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Victoria Edition

The Week

A British Columbia Review,
Published at Victoria and Vancouver B. C.

Stewart Williams R. C. Janion
WILLIAMS & JANION
AUCTIONEERS
COMMISSION AND
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
51 FORT ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

VOL. V. No. 8 THE WEEK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908 ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

EDITORIAL

Prophet in Canada.

The Victoria Canadian Club has added a new recruit to the list of its more or less illustrious guests. It has feted Mr. A. J. Dawson, wandered, adventurer, journalist, promoter, and prophet. Mr. Dawson is a young man of ability, of intelligence, and of energy. He is devoting all these qualifications to the promotion of an enterprise which he calls Imperial and which the man in the street will call commercial. He proposes to run a weekly supplement to the London Standard. It is to consist of sixteen pages and to be devoted exclusively to advocating the interest of the various sections of greater Britain beyond the seas. The sixteen pages include advertising as well as reading space, and as practically half has already been sold for the former purpose Mr. Dawson may fairly be congratulated on having made a commercial success of his proposition at the very outset. In fact, both Mr. Dawson and the owners of the Standard are already insured against any possible loss on the undertaking. This aspect of the question was not touched upon in Mr. Dawson's address to the Canadian Club, although his Business Manager, as is quite right and proper, was busy. One would naturally have expected that Mr. Dawson's address ignoring the commercial would have dealt with the Imperial aspects of his mission, but unless the generously conceived autobiography to which he devoted practically the whole of that address is to be regarded as an illustration of Imperial development, both sides of the question were ignored and the personal note predominated. Mr. Dawson's address contained nothing new, and his experience has been duplicated in thousands of instances among boys from the Old country who have won their way through roaring adventures by flood and field to an assured position as reputable and prosperous citizens. The suggestion of the Colonist that the title of "Empire Builder" which was applied to Cecil Rhodes should be transferred to Mr. Dawson cannot but raise a wondering smile. There is an old saying that "one should not look a gift horse in the mouth" and at first sight it may appear churlish to criticise a man whom all men delight to honour and who has declared his intention of doing so much for the Empire. The answer to this objection is two-fold: first of all that as Mr. Dawson's venture is essentially commercial and one out of which he and his backers stand to make a pile of money, it cannot be regarded in the light of philanthropy. Canadian advertisers are paying, and paying through the nose, for the privilege of recognition in the pages of the Empire supplement; the second is that Mr. Dawson has yet to "make good," when he has done this the Canadian Club can with propriety banquet him. It is not so certain that it would not have been wiser to defer the function.

Tourist Association.

The interview between representatives of the Tourist Association and the Victoria City Council makes interesting reading. The case of the former was well presented by the various speakers. Condensed into a few sentences it may be thus expressed—that the Tourist Association has done a large amount of successful missionary work, that it has laid the foundations for a great ingathering of visitors and residents, that the first fruits of this preparatory work has already been gathered, that any break in the work would be a serious check in the progress of the City, that Victoria has started on a prosperous career which is about to be signalized by extensive development, that the Tourist Association has been and will continue to be possibly the most important factor. None of these propositions were questioned by the Council and every disposition was shown to renew the grant of last year, but the Council has not the money, and in view of a large deficit and increased demands is on the horns of a dilemma, consequently the request remains in abeyance. The Colonist as usual sits on the fence, and while damning the work of the Tourist Association with faint praise suggests that under the circumstances the Council might find justification for refusing the grant. The Week endorsed the application and believes that it is a mere bagatelle compared with the benefit which the City derives, but, and here is the crux, who is to be the active officer of the Association? The Secretary, Mr. Cuthbert, resigned some months ago. Since then the Executive has made no announcement as to his reappointment or the appointment of a successor. Private subscribers are complaining of the uncertainty of the situation and of several other things which need not here be particularized, but which have a very distinct bearing on the attitude of the public and the Council towards the Association. Let the latter make a public statement as to their policy, as they are taking public money it is right that they should do so, and if that policy commends itself there will be no difficulty in getting the usual grant from the Council and the usual amount in personal contributions.

A Legacy Of Debt.

Victoria is only just beginning to realize what the vagaries of the late Chief Magistrate and his supporters have cost. To put it mildly the finances are in a bad condition. There is a deficit of $70,000 contributed to by losses which the ratepayers were assured again and again would not be incurred; especially is this so in connection with the deficit on the Agricultural Show. But it is no good crying over spilt milk, and instead of bewailing their hard luck the new Council is facing the difficulty in a business-like manner. It is quite obvious that one of two things must be done, either the revenues must be increased or the expenditures diminished. The only means of raising the income is to increase assessments or taxation, or both. The City Assessor is the only man who can say whether property assessments have been increased in proportion to the recent advance in the value of real estate. If not, some relief can be found in this direction, otherwise there is no alternative but to submit to the addition of several mills on the rate of taxation, a course which while always unpopular is at least honest and effective, and should meet with the same success in the Civic as in the Provincial arena. One thing is certain Victoria, for the first time in its history, is getting out of the groove and is beginning to move along the lines of improvement and development. Its progress must not be arrested for the sake of a little extra burden. While there will always be some who object to increased taxation under all circumstances, on principle, The Week is convinced that the majority of the ratepayers would acquiesce in a moderate increase in order that their City may not lag behind in the race.

Temperance and Consistency.

No man who reads the daily papers, and who does not, can fail to be aware that a wave of temperance reform is sweeping over the civilized world. Public sentiment is manifesting itself in drastic legislation and the organization of Reform associations which have dropped the word Temperance out of their title but include hostility to the liquor traffic in their programme. Public opinion is a unit on the necessity for minimising the evils of the drink traffic and even viewed from the standpoint of the trade its greatest enemies are not to be found in the ranks of temperance reformers but among those who abuse the traffic by abusing themselves. The greatest interest of the distiller, the brewer, the wholesaler, and the respectable hotel and saloon keeper lies in securing the enforcement of the law and in ridding the traffic of its most glaring abuses. An habitual drunkard is a far greater enemy to the trade than a temperance crank, and it is not until every saloon keeper realises this fact, that the bitter hostility which now exists and which is increasing will give place to tolerance. The Licence Victuallers' Association is a powerful organization. In public affairs its influence is one of the strongest factors. If it would bend all its energies to the enforcement of the laws governing the trade, even against its own members when necessary, it could effect more in a short time than any Reform association. This is not to belittle or in the slightest degree to depreciate such work, but to point out where the trade could render a great public service whilst at the same time protecting its own interests. Recent legislation in England aims at reducing the number of licenses by one-third through a gradual process of extinction extending over twenty years. The latest information from the North-west Provinces shows increased stringency in the issuance of licences and in respect of closing hours. This is a move in the right direction. It will tend to exclude unsuitable men from the trade as it will remove features which have aroused public hostility. The day for senseless vituperation has passed; there are as respectable men in the liquor trade as in any other. These men realize that it is not temperance but intemperance which is their greatest foe. They are entitled to fair treatment, and that the enormous vested interest in a legitimate trade is entitled to full recognition, is evident by the compensation scheme which is attached to every English measure restricting licenses. They do not always get fair play and some people have yet to learn that consistency is a jewel and that even a good cause is not advanced by unfair dealing. Newspapers which violently attack the trade are hardly consistent in advertising it. But what shall be said of newspapers which obtain advertising on a promise of editorial support and after they have their contract signed proceed to line up for an attack? In the East there are several influential dailies with pronounced hostility to the trade; in order that their hands may be free in all matters of temperance reform they refuse liquor advertisements, and if they sacrifice a few dollars for principle they at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they are consistent. Perhaps as the milennium draws near the practice may extend to the West. Meanwhile it is greatly to be feared that the advertisers have no remedy; they might use some of their space and run the single word, in display type, "STUNG."

The Fifth Regiment.

Even a worm will turn and the Fifth Regiment is by no means a worm, but it has turned after something like ten years constant agitation for necessary up-to-date equipment. The Officers, practically to a man, have resigned as a protest against the indifference of the Military authorities at Ottawa. The Fifth Regiment has fared no better with the powers that be than the Provincial Government, which, representing the people of the Province, has been habitually turned down. There are certainly no politics in the course adopted by the Fifth Regiment since the wholesale resignations include men of both parties. With them it is a straight business proposition; they find that they cannot maintain the efficiency of the Regiment with the appliances furnished, and are unwilling to tamely acquiesce in a course which cannot but bring discredit upon the serivce. It is difficult to understand the attitude of the Minister of Militia in this matter. One would naturally think that a request preferred by such competent officers, and persisted in over a course of years, a request endorsed at the time it was made by the highest military authority in Canada, would have been complied with long ago. It is difficult to write without warmth upon this matter, especially in view of the incompetency which has characterized the handling of the Work Point barracks under the same Minister. It will be futile to ask what the Hon. William Templeman is doing all this time, and why with a Minister of our own at Ottawa Victoria is so easily ignored.

The City Water Case.

By common consent the presentation of the City's case before the Executive of the Provincial Government by Mr. W. J. Taylor, K.C., was one of the most brilliant pieces of legal work which has ever been witnessed in Victoria. Scores of pages in the Daily Press have within the last few years been used up to explain the situation to the wondering and weary ratepayers, only to leave them in a greater fog than ever as to the exact points at issue. Mr. Taylor's concise, lucid exposition makes the matter so clear that any average school boy who reads his statement would thoroughly understand the subject. As the matter is still under consideration it is perhaps unnecessary to discuss it beyond saying that Mr. Taylor's statement has rendered it impossible for either party to persist in unreasonable demands. On his presentment of the matter it is a foregone conclusion that the request of the City will be granted, and equally certain that the Esquimalt Waterworks Company will modify their attitude. The conviction is deepened that the City must have Goldstream water, and that the Waterworks Company must reduce their price.

NOT HAPPY THOUGH THEY'VE GOT IT.

A Symposium on Woman's Suffrage Written Specially for The Week.

By C. H. GIBBONS.

"Do you want the franchise," I asked the best all-round office woman in Victoria a day or so ago, meeting her just after reading a long press report of the indignation meeting of would-be woman voters held at the City Hall. I still had the matter of that meeting on my mind.

The best all-round office woman fixed me with dangerous eye.

"Do I look as dowdy as that?" she challengingly answered. "No, I don't want the franchise; I want a new Easter costume and a hat!"

"But seriously," I insisted, "don't you think the women ought to have the right to vote, especially girls like you, who take a man's place in life, know the man's world of business, and shoulder a man's responsibilities?"

The maiden is eighteen years of age and supports a family of five. She is quick, keen, thorough, a paragon of office efficiency, with an alert, original, initiative mind, and an insatiable appetite for work. No one ever heard her complain of being tired or lament if work piled up so that sixteen hours a day was required to clear it. She answered my second question, woman-like, with two others.

"Now don't you think," she said, "that I've quite enough responsibility on my shoulders already? Have you ever known any woman that has to take a man's place and work man-fashion for a living bothering herself about her right to vote?"

I humbly feinted with the excuse of a treacherous memory. Cowardice brought its penalty, for she was irritated.

"What do I know about the franchise?" she pursued. "What does one woman out of every hundred know about politics? And they don't want to either. If you'll notice it, you'll find that it is the woman with a comfortable home and a husband to look after her, who has time to shout about being trampled upon and not allowed to vote. The girls that are in business to keep their families aren't agitating. It's the woman with time on her hands and a good-natured husband to humour her, that can go in for woman's rights. Of course they get some women to follow them. Lots of women wouldn't be happy if they hadn't some fad to amuse themselves with. Curiosity stimulates this one, but to make women vote would be ridiculous. Nine-tenths of them don't want to, and the other tenth are not the kind of women who ever will represent feminine sentiment or the business woman's viewpoint. Why, God forgive me if I haven't been talking politics of a sort myself, and I loathe the word!"

This one girl's view I venture to think is that of a large percentage of her sex, and for that reason, and because it is well expressed, I quote it. The crusade of the suffragettes is not the crusade of the business woman for equal place in the political as well as the commercial life of her country. The business woman rather looks upon her political sister with contempt. She sizes her up either as a crank or else an hysterical woman sufficiently well provided for by an indulgent husband to be able to amuse herself with her fad. That the suffragette may be violently sincere she freely admits—but this does not abate her poor opinion of her. Nor does it alter her opinion that the suffragette represents a minority of women in her opinions, and in her politics shows herself somewhat unsexed.

"There will be time enough to seriously consider the enfranchisement of women when a majority of the women want it," is her conclusion—to which may be added the warning that this is one question in which it is eminently the part of wisdom to "go slow." Not to enlarge the franchise prematurely is a very much simpler thing to taking it back again after it has once been granted—even if experience prove the granting to have been a dire mistake.

That is the situation in New Zealand today and public men of the new Dominion make no bones about it. The influence of the woman vote is very plainly evident in New Zealand, where it seems to have already largely femininized the national character. Public business is in many departments conducted in a very pretty way, and I have it from one of the best known leaders in New Zealand's affairs, that the woman vote is usually exercised illogically and without regard to state financial responsibility or the business capacity of candidat

"Enfranchised woman," said the New Zealand public man to whom I refer, "was from the first urged by the political leaders of her sex that her duty was to find out the probable candidates, and institute searching inquiry into their moral character and history. That in many cases meant voting for the respectable sweater who lives a life of conjugal propriety, and by means of starvation wages drives many women into the street. It certainly suggested that every political organization of women became a scandal-collecting machine, and that's not the way to do good work in politics. There never was advantage in this unification of public and private fitness. The most saintly man is very often worse than useless as a practical worker for his country's good, and there have been many great men—great patriots and great statesmen—who have had their private failings, great also, which do not destroy, however, the value of their service to their country. We have latterly got a lot of hysterical, harmful laws upon our statute-book, and the woman voter is largely to be blamed. It is her disposition to fill parliament with picturesque, well-meaning visionaries rather than business men."

It is subject of no surprise to find that New Zealand is not a drinking country—that is, a liquor drinking country. The temperament of the people never impels them to alcoholic or other excesses. But given the weapon of the ballot and the women promptly proceeded to extremes in radical legislation. It is the hard and fast law throughout New Zealand that hotels must close at 10 o'clock. Not only the bar, but the hotel. The place must be locked and barred and no one not resident there may be upon the premises. Nor is a guest permitted to entertain friends after the fateful hour of 10 o'clock or on a Sunday. Of course there are many practical people who regard this as carrying regulation to a ridiculous extreme, but the laws are made by home-dwellers, not residents in hotels, and the woman voter decides that 10 o'clock is quite late enough for anyone to be out of bed—and legislates accordingly.

Next year the ladies propose going further and pressing for the total prohibition of retail liquor selling—although why wholesale consumption of an admitted evil should be preferable to retail is not yet clear to me. For the time being the prohibition crusade holds the centre of the stage of New Zealand politics, the rival forces temporarily abandoning all other battling in order to bring their ful strengths to bear. It may be that in taking no active part in the great Australian debate: "The barmaid—to be or not to be?" the New Zealand women folk have merely held the question in abeyance, hoping that in the prohibition in its entirety of retail liquor selling they will incidentally dispose of the subordinate barmaid issue most conclusively. But meanwhile the barmaid flourishes in New Zealand undisturbed by the woman vote, although the stern facts are very much in evidence that year by year the bars claim the fairest of the country's budding womanhood, speedily take the bloom from their innocence by making them a bait for the vicious instincts dormant in average man, cultivating their appetite for drink, making them hourly auditors for the "smutty" story, and ultimately delivering them first as recruits and then as recruiting agents for numberless houses of assignation.

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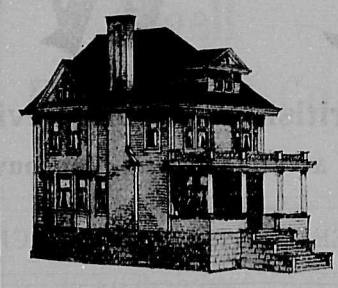

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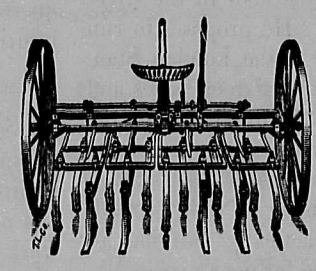

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Two Sizes. Sold Everywhere.

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t is evident that prohibition has a ater chance of success in New Zea- d than in almost any other British ntry. Prohibition is indeed al- dy in force by local option in a mber of New Zealand towns, Inver- gill (the southermost city of the rld) being one of these. And I eatly doubt if anywhere else in w Zealand there is so much drink- g and drunkenness as in Invercar- l. Liquor may be imported there individuals for their private use gift, but may not be purchased or ld. The temptation or restriction cites an appetite and there is said be double the amount of hard inking in this population centre ce the prohibition law became ef- ctive, while at the same time the andard of first-class hotel accom- odation is the lowest in New Zea- nd. Indeed the quality of hotel ac- mmodation seems ever to deterior- e and the low groggery and vilely ulterated liquor to be more and ore in evidence as restrictive meas- es are made abnormally drastic.

