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# The Week

A Provincial Review and Magazine.

NOV 7 - 1905
VICTORIA, B. C.

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VOL. II. No. 44. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1905. ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

## The Crisis in Russia.

### The Czar Driven to Proclaim a Constitution--Anarchy Prevailing in Many Parts.

Russia has been in the throes of revolution during the last seven or eight days, and the end is not yet. On October 30 the Czar was persuaded by M. Witte to sign a Ukase granting a cnostitution, the concessions including the basic principles of freedom—representative government by responsible ministers, freedom of conscience and speech and the right of assembly. The representative features of the Douma, or parliament, recently provided for, were hereby extended and M. Witte was named as the first premier. The imperial proclamation was received with great enthusiasm in St. Petersburg and other great cities, but this was speedily followed by counter demonstrations by the more "advanced" political parties, who seem determined to use every effort to overthrow the government. There are now two distinct parties in Russia, the Moderates, who accept the constitution—now called the Loyalists—and the revolutionists, who will be satisfied with nothing less than the downfall of the Romanoff dynasty and the establishment of a republican form of government. Up to the time of the proclamation of a constitution by the Czar, the revolution was, practically speaking, bloodless, but the latest telegrams from Russia show that the country is now struggling in the throes of anarchy. St. Petersburg alone among the great cities preserving an appearance of order.

This revolution—certainly the most remarkable in history by reason of the celerity with which event has followed event, and the magnitude of the changes that are evolving—has not been so spontaneous as appears on the surface. It was precipitated by a great strike movement among the railway employees which resulted—and this is significant—in the disturbance of communications, rendering the rapid movement of troops impossible. The spread of the strike resulted in thousands upon thousands of workmen being idle—and ripe for mischief. The situation, therefore, was well suited to the needs of the revolutionary leaders. Can anyone doubt that all this was carefully planned beforehand and that it was the result of a well organized

**Secret Revolutionary Council,**

whose agents have been at work for some time past throughout the empire? The student of modern political conditions in Russia is well aware of the extent of the machinations of secret societies in that country, and in the co-operation between students, professional men, merchants and workmen to force the hand of the government is seen the result of a very effective secret campaign. Up to a certain point these various sections of the people would be willing to work together, but the Liberals and the Social-Democrats differ very considerably in their aspirations. The radical element, however, gains a great advantage from the surrender of the autocracy, for the weakness of the government once demonstrated the mass of the people will be more easily persuaded to revolt. Another important feature of the situation in Russia is the feeling of

**Distrust of the Czar**

which has been steadily growing as the result of the Czar's policy ever since his accession, a policy that has puzzled not only the people of Russia but all the wise diplomats of Europe. The suspicion is growing that the Czar has succeeded all these years in deceiving the world as to his character and aspirations and that in reality all his actions have been inspired by the true spirit of the autocrat. On October 30, his hand was practically forced. St. Petersburg, through the operation of the railway strike, was more or less isolated, General Trepoff, the governor, was hesitating to take strong measures to put down the revolutionary meetings and demonstrations, and the Czar's personal adherents, the princes and nobles of his court, showed signs of weakening in their devotion to his cause. The truth about that eventful day has not yet been published, but it may readily be supposed that the Czar feared that his refusal to give way to the demand of the Liberals headed by M. Witte, the one strong man in Russia upon whom the Czar appears to rely, might result in his complete overthrow. But order once restored, could the Czar be trusted to keep his word? This doubt, probably felt by many of the Liberals, as well as the Radicals, delays the work of pacification, and the revolutionary party naturally are taking advantage of it.

**Anarchy Is Reigning**

supreme in many of the great cities of Russia and the government appears unable to cope with the forces of disorder. Already the Czar, encouraged perhaps by the enthusiasm with which the proclamation of a real constitution was received, has issued a Ukase conferring certain powers upon the Council of Ministers which appears to have a very important bearing upon the effectiveness of the representative parliament. It is not easy to recognize actual conditions by perusal of the cablegrams of the Associated Press, because the most important moves in the revolutionary game now in progress are lost sight of by the correspondents, who prefer to fill their despatches with particulars of riot and bloodshed. But this most recent ukase appears to make the Council of Ministers responsible to the Czar alone and to give to the Council the right of veto of any legislation proposed to be introduced to the douma or parliament. If this is so, then the Czar already has commenced to withdraw the freedom he was forced into granting his people. But information to hand is of a contradictory character and judgment on this point must be reserved for the present.

