. Old hickory, for instance, is a charming style. You'll find it only at this store. The newest and latest in sea grass and reed furniture is also shown. Camp furniture needs are supplied from a splendid stock of Gold Medal folding furniture—the very best steel reinforced folding camp furniture made. Camp crockery is offered on the first floor and excellent values abound—odd lines being placed on sale at little prices. Camp bedding and such needs in linen in plenty, too.

DRINK PURE WATER

Solve the summer water question by drinking water filtered through one of these filters. Prices are little and you'll be free from any possible dangers. Let us send one home today:

Doulton's Patent Stoneware Filters are priced from \$8.50 to\$3.00
Other Styles, priced from \$8 to\$1.50

Are You Furnishing a Home?

Few things are more conducive to your home comfort than the furniture and furnishings of your home. The buying of these is a very important matter. You must live with the carpets, the curtains and the furniture, so exercise care and good judgment in the choosing. Then, too, you don't want to be continually re-furnishing, to see that the quality is right. The best possible selection of practical home comforts is to be found in our offerings. The cost is the fairest. In a few isolated instances "bait" prices may be lower but on the whole bill our offerings will average less and then its guaranteed quality against—uncertainty. If you are contemplating the furnishing of a new home or the re-furnishing of the present one you should visit this establishment and investigate the offerings. You'll be money in pocket.

TO RETAILERS

Isn't it poor business to carry a large stock in your little town when the quantities you require may be purchased from us on short notice. We help you. Prompt and satisfactory service guaranteed.

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home Furnishers

VICTORIA, B. C.

TO DEALERS

We solicit correspondence from dealers who are not already acquainted with us and who wish to get acquainted with the largest wholesalers of Homefurnishings in the West. Try furniture as a "side-line"—we help you.

May We Ne'er Want a Friend or a Drappie Tae Gie Him

Rainer Beer, quarts, per dozen \$2.25; pints.....	\$1.50
Victoria Phoenix Beer, quarts, per dozen, \$1.75, pints.....	90c
Silver Spring Ale and Stout, quarts, per dozen \$1.75; pints.....	90c
Seagram's 83 Rye, per bottle	\$1.00
Seagram's Star Rye, per bottle	85c
Walker's Club Rye, per bottle	\$1.00
Walker's Imperial Rye, per bottle.....	85c
Maple Leaf Rye, Imperial quart bottle	\$1.00
Blue Funnel Scotch, per bottle	\$1.25
3 Star Glenlivet Scotch, per bottle	85c
Perrier Water, finest of all Mineral Waters, per dozen.....	\$1.75

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., Independent Grocers
1317 Government St., and 1316 Broad St. Tels 52, 1052, 1590.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

ALBERNI BRANCH

Proposals for Grading and Bridging

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Noon of Monday, September 6th, for the grading and bridging of the Alberni Branch from the 108th Mile to Alberni (27 1/2 miles) according to plans and specifications to be seen on and after August 7th at the office of Mr. Bainbridge, Division Engineer, E. & N. Railway, Victoria, and Mr. H. J. Cambie, Chief Engineer, E. & N. Railway, Vancouver.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. MARPOLE,
Vice-President.

Vancouver, B.C.,
July 20th, 1909.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "John J. Sesson Company," an Extra-Provincial Company, has this day been registered as a Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of San Francisco, State of California.

The amount of the capital of the Company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of ten dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Chancery Chambers, Langley Street, in the City of Victoria, and Charles James Prior, barrister-at-law, whose address is Chancery Chambers, Langley Street aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company (not empowered to issue and transfer stock).