As suggested above, the woman te has been exercised in New Zea- nd not as it had been expected it uld be, in increased penalties fo: duction and similar offences, or in e elimination of sex discrimination the wage scale to the detriment of e woman worker who does a man's rk with the same degree of pro- ency displayed by the man. It ha: en exercised violently, uncompro- singly, positively in the extinction the social evil as officially recog- ed, with increased penalties and orous enforcement, all bagnios and ilar houses have seemingly been mped out, and New Zealand towns longer possess a tenderloin dis- ct known of all adult residents nned by all respectable, and under watchful eye of the public medical horities and that of the police. New aland's women by their votes have s to all appearances and officially, their chosen weapon the ballot ved the great social problem of th turies. The inevitable consequence calculated to disgust the visitor m the most wide-open town of barous, man-governed, practical erica. Harpies of every age night- parade the streets of New Zealand s, boldly soliciting every pedes- n. Houses of assignation and il l liquor selling flourish abundant- Contagious disease becomes more eral, since medical as well as po- supervision of loose women be- es no longer possible. And the woman and the innocent, suecep- girl are brought directly in con- to the undoing of the latter— hrough this reform.

he woman vote in New Zealand I was told by a member of the ernment at Wellington, been very ve in the exploitation of fads and ks. "Let's try it" is the cry with ch every few and visionary poli- shibboleth is welcomed. The es decline (just as in less advanced ntries) to listen to the serious, sin- words of warning upon the text reckless expenditure, or explana- of the immutable laws of trad finance. "Whoever wants to lis- to that dry talk" they coo—and ge again into the vortex of their rite political dissipation of the e-being. Perhaps in this respect woman voter is not so very dif- nt from the average male voter has learned that financial statis- will clear a public hall almost as dly as a dog fight or an alarm of But the average man if he sn't listen to financial speeches vote for those whom he knows ound business men. The woman r bestows her franchise less sane- nd safely. The lady voter is med with fine phrases, and while erely and seriously anxious to ly exercise her franchise for the ntage of her country and the e, she is prone to extravagance in legislation and administration. the government can pay for it," e careless response to criticism arning—for they have a blindl faith in the inexhaustible publi e, and decline to consider that ey must first be put into it in that it may be taken from it ounting the financial capability of the country and living beyond the country's income (the over-expendi- ture being for legislation, administra- tion, civil service, etc., and not for reproductive public works of develop- ment character) is said to be steadily lowering New Zealand's credit, de- preciating the value of the country's securities, and making ultimately for national bankruptcy.

Restaurants, cafes, and kindred in- stitutions of American life are prac tically unknown in New Zealand which is a country of home life. S also are absent the boot-black's stand the modern barber shop, the manicur- ist's parlour—the dozen and one typi- cal institutions of American city life. Hairdressers' parlours of course there are—always in association with th tobacconist business. But there ar but three operations known to the New Zealand or the Australian barbe —the shave, the hair-cut and the shampoo. The price of the shave three pence (5 cents). Hair cuttin and shampooing is six pence. Th barber who earns the equivalent o ten dollars per week is doing well i Labour's and the Ladies' paradise.

But to return to the drinking pro pensities of the New Zealander. While his temperament and instincts do not incline him to indulgence in alco- holic drink, he is a slave to tea, tha lingual laxative throughout Americ sacred to womankind. A wise ma has said that a woman is known b what she wears; a man by what h drinks. The tea-drinking habit i New Zealand is said to have been evolved out of the restriction of liquo selling—that and the fact that unde present-day conditions the New Zea- lander has very little money in his pockets. Tea is in order at almost any hour of morning, afternoon and evening. It is a certainty that with all the talk of the development of national sentiment in New Zealand the people of the New Dominio could never follow the example o the population of any New Zealand city getting together and throwing al their tea into the harbour is to con jure up a picture the most stalwar imagination would necessarily decline to accept.

In the New Zealand office world they go to "work" at about 10 o'cloc —have tea at 11—lunch from 12 t 1 or 1.30—partake of more tea at 3— and close at five. The first half hour of the office day is devoted to taking out the books and the last three-quar- ters to putting them away. I went into a big shipping office not long ago to purchase tickets. Three clerks were at a small table behind the coun- ter, busy with a teapot, some bis cuits, and a jar of marmalade. One of them reluctantly came to the coun- ter by slow freight, and I stated my business.

"Oh," said he, "you'll have to com in again—we're just having tea."

It made me almost homesick. I was so very foreign.

To meet the cost of immensely complicated and cumbrous adminis- trative and legislative machinery, and at the same time avoid the too ob- vious appearance of excessive taxa- tion, they have a sly way in New Zealand of prescribing petty assess- ments and taxations in a variety of petty ways. A penny stamp must be put on every business document. There are late fees and early fees and Sunday fees and haste fees on telegrams and letters. Telegram forms are charged for; so are railway time-tables. And if you open an ac- count at the bank they charge you ten shillings for taking your money and another ten shillings for a cheque- book, and every cheque has to be stamped to the glory of the govern- ment or it will not draw any better than a plugged pipe. Every once in a while (while waiting for his tea) a clerk turns up your account and languidly charges you for stationery or wear and tear on the bank pre- mises or insurance or alimony or something else of the kind. As Mark Twain would remark, it is as easy for a New Zealand bank to make money as for a cat to have twins.

Woman-influenced and labour-dic- tated legislation, largely in the over- regulation of the liquor traffic, reduc-

(Continued on Page Seven)

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Marie Philippi, of Omaha, occupation, Lady, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 21, township 1, range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of beginning, being said section 21.

Dated January 15th, 1908.

MARIE PHILIPPI.

Feb. 15 A. Olson, Agent.

$1,000 Reward

THE GOVERNMENT of the PROVINCE of BRITISH COLUMBIA hereby offers a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the two men who, on the 25th day of February, 1908, at the Gorge Hotel, near the City of Victoria, B.C., armed with revolvers, entered and, while committing a robbery in the said Hotel, shot and wounded one Richard Dancey.

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—Man about 5 feet 11 inches in height, slim build, dressed in dark-colored clothing; wore dark cap.

No. 2—Man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height; slim build; dressed in dark-colored clothing; wore dark cap. Both men were armed with dark-colored revolvers and wore long white cotton masks.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be given for information leading to the arrest and conviction of either one of the said men.

By order, F. S. HUSSEY,

Superintendent of Provincial Police.

Victoria, B.C., 26th February, 1908.

Claim No. 2—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of section 28, township 18; thence north 60 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to the beach; thence easterly and northerly along beach to point of commencement.

Located January 25, 1908.

CHRISTEN JACOBSEN.

Claim No. 3—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of section 28, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

MRS. CHRISTINA McALPINE,
Per Christen Jacobsen, Agent.

Claim No. 4—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of section 19, township 18; thence north 60 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east to shore; thence along shore to point of commencement.

Located January 25, 1908.

FRANCIS J. A. GREEN.
Per Christen Jacobsen, Agent.

Claim No. 5—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of section 24. township 27; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Located January 25, 1908.

WILLIAM EDWARD NORRIS.
Per Christen Jacobsen, Agent.

Claim No. 6—Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of section 30, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Located January 25, 1908.

WILLIAH TYRONE POWER,
Per Christen Jacobsen. Agent.

Claim No. 7—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains north of the S.E. corner of section 30, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Located January 29, 1908.

TYNINGHAM VERE PIGOTT,
Per Christen Jacobsen, Agent.

Claim No. 8—Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of section 31, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Located January 29, 1908.

MINA C. E. NORRIS,
Per Christen Jacobsen. Agent.

Claim No. 9—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains north of the S. E. corner of section 31, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

GEORGE DAY,
Per Christen Jacobsen. Agent.

Claim No. 10—Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains north of the S. E. corner of section 28, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Located January 25, 1908.

WELLINGTON McALPINE,
Feb. 22 Per Christen Jacobsen, Agent.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Noakes, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Civil Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land—on Porcher Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 1292, about 2 miles distant and in a southeasterly direction from Jap Bay; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 20th, 1907.

Jan. 18 ARTHUR NOAKES.

TO HOME SEEKERS.

100 ACRES

Six miles from Victoria by water and ten by excellent road. About 20 acres fenced, 10 acres cleared ready for cultivation; good soil; balance in good timber. Building containing two rooms, also two stables and loft. About one-quarter mile from sea-front, with magnificent view. Good hunting. For quick sale, $2,000, terms to suit. Box 162, Victoria.

NOTICE

The bridge at Craigflower over Victoria Arm is closed to vehicular traffic until further notice.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 9th March, 1908.

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Write today for our descriptive catalogue and price list of toupees, wigs, switches and transformations.

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AGENTS WANTED

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Readvertised from The Week of Oct. 24.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Vancouver Timber & Trading Co., of Vancouver, B.C., loggers, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands, bounded as follows:—

1. Commencing at a post planted 80 chains north from the northeast corner of T.L. 11,892; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 120 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 14th day of October, 1907.

VANCOUVER TIMBER & TRADING CO., LTD.

Feb. 22 C. O. P. Olts, Agent.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that William Croteau of Aldermere, B.C., occupation Farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner; thence north 20 chains to McClure Lake; thence along McClure Lake in an east southerly direction 43 chains, more or less; thence west 40 chains to place of beginning and making 40 acres more or less, and known as the southwest fractional quarter section of 36, township 5, Range 5.

Dated November 20, 1907.

Jan. 18 WILLIAM CROTEAU.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Jennie Croteau of Aldermere, B.C., occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner; thence north 40 chs.; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to place of beginning and known as the northwest quarter section of 30, Tp. 6, Rge. 5, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated 23rd of November, 1907.

Jan. 18 WILLIAM CROTEAU.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that W. N. Campbell of Victoria, occupation Civil Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 1294, (J.R. Cody) one mile west of Jap Inlet, Porcher Island, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres.

Dated Dec. 16th, 1907.

W. N. CAMPBELL,
Jan 18 J. J. Templeton, Agent.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that J. J. Templeton of Victoria, occupation surveyor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 1293, M. S. McLeod, one-half mile west of Jap Inlet Porcher Island, thence south 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

Jan. 18 J. J. TEMPLETON.

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited.

All kinds of Building Material,

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SASH
DOORS

TELEPHONE 564

North Government St., Victoria

Y. W. C. A.

1208 Government Street
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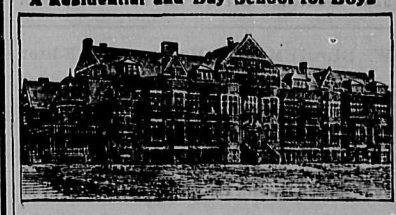

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Capital increased in 1907 to ...$2,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital, $550,000
Reserve . . $50,000
Surplus, Jan. 30, 1907 . . $130,000

J. B. MATHERS, Gen. Man.

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either as Executors or Assignees the Dominion Trust Co., Ltd., is never influenced by ulterior motives. Their entire ambition, effort, and energy is directed towards securing the best possible returns for all concerned.

Name this company executor in your will. Blank will forms furnished free of charge and stored in our safety deposit vaults, when we are made your executor.

DOMINION TRUST CO., Limited.

328 Hasting Street, West, Vancouver, B. C.

The Week

A Provincial Review and Magazine, published every Saturday by

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Published at VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

83½ Government Street...Victoria, B.C.
526 Hastings Street....Vancouver, B.C.

W. BLAKEMORE..Manager and Editor

On Making Promises.

It is a truism that one should never make a promise and then break it, but I have always been in doubt whether the injunction is based upon regard for the reputation of the promiser or the feelings of the promisee. Both considerations are entitled to weight, but there are broader issues involved, and the subject is one well worthy of a few moments' study.

The subject has its roots back in childhood days, when we were always crying, like the horseleech, "Give, give," and urging our parents to pledge themselves by a promise. Since we have grown up, it has been drilled into us that we should be particularly careful in making promises to children, because it is so easy to dull the fine edge of their sensitive natures and to shatter their faith in humanity by breaking our word. This is an impressive aspect of the case, and one to which too much importance cannot be attached. We shall never know how much of the misdoing of mature years is due to the reflex influence of promise-breaking in youth.

But I want to deal with the matter mainly as it effects men in business and in public life. The gravity of the subject is forced upon my notice by the string of disappointed hangers-on, all carrying a grievance and all complaining that they had been thrown down by someone who promised them an appointment.

In the first place, I must confess to having very little respect for the man who has no more grit than to place himself in this humiliating position. Before I would go to the same man, day after day, begging for a soft snap and forcing him to perjure his soul by repeating a lying promise every twenty-four hours, would dig, even if blistered my hands and broke my back. I wonder if such men ever heard the phrase, "The dignity of labour," if they ever read a single line of Carlyle, or if they were born with a vestige of that proper spirit which every true man should feel.

If a man had a spark of intelligence he would know that in nine cases out of ten a deferred promise means a broken promise, and at any rate after the first two or three visits he is either put to work or mentally dropped. This is true even of strictly business engagements, but it is if possible more emphatically true of political promises.

The experiences of men who live in expectation of political plums would make an angel weep. It is true that "kissing goes by favour," and that he who has the most pull invariably gets the job, but the sadness of the outlook is that for every one with pull there are hundreds who nevertheless delude themselves with the expectation of success.

I have sat in many an ante-room, and seen suppliant after suppliant file through; I could read their fate to a certainty. Ninety-nine per cent. wore that supplicating, self-despising air which bespeaks the congenital sycophant. It would be a sin to give these men public work, because they possess none of the qualifications which would enable them to render efficient public service. And yet they return day after day, until life becomes a burden to the man who listens to their appeal, and who lacks the courage and the kindness to turn them down at the first.

This phase of public life is demoralizing and sickening. This army of hangers-on are as truly snowed under as if they belonged to the submerged tenth. They are unstable, they have neglected their own business, and now they exist, it cannot be called living, by the favour of a politician, who is able occasionally to throw them a few crumbs. If they work three months in the year, they do well; during the balance of the time they are waiting for the next session or looking out for a bye-election, a municipal election, a school trustee election, or any other kind of an election where the professional heeler can earn a few dollars in a more or less dubious manner, and mainly because some political boss has made them promises which he is unable to fulfil, but which keeps them in a constant state of suspense and expectation.

The result is as demoralizing for the man who promises. How he must despise himself when, day by day, he doles out some specious excuse and lives under the haunting shadow of the fear that he may alienate a few votes. Inevitably he becomes in time a degenerate; he may continue to hold office, but he has lost his self-respect, and men of insight have long ago found him out and mentally labelled him.

I am quite aware that the question of tact and diplomacy crops up in this connection. I have been told again and again how Sir John A. Macdonald would convert an enemy into a friend by the charm of manner with which he would refuse a favour, and it must be conceded that tact should be used in all these relations. The turning down an applicant does not necessarily mean kicking the poor fellow out of doors, but I am prepared to maintain that more tact is shown in dismissing an applicant with the settled conviction that his request will not be granted than in what is called a "smooth" method of handling, which leaves him in doubt and brings him back again to-morrow.

When all is said and done, men respect a man, and manhood pre-supposes at any rate a measure of manliness, and with this quality goes that spirit of fairness and justice which will refuse to raise false hopes and which knows that it is knider never to excite them. The strong man is he who has the courage of his convictions, the strong leader is he who lives up to them.

Bohemian.

The Nanaimo press, which is in close touch with the coal trade, and therefore in a position to know the facts, declares that already there is a noticeable improvement; not only is there a prospect of resuming shipments to San Francisco on a larger scale, but the demand for bunker coal is increasing. Two large steamers were in port on Monday last. Mr. T R. Stockett, the general manager of the Western Fuel Company, also confirms these anticipations.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, on the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of B. M. Richardson Claim, being about one mile and a quarter northwest of Skidegate Inlet, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands Group; thence north eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence west eighty chains back to place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Located this ——— day of March, A.D. 1908.

D. R. YOUNG.
Mch 21 William Woods, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of the B. M. Richardson Claim, being about one mile and a quarter northwest of Skidegate Inlet, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands Group; thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains back to place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Located this ——— day of March, A.D. 1908.

C. A. YOUNG,
Mch 21 William Woods, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about one mile and a quarter north of Skidegate Inlet and mouth of the Honna River, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands Group; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains back to place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Located this ——— day of March, A.D. 1908.

B. M. RICHARDSON.
Mch 21 William Woods, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the **northwest corner of B. M.** Richardson Claim, being about one mile and a quarter northwest of Skidegate Inlet, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands Group; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains; back to place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Located this ——— day of March, A.D. 1908.

R. W. RAYSAY,
Mch 21 William Woods, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Blinkinsop Bay, about 100 feet west of the wharf; running west 60 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south along the shore back to the place of commencement.

Dated February 24th, 1908.
March 14 C. G. JOHNSTONE.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Blinkinsop Bay, three-quarters of a mile from the entrance of said bay, running west 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence east along the shore of bay inside of Jesse Island; thence northerly along the shore of Blinkinsop Bay to the place of commencement.

Dated February 22nd, 1908.
O. C. BASS.
March 14 C. G. Johnstone, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Blinkinsop Bay, three-quarters of a mile from the outlet of the creek at the head of bay, running north along the shore 60 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence west 60 chains back to the place of commencement.

Dated February 24th, 1908.
L. P. LOCKE.
March 14 C. G. Johnstone, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the head of Blinkinsop Bay, 50 feet north of the creek running to the bay; running west 60 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 60 chains back to the place of commencement.

Dated February 24th, 1908.
M. J. G. WHITE.
March 14 C. G. Johnstone, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted one mile west-north-west from Jesse Island, running west 60 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 60 chains back to place of commencement.

Dated February 22nd, 1908.
G. E. GIBSON.
March 14 C. G. Johnstone, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of bay inside of Jesse Island, one quarter of a mile north of Jesse Island, running west 60 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 60 chains back to the place of commencement.

Dated February 22nd, 1908.
H. G. ANDERSON.
March 14 C. G. Johnstone, Agent.

CLOISONNE

The Japanese poteries are noted for their CLOISONNE and SATSUMA WARES. The firm of T. HATTORI is celebrated in Japan for making the finest grade of cloisonne ware and holding the appointment of manufacturer to the Imperial household. We have imported direct from T. Hattori an exceedingly choice collection of his highest grade CLOISONNE WARE. An inspection will assure you of the beauty of the workmanship. All prices are marked in plain figures and range from $2 up.

SATSUMA

HODOTA of Yokohama has a world-wide reputation for turning out the finest SATSUMA WARE. We have paid HODOTA'S prices in order to secure the best. The goods consist of beautiful vases of all sizes and shapes; cups and saucers; rosebowls; tea caddies; teapots; christening bowls. Prices range from $2 up.