**Making History.**

One thing is certain, namely, that history is being made in Russia fast. The eyes of the world are fixed upon almost the last battleground in Europe on which can be arrayed against each other the forces of autocracy and modern enlightenment. The result is certain, even though it be delayed for the time being, and, as stated in this paper several months ago, the Czar's choice lies between surrender or defeat—the defeat probably involving the downfall of his family. Rioting and bloodshed are devastating the country, and it is possible that the Czar has delayed surrender too long and that his fate is already sealed.

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A cruel story is told of a certain old maid who had a timorous admirer and who confided to a man friend that he had tried in vain to propose, but always lacked the necessary nerve to pop the momentous question. "Why don't you telephone?" said this flippant person. The idea appealed to the timid one and he put it in practice. "Is that Miss Brown?" "Yes." "Well, Miss Brown, will you marry me?" "Yes! Who's speaking?"

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The usual scarcity at this time of the year in the supply of fresh eggs confronts housekeepers in the coast cities. The price is 50 cents a dozen but the eggs have to be found even at that price and the search is not always successful. The shortage is evidence—if evidence is wanted—that there are golden opportunities for the man or woman who goes into chicken business on a scientific basis. The environs of Victoria are particularly well suited for the business. The climate is dry and warm and suitable land is available at low rentals. But to make money out of eggs it is necessary to have a thorough understanding of the business. Everything depends upon working on correct principles in choice of birds, feeding, housing, etc.

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The Vancouver Province says that as an example of the confidence reposed in Mr. Andrew Haslam, the Nanaimo lumberman, who recently failed in business, the story of James Hill, an engineer at the Haslam sawmill, is distinctive. Briefly, the tale is that James Hill worked for over twenty years for Mr. Haslam, and during that time drew little but bare living expenses from his wage account, leaving the balance in the care of his employer. When the crash came a few months ago there stood to the credit of old Jimmy Hill on the books of the company over $19,000. That large amount was due the old man on wage account with accrued interest. The Province does not add that the confidence proved to be badly misplaced.

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D.A. 323

## The Passing Show.

### A Review of Local and Foreign Events and Topics of the Week.

The great topic of the week the world over is the victory of the "moderate" section of the revolutionists in Russia, who, headed by M. Witte, have succeeded in wresting a constitution from the unwilling Czar. The story is told elsewhere in this issue. Unless the unexpected happens, Russia ceases to be governed on the autocratic principle from now on. There has been no other foreign news of particular interest of late. In British Columbia the event of the week has been the publication of the annual report of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, of Phoenix. The report shows a net profit on operations during the year of $712,649, and a large surplus is carried forward. The publication of this report is evidence of the remarkable progress made in the mining industry of the Boundary district. As the smelting capacity of the plant lately has been increased by the addition of two new furnaces, the profits will be considerably greater this year, and the payment of regular dividends will be commenced.

**Government Appointments.**

The principal subject of gossip in Victoria is the announcement of the appointment of a successor to Mr. W. S. Gore, deputy chief commissioner of lands and works, who resigned some little time ago. The position has been given to Mr. Neil F. Mackay private secretary to the Premier. Mr. Mackay comes from Kaslo, where he was in partnership with Mr. McAnn in the legal profession, and he is a gentleman of considerable ability. Mr. Lawrence Macrae is to succeed Mr. Mackay as the Premier's secretary. Mr. Macrae is at present editor of the Nanaimo Free Press. He has been working as a newspaper man for many years on the coast and first came into touch with Mr. McBride while sub-editor of the New Westminster Columbian. His appointment will be popular both in Victoria and elsewhere. It is said that there are several disappointed aspirants to these positions, for "government jobs," despite a certain element of uncertainty peculiar to them, are held to be highly desirable in the province. Mr. Gore's resignation took effect on Tuesday, when he was presented with an illuminated address, a dinner set of silver forks and spoons and knives and a purse of $200 by the members of the civil service.