The time of the existence of the Company is 50 years from the 5th day of May, A.D. 1908.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 16th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and registered are:

1. Buying, selling, mortgaging, leasing, developing, working and dealing in mines, mining locations, mining claims and mining properties;
2. Buying, selling, mortgaging, leasing, manufacturing, constructing, oper-

ating and dealing in quartz and other mills, machinery, tools, implements and appliances of every kind and character:

3. Buying, selling, mortgaging, leasing, constructing and dealing in ditches, flumes and aqueducts, and the buying, selling, mortgaging, leasing and dealing in water and water rights;

4. Buying, selling and dealing in patents and patent rights;

5. Buying, selling, mortgaging, leasing, chartering, constructing and operating lighters, barges, sailing vessels, steamboats, steamships, tugs and water craft of every kind and character;

6. Buying, selling, mortgaging, leasing, improving and dealing in real estate;

7. Buying, selling, leasing, handling, trading and dealing in all kinds of personal property;

8. Borrowing and lending money.

9. Buying, selling and dealing in the stocks, bonds and securities of other corporations, public and private, and the buying and leasing of the business, franchises and properties of other corporations;

10. Buying, selling and dealing in merchandise and goods of all kinds;

11. The establishment, maintenance, buying, selling, mortgaging and leasing of stores, trading stations and trading posts;

12. The conducting of a general lightering and stevedore business;

13. The conducting of a general forwarding, shipping and express business;

14. The conducting of a general mining, milling, manufacturing, mercantile, trading and contracting business;

15. The doing of all things incident to the purposes for which said corporation is formed;

16. To carry on its business in the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect any of the purposes or objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia extends.

July 24

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Range III Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that William C. Juneau, of Seattle, Washington, occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted ten chains south of the northeast corner of timber limit No. 36055, on Chatfield Island, thence running south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west along the shore line to the northeast corner of said limit; thence south ten chains to the point of beginning, and containing six hundred and forty (40) acres of land, more or less.

Date May 9, 1909.

je 26 WILLIAM C. JUNEAU.

SATURNA ISLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. S. Cokely will, after the expiration of 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, at Victoria, for a Coal Prospecting License over the following described area on and adjoining Saturna Island:—

Commencing at the north-east corner of Section 11, thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence south one mile; thence east one mile to place of commencement.

Dated June 16th, 1909.

L. S. COKELY,
Per A. W. McVittie, Agent.

No. 22

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Rupert District.

NOTICE is hereby given that Leah A. Massey will, within 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the lands and under the area described as follows:

Commencing at a post at the S. W. corner of Section 21, Township 18, thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile to place of beginning.

15 June, 1909.

je 24 LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that J. Digman, of St. Paul, Minnesota, occupation Barber, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—

Commencing at a post planted 1 mile east of the north-east corner of Section 36, Township 8, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 32, Township east of Township 8, Range 4.

April 5th, 1909.

je 12 J. DIGMAN.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that William Meredith, of Moyle, B.C., occupation Rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—

Commencing at a post planted about 3 miles east of the south-east corner of Section 12, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 10 of Township east of Township 1, Range 4.

April 5th, 1909.

je 12 WILLIAM MEREDITH.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that David J. Lewis, of St. Thomas, Ontario, occupation Clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—

Commencing at a post planted about 3 miles east of the south-east corner of Section 12, Township 1, Range 4, Nechaco Valley, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and being Section 9 of Township east of Township 1, Range 4.

April 5th, 1909.

je 12 DAVID J. LEWIS.

THEY ALL GO TO SEE

Moving Pictures of a good class, both comic and melo-dramatic, at

EMPRESS

THEATRE

Complete change of programme on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Continuous performance: 2.00 to 7.00 to 10.30 p.m.

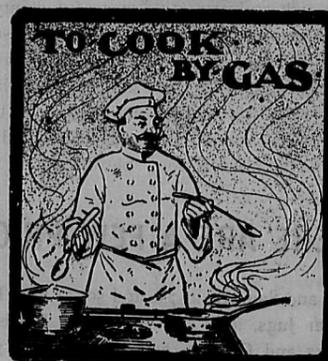
Children's Matinees: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday—Five Cents.

Admission - Ten Cents

There Is Nothing Uncertain



About a Gas Stove



The flame is as hot at the beginning as it ever gets, it is no hotter today than yesterday. If you have something to cook which takes hours, set the stove right, go away and do your shopping if you like, and you'll find the gas just exactly as you left it hours before.