Every piece of Satsuma and Cloisonne Ware we are now offering is from the hands of the old artists, who are rapidly dying out. These goods will steadily increase in value.

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Diamond Merchants and Silversmiths

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You can also have a complete minstrel show with a *Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone*. Or you can have music by famous bands; dance music; classic symphonies; sacred songs; and grand-opera by the world's greatest stars. All these things are absolutely true to life, and are heard at their best on the *Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone*.

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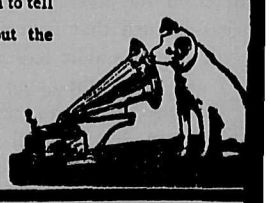

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ARTHUR BELL

ROOMS 14 and 16

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P. O. BOX 765. PHONE 1385.

MORE NEW CARPETS

Still once again do we chronicle the arrival of additions to our immense carpet stock. This time it is a carload of carpets from the famous Templeton looms, and includes some of their nicest efforts in Axminster carpets. While Axminsters predominate, there is still a liberal sprinkling of Brussels and Wiltons in this shipment. In each line are to be found many handsome designs that have never before been shown here, and designs you won't find elsewhere in the city this year. It is real economy to buy Templeton's carpets. They wear fully twice as long as most makes, and in the majority of cases cost more than do these common kinds. The quality is guaranteed by the makers and by this house—the largest dealers in carpets in Western Canada. We have also received a very large consignment of Ingrain Wool Squares, and have now a very complete range of sizes. The choice of colourings and designs gives you great scope in the choosing, and you can "match" or carry out any "scheme." These artistic squares are hard wearers, and are genuinely satisfactory floor coverings. There is no such complete showing of carpets in the West. We are truly "The Carpet Store of the West," and—buy your carpets at a carpet store—it pays.

Axminster Carpets—A splendid range of pretty and attractive designs in this favorite carpet. Prices range at, per yard, $3.75, $3.00, $2.25 and.....$2.00

Wilton Carpets—In Wiltons we also show a very extensive range of handsome designs and splendid range of colorings. Per yard, $3.50, $2.75, $2.25 and $1.90

Tapestry Carpets—In low-priced, hard-wearing carpets we show a splendid line of Tapestry Carpet at a great choice of prices. We have it at, per yard, $1.25, $1.00, 85c and....75c

Axbury Carpets—This is a splendid carpet style and in it we have an unusually fine range of patterns and colorings. All at once price. Per yard $2.75

Brussels Carpets—In our offerings of this Housekeeper's Carpet you'll find a great choice of styles. It is probably the most serviceable carpet one could buy. Per yard, $2.00, $1.75, $1.60, $1.50, $1.40, $1.25 and $1.00

Velvet Carpet—This is a nice carpet style from the famous Crossley looms. At, per yard $1.70

BEDROOM FURNITURE

Some Dainty Bedroom Furniture is shown in our Showrooms today—items that are most useful and also highly decorative. These furniture pieces are highly attractive in design, and would make a most acceptable addition to the furnishings of any bedroom. The pieces shown are moderate-priced styles, and you'll agree are very fine values—representative of the splendid values to be found all through this establishment. The Chiffoniere is an almost indispensable bedroom furniture item, and the Lady's Dresser a great convenience. Both are priced within the reach of most any buyer, and there is no reason why you shiuldn't enjoy the comforts of these useful and attractive articles.

Chiffoniere—This is a very attractive style in mahogany finish, polished highly and finished in best possible manner. The design is new and pleasing. Has large oval, bevel mirror of finest quality, and there are five large drawers. The price is only, each $25.00

Ladies' Dresser—Here is a style in this very useful piece of furniture which should appeal to every lady who admires an excellent combination of style and usefulness. This dresser has a large tall mirror of first quality, two small and one large drawers, and is made of finest quartered oak, finished golden. The price is fair at, each $28.00

Bureau and Stand—A splendid style in mahogany finish. This is a very pleasing design and the workmanship on both pieces is the finest. The bureau has large oval, bevel mirror, two small and two large drawers, stand has large drawer and cupboard. Excellent value at $38.00

Bureau and Stand—This is another pleasing style made in handsome golden oak. The finish is as superior as the design is pleasing, making a really handsome set. The bureau has large, shaped bevel mirror, two small and one large drawers. The stand has one large drawer and cupboard. The whole is priced at the low figure of $45.00

"THE LOWBOY"—This is a style of gentlemen's Chiffoniere which has found much favour with discriminating men. It is constructed on entirely different lines from the usual Chiffoniere styles. There is an abundance of drawers and trays of several sizes and styles for the storage of various articles. The whole is closed with two doors, making a very neat and stylish article. Price is, each.....$40.00

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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.

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home Furnishers, VICTORIA.

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.

Sporting Comment.

A few of the faithful supporters of ssociation football braved the elements and put in an appearance at Oak Bay last Saturday, to witness he match between the Y.M.C.A. and .B.A.A., and were rewarded by seeng a game very much after the style f a burlesque. The grounds were n a frightful state, which made it mpossible for either of the teams to lay good football, but to the credit f the players they put up as good a ame as could be expected under the ircumstances. The result was a win or the Bays by the narrow margin of —2. On the form of Saturday, it vas easily seen that had Victoria enered one team in the Island series inead of three, a first-class eleven ould have been selected. It would e unfair to criticize either of the eams, as under the conditions it ould not expected to have first-class ootball. Every player tried hard, nd although there were several fouls hey were not made with the intention f putting an opponent out of busiess, but rather through the inability f the other players to hold their feet.

While the Bays and Y.M.C.A. were riving for honours on one pitch, the .M.C.A. and Victoria West interediates yere trying conclusions right ongside, the result of which was a in for the latter by the score of —1. The game was very ragged, ving to the condition of the field, it the winners showed that they ere the superiors of their opponents no small manner.

The Ladysmith and Nanaimo teams e now tied for the race for the championship, and it is very probable that it will require a game in this city to decide the question of supremacy. Both teams have won a game, the Ladysmith boys winning on Saturday after what is conceded to be one of the finest games ever played in British Columbia. The Nanaimo team had been strengthened by the addition of several players from the Mainland, but even their assistance was not sufficient to obtain a win. In this connection I owe an apology to the Ladysmith team for a statement in my remarks last week. Referring to the teams, I stated that the Nanaimo team would have six Mainlanders and Ladysmith five. This was given me on good authority, and I also took it from the daily press, but I am pleased to see that the Ladysmith team only had one Mainlander on the team, and he had already played a game. According to press reports, the game was very fast and attracted a large attendance. Both these teams have to play the Esquimalt team in this city, and if they succeed in winning they will have to play off for the championship, but in case the Esquimalt team wins, it will be tie with the other two for first filace. According to the constitution of the league, a tie must be played off on neutral grounds, and as Victoria is the only neutral ground for Ladysmith and Nanaimo, it is very likely that Victorians will be given the opportunity of witnessing these teams in action.

According to the rules which govern the competition for the People's Shield, all players should be registered not later than to-day, and as yet nothing has been done towards entering a Victoria team. It is too bad that some effort was not made to have the capital city of the Province represented. With teams representing nearly every province in the Dominion taking part, it would be a good advertisement for Victoria to have a team in the competition, but evidently this has been overlooked.

If I understand correctly, the newly formed baseball club is to have the Oak Bay grounds after April 1, in order that the playing space may be put in condition for the summer sports. If I am correct in this, there is no doubt but that there will be a conflict between the footballers and baseballers. According to the present schedule, there are sufficient football games to be played to take up every Saturday afternoon until the end of April, and in that case it will be too late to make any improvements to the park which are so badly needed. I hope that some satisfactory arrangement is reached before it is too late.

Tommy Burns still retains his title as heavyweight champion of the world, having defeated Jem Roche, the Irish champion, in a very decisive manner. It only required one round to dispose of the Irishman, and the knockout was accomplished in such a manner as to leave but little doubt as to the ability of Burns to deliver the punch. It is now up to Burns to meet Johnson, and unless I miss my guess, the coloured gentleman will not last much longer than half the limit.

UMPIRE.

The Cranbrook Herald makes the following true statement of prevailing conditions in some newspaper offices: "It is a deplorable fact that a few tickets or a two-inch advertisement will fix the average Western newspaper so far as notices go. Most of the attractions on the road to-day in this part of the country realize that the Herald is not built that way. Hence the trouble."

Music and The Drama.

The programme announced for the New York Symphony Orchestra engagement, which appears in Victoria Theatre before the end of the season, is unusually attractive, while the solo features are bound to arouse more than ordinary interest. The Orchestra's concertmeister on the present tour is Mr. Alexander Saslavsky, a violinist of rare attainments. Saslavsky is a Russian by birth, a graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Vienna, and he has been associated with the famous orchestra leader since coming to this country ten years ago. His solo playing is marked by fire and dash and with all the Slav's innate sense of expression. Another member of the organization who frequently appears as a soloist is Mr. Leo Schulz, 'cellist, a German musician who came to merica when Nikisch first appeared as leader of the Boston Symphony.

At the New Grand.

Next week's features will be Naomi Ethardo, European noelty equilibrist; Maud Sutton and company of three people, in a little playlet called "Cinderel"; Lopez and Lopez, Spanish instrumentalists and ocalists; the Doria Opera Trio; Golden and Hughes blackface comedy act; Thos. J. Price singing the illustrated song, "Yankee Rose," and new moving pictures, entitled "Uncle by Marriage" and "Doings of a Poodle."

A Journalistic Libel.

The Vancouver World has long ago distanced all competitors in the race for unreliable, sensational despatches. Its character is so well known that its comments are harmless, but when it prints a false news item with all the circumstantiality of truth, it may once in a while obtain credence. Recently it published a despatch declaring that Victoria was suffering from a violent epidemic, and that many deaths had resulted. Still more recently it announced that the population of Vernon was being decimated by diphtheria. Such statements inflict a very real and serious injury upon the places libelled, and there ought to be some means of bringing the World to book. The matter is more serious than might appear at first sight. Surely the World might forego a little of its intense yearning for the sensational, when its gratification injures whole communities.

Joakley—He would never have become so addicted to drink if it hadn't been for the trouble he had.

Coakley—Why, what trouble did he have?

Joakley—He had trouble keeping away from it.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Messrs. Williams & Janion

Duly instructed by J. A. CAMERON, ESQ., will sell at his residence 242 Fort Street (above Cook)

—on—

TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH

Commencing at 11 a.m. the whole of his

Household Furniture and Effects

Also a FINE LIBRARY as per particulars in last Saturday's and Sunday's papers.

The full list of goods will appear again in the papers.

On View MONDAY, MARCH 23RD.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS

Social and Personal.

Miss Angus left on Thursday for Vancouver.

* * *

Mr. W. E. Norris, Vancouver, was a visitor during the week.

* * *

Mr. Alexis Martin, Vancouver, spent a few days in Victoria this week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hincks of Cowichan Bay were registered at the Balmoral Hotel during the week.

* * *

Miss Agnes Wootten arrived from Collingwood on Sunday evening on a visit to her uncle Mr. E. Wootten of this city.

* * *

Miss Ruby Fell entertained a number of friends on Saturday evening last at a bridge and five hundred party. The players included Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Fell, Mrs. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gore, the Misses L. and W. Lugrin, S. and V. Blackwood, N. Holmes, A. King, Morley, P. Irving, Loenholm, Mrs. Holden, and the Messrs. McCurdy, Landry, D. Templeton, Haggerty, Morley, Scott, Holmes, Holden, McLean, Sparks, Vetch, and Boyer. The prizes for five hundred were captured by Mr. Boyer and Miss Suzette Blackwood.

* * *

The Cosy Corner Tea Rooms, on Monday last, St. Patrick's eve, was the scene of a merry little dance given by a few of the Bachelors. The floor was in excellent condition and Miss Thain and support in splendid form, introducing The Shamrock and a "Bit o' Green" which received many encores.

Those present were: Mrs. Henderson, the Misses Henderson, Miss Forrester, Mr. G. Schwabe, Mr. L. F. Armstrong, Mrs. Shuttleworth, the Misses Add and Grace Smith, Mr. Bert Shaw, Mr. J. H. McConnell, Mrs. Moss, the Misses Moss, Mr. Leo. Sweeney, Mr. L. O. Keith, Mrs. Grant, Misses Grant, Mrs. Hastings, Miss Hastings, Mr. W. H. Loat, Mr. A. Dorman, Miss Tena Atwood, Mr. W. Sweeney, Mr. I. Hopkins, Miss Bee Cameron, Miss Mamie Fell, Mr. Eric Hardy, Miss Nettie Locke, Mr. H. Jacobson and Mr. Ed. Townsley.

* * *

Mrs. Atkins, Beach Cottage, Dallas Road, gave her annual St. Patrick's tea on Tuesday afternoon. The refreshment table was very artistic and effectively arranged with pale pink carnations, smilax and shamrock, set in very handsome old family silver (jardinieres), which were presented to Mr. Atkins' father, the Dean of Ferns, Wexworth Island.

The following young ladies assisted the hostess in dispensing the tea: The Misses Lona Holmes, Gladys McCallum, Maud McB. Smith, Phyllys Jay, Dorothy Trampton, Viva Blackwood.

Mr. Allen and the Misses Lugrin delighted the guests with several Irish songs.

Games were also indulged in, prizes for "Tumble In," which was in charge of Miss Suzette Blackwood and Mr. Colin Hogg, were won by Mrs. Kenah, Miss Hawthornthwaite and Miss Lawson, and for "Pit," which was run by Mr. Johnston were carried off by Mrs. Hogg and Miss Irving.

Among the numerous guests were Mrs. F. W. Vincent and Miss Vincent, Mrs. and Miss Nicholles, Miss Sorby, Miss Work, Mrs. Sorby, Mrs. and Miss Gillespie, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Miss Wriggley, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. R. Finlayson, Miss Grahame, Rev. W. B. and Mrs. llen, Bishop Cridge, Rev. Mr. Collison, Mrs. Hogg, Mr. C. Hogg, Mr. Kenah, Mr. and Mrs. Trampton, Miss Trampton, Mr. C. Trampton, Miss Irving, Mrs. and the Misses McMicking, Mrs. Worlock, Mrs. and the Misses Blackwood, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Ker, Miss Heisterman, Mrs. Archer Martin, Mrs. and Miss Musgra... Mr. J. Musgrave, Dr. Newcombe, M... C. Newcombe, Miss Newcombe, M... Dupont, Miss N. Dupont, Mrs. J... Mrs. McB. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Bu... rows, Miss Brown, Mr. M. Johnst... Mr. Mason, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. ... Shaw, Misses Lugrin, Mrs. Rith... Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. Hanington, M... McCallum, Miss Hawthornthwai... Mrs. B. Schwengers, Mrs. Edw... *Johnston*, Dr. Fraser, Mrs. Roc... Robertson, Mrs. H. Robertson, M... Raymour, Miss Lawson, Mr. Holme... Miss Dumbleton, Mrs. Mess, M... Church, Miss Crease, Mrs. W. ... Langley, Mrs. Rome, Mrs. Blaiklo... Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Mu... kett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crease, Arc... deacon and Mrs. Scriven, Major a... Mrs. Walsh, Miss Walsh, Miss Moor... Mr. C. Pemberton, Mrs. and Mi... Bell, Mrs. Mohun, Miss Newton, M... Berkeley, Mrs. R. Jones Shallcross.

The Most Artistic and the Most Exclusive Sub-division Ever Placed on the Market.

We are favored with instructions to offer

FOR SALE

commanding building sites in

CAREY CASTLE GARDENS

Rockland Avenue, Running Through to Richardson Street

This magnificent property is situated on Rockland Ave., between Government House and the charming residence of John Arbuthnot, Esq., while across the avenue is "Craigdarroch," the home of Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir.

There is no other property in Victoria in any such situation surrounded by such palatial homes in which building sites can be obtained by the person who does not wish to buy acreage.

THE PURCHASER OF THESE LOTS KNOWS BEFOREHAND THAT HE IS IN THE CENTRE OF THE MOST VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

And that he has no anxiety as to the character of the homes that will for all time surround him.

It would be a pity to spoil such a beautiful property by cutting it up in the usual way, therefore a great deal of time and trouble has been taken in planning this subdivision so as to conserve as much as possible its original characteristics. Therefore it has been decided to make the top portion of it into

A PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL PARK ON THE SAME LINES AS SOME OF THE BEAUTIFUL PLACES AROUND LIVERPOOL AND OTHER CITIES IN ENGLAND AND MANY CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Provision will be made to complete a system of sewerage and private roads that will connect with a 66-foot public street to be made and boulevarded, with concrete sidewalks, by the city, on the lower portion, which has a splendid frontage on the best part of that fine new street, Richardson Street.

The property has been named "CAREY CASTLE GARDENS," because it has a frontage on its entire length upon Government House, formerly Carey Castle. The main avenue is named Lotbiniere Ave., in memory of the most beloved of all our Governors, because he planted with his own hands along a portion of this avenue two rows of Butternut trees, which will always be interesting to residents and visitors.

In order that purchasers of these sites may be protected from having inferior buildings erected on any of the lots now offered for sale,

BUILDING RESTRICTIONS WILL BE IMPOSED UPON EACH PURCHASER.

The property has been surveyed and the plans, together with a detailed description of each lot, are now being prepared. These will be ready in a few days, when the exact date of sale and terms will be announced.

The owners realize that it is necessary to sell every lot, almost, in order to carry out their ideas of making this a unique subdivision, therefore the prices will be much lower than the lots are actually worth and within the reach of every one who wishes to build a nice home.

It is unnecessary to say that these sites cannot be equalled in Victoria for health, beauty and view. They are high and dry.

WATCH OUR ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

As the owners preferred that where possible two lots should be sold together the sale will open at the offices of the undersigned for all people who wish to buy two or more lots adjoining at 9.30 a.m. Wednesday morning, March 25th, 1907, and at 11 a.m. for those who wish to buy single lots.