**Victoria Civic Elections.**

Following the example recently set by the Colonist, a Times reporter on Wednesday trotted around Victoria to see what information he might be able to imbibe in regard to the prospective candidates for municipal honors next year. The result of the perambulations of the reporter proved very dull reading and even more suggestive of absurd "possibilities" than the Colonist' article on the subject. The writer hazards the opinion that a "feeling prevails that Mayor Barnard will not be a candidate at the coming election, and in consequence there are many names put forward." This does not mean that people are calling Mr. Barnard "many names" because of his unwillingness to stand for re-election. No, the many names "being put forward" are those of Ald. Goodacre, Ald. Fell and Ald. Hall as possible candidates for the mayoralty. The Week never heard of Ald. Fell's name being "put forward" in this connection; perhaps the reporter dreamed it, but it is to be hoped for the sake of Mr. Fell, if his name is really being taken liberties with in that way, that he quickly pull it back, off the grass. Ald. Hall, the reporter says, "is freely regarded as a candidate, the impression being that he will be in the field." He had much better stay in his office. It is all right to be "freely regarded as a candidate" but he should let it stop at that. Outside of a few—very few—political friends who are in the business of "putting forward names" and "freely regarding people as candidates" for their own purposes, The Week can assure both Mr. Fell and Mr. Hall that the ratepayers do not desire to trouble them. Mr. Hall, especially, is much more useful in private than in public life; he is one of the happy people, thoroughly self-satisfied, whose natural abode is the comfortable place where "ignorance is bliss." The Times reporter also unearthed from the municipal burial grounds the shade of that really worthy citizen, Mr. W. G. Cameron, who everyone supposed, had found a suitable place to haunt in the Legislative Assembly. It is too bad to endeavor to drag the unwilling shade of Mr. Cameron back to the mundane sphere. In the House he is such a pleasant ghost; everybody loves him. In the interests of the Liberal party, the Times mentions, also, Mr. T. W. Paterson. There are, however, three—and only three, so far—really possible candidates—Mr. Goodacre, Mr. Hayward and Mr. Redfern. Only one is likely to be in the field and that one is almost certain to be elected.

**Grocers and the Public.**

Our wholesale merchants are not satisfied with existing conditions, although they appear to be doing very nicely. The wholesale grocers' exchange, including the principal firms in Victoria and Vancouver, has decided to endeavor to get quicker returns from the retailers for the merchants, and circulars have been sent out to the retailers stating that to secure the 2 per cent. discount goods must be paid for in 10 days instead of in 30 days. A discount of 1 per cent. is to be allowed on payment within 30 days, and 8 per cent. interest charged on overdue accounts. The aim of the wholesalers appears to be to curtail the credit system as between retailer and customer but there is little chance of the average customer being willing to pay more frequently than once a month. The actual effect of the new rule would seem to be that the grocers who have not much capital to work on will lose the benefit of the discount.

**Elections in the New Provinces.**

The forthcoming elections in Alberta and Saskatchewan provide an interesting topic for politicians. The contest in Alberta which, for reasons of party advantage, is to be decided in advance of that in the sister province, attracts much less attention

# The Passing Show

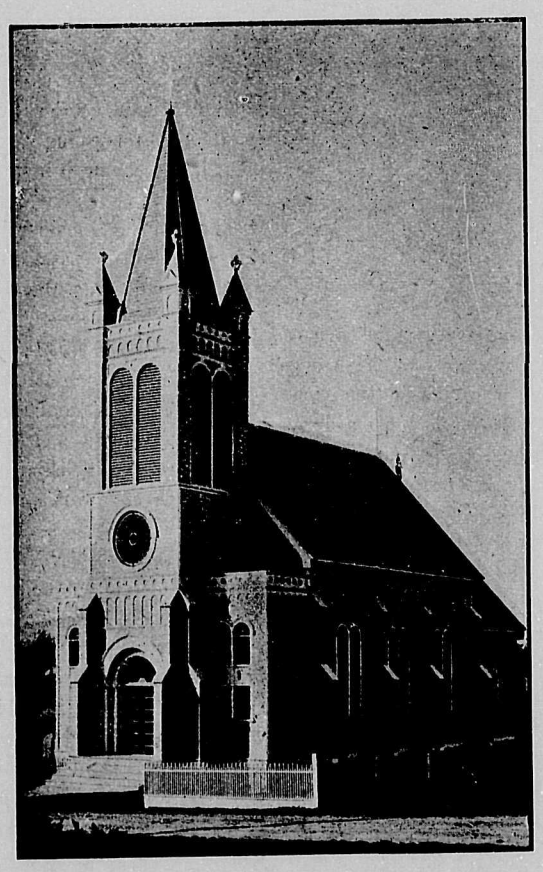
than the campaign in Saskatchewan. It is realized generally that the Conservatives have but a very slight slight chance of success in Alberta, where there is a large foreign and ignorant element certain to be amenable to the machine tactics of the degenerate "Liberal" party. The Victoria Times talks foolishly of the "sturdy, independent men of the Northwest" in this connection, but unfortunately the votes of the thousands of Doukhobors and Galicians, trotted into the country by the servants of the Laurier administration—people who know not the meaning of independence and understand nothing of Canadian politics—count for just as much as the votes of the "sturdy and independent" Britishers. The situation in Saskatchewan is more interesting, simply because the fight is over a well defined issue—provincial rights. In Alberta the issue has been submerged somewhat cleverly by the Liberals, whose principal claim to public support appears to be based upon the allegation that the Conservative leader, in his professional capacity, has done work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company! It is true that in Saskatchewan the contest is not exactly between Liberal and Conservative, because the leader of the opposition, Mr. Haultain, declared against "party lines"; nevertheless, if defeated the Liberals will find small consolation in the fact that the victorious party is labelled "Provincial Rights" instead of "Conservative." In Saskatchewan the true inwardness of the contest is an effort on the part of honest men to defeat the slaves of the most corrupt organization Canada has ever known—the Liberal machine of 1906.