Let one of our men set up a gas range in your kitchen and you'll have the most modern, convenient and economical cooking apparatus of the age. The great advantage of gas over the dirt, smell and danger attendant on the use of oil is obvious to all. Gas is the safest of all fuel,—no danger of turning over, exploding or other accidents.



When you come to talk of economy gas is far in the lead. If you have gas, there are no more backaches from lifting heavy coal scuttles or chopping wood. No kindlings to cut. No cinders to carry out. No more dirt from removing ashes. With gas you can make tea or cook a regular course dinner in one-half the time you can with a coal or wood stove. Gas is the ideal fuel summer or winter.

Gas is a pleasant luxury all the year round, but in summer time it is indispensable. Visit our showrooms and allow us to practically demonstrate the great merits of gas for cooking purposes. We would like to show you the very newest ideas in gas stoves and gas ranges. Easy monthly payments if you desire to purchase on that plan.



Victoria Gas Company, Limited
Cor. Fort and Langley Streets - Victoria, B.C.

No. 9 LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
CANADA,
Province of British Columbia,
No. 496.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Canada West Fire Insurance Company" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

The amount of the Capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria and Frederick B. Pemberton, Insurance Agent, whose address is Victoria aforesaid is the Attorney for the Company.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are: For effecting insurance against any losses or damage by fire or windstorm, and for effecting contracts of inland marine insurance and inland transportation insurance.

No. 1 VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that M. G. Morrison of Vancouver, occupation Clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 7 miles Easterly from head of Anaham Lake and about 4 miles North of Salmon River, thence south 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated June 26th, 1909.
MATTHEW G. MORRISON,
Per J. R. Morrison, Agent.

No. 2 VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that F. G. Dagg of Tatla Lake, occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 7 miles Easterly from head of Anaham Lake and about 4 miles north of Salmon River; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated June 28th, 1909.
FRANCIS G. DAGG,
Per J. R. Morrison, Agent.

No. 3 VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that John J. Finnerty of Victoria, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about one mile South of Blayneys pre-emption Anaham Lake, thence South 80 chains; thence East 40 chains more or less to Lake; thence North 80 chains more or less along Lake; thence West 40 chains more or less to point of commencement.

Dated June 17th, 1909.
JOHN JOSEPH FINNERTY,
Per J. R. Morrison, Agent.

No. 4 VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Marjorie Davies of Victoria, occupation stenographer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 3 miles East of the Salmon River and about 15 miles North of Anaham Lake, thence North 80 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated June 16th, 1909.
MARJORIE DAVIES,
Per J. R. Morrison, Agent.

No. 5 VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that T. B. Monk of Victoria, occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the West bank of Salmon River about 10 chains north of ford on the Bella Coola Sotsa Lake trail and near the foot of Anaham Lake; thence West 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 80 chains more or less to river; thence Northerly along River to point of commencement.

Dated June 17th, 1909.
THEODORE B. MONK,
Per J. R. Morrison, Agent.

No. 6 VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Susan Phipps of Victoria, occupation widow, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains North of the North-West corner of Lot 25, Anaham Lake, thence West 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated June 17th, 1909.
SUSAN STEWART PHIPPS,
Per J. R. Morrison, Agent.

No. 7 VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Victoria A. Phipps of Victoria, occupation stenographer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains South of the South-East corner of Lot 28 near Anaham Lake; thence East 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence North 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated June 17th, 1909.
VICTORIA A. PHIPPS,
Per J. R. Morrison, Agent.

No. 8 CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "United Iron Works," an Extra-Provincial Company, has this day been registered as a Company, under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Oakland, in the County of Alameda, State of California.