TERMS—10 per cent. deposit, 25 per cent. on May 1st, 25 per cent. on November 1st, 20 per cent. on May 1st, 1909, and 20 per cent. on November 1st, 1909, with interest at 6 per cent. from May 1st, 1908.

Herbert Cuthbert & Company

616 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

PHONE 610

Correspondence.

The Week accepts no responsibilit... for the views expressed by its corre... pondents.

The columns of The Week are ope... to everyone for the free expression ... their opinion on all subjects which ... not involve religious controversy.

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

The Canadian Mexican Steamsh... Line.

Mexico, D.F., Feb. 20, 1908.

Editor The Week,

Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir,—A copy of your journ... of the 11th January has been hand... me containing an editorial article e... titled "A Screw Loose," which artic... severely criticizes the management ... the Canadian-Mexican Steamsh... line, its boats and officers.

As my name is quoted therein ... wish you would be good enough ... publish these few remarks in conne... tion with the "Lonsdale" incide... *therein related, as your statement* ... regard to the circumstances is qu... erroneous and misleading.

The crew did not mutiny in a boc... nor did it at any time charge t... bridge, nor was there a firearm d... charged at any stage of the difficul... Out of a total Chinese crew of nea... 40 there were only eleven who ... dulged in any insubordination. T... mutiny consisted in these eleven, t... boatswain and ten sailors objecti... to work on the ground that the d... was the Chinese Christmas. Not... quarter-master, fireman or other me... ber of the crew took any part wha... soever in the dispute.

In regard to the Captain and ... relations with his subordinates y... state: "Enquiry elicits the inform... tion that for some time the relatio... between the Captain of the Lon... dale and his crew have been of su... a character as would certainly res... in mutiny sooner or later."

Had you wished to publish the fa... in the case it seems to me it wou... have been better and fairer to ha... awaited the return of the Lonsdale ... Victoria and read the signed stat... ment of the officers and passenge... instead of relying for your inform... tion on sensational press telegra... and irresponsible people at the Vi... toria end of the line who could n... possibly know any more than wh... was conveyed in the aforesaid te... grams.

I am a firm believer in the pr... using all its weight to correct r... abuses, but I also think it the sacr... duty of an editor to be sure he ... the facts of a case before printing ... marks that, far from being corre... can only do a very serious injust... to another.

Trusting that in justice to the co... pany you were criticizing you ... give this letter the same prominen... as the original article.

Believe me, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. DONLY,

Trade Commission...

[This letter was accidentally on... ted last week.—Editor Week.]

otes on Provincial News

Football at Ladysmith.

That was a great football match at dysmith last Saturday, and allowg for the fact that the ultimate winrs were playing on their own ound, the teams must be regarded pretty evenly matched. It is not rtain that on neutral ground the sult would not have been different. oth teams demonstrated their unubted superiority to any other club even on the Island, indeed it is a estion whether a selected team out de of Ladysmith and Nanaimo could at either. As usual Jimmy Adams oved himself to be the star perrmer, and it is more than doubtful his equal as centre forward can be und in Canada. For this reason it all the more regrettable that his ethods are not above the suspicion unfairness. It is one thing to be icky, it is another thing to be foul d the general opinion on Saturday as that Adam indulged in many actices which should have been penized. A man of such exceptional illiance can well afford to play the me according to the rules, and even en he would have a considerable argin over all competitors. The tory of Ladysmith will be popular, th because it is the veteran team d because the public had begun to ok upon Nanaimo as almost invincie. It must be highly gratifying to lovers of the game to know that e best brand of association football Canada is found in British Columi.

Another Canard.

Journalism in Victoria has been a tle dull of late, lacking those inious and sensational despatches ich were wont to relieve its monony, but which have been conspicuis by their absence for about a year. ere is now a revival, and the outle press has been treated to a detable canard to the effect that Sir gar Vincent, who recently visited ctoria, is negotiating for the purase of the Dunsmuir interests on ncouver Island. The veracious corpondent even went so far as to me the price, and to suggest the son why Mr. Dunsmuir was willing part with his "gold" mine. It is cause he has keenly felt the attacks de on him by organized labour. edless to say, the report has been mptly denied. What impresses most is that a chronicler of such ing ingenuity should bungle his rk so badly that it bears the earrks of spuriousness in every paraph.

The Price of Newspapers.

A provincial daily has been discuss the current rates of subscriptions our provincial newspapers, and sugts that they ought to be raised. It minds the public that they are getg their papers as cheaply to-day as en newspapers were first establishin Canada, in spite of the increased t of production. It opines that ders would gladly pay more, espeily where the rates are very low, l supports its argument by the tement that Canadians are the atest newspaper readers in the rld, and would as willingly pay a lar extra as not. There is an aner to this, and every canvasser ows it. Newspapers are supported t by subscriptions but by advertisents. Advertising patronage deds on circulation; the more subibers, the higher the advertising es. As a matter of fact, it would any except the very strongest pas to abolish subscription rates, or ny rate reduce them to a nominal , as the increase in the number of lers would raise the income from ertising rates far above the sacri involved. The truth of the matis not that newspapers are too p, but that many of them are too ; the leading coast dailies are not th more than half their subscrip rates. If one eliminates their owings from the American west papers, few contain enough live graphic news to furnish a small country sheet.

Miss Winifred Crowley.

On several occasions The Week has commented on the exceptional ability and brilliant prospects of Miss Winifred Crowley, formerly of Rossland. This young lady possesses a remarkably rich contralto voice which only requires training to land her amongst the leading artists of the day. She spent two seasons with the Roscian and the Bostonian Opera Company, gaining much valuable experience but not much correct training. She is now a pupil in the Boston Conservatory of Music, and if she is able to spend two years there will undoubtedly create a sensation in the musical world.

Swift Justice.

Frederick King and Donald Langley have a great deal more respect for the administration of justice and the strong arm of the law in Canada than they had a couple of weeks ago. On the 9th of March they broke into the store of the William Hunter Company at Phoenix, and stole goods to the value of $250; within four days the men were arrested, tried and sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary. They will doubtless emerge sadder, and it is to be hoped wiser men.

Comparisons Are Odious.

Occasionally one hears a complaint with reference to the accommodation furnished on the C. P. R., although by common consent it is the best on the continent. On the other hand, there are a few people in the Boundary country who have always extolled the Great Northern system at the expense of its rival. To such the following cutting from the Phoenix Pioneer is respectfully referred:

"As Judge Williams settled himself in the palatial smoking car of the Great Northern last Sunday morning as he was starting for the coast, he remarked: 'How thoughtful it is of Jim Hill to have the back of one seat taken off, in case a man is hurt and is brought in on a stretcher, and how very considerate of passengers that the windows should be smoked up, so as not to hurt the eyesight of travellers.'

"These remarks were elicited by the fact that one seat was broken and the windows looked as though they had last been washed in the days of Methuselah—a standing disgrace to any railway that has made the earnings that are credited to the Great Northern. The car would be a disgrace to third-class travellers in Europe, and yet is provided for those who pay four cents per mile to travel."

NOT HAPPY THO' THEY'VE GOT IT.

(Continued from Page Three)

tion of the hours of labour, and kindred lines, fills the New Zealand horizon to the exclusion and neglect o legislation designed for the exploitation of the natural resources and the encouragement of industrial activities —and industrial expansion and augmentation of population is naturally at a standstill. So long as present political conditions continue it would seem inevitable that New Zealand should advance materially. It is in fact debarred from doing so. Further, the business man is rapidly losing all interest or part in politics "If the women are going to run things, let them do it and make a mess of it without me," he says. For the Labour-extremist vote plus the *Woman-theorist vote swamps the* business vote utterly. Of course the attitude of the disgusted business man is scarce heroic—if eminently natural. The policy of the country is no longer expansive and creative It is limited to the mechanical conduct of established business interests along traditional lines, and in a petty way. Thrift, economy, frugality, temperance, industry, produce however a fairly contented population in which the average of simple comfort is high and poverty as unusual as wealth. Small cottage homes, prettily set in well-cared-for grounds are everywhere. Clean streets, fine public buildings, good libraries, well appointed parks, a general appreciation of books and art, and a common speech unmarred by grossness, profanity or slang, testify to the fine average character of a people satisfied with their humble lot, but producing few men of action or of enterprise—men capable of the heroic. The captain of industry is an exile from the New Dominion. He would be manifestly indiscreet who would suggest disparagement of the distinctive virtues of New Zealand, but in a new country one looks rather for crudeness and energy, the indomitable spirit of pioneering conquest—breadth—force—virility. And for these one looks vainly in ladylike New Zealand. . . . . And yet one must come back to the philosophical viewpoint of New Zealand in striving to give a fair verdict upon the success or failure of New Zealand's political doctrine. Judged from the standpoint of commercialism, which is the only viewpoint known in America, the New Zealand system is a colossal blunder. It does not make for the exploitation of the resources of the country—it does not make for wealth—or national industrial growth and expansion—or augmented population. But it has produced, or at all events the product is in evidence, an absence of dire poverty; a fairly even balance of comfort and content for the entire population; a temperate, orderly, law-abiding people, whose talk with their fellows is last of all based on the acquisition of money which with the American is usually the all-engrossing subject.

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SEEDS, TREES

For the Farm, Garden, Lawn, or Conservatory.

Reliable, approved varieties, at reasonable prices.

No Borers. No Scale. No fumigation to damage stock.

No windy agents to annoy you. Buy direct and get trees and seeds that GROW.

Bee Supplies, Spray Pumps, Spraying Material and Cut Flowers.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT.

District of Rupert.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:—

Claim No. 1—Commencing at a post planted on the shore at the S.E. corner of the north half of section 20, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south to the beach; thence easterly along the beach to point of commencement.

Located January 25, 1908.

MRS. FRANCIS GREEN.

Per Christen Jacobsen, Agent.

The Tavern in England

H. Belloc, M.P., had an able article in "The London Daily Express" recently, under this heading, in which were the following paragraphs:—

"To tell a man who has used wine and beer properly the whole of his life that they are harmful, and to try to mystify him into believing you by using long and technical words, is rank charlatanism, and should be punished by the hearty and expressed contempt of every honest man. People who talk in this fashion should be made fools of. It is the best cure, and if they are not yet treated in this fashion it is because our society still suffers from a moral evil far worse than drunkenness, and that is lack of courage.

"Beer that is made out of malt and hops is healthy; and if substitutes of one kind or another are used, the concoction becomes more and more dangerous in proportion to the type of adulterant supplied. **Beer has been an ordinary and healthy food for our ancestors from the earliest recorded times."**

Moral: Drink the best; drink Lemp's. Call for a bottle of this delicious, strengthening beverage at your hotel, bar, club or cafe. If your dealer cannot supply you with a case for home use, kindly 'phone

PITHER & LEISER

Wholesale Distributors.

WEEK 23RD MARCH

The New Grand

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Proprietors.
Management of ROBT. JAMIESON.

NAOMI ETHARDO

European Equilibrist.

MAUD SUTTON & CO.

Presenting the Natural Playlet "Cinderel."

LOPEZ & LOPEZ

Spanish Instrumentalists and Vocalists.

DORIA OPERA TRIO

Operatic Vocalists.

GOLDEN & HUGHES

The Comedy Boomers.

THOS. J. PRICE, Song Illustrator

"Yankee Rose."

NEW MOVING PICTURES

"Uncle By Marriage."
"Doings of a Poodle."

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA

M. Nagel Director.

Pantage's Theatre

JOHNSON STREET
VICTORIA, B. C.

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE

Matinees (any part of house)....10c
Evenings, Balcony 10c
Lower Floor 20c
Boxes 30c

Matinees
Every Afternoon
at
3 O'Clock.
Night Performances
8 and 9.15

LADIES MEDICAL GENTS

MASSAGE

Turkish Baths

VIBRATOR TREATMENT

MR. BJORNFELT, SWEDISH MASSEUR.

Special Massage and Hometreatment by appointments.

Room 2, Vernon Blk., Douglas St.
Body Development.

Hours 1 to 6. Phone 1629.

TIMBER

If you have any timber for sale list it with us

We can sell it

BURNETT, SON & CO.

533 Pender St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

The days are getting Cold.

THE

WILSON BAR

Is Warm and Comfortable.

VISIT IT.

648 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

COAL.

J. KINGHAM & CO.,
Victoria Agents for the Nanaimo Vollieries

New Wellington Coal.

The best household coal in the market at current rates.

Anthracite Coal for sale.

34 Broad Street. Phone 647

VICTORIA, B.C.

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Pacific Transfer Co'y

No. 4 FORT ST.
VICTORIA

Phone 249. A. E. KENT, Proprietor

Will You Take $500 a Year...

for your spare time. In other words the man who has a couple of hours morning and evening and will employ it in operating

A Cyphers Incubator

at his home can make from $500 in twelve months. We have a unique plan to work on and will be pleased to explain it to any one interested. Call or write.

Watson & McGregor

647 Johnson Street,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Most Particular Smokers

Experience little or no difficulty in finding a cigar or blend of smoking mixture that fits their taste.

Our Manila or Havana Cigars can't be beaten. We carry a most complete line of smokers' sundries.

The Army and Navy Cigar Store. **Richardson**

Phone 345

At The Street Corner

By THE LOUNGER

I think the fact that I have to submit to criticism entitles me to point out the errors of my fellow scribblers who direct the literary columns of the leading dailies. I do it more in sorrow than in any spirit of carping criticism, but why, oh why, does not the management of the Colonist and the Times furnish the Editor and the Proof-reader with a book of synonyms and foreign phrases? Hardly a day passes but each paper falls into an error which must be a surprise to every school boy in Victoria. The error is to preface a comment upon some paragraph which has appeared in another paper by saying "Apropos of." I wonder if the gentlemen who use this very convenient preface are aware that the "of" is superfluous and not merely that but absolutely incorrect and ungramatical? The exact equivalent of apropos is "with reference to." The addition of the word "of" is therefore meaningless. This occurs so often, and has passed so long without comment, that I feel it needs no excuse on my part for calling attention to it. If the Editors will deign to look at any English paper they will find that the useful word referred to is properly used. Indeed I think Victoria is the only place in Canada where this striking error is made.

Apropos my remarks of last week on the subject of bridge playing and the social craze into which it has developed I want to relate two incidents which certainly "point a moral" if they do not "adorn a tale." Recently a lady friend of mine called at the house of one of her friends on the usual day. She found the blinds drawn and a card stuck in the knob of the door displaying the legend "Not receiving today." She thought this rather peculiar as she was pretty well posted on the movements of the lady, so made a few enquiries of mutual friends and learned that behind those drawn blinds a game of bridge was progressing all afternoon.

I do not think this incident calls for any comment except that there is this peculiar feature in bridge playing that it severs friendships; its open sesame is skill at the game; its closed door is inability to excel, and the most intimate friend soon becomes de trop under these circumstances.

The other incident can be described in a few words. It occurred in the house of one of the leaders of Victoria Society, the performers were society ladies long out of their teens, the occasion an afternoon bridge, the result a quarrel with one short round lasting twenty seconds during which hats were torn off, hair pulled down and several scars left to tell the story. The incident is so abhorrent that I would not give it publicity but for the fact that it throws a strong sidelight on the amenities of Bridge playing, and its publication will help to drive a nail into the coffin of a craze which has developed to such an extent that it has become a positive menace to good fellowship.

By the way, it occurs to me to say that possibly ladies are not aware that all these little things leak out, and that it is impossible to hide them under a bushel. It is a perfectly safe conclusion that when The Week records an affair of this kind it is common talk on the street. I think that if ladies knew this they would be a little more careful.

I heard many complaints because the Canadian Club Luncheon of Tuesday last was held at the Poodle Dog instead of at the Empress Hotel, but the complaints were all addressed to the fact that the accommodation is necessarily insufficient for so large a number. The Club now tallies between 600 and 700 members. At the luncheon on Tuesday only 150 were present; suppose three or four hundred had turned up, which might happen at any time, what could have been done to accommodate them? In addition, it does seem that the Empress is the right place for large and important functions of this kind, but in saying this I want to endorse what I heard on every hand, viz., that the Luncheon at the Poodle Dog was far superior to that furnished at the Empress, and that the proprietors deserve every credit for the admirable manner in which they have catered. But for the growth of the Club every member would desire to remain at the old place.

If, as I understand, it is the intention of the Club to go to the Empress in future, the dining committee should certainly demand some guarantee as to quality of the catering.

Sub-divisions seem to be the order of the day. Ever since I have lived in Victoria I have been looking round for a desirable site where I could induce some susceptible and lonely girl to build a retreat and share it with a poor Lounger. I had my eye on the girl, and on the retreat, and I rather flatter myself that things were working all right when lo and behold, the insatiable real estate agent has pounced on my retreat and it has gone the way of all desirable sites—to sub-division. I need hardly say that I refer to the picturesque and delightfully romantic slope which lies between Carey Castle grounds and Mr. Arbuthnot's property. I had planned to have a nine-foot stone wall built all round it, to raze the little red school-house to the ground, and to build something modern and artistic on what I have always considered, next to Carey Castle, the finest site in Victoria.

But my dream is shattered; I have been wounded "in the house of my friends," the irrepressible Herbert Cuthbert has got ahead of me and within the next few days some thirty fortunate mortals will have acquired every inch of this estate.

I am now considering whether I shall drop the girl on some polite pretext or whether I shall hunt for another property; if I do the latter I have resolved that my hunting shall be done by moonlight, and that not even "my dearest friend and next my heart" shall know when my eye lights on another delectable spot.