### Big Settlement Scheme.

A scheme is on foot for the improvement and settlement of land in North East Kootenay, says the Wilmer Outcrop. This land lies around the headwaters of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers, consisting of about 20,000 acres of good soil. The scheme includes a comprehensive plan of irrigation, and the introduction of practical farmers as settlers on terms that will ensure their getting a fair start as homesteaders. The settlers probably will be drawn from the states of the Middle West, of the same class as those now pouring into Manitoba, Alberta and Sasketchewan. The promoter of the scheme is T. G. Proctor, of Nelson, and he has interested Chicago capitalists. On September 28 Paul O. Stensland arrived in Nelson to meet Mr. Proctor, as a result of negotiations with himself and other wealthy capitalists. He spent several days in consultation there. On the morning of October 1 he and Mr. Proctor left for East Kootenay "on a hunting trip." They went over the ground selected by Mr. Proctor, and the visitor was very favorably impressed with the project. He has gone eastward to confer with the C. P. R. land commissioner at Calgary. He will then return to Chicago to report to his associates. Mr. Proctor states that the engineers who had been taken to view the land reported that irrigation was perfectly feasible and would probably not be a very costly undertaking. The lands are near the line of the Kootenay Central Railway, the construction of which has already been begun from the north, at Golden. All who have travelled through the district speak enthusiastically of its fertility and of its climate. Mr. Proctor is a man of many interests and enterprises, and for his energy and perseverance he deserves all the good fortune he may win. The consummation of the deal is looked forward to with the greatest interest here.

## MINING MATTERS.

President Langeloth, of the Granby Consolidated, has prepared his report of the result of operations during the year ended June 30 last and the report will be good reading for the shareholders. In part, the report is as follows: "Although a large tonnage of ore was treated, the production of copper bullion during the year shows a slight falling off, due entirely to the fact that no outside matter was purchased for treatment. Nevertheless, the profit —$712,649.26— is considerably larger than last year, owing, partly, to great economies introduced during the year, and partly to better average prices for metals. It is especially interesting to note that by far the larger proportion of the profits was earned during the last few months of the fiscal year. In the Phoenix Camp, the company has, during the year, materially increased its holdings by acquiring, by purchase, the Monarch group, the Marshall group and the Missing Link; and, after the first of July, the Gold Drop claims, all adjoining the mining properties of the company in the Phoenix camp. These acquisitions will facilitate the working of the mines owned by the company in the past, and, with the ore reserves on hand, will satisfy the largely increased demand of the smelter for raw material for a long time to come. It was decided last winter to add two blast furnaces to the six then in existence, thus increasing the smelting plant to eight blast furnaces, and it was hoped that they would be in commission by midsummer of the current year. A number of unforeseen contingencies, however, caused considerable delay, with the result that the seventh furnace was not blown in until October 3rd and the eighth is expected to be in commission by the 16th inst. Consequently, no benefit was derived durin the last fiscal year from the operation of the two additional furnaces. These extensions and improvements necessitated a large outlay of money. It was found necessary to widen the tunnels, equip the same with an electric locomotive haulage system and provide new 10-ton steel ore cars. Besides, a new crushing plant had to be erected and new ore bins installed in order to facilitate the shipment of ore over the Great Northern railroad. At the smelter, in addition to the new furnaces, a new blowing engine and accessory machinery, as well as new ore bins, had to be erected. The method of handling the slag from the blast furnaces was changed, as also the method of charging the furnaces into a new and better system, both of which are now in operation and have materially lessened the costs. These improvements entailed an outlay of about $350,000 in the past year, and additional sums will be required during the current fiscal year. The mines, at which development work is constantly pushed, look well; the quantity of ore blocked out is largely in excess of that in sight last year. The smelting works, thanks to the improvements recently introduced, are in a high state of efficiency. The company is entirely free from debt, and in addition to a large cash balance on hand, has further available assets in the shape of blister copper in transit from the smelter to the refining works." The production of copper during the year totalled 14,237 lbs. and sold at an average price of 14½ cents; 212 ozs. of silver were produced and sold at 58½ cents, and 42,884 ozs. of gold were produced value $20 per oz. The total receipts for this amounted to $2,749,-145. Working expenses at mines and smelter, freight charges, etc., totalled $1,797,964, and $238,531 was paid for foreign ores purchased. $343,974 has been expended on new construction, equipment and plant, and $142,603 has been paid for new mining properties. The surplus of assets over liabilities is $1,554,875.