The amount of the capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Vancouver, and Crickmay Bros., Agents, whose address is Vancouver aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company, not empowered to issue and transfer stock.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years, from July 2nd, 1903.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 21st day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been incorporated:

(a) To carry on and conduct a general foundry business, machine shop and boiler shop;

(b) To buy, sell, trade in and deal with, mould, make, build, manufacture, construct and erect all kinds of ironwork, machinery and other structures composed of wood, metal and other materials, either separately or in any form of combination, and to carry on and conduct any and all kinds of business connected therewith;

(c) To buy, sell, trade in and deal with, construct, equip, repair and own vessels and water craft of every kind, and to carry on and conduct any and every kind of business connected therewith;

(d) To construct and erect wharves, docks, dry docks and to carry on and conduct any and every kind of business connected therewith;

(e) To manufacture, buy, sell, trade in and deal with supplies, material, merchandise and personal property of any and every class or description necessary for the above purposes, and to hold, own, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of, trade in and deal with the same;

(f) To act as an agent and factor; to receive goods on consignment, and to sell the same and account for the proceeds thereof;

(g) To make consignments of any and all kinds of personal property, and to compel an accounting thereof;

(h) To acquire and undertake, hold, buy and sell the good will, property, rights, franchises, trade, business and assets of any and every kind of any person, firm, association or corporation, either wholly or partly, and pay for the same in cash, merchandise, shares of the capital stock, or bonds of this or any other corporation;

(i) To enter into, make, perform and carry out contracts of any and every kind, for any lawful purpose with any person, firm, association or corporation;

(j) To buy, barter for, sell, exchange and deal in the shares of its own capital stock or bonds, and in the shares of the capital stock, bonds or debentures, or other evidence of indebtedness of individuals, firms or other corporations, and while the owner, to exercise all the rights and privileges of the ownership thereof;

(k) To borrow money, mortgage and hypothecate any or all of the corporation property, and to draw, make, issue, indorse, discount, execute promissory notes, bonds, bills of exchange and other evidences of indebtedness therefor;

(l) To buy, barter for, lease or otherwise acquire the use of inventions, letters patent and patent rights of every kind and nature, and to hold, use, sell or otherwise dispose of the same;

(m) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(n) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(o) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(p) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(q) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(r) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(s) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(t) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(u) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(v) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(w) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(x) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(y) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

(z) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire real property and to lease, mortgage or sell the same; and to carry on, conduct and engage in any business transaction or transactions which may or can be included in, or which appertain to any of the matters aforesaid; and to do and perform any and all other and further acts or things which may be necessary, useful, convenient or auxiliary to any of the purposes of the corporation.

At The Street Corner

By THE LOUNGER

I ran across a very entertaining individual this week in one of my favorite lounges; his name I will not give because I cannot. It is too fearfully and wonderfully made, but he himself is the most perfect type of Bohemian I have met on this continent, or for the matter of that anywhere outside a Parisian atelier. He is a big, loose-jointed, good looking, healthy, happy-go-lucky fellow, who hails at present from Australia, but who must have spent most of his life time in the artists' quarters of London and Paris. Like all true Bohemians he is a humourist, and a good tempered one at that. He has the inevitable dash of cynicism which in his case takes the form of easy tolerance. He claims to be beating his way round the world on a pencil, which fairly well expresses the truth. As a matter of fact he is travelling round on the Princesses and at odd times frequenting the more comfortable hosteleries of Victoria, sketching silhouettes. I have seen better drawings, indeed as a caricaturist, he is inferior to Bengough, but then he has no liver, never heard of dyspepsia, and consequently makes life look a little bit brighter for everyone who comes in contact with him. I shelled out fifty cents on the promise that he would transfer my lineaments to cardboard and make me look beautiful forever; he succeeded but no one who knows me recognizes the portrait, which I suppose is a joke on myself. All the same he is an interesting fellow, who knows how to make his way, and to get the best out of life. I imagine that his insouciance is only skin deep, and that beneath the surface he is no mean philosopher. I also surmise that at the end of the trip it will no

LAST DAY

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

Up to and including July 31 the subscription to The Week for one year for new subscribers will be 50 cents, to date from date of receipt of 50 cents. In sending in subscription, write name and address plainly, and send to: Circulation Manager, The Week, Victoria, B.C.

No. 24 COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that Elizabeth Street will within 30 days from date apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the lands and under the area described as follows:

Commencing at a post at the S. W. corner of Section 19, Township 18, thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile to place of beginning.