Next to the Victoria Cross, probably the most prized decoration in the Empire is The Week's leather medal for Valour. This is awarded annually, and, as regular readrs of this column are doubtless aware, it goes for 1907 to the popular manager of the Victoria Theatre. It is a beautiful work of art, finely finished in embossed leather, by Mr. Norris, the well-known saddler of this city. It is awarded in connection with an incident which will be remembered by Victorians in consequence of unusual courage displayed by the hero of the occasion. In October last the Rambeau Stock Company gave one representation of "Young Mrs. Winthrop." It was fierce, and Manager Denham arose in his fury, slammed the door in their faces, and refused to allow them on the second night to inflict endless torture upon his patrons. The occasion was so unique that there will be no difference of opinion about the award. On the front side the medal bears the following words: "CLIFFORD DENHAM, for valour, 26th October, 1907." On the reverse side the award is more fully explained in the following words: "By a grateful people this medal is presented to Major Clifford Denham, V.T.R., for conspicuous valour in defeating the forces of the Rambeau tribe—which were storming the heights of Parnassus—and putting them to flight on the memorable 26th day of October, 1907. This medal was subscribed for by the THESPIANS and THALIANS of the Loyal City of Victoria."

The medal now hangs in Manager Denham's sanctum among his most cherished memorials, which include Old Covent Garden programmes, "If Mother Could Only See Me Now," and the withered bouquets of susceptible matinee girls.

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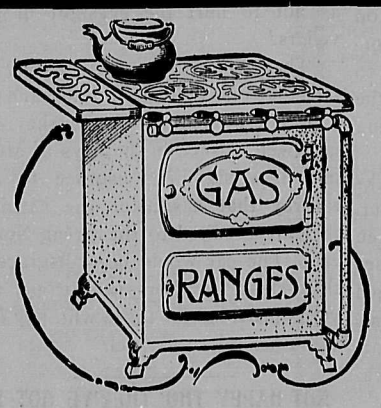

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VOL. V. No. 8 THE WEEK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908 ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

INDUSTRIAL CANADA.

The Canadian Census of 1901 contains returns of 14650 manufacturing establishments, representing 264 kinds of industries, which are grouped under 15 main headings. Arranged according to the number of persons employed, which seems to me the best measure of relative importance, they come in the following order:—(1) Timber, lumber and manufactures of, 82,492; (2) textiles, 69,139; (3) food products, 47,951; (4) iron and steel products, 27,002; (5) miscellaneous, 24,003; (6) leather, 20,770; (7) paper and printing, 18,049; (8) vehicles, 15,923; (9) clay, glass, and stone products, 11,143; (10) metals other than steel, 10,659; (1) tobacco, 6,982; (12) liquors, 3,987; (13) chemicals, 3,514; (14) vessels, 2,719; (15) hand trades, 702.

The position of timber at the head of the list needs no explanation. It is a natural product of the country, and one of its oldest industries. The original sources of wealth in Canada were furs, farms, forests, and fish; and, while the first has declined in importance, the farm has taken the lead of all others, and the forest still provides the raw material for the largest of manufacturing interests. The great bulk of the persons employed in it are engaged on "log products" and "lumber products," which represent a very early stage of manufacture; but a considerable number are also engaged in making furniture, wood pulp, boxes, and other manufactured articles. The textile group includes all the principal branches of manufacture, except linen, silk, and thread. Clothing employs the largest number, then cotton and then wool. Cotton shows a considerable increase between 1891 and 1901; but wool is stationary or declining. Of all the textiles hosiery has undergone the most rapid expansion in recent years, and is now a very active and promising branch of manufacture; carpet weaving, too, is vigorous, though on a smaller scale. Coming to iron and steel, we find that "foundry and machine shop products" are by far the largest item, employing nearly 13,000 men; and that heading does not include agricultural implements. Boilers and engines show a remarkable expansion since 1891; the number of men employed has increased 138 per cent., and now exceeds 4,000. That is a fair gauge of mechanical activity. Iron and steel also show a large growth, which has been accelerated since the census was taken. Other considerable items under the same heading are edged tools, bridges, sewing machines, wire, and hardware; but some of these have undergone a rather serious decline. Under the heading of miscellaneous products some important items occur. Chief of them is agricultural implements, which are, at the same time, one of the oldest branches of manufacture in Canada, and one of the most flourishing today. The Dominion can, in fact, challenge comparison with any country in the quality of its agricultural implements of pure native production. Among other miscellaneous products of note are electrical apparatus and musical instruments. Electricity is going to be a very great field in Canada at no distant date, as the enormous and widely-distributed water power is brought into play. Development is as yet only on the threshold, but it is to be noted that the Canadians are energetically engaged in supplying themselves with electrical plant. The number of persons employed in this industry increased from 408 in 1891 to 2,021 ten years later. Musical instruments means chiefly pianos, of which there are some very flourishing factories, partly of German origin. The largest branch of manufacture under the heading of leather is boots and shoes, in which Canada seems to be making good headway against the enormous competition of Massachusetts. There were not very many large factories, but they must be increasing; in 1891 there were 269 establishments employing 11,631 persons, and in 1901 there were 179 employing 13,743. These figures, which only include establishments employing more than five persons, indicate a distinct growth of the factory. Tanning and saddlery are other considerable leather industries, employing about 7,000 persons. The production of paper is not developed as it might be considering the quantity of pulp made and exported, which might be further manufactured at home; but it is growing. In 1901 there were 28 paper mills employing nearly 3,000 persons. With regard to vehicles, the construction of cars both for rail and tram is a rapidly-growing industry. The clay, glass, and stone group, on the contrary, seems to be declining as a whole. The largest branch is brick-making, which fluctuates with the ups and downs of the building trade; and that is apt to oscillate with unusual violence in Canada. Brick is the commonest building material in several of the larger towns. It is used to replace wood, which is the original and still the most general building material, after the inevitable conflagration which sooner or later overtakes wooden-built towns. Pottery is very little developed, and glass manufacture is hardly considerable, though increasing, as also is cement. The tenth group on the list, headed "metals," is of a very miscellaneous character. It includes smelting, which ought to have a large future in Canada as soon as capital is available to set up plant for smelting the numerous ores which now go to the United States. At present pig iron is the chief product, extracted in blast furnaces; but great hopes are entertained of electric smelting in the future. Silversmithing and jewelry are making progress, but, broadly speaking, there is great room for the development of the small metal industries in Canada. The remaining groups are too small to detain us, but it may be noted that shipbuilding, small as it is already, is declining. Chemicals, on the contrary, are increasing, and the manufacture of carbide of calcium, in particular, promises to be on a very large scale.

The above has dealt briefly with the principal branches of manufacture, as exhibited in the official statistics, in order to give a comprehensive view of the subject; but it must be borne in mind that the list of other things, produced on a small scale, is very long. They are making in Canada pretty nearly everything required in civilized life; and though many of the things are produced on a very small scale and only represent beginnings, there is an ample prospect before them. They are weakest, of course, as in all young manufacturing countries, in the finer qualities of goods, in which they cannot hope to compete for a very long time. Agricultural machinery is the most conspicuous exception, and the cause is obvious—it has been developed, as in the United States, by necessity, and also under the influence of American example and emulation. It says a great deal for Canadian energy and capacity that the native manufacture of agricultural machinery has so successfully held its own, technically and commercially, against the enormous resources and calculated assaults of the great American interests. On the other hand, the weakest points in the Canadian industrial output are, I should say, other machinery—particularly textile machinery and machine tools—shipbuilding, pottery, wool and worsted, cutlery, furnishing and upholstery materials both textile and metal, paper, and small metal wares in general, particularly of brass.

The local distribution of manufactures in Canada is curious and interesting. It exhibits the process in a comparatively early stage of development, when the economic forces which govern distribution have an order of relative importance different from that which obtains in older and more settled communities and more thickly populated lands. There is but little of that specialized localization which is so conspicuous in European countries and even in the United States, but most of all in Great Britain. It is beginning in Canada, but is as yet hardly visible in the prevailing promiscuity, which takes two opposite forms. One is the wide scattering of the same industry in many places far apart; the other is the concentration of many industries having nothing in common in the same place. The governing factor appears to be facilities of transport. Manufactures on any considerable scale are almost entirely confined to the eastern provinces and Ontario. Out of 14,650 establishments employing more than five persons just about 13,000 are in those provinces, and nearly all the rest are on the Pacific Coast and in Winnipeg, which are centres of traffic; waterways and railways have clearly been the dominant factor in determining localization. There is in Canada one regular manufacturing area comparable in character with Massachusetts or the West Riding or the Rhine Province; it is the southeast corner of Ontario lying between the three lakes Huron, Erie ,and Ontario and stretching from Toronto to Detroit. There are also two great single centres of manufacture, Montreal and Toronto. In all three cases transport facilities have clearly had more to do with the matter than anything else. Montreal is on the great national highway, the St. Lawrence river; it is the chief port, the chief railway centre, and the commercial capital of the Dominion. Toronto is on Lake Ontario, with the State of New York across the water, and it is also a great railway centre. The industrial peninsula just to the east of Toronto impinges on the three great lakes, and is better served with railway tracks than any area in the Dominion except the immediate neighbourhood of Montreal. Factories and works have been put down or have grown up in all these places without regard to their character or to any other consideration but convenience of transport. The result is an extraordinarily promiscuous collection of manufactures in the same place, having no bearing whatever upon each other such as neighbouring trades generally have in older seats of industry, where they have developed more gradually and under other influences. You may find, for instance, cotton mills with blast furnaces, electrical works with patent foods, pianos and rubber, cars and boots, hosiery and boilers alongside each other.

Next to transport, and frequently associated with it, the most influential factor discernible is power, and conspicuously water power, which to a large extent takes the place occupied by coal in other countries. The comparative absence of coal and presence of water power are the most distinguishing natural features of industrial Canada. No coal of local origin worth mentioning is available from Nova Scotia right away out to British Columbia, and in Nova Scotia it lies at the northern extremity of the province. Its presence there has contributed to the establishment of large iron and steel works, which again are leading to other secondary industries, at Sydney, a busy and growing little centre; and from Sydney it can be shipped by water during the summer up the St. Lawrence and elsewhere. But during the protracted winter the harbour is frozen, and it is a very long haul by land from Sydney to any other centre. Ontario gets its coal from Pennsylvania, and the proximity of the particular industrial area mentioned above to the Pennsylvanian coalfields has no doubt contributed largely to its development. But water power is responsible for the location of factories in many isolated places and some considerable centres, of which Ottawa is a conspicuous example, and Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, is another on a smaller scale. Lumber and pulp mills are naturally established on the banks of streams, which at the same time bring down the raw material and furnish power for working it; and other branches of manufacture are added to them. One result is the appearance of little factory towns in charming situations amid delightful scenery. There is the clear rushing river, probably with steep and rocky banks; the clean little town, with a few factories here and there, and in the background hill and forest. In such a setting the factory loses all repellant associations, which really come from the grime and gloom generally surrounding it.

The influence of water power will be greatly increased before long by the development of electrical transmission, now beginning in earnest; but it will take effect in concentrating industries locally more perhaps than in spreading them, as heretofore; for the electric current, by distributing power and conveying it to works at a distance, obviates the necessity of bringing the works to it.

Proximity of raw materials, which plays so great a part in determining the localization of industries under earlier conditions of life, exercises unusually little influence in industrial Canada. The only noticeable instance is the location of some of the iron works near sources of supply of ore and limestone. At Sydney, which is the largest seat of iron and steel production, the ore is brought across from the Wabana mines in Newfoundland; the limestone comes from the neighbourhood in Cape Breton.

NOT HAPPY THOUGH THEY'VE GOT IT.

A Symposium on Woman's Suffrage Written Specially for The Week.

By C. H. GIBBONS.

"Do you want the franchise," I asked the best all-round office woman in Victoria a day or so ago, meeting her just after reading a long press report of the indignation meeting of would-be woman voters held at the City Hall. I still had the matter of that meeting on my mind.

The best all-round office woman fixed me with dangerous eye.

"Do I look as dowdy as that?" she challengingly answered. "No, I don't want the franchise; I want a new Easter costume and a hat!"

"But seriously," I insisted, "don't you think the women ought to have the right to vote, especially girls like you, who take a man's place in life, know the man's world of business, and shoulder a man's responsibilities?"

The maiden is eighteen years of age and supports a family of five. She is quick, keen, thorough, a paragon of office efficiency, with an alert, original, initiative mind, and an insatiable appetite for work. No one ever heard her complain of being tired or lament if work piled up so that sixteen hours a day was required to clear it. She answered my second question, woman-like, with two others.

"Now don't you think," she said, "that I've quite enough responsibility on my shoulders already? Have you ever known any woman that has to take a man's place and work manfashion for a living bothering herself about her right to vote?"

I humbly feinted with the excuse of a treacherous memory. Cowardice brought its penalty, for she was irritated.

"What do I know about the franchise?" she pursued. "What does one woman out of every hundred know about politics? And they don't want to either. If you'll notice it, you'll find that it is the woman with a comfortable home and a husband to look after her, who has time to shout about being trampled upon and not allowed to vote. The girls that are in business to keep their families aren't agitating. It's the woman with time on her hands and a good-natured husband to humour her, that can go in for woman's rights. Of course they get some women to follow them. Lots of women wouldn't be happy if they hadn't some fad to amuse themselves with. Curiosity stimulates this one, but to make women vote would be ridiculous. Nine-tenths of them don't want to, and the other tenth are not the kind of women who ever will represent feminine sentiment or the business woman's viewpoint. Why, God forgive me if I haven't been talking politics of a sort myself, and I loathe the word!"

This one girl's view I venture to think is that of a large percentage of her sex, and for that reason, and because it is well expressed, I quote it. The crusade of the suffragettes is not the crusade of the business woman for equal place in the political as well as the commercial life of her country. The business woman rather looks upon her political sister with contempt. She sizes her up either as a crank or else an hysterical woman sufficiently well provided for by an indulgent husband to be able to amuse herself with her fad. That the suffragette may be violently sincere she freely admits—but this does not abate her poor opinion of her. Nor does it alter her opinion that the suffragette represents a minority of women in her opinions, and in her politics shows herself somewhat unsexed.

"There will be time enough to seriously consider the enfranchisement of women when a majority of the women want it," is her conclusion—to which may be added the warning that this is one question in which it is eminently the part of wisdom to "go slow." Not to enlarge the franchise prematurely is a very much simpler thing to taking it back again after it has once been granted—even if experience prove the granting to have been a dire mistake.

That is the situation in New Zealand today and public men of the new Dominion make no bones about it. The influence of the woman vote is very plainly evident in New Zealand, where it seems to have already largely femininized the national character. Public business is in many departments conducted in a very pretty way, and I have it from one of the best known leaders in New Zealand's affairs, that the woman vote is usually exercised illogically and without regard to state financial responsibility or the business capacity of candidates.

"Enfranchised woman," said the New Zealand public man to whom I refer, "was from the first urged by the political leaders of her sex that her duty was to find out the probable candidates, and institute searching inquiry into their moral character and history. That in many cases meant voting for the respectable sweater who lives a life of conjugal propriety, and by means of starvation wages drives many women into the street. It certainly suggested that every political organization of women became a scandal-collecting machine, and that's not the way to do good work in politics. There never was advantage in this unification of public and private fitness. The most saintly man is very often worse than useless as a practical worker for his country's good, and there have been many great men—great patriots and great statesmen—who have had their private failings, great also, which do not destroy, however, the value of their service to their country. We have latterly got a lot of hysterical, harmful laws upon our statute-book, and the woman voter is largely to be blamed. It is her disposition to fill parliament with picturesque, well-meaning visionaries rather than business men."

It is subject of no surprise to find that New Zealand is not a drinking country—that is, a liquor drinking country. The temperament of the people never impels them to alcoholic or other excesses. But given the weapon of the ballot and the women promptly proceeded to extremes in radical legislation. It is the hard and fast law throughout New Zealand that hotels must close at 10 o'clock. Not only the bar, but the hotel. The place must be locked and barred and no one not resident there may be upon the premises. Nor is a guest permitted to entertain friends after the fateful hour of 10 o'clock or on a Sunday. Of course there are many practical people who regard this as carrying regulation to a ridiculous extreme, but the laws are made by home-dwellers, not residents in hotels, and the woman voter decides that 10 o'clock is quite late enough for anyone to be out of bed—and legislates accordingly.

Next year the ladies propose going further and pressing for the total prohibition of retail liquor selling—although why wholesale consumption of an admitted evil should be preferable to retail is not yet clear to me. For the time being the prohibition crusade holds the centre of the stage of New Zealand politics, the rival forces temporarily abandoning all other battling in order to bring their ful strengths to bear. It may be that in taking no active part in the great Australian debate: "The barmaid—to be or not to be?" the New Zealand women folk have merely held the question in abeyance, hoping that in the prohibition in its entirety of retail liquor selling they will incidentally dispose of the subordinate barmaid issue most conclusively. But meanwhile the barmaid flourishes in New Zealand undisturbed by the woman vote, although the stern facts are very much in evidence that year by year the bars claim the fairest of the country's budding womanhood, speedily take the bloom from their innocence by making them a bait for the vicious instincts dormant in average man, cultivating their appetite for drink, making them hourly auditors for the "smutty" story, and ultimately delivering them first as recruits and then as recruiting agents for numberless houses of assignation.

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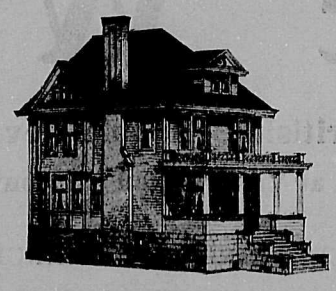

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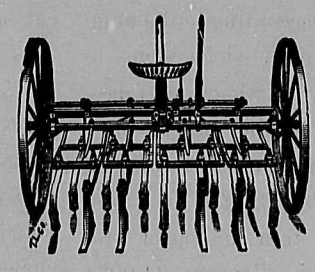

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Charles Hayward, President. F. Caselton, Manager.

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Victoria, B. C.

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M. B. Cigar

It tastes different than others.

Union Made. Havana Filler.

Two Sizes. Sold Everywhere.