St. Mary's Church, Victoria West.

The annual report of the Providence Mining Company, holding the principal high grade property at Greenwood, shows that 657 tons of ore, sold for $61,919, have been mined during the year. The cost of mining is set down at $19.83 per ton, and the cost of hauling, assaying, freight and smelting is $10.71. The profit on this account is $19,034. The immediate erection of a complete electric plant is recommended. Owing to directorial troubles the mine practically has been worked only seven out of the twelve months and development work had to be the principal object of the management, existing ore reserves having been exhausted. The property evidently will prove an excellent investment.

The Atlin Claim of October says: The cold snap at the beginning of the the week closed down practically all open placer mining operations in the district. Some, however, have resumed work since the change to soft weather occurred. The North Columbia Gold Mining Co., J. M. Ruffner, manager, had all their pits closed down but have succeeded, after a hard effort, in resuming operations again. On Thursday night, however, their south ditch broke down, which was caused by frost, and they will not have the repairs completed until some time to-day. This company have about 12 days' steady piping to do to clean up all their season's pits. The Willow Creek Co., F. H. Brackett manager, were also closed down for a few days, but are hard at it again. They also require about two weeks to finish up. The Northern Mines, Ltd., on Spruce Creek, A. H. Bromly manager, have closed down. They had practically finished for the season, but would have been in operation ten days longer had the weather remained mild. Cox & Co., of Spruce Creek, also suffered by reason of the severe weather. They are now making arrangements for their winter operations.

Now that the Ottawa government is aroused on the zinc question in British Columbia, would it not be well to agitate for a structural survey of the Slocan during next summer? queries the Sandon Mining Standard. It has been done in the Rossland camp, and it is of equal importance that it should take place in the Slocan. With the high prices that will prevail during the next year at least the economic importance of this district will increase. It is by no means a gutted proposition, and a structural survey will allow of a more intelligent effort being made in the search for mineral. A turn in the tide is bound to come. High prices will stimulate those sections which have undeveloped resources in zinc and lead. A first class structural survey will help out in the development of the camp and in directing attention this way.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

There are vacancies for the following businesses in Princeton, says The Similkameen Star, although some are represented partially now and mention is made of them subject to revision or correction any time after this publication:

Druggist and stationer.
Wall paper and paperhanger.
Bakery.
Jeweller and watchmaker.
Tailor.
Tobacconist.
Shoemaker.
Harness and saddlery.
Milliner and dressmaker.

A. J. McMillan, formerly manager of the Le Roi, has taken out an injunction, as a shareholder in the company, against the dismantling of the company's Northport smelter. It is said that one of the blowers was to be taken to the Trail smelter, where all Le Roi ores go now.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An Address and Demonstration will be given by Prof. Hamilton, R.S.M., R.C.C. London, N.Y. Inst. Sc., N.Y., in the Labour Hall, Porter's Blk. on each of the following Wednesdays, November 8, 15, 22 and 29. Admission 25c.