10 June, 1909.
Lorenzo Alexander, Agent.

be the pencil but the pen which will tell the story, and from my little chat I have no doubt he will give many a pen picture of the raciest type, and possibly more recognizable than his silhouettes. * * *

I have been very much amused at the antics of Mayor Hall, and Alderman Henderson, who have been putting up a grand stand play for the benefit of the illiterate and unthinking electors. I say this advisedly because their tactics would stand no chance of success with a man who reads the newspapers, and then does a little bit of thinking on his own account. That Sunday Closing By-law is about the funniest thing I ever came across; both the Mayor and Alderman must know that they cannot frame a by-law which will close the fruit and candy stores on Sunday if the licensees wish to keep them open. The public demand fruit food, and will get it. In spite of this, however they would like to make the electors believe that they are consumed with a burning anxiety to comply with the request of those who are clamouring for additional legislation on this matter. They should know, if they do not, that the functions of the City Council are not legislative, and that they are in every respect subject to the statutes of the Dominion. They violated these statutes in the by-law which was declared "ultra vires" by Mr. Justice Irving. Now they are trying to throw the onus on to the shoulders of the Provincial Government by saying in effect, "bring the Lord's Day Act into force to enable us to put this by-law into effect; if you refuse the blame will rest on you and not on us." It is hardly likely that the Provincial Government will abandon its policy in order to secure a little kudos for the Mayor and the Aldermen. They have raised a bogey and will have to fight it themselves. Meanwhile the man in the street can afford to smile since he is still able to get his oranges and ice cream.

* * *
I am glad that the City Council has abandoned its intention to establish a rock quarry within the City limits. It is one of the few decisions which will be remembered to its credit. Douglas Hill should stand for many reasons, but chiefly because to remove it would create an intolerable nuisance for the residents of the Ross Bay district, and would greatly depreciate the value of their property. I am, however, still at a loss to understand why the city should not blast rock where, by so doing, they would be making new streets. This will have to be done by somebody, and as it would mean free rock I fail to see why such an arrangement should not be regarded as a good bargain.

* * *
A few weeks ago I commented on the unsatisfactory service in the Empress Grill Room and regret to say that for once my paragraph did not have the desired effect. I have taken lunch there twice since I wrote and am not able to chronicle any improvement. Luckily I am not known to the waiters or possibly I should have come away lunchless, but it is a fact, which is often commented on by the regular frequenters of the room, that the service is in no sense on a par with the general appointments. One gentleman, who probably uses the room as much as anyone, told me this week that he complained to an official and received the reply in very supercilious tones: "Oh, we don't trouble about the local trade, we only cater for visitors." I am afraid there is too much truth in this, but the management should remember that the tourist season is a brief one, and while it may be legitimate to cater principally for that, the residents are entitled to some consideration, and will be here to keep the grill room going with their dollars when the tourists are scattered all over the face of the earth, and Victoria knows them no more.

Lounger

Tsimpsean Light & Power Company

Notice is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Tsimpsean Light and Power Company will be held at 1304 Government Street, being corner of Yates and Government Streets, in the city of Victoria, on Tuesday, the 17th day of August, 1909, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet, the report of the Directors and the Auditors, to elect Directors and other Officers in place of those retiring, and to transact any other business which, under the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897," ought to be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

Dated this 31st day of July, A.D. 1909. By order,
JOHN DEAN,
Secretary.



VACATION Toilet Accessories

It is "going-away" time and we would like you to remember the fact that we have the most complete stock of sundries carried by any drug store in the west:

Hair and Fancy Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Soaps, Sponges, Rubber Goods, Tooth Pastes, Powders, Perfumes, Face Preparations, Tooth Brushes, etc.