Made by S. A. Bantly, Victoria, B. C.

It is evident that prohibition has a greater chance of success in New Zealand than in almost any other British country. Prohibition is indeed already in force by local option in a number of New Zealand towns, Invercargill (the southermost city of the world) being one of these. And I greatly doubt if anywhere else in New Zealand there is so much drinking and drunkenness as in Invercargill. Liquor may be imported there by individuals for their private use or gift, but may not be purchased or sold. The temptation or restriction excites an appetite and there is said to be double the amount of hard drinking in this population centre since the prohibition law became effective, while at the same time the standard of first-class hotel accommodation is the lowest in New Zealand. Indeed the quality of hotel accommodation seems ever to deteriorate and the low groggery and vilely adulterated liquor to be more and more in evidence as restrictive measures are made abnormally drastic.

As suggested above, the woman vote has been exercised in New Zealand not as it had been expected it would be, in increased penalties for seduction and similar offences, or in the elimination of sex discrimination in the wage scale to the detriment of the woman worker who does a man's work with the same degree of proficiency displayed by the man. It has been exercised violently, uncompromisingly, positively in the extinction of the social evil as officially recognized, with increased penalties and rigorous enforcement, all bagnios and similar houses have seemingly been stamped out, and New Zealand towns no longer possess a tenderloin district known of all adult residents, shunned by all respectable, and under the watchful eye of the public medical authorities and that of the police. New Zealand's women by their votes have thus to all appearances and officially, by their chosen weapon the ballot solved the great social problem of the centuries. The inevitable consequence is calculated to disgust the visitor from the most wide-open town of barbarous, man-governed, practical America. Harpies of every age nightly parade the streets of New Zealand cities, boldly soliciting every pedestrian. Houses of assignation and illegal liquor selling flourish abundantly. Contagious disease becomes more general, since medical as well as police supervision of loose women becomes no longer possible. And the bad woman and the innocent, sueceptible girl are brought directly in contact to the undoing of the latter—all through this reform.

The woman vote in New Zealand has, I was told by a member of the government at Wellington, been very active in the exploitation of fads and freaks. "Let's try it" is the cry with which every few and visionary political shibboleth is welcomed. The ladies decline (just as in less advanced countries) to listen to the serious, sincere words of warning upon the text of reckless expenditure, or explanation of the immutable laws of trade and finance. "Whoever wants to listen to that dry talk" they coo—and plunge again into the vortex of their favorite political dissipation of the time-being. Perhaps in this respect the woman voter is not so very different from the average male voter who has learned that financial statistics will clear a public hall almost as rapidly as a dog fight or an alarm of fire. But the average man if he doesn't listen to financial speeches will vote for those whom he knows as sound business men. The woman voter bestows her franchise less sanely and safely. The lady voter is charmed with fine phrases, and while sincerely and seriously anxious to rightly exercise her franchise for the advantage of her country and the home, she is prone to extravagance in both legislation and administration. "Oh the government can pay for it," is the careless response to criticism or warning—for they have a blindly filial faith in the inexhaustible public purse, and decline to consider that money must first be put into it in order that it may be taken from it Discounting the financial capability of the country and living beyond the country's income (the over-expenditure being for legislation, administration, civil service, etc., and not for reproductive public works of development character) is said to be steadily lowering New Zealand's credit, depreciating the value of the country's securities, and making ultimately for national bankruptcy.

Restaurants, cafes, and kindred institutions of American life are practically unknown in New Zealand which is a country of home life. So also are absent the boot-black's stand the modern barber shop, the manicurist's parlour—the dozen and one typical institutions of American city life. Hairdressers' parlours of course there are—always in association with the tobacconist business. But there are but three operations known to the New Zealand or the Australian barber—the shave, the hair-cut and the shampoo. The price of the shave is three pence (5 cents). Hair cutting and shampooing is six pence. The barber who earns the equivalent of ten dollars per week is doing well in Labour's and the Ladies' paradise.

But to return to the drinking propensities of the New Zealander. While his temperament and instincts do not incline him to indulgence in alcoholic drink, he is a slave to tea, that lingual laxative throughout America sacred to womankind. A wise man has said that a woman is known by what she wears; a man by what he drinks. The tea-drinking habit in New Zealand is said to have been evolved out of the restriction of liquor selling—that and the fact that under present-day conditions the New Zealander has very little money in his pockets. Tea is in order at almost any hour of morning, afternoon and evening. It is a certainty that with all the talk of the development of a national sentiment in New Zealand the people of the New Dominion could never follow the example of the population of any New Zealand city getting together and throwing all their tea into the harbour is to conjure up a picture the most stalwart imagination would necessarily decline to accept.

In the New Zealand office world they go to "work" at about 10 o'clock—have tea at 11—lunch from 12 to 1 or 1.30—partake of more tea at 3—and close at five. The first half hour of the office day is devoted to taking out the books and the last three-quarters to putting them away. I went into a big shipping office not long ago to purchase tickets. Three clerks were at a small table behind the counter, busy with a teapot, some biscuits, and a jar of marmalade. One of them reluctantly came to the counter by slow freight, and I stated my business.

"Oh," said he, "you'll have to come in again—we're just having tea."

It made me almost homesick. I was so very foreign.

To meet the cost of immensely complicated and cumbrous administrative and legislative machinery, and at the same time avoid the too obvious appearance of excessive taxation, they have a sly way in New Zealand of prescribing petty assessments and taxations in a variety of petty ways. A penny stamp must be put on every business document. There are late fees and early fees and Sunday fees and haste fees on telegrams and letters. Telegram forms are charged for; so are railway time-tables. And if you open an account at the bank they charge you ten shillings for taking your money and another ten shillings for a chequebook, and every cheque has to be stamped to the glory of the government or it will not draw any better than a plugged pipe. Every once in a while (while waiting for his tea) a clerk turns up your account and languidly charges you for stationery or wear and tear on the bank premises or insurance or alimony or something else of the kind. As Mark Twain would remark, it is as easy for a New Zealand bank to make money as for a cat to have twins.

Woman-influenced and labour-dictated legislation, largely in the over-regulation of the liquor traffic, reduc-

(Continued on Page Seven)

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Marie Philippi, of Omaha, occupation, Lady, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 21, township 1, range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of beginning, being said section 21.

Dated January 15th, 1908.

MARIE PHILIPPI.

Feb. 15 A. Olson, Agent.

$1,000 Reward

THE GOVERNMENT of the PROVINCE of BRITISH COLUMBIA hereby offers a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the two men who, on the 25th day of February, 1908, at the Gorge Hotel, near the City of Victoria, B.C., armed with revolvers, entered and, while committing a robbery in the said Hotel, shot and wounded one Richard Dancey.

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—Man about 5 feet 11 inches in height, slim build, dressed in dark-colored clothing; wore dark cap.

No. 2—Man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height; slim build; dressed in dark-colored clothing; wore dark cap. Both men were armed with dark-colored revolvers and wore long white cotton masks.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be given for information leading to the arrest and conviction of either one of the said men.

By order, F. S. HUSSEY,
Superintendent of Provincial Police.
Victoria, B.C., 26th February, 1908.

Claim No. 2—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of section 28, township 18; thence north 60 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to the beach; thence easterly and northerly along beach to point of commencement.

Located January 25, 1908.
CHRISTEN JACOBSEN.

Claim No. 3—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of section 28, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

MRS. CHRISTINA McALPINE,
Per Christen Jacobsen, Agent.

Claim No. 4—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of section 19, township 18; thence north 60 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east to shore; thence along shore to point of commencement.

Located January 25, 1908.
FRANCIS J. A. GREEN.
Per Christen Jacobsen, Agent.

Claim No. 5—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of section 24. township 27; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Located January 25, 1908.
WILLIAM EDWARD NORRIS.
Per Christen Jacobsen, Agent.

Claim No. 6—Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of section 30, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Located January 25, 1908.
WILLIAH TYRONE POWER,
Per Christen Jacobsen. Agent.

Claim No. 7—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains north of the S.E. corner of section 30, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Located January 29, 1908.
TYNINGHAM VERE PIGOTT,
Per Christen Jacobsen, Agent.

Claim No. 8—Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of section 31, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Located January 29, 1908.
MINA C. E. NORRIS,
Per Christen Jacobsen. Agent.

Claim No. 9—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains north of the S. E. corner of section 31, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

GEORGE DAY,
Per Christen Jacobsen. Agent.

Claim No. 10—Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains north of the S. E. corner of section 28, township 18; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Located January 25, 1908.
WELLINGTON McALPINE,
Feb. 22 Per Christen Jacobsen, Agent.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Noakes, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Civil Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land—on Porcher Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 1292, about 2 miles distant and in a southeasterly direction from Jap Bay; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 20th, 1907.
Jan. 18 ARTHUR NOAKES.

TO HOME SEEKERS.

100 ACRES

Six miles from Victoria by water and ten by excellent road. About 20 acres fenced, 10 acres cleared ready for cultivation; good soil; balance in good timber. Building containing two rooms, also two stables and loft. About one-quarter mile from seafront, with magnificent view. Good hunting. For quick sale, $2,000, terms to suit. Box 162, Victoria.

NOTICE

The bridge at Craigflower over Victoria Arm is closed to vehicular traffic until further notice.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 9th March, 1908.

When you wear one of our toupees you have the satisfaction of knowing that it is a perfect fit and is natural in colour and correct in style.

Write today for our descriptive catalogue and price list of toupees, wigs, switches and transformations.

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Readvertised from The Week of Oct. 24.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Vancouver Timber & Trading Co., of Vancouver, B.C., loggers, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands, bounded as follows:—

1. Commencing at a post planted 80 chains north from the northeast corner of T.L. 11,892; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 120 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 14th day of October, 1907.
VANCOUVER TIMBER & TRADING CO., LTD.
Feb. 22 C. O. P. Olts, Agent.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that William Croteau of Aldermere, B.C., occupation Farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner; thence north 20 chains to McClure Lake; thence along McClure Lake in an east southerly direction 43 chains, more or less; thence west 40 chains to place of beginning and making 40 acres more or less, and known as the southwest fractional quarter section of 36, township 5, Range 5.

Dated November 20, 1907.
Jan. 18 WILLIAM CROTEAU.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Jennie Croteau of Aldermere, B.C., occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner; thence north 40 chs.; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to place of beginning and known as the northwest quarter section of 30, Tp. 6, Rge. 5, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated 23rd of November, 1907.
Jan. 18 WILLIAM CROTEAU.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that W. N. Campbell of Victoria, occupation Civil Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of. lot 1294, (J.R. Cody) one mile west of Jap Inlet, Porcher Island, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres.

Dated Dec. 16th, 1907.
W. N. CAMPBELL,
Jan 18 J. J. Templeton, Agent.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that J. J. Templeton of Victoria, occupation surveyor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 1293, M. S. McLeod, one-half mile west of Jap Inlet Porcher Island, thence south 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.
Jan. 18 J. J. TEMPLETON.

The Taylor Mill Co.

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All kinds of Building Material,

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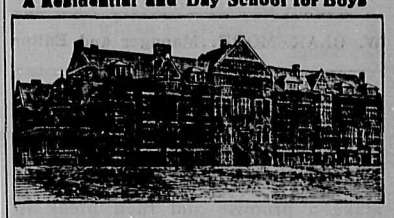

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J. B. MATHERS, Gen. Man.

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The Week

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Published at VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

83½ Government Street...Victoria, B.C.
526 Hastings Street....Vancouver, B.C.

W. BLAKEMORE..Manager and Editor

On Making Promises.

It is a truism that one should never make a promise and then break it, but I have always been in doubt whether the injunction is based upon regard for the reputation of the promiser or the feelings of the promisee. Both considerations are entitled to weight, but there are broader issues involved, and the subject is one well worthy of a few moments' study.

The subject has its roots back in childhood days, when we were always crying, like the horseleech, "Give, give," and urging our parents to pledge themselves by a promise. Since we have grown up, it has been drilled into us that we should be particularly careful in making promises to children, because it is so easy to dull the fine edge of their sensitive natures and to shatter their faith in humanity by breaking our word. This is an impressive aspect of the case, and one to which too much importance cannot be attached. We shall never know how much of the misdoing of mature years is due to the reflex influence of promise-breaking in youth.

But I want to deal with the matter mainly as it effects men in business and in public life. The gravity of the subject is forced upon my notice by the string of disappointed hangers-on, all carrying a grievance and all complaining that they had been thrown down by someone who promised them an appointment.

In the first place, I must confess to having very little respect for the man who has no more grit than to place himself in this humiliating position. Before I would go to the same man, day after day, begging for a soft snap and forcing him to perjure his soul by repeating a lying promise every twenty-four hours, would dig, even if blistered my hands and broke my back. I wonder if such men ever heard the phrase, "The dignity of labour," if they ever read a single line of Carlyle, or if they were born with a vestige of that proper spirit which every true man should feel.

If a man had a spark of intelligence he would know that in nine cases out of ten a deferred promise means a broken promise, and at any rate after the first two or three visits he is either put to work or mentally dropped. This is true even of strictly business engagements, but it is if possible more emphatically true of political promises.

The experiences of men who live in expectation of political plums would make an angel weep. It is true that "kissing goes by favour," and that he who has the most pull invariably gets the job, but the sadness of the outlook is that for every one with pull there are hundreds who nevertheless delude themselves with the expectation of success.

I have sat in many an ante-room, and seen suppliant after suppliant file through; I could read their fate to a certainty. Ninety-nine per cent. wore that supplicating, self-despising air which bespeaks the congenital sycophant. It would be a sin to give these men public work, because they possess none of the qualifications which would enable them to render efficient public service. And yet they return day after day, until life becomes a burden to the man who listens to their appeal, and who lacks the courage and the kindness to turn them down at the first.

This phase of public life is demoralizing and sickening. This army of hangers-on are as truly snowed under as if they belonged to the submerged tenth. They are unstable, they have neglected their own business, and now they exist, it cannot be called living, by the favour of a politician, who is able occasionally to throw them a few crumbs. If they work three months in the year, they do well; during the balance of the time they are waiting for the next session or looking out for a bye-election, a municipal election, a school trustee election, or any other kind of an election where the professional heeler can earn a few dollars in a more or less dubious manner, and mainly because some political boss has made them promises which he is unable to fulfil, but which keeps them in a constant state of suspense and expectation.

The result is as demoralizing for the man who promises. How he must despise himself when, day by day, he doles out some specious excuse and lives under the haunting shadow of the fear that he may alienate a few votes. Inevitably he becomes in time a degenerate; he may continue to hold office, but he has lost his self-respect, and men of insight have long ago found him out and mentally labelled him.

I am quite aware that the question of tact and diplomacy crops up in this connection. I have been told again and again how Sir John A. Macdonald would convert an enemy into a friend by the charm of manner with which he would refuse a favour, and it must be conceded that tact should be used in all these relations. The turning down an applicant does not necessarily mean kicking the poor fellow out of doors, but I am prepared to maintain that more tact is shown in dismissing an applicant with the settled conviction that his request will not be granted than in what is called a "smooth" method of handling, which leaves him in doubt and brings him back again to-morrow.

When all is said and done, men respect a man, and manhood pre-supposes at any rate a measure of manliness, and with this quality goes that spirit of fairness and justice which will refuse to raise false hopes and which knows that it is knider never to excite them. The strong man is he who has the courage of his convictions, the strong leader is he who lives up to them.

Bohemian.

The Nanaimo press, which is in close touch with the coal trade, and therefore in a position to know the facts, declares that already there is a noticeable improvement; not only is there a prospect of resuming shipments to San Francisco on a larger scale, but the demand for bunker coal is increasing. Two large steamers were in port on Monday last. Mr. T R. Stockett, the general manager of the Western Fuel Company, also confirms these anticipations.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, on the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of B. M. Richardson Claim, being about one mile and a quarter northwest of Skidegate Inlet, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands Group; thence north eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence west eighty chains back to place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Located this ——— day of March, A.D. 1908.

D. R. YOUNG.
Mch 21 William Woods, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of the B. M. Richardson Claim, being about one mile and a quarter northwest of Skidegate Inlet, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands Group; thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains back to place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Located this ——— day of March, A.D. 1908.

C. A. YOUNG,
Mch 21 William Woods, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about one mile and a quarter north of Skidegate Inlet and mouth of the Honna River, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands Group; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains back to place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Located this ——— day of March, A.D. 1908.

B. M. RICHARDSON.
Mch 21 William Woods, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the **northwest corner of B. M.** Richardson Claim, being about one mile and a quarter northwest of Skidegate Inlet, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands Group; thence south eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north eighty chains; thence west eighty chains; back to place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Located this ——— day of March, A.D. 1908.

R. W. RAYSAY,
Mch 21 William Woods, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Blinkinsop Bay, about 100 feet west of the wharf; running west 60 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south along the shore back to the place of commencement.

Dated February 24th, 1908.
March 14 C. G. JOHNSTONE.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Blinkinsop Bay, three-quarters of a mile from the entrance of said bay, running west 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence east along the shore of bay inside of Jesse Island; thence northerly along the shore of Blinkinsop Bay to the place of commencement.

Dated February 22nd, 1908.
O. C. BASS.
March 14 C. G. Johnstone, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Blinkinsop Bay, three-quarters of a mile from the outlet of the creek at the head of bay, running north along the shore 60 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence west 60 chains back to the place of commencement.

Dated February 24th, 1908.
L. P. LOCKE.
March 14 C. G. Johnstone, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the head of Blinkinsop Bay, 50 feet north of the creek running to the bay; running west 60 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 60 chains back to the place of commencement.

Dated February 24th, 1908.
M. J. G. WHITE.
March 14 C. G. Johnstone, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted one mile west-north-west from Jesse Island, running west 60 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 60 chains back to place of commencement.