Everything for the up-to-date person. Everything sold at popular price.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist
Govt. St., Near Yates.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that I, J. W. MacFarlane, of Bella Coola, occupation Civil Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the South bank of Sawmill Creek, about one mile from Tatla Lake, thence west 50 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 20 chains to point of commencement.
Dated June 28th, 1909.
Jy 8 **JOSEPH W. MacFARLANE.**

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

No. 23
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that Hugh A. Massey will within 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the lands and under the area described as follows:—

Commencing at a post at the S. E. corner of Section 20, Township 18, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile to place of beginning.
15 June, 1909.
Jy 24 **LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.**

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

No. 25
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas N. Street will within 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the lands and under the area described as follows:—

Commencing at a post at the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile to place of beginning.
16 June, 1909.
Jy 24 **LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.**

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

No. 26
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that Walter R. Bulwer will within 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the land and under the area described as follows:—

Commencing at a post at the N. E. corner of Section 13, Township 27, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence north one mile to place of beginning.
16 June, 1909.
Jy 24 **LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.**

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

No. 27
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that Dorothy M. Bulwer will within 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the lands and under the area described as follows:—

Commencing at a post at the N. W. corner of Section 18, Township 13, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile, thence north one mile to place of beginning.
16 July, 1909.
Jy 24 **LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.**

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Emma Martena Olson, of Houston, Minnesota, occupation, a single lady, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of G. W. Proctor's Pre-emption on south shore of small lake and about 15 chains more or less north of J. J. Forbes' Southeast corner, thence south 15 chains more or less, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 5 chains more or less to small lake, thence meandering south shore of said lake to point of commencement, and being 160 acres, more or less.
May 25th, 1909.
Jy 26 **EMMA MARTENA OLSON.**

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

No. 28
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that Henry Allen Bulwer will within 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the lands and under the area described as follows:—

Commencing at a post at the N. W. corner of Section 11, Township 27, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile, thence north one mile to place of beginning.
16 June, 1909.
Jy 24 **LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.**

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

No. 29
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that Ralph H. Loundes will within 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the lands and under the area described as follows:—

Commencing at a post at the N. E. corner of Section 10, Township 27, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence north one mile to place of beginning.
16 June, 1909.
Jy 24 **LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.**

NOTICE.

"Mineral Act."
King Solomon Mineral Claim, situate in Victoria Mining Division of Helmcken District, near Koksilah River.

TAKE NOTICE that I, James Humes, Free Miner's Certificate No. B30100, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 17th day of June, A.D. 1909.
Jy 26

NOTICE.

"Mineral Act."
Queen of Sheba Mineral Claim, situate in Victoria Mining Division of Helmcken District, near Koksilah River.

TAKE NOTICE that I, James Humes, Free Miner's Certificate No. B30100, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.
Dated this 17th day of June, A.D. 1909.
Jy 26



NOTICE.

"Water Act, 1909."
Attention is called to section 192 of the "Water Act, 1909," which requires any person to whom any power or authority has been granted, pursuant to the "Rivers and Streams Act," to surrender such authority within one year of the passage of said "Water Act," and receive a license for same thereunder.

FRED. J. FULTON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands.
Lands Department,
Victoria, 19th July, 1909.
Jy 24

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

No. 17
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that Harold Strandwald will within 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the lands and under the area described as follows:—

Commencing at a post at the N. W. corner of Section 15, Township 27, thence south one mile; thence east one mile, thence north one mile, thence west one mile to place of beginning.
18 June, 1909.
Jy 24 **LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.**

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

No. 18
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that C. D. Johnson will within 30 days from this date apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the land and under the area described as follows:—

Commencing at a post at the S. W. corner of Section 23, Township 21, thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile to place of beginning.
16 June, 1909.
Jy 24 **LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.**

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

No. 19
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that C. D. Johnson will within 30 days from this date apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the land and under the area described as follows:—

Commencing at a post at the S. W. corner of Section 23, Township 27, thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile to place of beginning.
15 June, 1909.
Jy 24 **LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.**

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

No. 20
Rupert District.
NOTICE is hereby given that Herbert Hewke will within 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands at Victoria, for a license to prospect for coal on the lands and under the area described as follows:—

Commencing at a post at the S. W. corner of Section 23, Township 27, thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile to place of beginning.
15 June, 1909.
Jy 24 **LORENZO ALEXANDER, Agent.**

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on lands on Mud River, in Cariboo District, and Range 4, Coast District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette of July 2nd, 1908, and bearing date of June 30th, 1908, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B.C., May 1st, 1909.
may 8



NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing on Lot 223, Rupert District, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B.C., March 17th, 1909.



NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing on Lot 23a, Range 4, Coast District, is cancelled.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 15th October, 1908.
3m



RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Lots, situated in Cariboo District, are reserved for University purposes from pre-emption, sale or other alienation under the Land Act:—Lots 1,454; 1,452; 1,465; 1,473; 1,456; 1,455; 1,458; 1,451; 1,464; 1,472; 1,326; 1,433; 1,444; 1,450; 1,463; 1,471; 1,325; 1,437; 1,443, 1,449 and 1,462.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B.C., May 27th, 1909.
may 29



RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Lots, situated in Cariboo District, are reserved from alienation under the Land Act, except by pre-emption:—Lots 1,470; 1,316; 1,324; 1,442; 1,461; 1,312; 1,318; 1,329; 1,447; 1,468; 999a; 1,314; 1,322; 1,440; 1,459; 1,481; 1,310; 1,317; 1,327; 1,445; 1,469; 1,475; 1,479 and 1,476.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B.C., May 27th, 1909.



CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on lands on the Blackwater and Euchliuko Rivers, in Cariboo District, and Range 4, Coast District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette of July 2nd, 1908, and bearing date of June 30th, 1908, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B.C., May 1st, 1909.
may 8



NOTICE.

"Water Act, 1909."
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the fourteenth day of August next, from Civil and Hydraulic Engineers, for the position of Chief Water Commissioner under the above Act. Applicants to state briefly qualifications and date when services would be available.

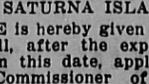
Salary, \$250 per month.
FRED. J. FULTON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands.
Lands Department,
Victoria, B.C., 12th July, 1909. Jy 17



NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing on the lands embraced in special Timber Licence No. 23,290, situated on Gambler Island, New Westminster District, is cancelled.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Department of Lands,
14th July, 1909. Jy 17



SATURNA ISLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. Alexander will, after the expiration of 30 days from this date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, at Victoria, for a Coal Prospecting License over the following described area on Saturna Island:—

Commencing at the North-east corner of the South-east quarter of section 17, thence south one mile, and east one mile, and north one mile, and west one mile to the place of beginning.
Dated June 16th, 1909.
L. ALEXANDER,
Per A. W. McVittie, Agent.
Jy 26

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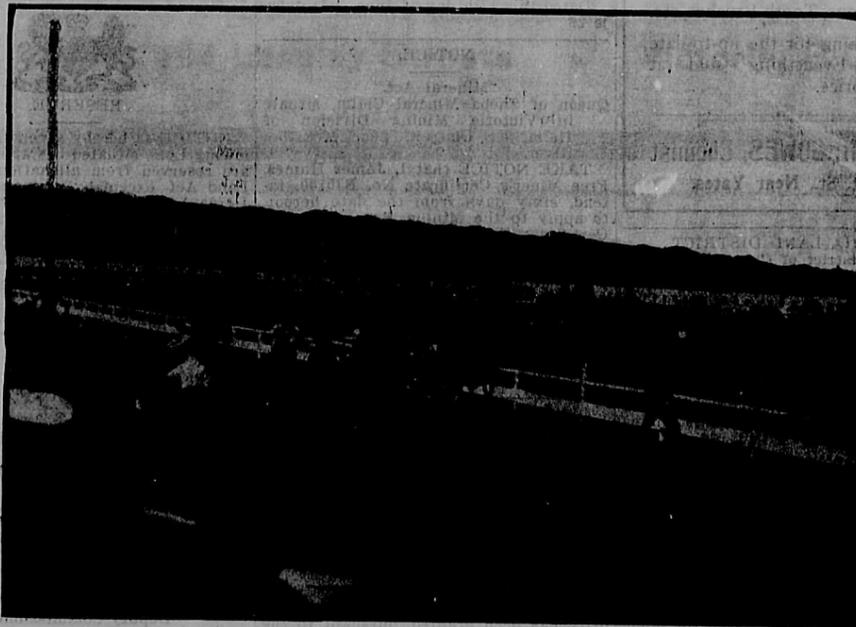
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