Dated February 22nd, 1908.
G. E. GIBSON.
March 14 C. G. Johnstone, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of bay inside of Jesse Island, one quarter of a mile north of Jesse Island, running west 60 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 60 chains back to the place of commencement.

Dated February 22nd, 1908.
H. G. ANDERSON.
March 14 C. G. Johnstone, Agent.

CLOISONNE

The Japanese poteries are noted for their CLOISONNE and SATSUMA WARES. The firm of T. HATTORI is celebrated in Japan for making the finest grade of cloisonne ware and holding the appointment of manufacturer to the Imperial household. We have imported direct from T. Hattori an exceedingly choice collection of his highest grade CLOISONNE WARE. An inspection will assure you of the beauty of the workmanship. All prices are marked in plain figures and range from $2 up.

SATSUMA

HODOTA of Yokohama has a world-wide reputation for turning out the finest SATSUMA WARE. We have paid HODOTA'S prices in order to secure the best. The goods consist of beautiful vases of all sizes and shapes; cups and saucers; rosebowls; tea caddies; teapots; christening bowls. Prices range from $2 up.

Every piece of Satsuma and Cloisonne Ware we are now offering is from the hands of the old artists, who are rapidly dying out. These goods will steadily increase in value.

Challoner & Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Silversmiths

Government Street Victoria, B. C.

Victor-Berliner Vaudeville

How would you like to hear May Irwin, the queen of fun-makers, Vesta Victoria and Alice Lloyd, the famous English comediennes; that celebrated tenor, Richard Jose; clever Clarice Vance, with her irresistibly humorous song-hits; Harry Lauder, the great Scotch comedian; popular Eddie Morton, *in your own home?*

You can hear them all on the *Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone* just the same as if you were at the theatre—these famous vaudeville artists who are delighting thousands of people every night in the theatres all over the United States and Canada and who make records exclusively for the *Victor*.

You can do what you can't do at the theatres; you can pick out your own performers and arrange your own program to suit yourself.

Then there's Billy Murray, Harry Macdonough, Arthur Collins, Ada Jones, Harry Tally and other favorites to sing for you.

You can also have a complete minstrel show with a *Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone*. Or you can have music by famous bands; dance music; classic symphonies; sacred songs; and grand-opera by the world's greatest stars. All these things are absolutely true to life, and are heard at their best on the *Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone*.

Any *Victor or Berliner* dealer will gladly play *Victor* Records for you. Call and ask to hear them, and get him to tell you about the easy-payment plan.

Write us for catalogues—just fill out the coupon and mail it to us.

FILL OUT—CUT OFF—MAIL TODAY

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Montreal. 607

TIMBER! TIMBER! TIMBER!

QUATSINO SOUND, BEDWELL SOUND, RACE NARROWS.

GUARANTEED 2,000 FT. TO THE ACRE.

PRICE $2.50 TO $3.00. ALL LICENSES ISSUED.

ARTHUR BELL

ROOMS 14 and 16

MAHON BUILDING, GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

P. O. BOX 765. PHONE 1385.

MORE NEW CARPETS

Still once again do we chronicle the arrival of additions to our immense carpet stock. This time it is a carload of carpets from the famous Templeton looms, and includes some of their nicest efforts in Axminster carpets. While Axminsters predominate, there is still a liberal sprinkling of Brussels and Wiltons in this shipment. In each line are to be found many handsome designs that have never before been shown here, and designs you won't find elsewhere in the city this year. It is real economy to buy Templeton's carpets. They wear fully twice as long as most makes, and in the majority of cases cost more than do these common kinds. The quality is guaranteed by the makers and by this house—the largest dealers in carpets in Western Canada. We have also received a very large consignment of Ingrain Wool Squares, and have now a very complete range of sizes. The choice of colourings and designs gives you great scope in the choosing, and you can "match" or carry out any "scheme." These artistic squares are hard wearers, and are genuinely satisfactory floor coverings. There is no such complete showing of carpets in the West. We are truly "The Carpet Store of the West," and—buy your carpets at a carpet store—it pays.

Axminster Carpets—A splendid range of pretty and attractive designs in this favorite carpet. Prices range at, per yard, $3.75, $3.00, $2.25 and.....$2.00

Wilton Carpets—In Wiltons we also show a very extensive range of handsome designs and splendid range of colorings. Per yard, $3.50, $2.75, $2.25 and $1.90

Tapestry Carpets—In low-priced, hard-wearing carpets we show a splendid line of Tapestry Carpet at a great choice of prices. We have it at, per yard, $1.25, $1.00, 85c and....75c

Axbury Carpets—This is a splendid carpet style and in it we have an unusually fine range of patterns and colorings. All at once price. Per yard $2.75

Brussels Carpets—In our offerings of this Housekeeper's Carpet you'll find a great choice of styles. It is probably the most serviceable carpet one could buy. Per yard, $2.00, $1.75, $1.60, $1.50, $1.40, $1.25 and $1.00

Velvet Carpet—This is a nice carpet style from the famous Crossley looms. At, per yard $1.70

BEDROOM FURNITURE

Some Dainty Bedroom Furniture is shown in our Showrooms today—items that are most useful and also highly decorative. These furniture pieces are highly attractive in design, and would make a most acceptable addition to the furnishings of any bedroom. The pieces shown are moderate-priced styles, and you'll agree are very fine values—representative of the splendid values to be found all through this establishment. The Chiffoniere is an almost indispensable bedroom furniture item, and the Lady's Dresser a great convenience. Both are priced within the reach of most any buyer, and there is no reason why you shiuldn't enjoy the comforts of these useful and attractive articles.

Chiffoniere—This is a very attractive style in mahogany finish, polished highly and finished in best possible manner. The design is new and pleasing. Has large oval, bevel mirror of finest quality, and there are five large drawers. The price is only, each $25.00

Ladies' Dresser—Here is a style in this very useful piece of furniture which should appeal to every lady who admires an excellent combination of style and usefulness. This dresser has a large tall mirror of first quality, two small and one large drawers, and is made of finest quartered oak, finished golden. The price is fair at, each $28.00

Bureau and Stand—A splendid style in mahogany finish. This is a very pleasing design and the workmanship on both pieces is the finest. The bureau has large oval, bevel mirror, two small and two large drawers, stand has large drawer and cupboard. Excellent value at $38.00

Bureau and Stand—This is another pleasing style made in handsome golden oak. The finish is as superior as the design is pleasing, making a really handsome set. The bureau has large, shaped bevel mirror, two small and one large drawers. The stand has one large drawer and cupboard. The whole is priced at the low figure of $45.00

"THE LOWBOY"—This is a style of gentlemen's Chiffoniere which has found much favour with discriminating men. It is constructed on entirely different lines from the usual Chiffoniere styles. There is an abundance of drawers and trays of several sizes and styles for the storage of various articles. The whole is closed with two doors, making a very neat and stylish article. Price is, each.....$40.00

GET YOUR HOUSE-CLEANING HELPS AT THIS STORE.

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.

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home Furnishers, VICTORIA.

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.

Sporting Comment.

A few of the faithful supporters of association football braved the elements and put in an appearance at Oak Bay last Saturday, to witness the match between the Y.M.C.A. and J.B.A.A., and were rewarded by seeing a game very much after the style of a burlesque. The grounds were in a frightful state, which made it impossible for either of the teams to play good football, but to the credit of the players they put up as good a game as could be expected under the circumstances. The result was a win for the Bays by the narrow margin of 3—2. On the form of Saturday, it was easily seen that had Victoria entered one team in the Island series instead of three, a first-class eleven could have been selected. It would be unfair to criticize either of the teams, as under the conditions it could not expected to have first-class football. Every player tried hard, and although there were several fouls they were not made with the intention of putting an opponent out of business, but rather through the inability of the other players to hold their feet.

While the Bays and Y.M.C.A. were striving for honours on one pitch, the Y.M.C.A. and Victoria West intermediates yere trying conclusions right alongside, the result of which was a win for the latter by the score of 8—1. The game was very ragged, owing to the condition of the field, but the winners showed that they were the superiors of their opponents in no small manner.

The Ladysmith and Nanaimo teams are now tied for the race for the championship, and it is very probable that it will require a game in this city to decide the question of supremacy. Both teams have won a game, the Ladysmith boys winning on Saturday after what is conceded to be one of the finest games ever played in British Columbia. The Nanaimo team had been strengthened by the addition of several players from the Mainland, but even their assistance was not sufficient to obtain a win. In this connection I owe an apology to the Ladysmith team for a statement in my remarks last week. Referring to the teams, I stated that the Nanaimo team would have six Mainlanders and Ladysmith five. This was given me on good authority, and I also took it from the daily press, but I am pleased to see that the Ladysmith team only had one Mainlander on the team, and he had already played a game. According to press reports, the game was very fast and attracted a large attendance. Both these teams have to play the Esquimalt team in this city, and if they succeed in winning they will have to play off for the championship, but in case the Esquimalt team wins, it will be tie with the other two for first filace. According to the constitution of the league, a tie must be played off on neutral grounds, and as Victoria is the only neutral ground for Ladysmith and Nanaimo, it is very likely that Victorians will be given the opportunity of witnessing these teams in action.

According to the rules which govern the competition for the People's Shield, all players should be registered not later than to-day, and as yet nothing has been done towards entering a Victoria team. It is too bad that some effort was not made to have the capital city of the Province represented. With teams representing nearly every province in the Dominion taking part, it would be a good advertisement for Victoria to have a team in the competition, but evidently this has been overlooked.

If I understand correctly, the newly formed baseball club is to have the Oak Bay grounds after April 1, in order that the playing space may be put in condition for the summer sports. If I am correct in this, there is no doubt but that there will be a conflict between the footballers and baseballers. According to the present schedule, there are sufficient football games to be played to take up every Saturday afternoon until the end of April, and in that case it will be too late to make any improvements to the park which are so badly needed. I hope that some satisfactory arrangement is reached before it is too late.

Tommy Burns still retains his title as heavyweight champion of the world, having defeated Jem Roche, the Irish champion, in a very decisive manner. It only required one round to dispose of the Irishman, and the knockout was accomplished in such a manner as to leave but little doubt as to the ability of Burns to deliver the punch. It is now up to Burns to meet Johnson, and unless I miss my guess, the coloured gentleman will not last much longer than half the limit.

UMPIRE.

The Cranbrook Herald makes the following true statement of prevailing conditions in some newspaper offices: "It is a deplorable fact that a few tickets or a two-inch advertisement will fix the average Western newspaper so far as notices go. Most of the attractions on the road to-day in this part of the country realize that the Herald is not built that way. Hence the trouble."

Music and The Drama.

The programme announced for the New York Symphony Orchestra engagement, which appears in Victoria Theatre before the end of the season, is unusually attractive, while the solo features are bound to arouse more than ordinary interest. The Orchestra's concertmeister on the present tour is Mr. Alexander Saslavsky, a violinist of rare attainments. Saslavsky is a Russian by birth, a graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Vienna, and he has been associated with the famous orchestra leader since coming to this country ten years ago. His solo playing is marked by fire and dash and with all the Slav's innate sense of expression. Another member of the organization who frequently appears as a soloist is Mr. Leo Schulz, 'cellist, a German musician who came to merica when Nikisch first appeared as leader of the Boston Symphony.

At the New Grand.

Next week's features will be Naomi Ethardo, European noelty equilibrist; Maud Sutton and company of three people, in a little playlet called "Cinderel"; Lopez and Lopez, Spanish instrumentalists and ocalists; the Doria Opera Trio; Golden and Hughes blackface comedy act; Thos. J. Price singing the illustrated song, "Yankee Rose," and new moving pictures, entitled "Uncle by Marriage" and "Doings of a Poodle."

A Journalistic Libel.

The Vancouver World has long ago distanced all competitors in the race for unreliable, sensational despatches. Its character is so well known that its comments are harmless, but when it prints a false news item with all the circumstantiality of truth, it may once in a while obtain credence. Recently it published a despatch declaring that Victoria was suffering from a violent epidemic, and that many deaths had resulted. Still more recently it announced that the population of Vernon was being decimated by diphtheria. Such statements inflict a very real and serious injury upon the places libelled, and there ought to be some means of bringing the World to book. The matter is more serious than might appear at first sight. Surely the World might forego a little of its intense yearning for the sensational, when its gratification injures whole communities.

Joakley—He would never have become so addicted to drink if it hadn't been for the trouble he had.

Coakley—Why, what trouble did he have?

Joakley—He had trouble keeping away from it.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Messrs. Williams & Janion

Duly instructed by J. A. CAMERON, ESQ., will sell at his residence 242 Fort Street (above Cook)

—on—

TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH

Commencing at 11 a.m. the whole of his

Household Furniture and Effects

Also a FINE LIBRARY as per particulars in last Saturday's and Sunday's papers.

The full list of goods will appear *again in the papers.*

On View MONDAY, MARCH 23RD.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS

Social and Personal.

Miss Angus left on Thursday for Vancouver.

* * *

Mr. W. E. Norris, Vancouver, was a visitor during the week.

* * *

Mr. Alexis Martin, Vancouver, spent a few days in Victoria this week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hincks of Cowichan Bay were registered at the Balmoral Hotel during the week.

* * *

Miss Agnes Wootten arrived from Collingwood on Sunday evening on a visit to her uncle Mr. E. Wootten of this city.

* * *

Miss Ruby Fell entertained a number of friends on Saturday evening last at a bridge and five hundred party. The players included Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Fell, Mrs. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gore, the Misses L. and W. Lugrin, S. and V. Blackwood, N. Holmes, A. King, Morley, P. Irving, Loenholm, Mrs. Holden, and the Messrs. McCurdy, Landry, D. Templeton, Haggerty, Morley, Scott, Holmes, Holden, McLean, Sparks, Vetch, and Boyer. The prizes for five hundred were captured by Mr. Boyer and Miss Suzette Blackwood.

* * *

The Cosy Corner Tea Rooms, on Monday last, St. Patrick's eve, was the scene of a merry little dance given by a few of the Bachelors. The floor was in excellent condition and Miss Thain and support in splendid form, introducing The Shamrock and a "Bit o' Green" which received many encores.

Those present were: Mrs. Henderson, the Misses Henderson, Miss Forrester, Mr. G. Schwabe, Mr. L. F. Armstrong, Mrs. Shuttleworth, the Misses Add and Grace Smith, Mr. Bert Shaw, Mr. J. H. McConnell, Mrs. Moss, the Misses Moss, Mr. Leo. Sweeney, Mr. L. O. Keith, Mrs. Grant, Misses Grant, Mrs. Hastings, Miss Hastings, Mr. W. H. Loat, Mr. A. Dorman, Miss Tena Atwood, Mr. W. Sweeney, Mr. I. Hopkins, Miss Bee Cameron, Miss Mamie Fell, Mr. Eric Hardy, Miss Nettie Locke, Mr. H. Jacobson and Mr. Ed. Townsley.

* * *

Mrs. Atkins, Beach Cottage, Dallas Road, gave her annual St. Patrick's tea on Tuesday afternoon. The refreshment table was very artistic and effectively arranged with pale pink carnations, smilax and shamrock, set in very handsome old family silver (jardinieres), which were presented to Mr. Atkins' father, the Dean of Ferns, Wexworth Island.

The following young ladies assisted the hostess in dispensing the tea: The Misses Lona Holmes, Gladys McCallum, Maud McB. Smith, Phyllys Jay, Dorothy Trampton, Viva Blackwood.

Mr. Allen and the Misses Lugrin delighted the guests with several Irish songs.

Games were also indulged in, prizes for "Tumble In," which was in charge of Miss Suzette Blackwood and Mr. Colin Hogg, were won by Mrs. Kenah, Miss Hawthornthwaite and Miss Lawson, and for "Pit," which was run by Mr. Johnston were carried off by Mrs. Hogg and Miss Irving.

Among the numerous guests were Mrs. F. W. Vincent and Miss Vincent, Mrs. and Miss Nicholles, Miss Sorby, Miss Work, Mrs. Sorby, Mrs. and Miss Gillespie, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Miss Wriggley, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. R. Finlayson, Miss Grahame, Rev. W. B. and Mrs. llen, Bishop Cridge, Rev. Mr. Collison, Mrs. Hogg, Mr. C. Hogg, Mr. Kenah, Mr. and Mrs. Trampton, Miss Trampton, Mr. C. Trampton, Miss Irving, Mrs. and the Misses McMicking, Mrs. Worlock, Mrs. and the Misses Blackwood, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Ker, Miss Heisterman, Mrs. Archer Martin, Mrs. and Miss Musgrave, Mr. J. Musgrave, Dr. Newcombe, Mr. C. Newcombe, Miss Newcombe, Miss Dupont, Miss N. Dupont, Mrs. Jay, Mrs. McB. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Burrows, Miss Brown, Mr. M. Johnston, Mr. Mason, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. B. Shaw, Misses Lugrin, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. Hanington, Mrs. McCallum, Miss Hawthornthwaite, Mrs. B. Schwengers, Mrs. Edwin Johnston, Dr. Fraser, Mrs. Rocke, Robertson, Mrs. H. Robertson, Mrs. Raymour, Miss Lawson, Mr. Holmes, Miss Dumbleton, Mrs. Mess, Mrs. Church, Miss Crease, Mrs. W. H. Langley, Mrs. Rome, Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Muskett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crease, Archdeacon and Mrs. Scriven, Major and Mrs. Walsh, Miss Walsh, Miss Moore, Mr. C. Pemberton, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mrs. Mohun, Miss Newton, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. R. Jones Shallcross.

The Most Artistic and the Most Exclusive Sub-division Ever Placed on the Market.

We are favored with instructions to offer

FOR SALE

commanding building sites in

CAREY CASTLE GARDENS

Rockland Avenue. Running Through to Richardson Street

This magnificent property is situated on Rockland Ave., between Government House and the charming residence of John Arbuthnot, Esq., while across the avenue is "Craigdarroch," the home of Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir.

There is no other property in Victoria in any such situation surrounded by such palatial homes in which building sites can be obtained by the person who does not wish to buy acreage.

THE PURCHASER OF THESE LOTS KNOWS BEFOREHAND THAT HE IS IN THE CENTRE OF THE MOST VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

And that he has no anxiety as to the character of the homes that will for all time surround him.

It would be a pity to spoil such a beautiful property by cutting it up in the usual way, therefore a great deal of time and trouble has been taken in planning this subdivision so as to conserve as much as possible its original characteristics. Therefore it has been decided to make the top portion of it into

A PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL PARK ON THE SAME LINES AS SOME OF THE BEAUTIFUL PLACES AROUND LIVERPOOL AND OTHER CITIES IN ENGLAND AND MANY CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Provision will be made to complete a system of sewerage and private roads that will connect with a 66-foot public street to be made and boulevarded, with concrete sidewalks, by the city, on the lower portion, which has a splendid frontage on the best part of that fine new street, Richardson Street.

The property has been named "CAREY CASTLE GARDENS," because it has a frontage on its entire length upon Government House, formerly Carey Castle. The main avenue is named Lotbiniere Ave., in memory of the most beloved of all our Governors, because he planted with his own hands along a portion of this avenue two rows of Butternut trees, which will always be interesting to residents and visitors.

In order that purchasers of these sites may be protected from having inferior buildings erected on any of the lots now offered for sale,

BUILDING RESTRICTIONS WILL BE IMPOSED UPON EACH PURCHASER.

The property has been surveyed and the plans, together with a detailed description of each lot, are now being prepared. These will be ready in a few days, when the exact date of sale and terms will be announced.

The owners realize that it is necessary to sell every lot, almost, in order to carry out their ideas of making this a unique subdivision, therefore the prices will be much lower than the lots are actually worth and within the reach of every one who wishes to build a nice home.

It is unnecessary to say that these sites cannot be equalled in Victoria for health, beauty and view. They are high and dry.

WATCH OUR ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

As the owners preferred that where possible two lots should be sold together the sale will open at the offices of the undersigned for all people who wish to buy two or more lots adjoining at 9.30 a.m. Wednesday morning, March 25th, 1907, and at 11 a.m. for those who wish to buy single lots.

TERMS—10 per cent. deposit, 25 per cent. on May 1st, 25 per cent. on November 1st, 20 per cent. on May 1st, 1909, and 20 per cent. on November 1st, 1909, with interest at 6 per cent. from May 1st, 1908.

Herbert Cuthbert & Company

616 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

PHONE 610

Correspondence.

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

The columns of The Week are open to everyone for the free expression of their opinion on all subjects which do not involve religious controversy.

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.

The Canadian Mexican Steamship Line.

Mexico, D.F., Feb. 20, 1908.

Editor The Week,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir,—A copy of your journal of the 11th January has been handed me containing an editorial article entitled "A Screw Loose," which article severely criticizes the management of the Canadian-Mexican Steamship line, its boats and officers.

As my name is quoted therein I wish you would be good enough to publish these few remarks in connection with the "Lonsdale" incident therein related, as your statement in regard to the circumstances is quite erroneous and misleading.

The crew did not mutiny in a body nor did it at any time charge the bridge, nor was there a firearm discharged at any stage of the difficulty. Out of a total Chinese crew of nearly 40 there were only eleven who indulged in any insubordination. The mutiny consisted in these eleven, the boatswain and ten sailors objecting to work on the ground that the day was the Chinese Christmas. Not a quarter-master, fireman or other member of the crew took any part whatsoever in the dispute.

In regard to the Captain and his relations with his subordinates you state: "Enquiry elicits the information that for some time the relations between the Captain of the Lonsdale and his crew have been of such a character as would certainly result in mutiny sooner or later."

Had you wished to publish the facts in the case it seems to me it would have been better and fairer to have awaited the return of the Lonsdale to Victoria and read the signed statement of the officers and passengers instead of relying for your information on sensational press telegrams and irresponsible people at the Victoria end of the line who could not possibly know any more than what was conveyed in the aforesaid telegrams.

I am a firm believer in the press using all its weight to correct real abuses, but I also think it the sacred duty of an editor to be sure he has the facts of a case before printing remarks that, far from being correct can only do a very serious injustice to another.

Trusting that in justice to the company you were criticizing you will give this letter the same prominence as the original article.

Believe me, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. W. DONLY,
Trade Commissioner.

[This letter was accidentally omitted last week.—Editor Week.]

Notes on Provincial News

Football at Ladysmith.

That was a great football match at Ladysmith last Saturday, and allowing for the fact that the ultimate winners were playing on their own ground, the teams must be regarded as pretty evenly matched. It is not certain that on neutral ground the result would not have been different. Both teams demonstrated their undoubted superiority to any other club eleven on the Island, indeed it is a question whether a selected team outside of Ladysmith and Nanaimo could beat either. As usual Jimmy Adams proved himself to be the star performer, and it is more than doubtful if his equal as centre forward can be found in Canada. For this reason it is all the more regrettable that his methods are not above the suspicion of unfairness. It is one thing to be tricky, it is another thing to be foul and the general opinion on Saturday was that Adam indulged in many practices which should have been penalized. A man of such exceptional brilliance can well afford to play the game according to the rules, and even then he would have a considerable margin over all competitors. The victory of Ladysmith will be popular, both because it is the veteran team and because the public had begun to look upon Nanaimo as almost invincible. It must be highly gratifying to all lovers of the game to know that the best brand of association football in Canada is found in British Columbia.

Another Canard.

Journalism in Victoria has been a little dull of late, lacking those ingenious and sensational despatches which were wont to relieve its monotony, but which have been conspicuous by their absence for about a year. There is now a revival, and the outside press has been treated to a delectable canard to the effect that Sir Edgar Vincent, who recently visited Victoria, is negotiating for the purchase of the Dunsmuir interests on Vancouver Island. The veracious correspondent even went so far as to name the price, and to suggest the reason why Mr. Dunsmuir was willing to part with his "gold" mine. It is because he has keenly felt the attacks made on him by organized labour. Needless to say, the report has been promptly denied. What impresses one most is that a chronicler of such daring ingenuity should bungle his work so badly that it bears the earmarks of spuriousness in every paragraph.

The Price of Newspapers.

A provincial daily has been discussing the current rates of subscriptions to our provincial newspapers, and suggests that they ought to be raised. It reminds the public that they are getting their papers as cheaply to-day as when newspapers were first established in Canada, in spite of the increased cost of production. It opines that readers would gladly pay more, especially where the rates are very low, and supports its argument by the statement that Canadians are the greatest newspaper readers in the world, and would as willingly pay a dollar extra as not. There is an answer to this, and every canvasser knows it. Newspapers are supported not by subscriptions but by advertisements. Advertising patronage depends on circulation; the more subscribers, the higher the advertising rates. As a matter of fact, it would pay any except the very strongest papers to abolish subscription rates, or at any rate reduce them to a nominal sum, as the increase in the number of readers would raise the income from advertising rates far above the sacrifice involved. The truth of the matter is not that newspapers are too cheap, but that many of them are too dear; the leading coast dailies are not worth more than half their subscription rates. If one eliminates their borrowings from the American western papers, few contain enough live telegraphic news to furnish a small up-country sheet.

Miss Winifred Crowley.

On several occasions The Week has commented on the exceptional ability and brilliant prospects of Miss Winifred Crowley, formerly of Rossland. This young lady possesses a remarkably rich contralto voice which only requires training to land her amongst the leading artists of the day. She spent two seasons with the Roscian and the Bostonian Opera Company, gaining much valuable experience but not much correct training. She is now a pupil in the Boston Conservatory of Music, and if she is able to spend two years there will undoubtedly create a sensation in the musical world.

Swift Justice.

Frederick King and Donald Langley have a great deal more respect for the administration of justice and the strong arm of the law in Canada than they had a couple of weeks ago. On the 9th of March they broke into the store of the William Hunter Company at Phoenix, and stole goods to the value of $250; within four days the men were arrested, tried and sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary. They will doubtless emerge sadder, and it is to be hoped wiser men.

Comparisons Are Odious.

Occasionally one hears a complaint with reference to the accommodation furnished on the C. P. R., although by common consent it is the best on the continent. On the other hand, there are a few people in the Boundary country who have always extolled the Great Northern system at the expense of its rival. To such the following cutting from the Phoenix Pioneer is respectfully referred:

"As Judge Williams settled himself in the palatial smoking car of the Great Northern last Sunday morning as he was starting for the coast, he remarked: 'How thoughtful it is of Jim Hill to have the back of one seat taken off, in case a man is hurt and is brought in on a stretcher, and how very considerate of passengers that the windows should be smoked up, so as not to hurt the eyesight of travellers.'

"These remarks were elicited by the fact that one seat was broken and the windows looked as though they had last been washed in the days of Methuselah—a standing disgrace to any railway that has made the earnings that are credited to the Great Northern. The car would be a disgrace to third-class travellers in Europe, and yet is provided for those who pay four cents per mile to travel."

NOT HAPPY THO' THEY'VE GOT IT.

(Continued from Page Three)

tion of the hours of labour, and kindred lines, fills the New Zealand horizon to the exclusion and neglect of legislation designed for the exploitation of the natural resources and the encouragement of industrial activities—and industrial expansion and augmentation of population is naturally at a standstill. So long as present political conditions continue it would seem inevitable that New Zealand should advance materially. It is in fact debarred from doing so. Further, the business man is rapidly losing all interest or part in politics. "If the women are going to run things, let them do it and make a mess of it without me," he says. For the Labour-extremist vote plus the Woman-theorist vote swamps the business vote utterly. Of course the attitude of the disgusted business man is scarce heroic—if eminently natural. The policy of the country is no longer expansive and creative. It is limited to the mechanical conduct of established business interests along traditional lines, and in a petty way. Thrift, economy, frugality, temperance, industry, produce however a fairly contented population in which the average of simple comfort is high and poverty as unusual as wealth. Small cottage homes, prettily set in well-cared-for grounds are everywhere. Clean streets, fine public buildings, good libraries, well appointed parks, a general appreciation of books and art, and a common speech unmarred by grossness, profanity or slang, testify to the fine average character of a people satisfied with their humble lot, but producing few men of action or of enterprise—men capable of the heroic. The captain of industry is an exile from the New Dominion. He would be manifestly indiscreet who would suggest disparagement of the distinctive virtues of New Zealand, but in a new country one looks rather for crudeness and energy, the indomitable spirit of pioneering conquest—breadth—force—virility. And for these one looks vainly in ladylike New Zealand. . . . . And yet one must come back to the philosophical viewpoint of New Zealand in striving to give a fair verdict upon the success or failure of New Zealand's political doctrine. Judged from the standpoint of commercialism, which is the only viewpoint known in America, the New Zealand system is a colossal blunder. It does not make for the exploitation of the resources of the country—it does not make for wealth—or national industrial growth and expansion—or augmented population. But it has produced, or at all events the product is in evidence, an absence of dire poverty; a fairly even balance of comfort and content for the entire population; a temperate, orderly, law-abiding people, whose talk with their fellows is last of all based on the acquisition of money which with the American is usually the all-engrossing subject.

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H. Belloc, M.P., had an able article in "The London Daily Express" recently, under this heading, in which were the following paragraphs:—

"To tell a man who has used wine and beer properly the whole of his life that they are harmful, and to try to mystify him into believing you by using long and technical words, is rank charlatanism, and should be punished by the hearty and expressed contempt of every honest man. People who talk in this fashion should be made fools of. It is the best cure, and if they are not yet treated in this fashion it is because our society still suffers from a moral evil far worse than drunkenness, and that is lack of courage.

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At The Street Corner

By THE LOUNGER

I think the fact that I have to submit to criticism entitles me to point out the errors of my fellow scribblers who direct the literary columns of the leading dailies. I do it more in sorrow than in any spirit of carping criticism, but why, oh why, does not the management of the Colonist and the Times furnish the Editor and the Proof-reader with a book of synonyms and foreign phrases? Hardly a day passes but each paper falls into an error which must be a surprise to every school boy in Victoria. The error is to preface a comment upon some paragraph which has appeared in another paper by saying "Apropos of." I wonder if the gentlemen who use this very convenient preface are aware that the "of" is superfluous and not merely that but absolutely incorrect and ungramatical? The exact equivalent of apropos is "with reference to." The addition of the word "of" is therefore meaningless. This occurs so often, and has passed so long without comment, that I feel it needs no excuse on my part for calling attention to it. If the Editors will deign to look at any English paper they will find that the useful word referred to is properly used. Indeed I think Victoria is the only place in Canada where this striking error is made.

Apropos my remarks of last week on the subject of bridge playing and the social craze into which it has developed I want to relate two incidents which certainly "point a moral" if they do not "adorn a tale." Recently a lady friend of mine called at the house of one of her friends on the usual day. She found the blinds drawn and a card stuck in the knob of the door displaying the legend "Not receiving today." She thought this rather peculiar as she was pretty well posted on the movements of the lady, so made a few enquiries of mutual friends and learned that behind those drawn blinds a game of bridge was progressing all afternoon.

I do not think this incident calls for any comment except that there is this peculiar feature in bridge playing that it severs friendships; its open sesame is skill at the game; its closed door is inability to excel, and the most intimate friend soon becomes de trop under these circumstances.

The other incident can be described in a few words. It occurred in the house of one of the leaders of Victoria Society, the performers were society ladies long out of their teens, the occasion an afternoon bridge, the result a quarrel with one short round lasting twenty seconds during which hats were torn off, hair pulled down and several scars left to tell the story. The incident is so abhorrent that I would not give it publicity but for the fact that it throws a strong sidelight on the amenities of Bridge playing, and its publication will help to drive a nail into the coffin of a craze which has developed to such an extent that it has become a positive menace to good fellowship.

By the way, it occurs to me to say that possibly ladies are not aware that all these little things leak out, and that it is impossible to hide them under a bushel. It is a perfectly safe conclusion that when The Week records an affair of this kind it is common talk on the street. I think that if ladies knew this they would be a little more careful.

I heard many complaints because the Canadian Club Luncheon of Tuesday last was held at the Poodle Dog instead of at the Empress Hotel, but the complaints were all addressed to the fact that the accommodation is necessarily insufficient for so large a number. The Club now tallies between 600 and 700 members. At the luncheon on Tuesday only 150 were present; suppose three or four hundred had turned up, which might happen at any time, what could have been done to accommodate them? In addition, it does seem that the Empress is the right place for large and important functions of this kind, but in saying this I want to endorse what I heard on every hand, viz., that the Luncheon at the Poodle Dog was far superior to that furnished at the Empress, and that the proprietors deserve every credit for the admirable manner in which they have catered. But for the growth of the Club every member would desire to remain at the old place.

If, as I understand, it is the intention of the Club to go to the Empress in future, the dining committee should certainly demand some guarantee as to quality of the catering.

Sub-divisions seem to be the order of the day. Ever since I have lived in Victoria I have been looking round for a desirable site where I could induce some susceptible and lonely girl to build a retreat and share it with a poor Lounger. I had my eye on the girl, and on the retreat, and I rather flatter myself that things were working all right when lo and behold, the insatiable real estate agent has pounced on my retreat and it has gone the way of all desirable sites—to sub-division. I need hardly say that I refer to the picturesque and delightfully romantic slope which lies between Carey Castle grounds and Mr. Arbuthnot's property. I had planned to have a nine-foot stone wall built all round it, to raze the little red school-house to the ground, and to build something modern and artistic on what I have always considered, next to Carey Castle, the finest site in Victoria.

But my dream is shattered; I have been wounded "in the house of my friends," the irrepressible Herbert Cuthbert has got ahead of me and within the next few days some thirty fortunate mortals will have acquired every inch of this estate.

I am now considering whether I shall drop the girl on some polite pretext or whether I shall hunt for another property; if I do the latter I have resolved that my hunting shall be done by moonlight, and that not even "my dearest friend and next my heart" shall know when my eye lights on another delectable spot.

Next to the Victoria Cross, probably the most prized decoration in the Empire is The Week's leather medal for Valour. This is awarded annually, and, as regular readrs of this column are doubtless aware, it goes for 1907 to the popular manager of the Victoria Theatre. It is a beautiful work of art, finely finished in embossed leather, by Mr. Norris, the well-known saddler of this city. It is awarded in connection with an incident which will be remembered by Victorians in consequence of unusual courage displayed by the hero of the occasion. In October last the Rambeau Stock Company gave one representation of "Young Mrs. Winthrop." It was fierce, and Manager Denham arose in his fury, slammed the door in their faces, and refused to allow them on the second night to inflict endless torture upon his patrons. The occasion was so unique that there will be no difference of opinion about the award. On the front side the medal bears the following words: "CLIFFORD DENHAM, for valour, 26th October, 1907." On the reverse side the award is more fully explained in the following words: "By a grateful people this medal is presented to Major Clifford Denham, V.T.R., for conspicuous valour in defeating the forces of the Rambeau tribe—which were storming the heights of Parnassus—and putting them to flight on the memorable 26th day of October, 1907. This medal was subscribed for by the THESPIANS and THALIANS of the Loyal City of Victoria."

The medal now hangs in Manager Denham's sanctum among his most cherished memorials, which include Old Covent Garden programmes, "If Mother Could Only See Me Now," and the withered bouquets of susceptible matinee girls.

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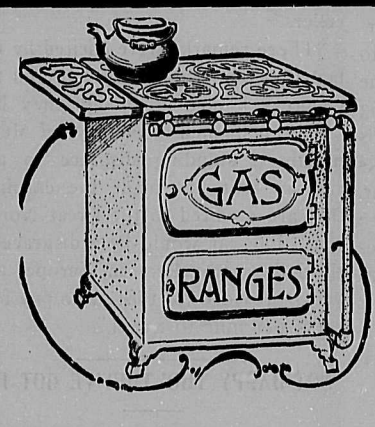

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