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SIGNOR ERNESTO CLAUDIO
Professor
Of the Conservatory of Music, Napoli, (Italy). In addition to tuition on the Violin, Mandolin and Guitar, he will conduct a special class in the art of pianoforte accompaniment to a limited number of advanced pupils. Special attention is given to beginners as well as to advanced players. The school is situated at 117 Cook Street Victoria.

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## A Lady's Letter

By BABETTE.

Dear Madge,—I have come to the conclusion that there are few things that please a husband more than the knowledge that his wife holds "dear, old, simple, household views." He likes to hear her enlarge on the glories of domesticities and the delights of the "fig-tree." It tickles his ears to hear her decry the woman "shriekers" who want to vote, and who go in for "questions" and "social problems." But, Madge, when you are at it, don't lose the opportunity of drawing his attention to the fact that the advocates of women's rights are generally plain-featured. I also think there is much truth in the saying "Better dead than dowdy," and doubtless Adam was influenced by the way Eve wore her fig leaves. And now let me tell you of an experience this week which caused me much amusement. While driving out one night I met a man of science, who got no further in his findings, than that all all men were humbugs and time-servers, society generally rotten, and women everyhing that she ought not to be. Oh, he scolded us magnificently, I assure you. Our foibles, our frivolity, our fashions, our "frenzy of dress," came one by one under the hammer of his tongue. It was only the dread of occasioning him on apopleptic seizure, that made me desist from proving to him, firstly, that it was not so and, secondly, that if it were it was the fault of himself and his brother man. Did I not see him the night following at a small dance, singling out the very smartest women for his attentions and leaving his little wife, whose frock had not even the consolation of better days to look back upon, the unobserved of all beholders. How I longed to avenge me for that hour of boredom by hinting in her ear a few secrets.

The coats of silk and satin which we are donning over skirts of net, lace and ninon can scarcely be too heartily commended seeing that they are at once smart and becoming to the majority, and offer a standing suggestion for the renovation of evening frocks whose early bloom has entered upon the "passe" stage. I have seen an exquisite Pompadour silk fashioned into the most elaborate garment of he Louis Leige persuasion. The box pleat ruche, either flat-edge or pinked, is one of the most popular features of garments of this type. The model of which I am writing being thus outlined and worn over a dress of Valenciennes lace mounted on pink silk.

You ask me for some good toilet for the bath? Really, I think there is nothing so delightfully refreshing as a dash of Scrubb's Ammonia in the water for the bath. It is so good for the complexion too, as it softens the water and neutralises those qualities, ruinous to the skin, that give "hardness" to water. You should always keep a bottle handy, for it is useful continually. Laces, hair-brushes, the toilet ware and everything that one wishes to see dainty are instantly cleansed by its aid without trouble. Terry & Marett on Fort street, have this useful toilet article always in stock.

The craze for "Japanese teas" still possesses the feminine fancy, and smart society leaders find this a most delightful way of entertaining their friends. Last season we had many charming "tea" functions" of this kind, but there was always a difficulty about procuring suitable bonbonnieres for these occasions. This season, however, the difficulty can be easily overcome by paying a visit to Weiler Bros., who have just received a number of most artistic bon bon dishes in dainty china. The designs are large shell shaped dishes, supported by quaint little Japanese maidens in colored costumes. The charming effect of these pretty ornamental bonbonnieres on a Japanese tea table can be easily imagined. Another attraction in this wonderful store is their fascinating collection of inlaid cabinets, occasional tables, pedestals and show tables, that has lately arrived from England. Such beautiful articles of furniture as makes one long to be allowed to refurnish one's drawing-room regardless of cost. Really, Madge, I hate telling you of all the lovely things, because should you happen to invest therein, I am sure I shall turn green with envy.

For the papering of the "wee one's" nursery, I should certainly advise you to go to Forresters on Douglas street. They have any amount of light wall paper in gay designs, that would brighten up your nursery immensely. And for the children's boots and shoes, go to Munday's, 86 Government street. They carry a splendid stock in this line

And now I must tell you of come interesting and weird novelties that I have lately seen in Japanese fern balls. Of course you have seen these curious fern balls which first appearing as dry and mummified brown masses, break out when soaked and afterwards daily dipped, into luxuriant masses of fern fronds. "Davallia bullala" is the name of the accommodating fern, and the balls can be bought at the Japanese stores. The new importations, however, are far odder. Monkeys, storks and frogs all elegantly modelled in the fern rhizomes, only ask for moisture to develop the green feathers that are not so much out of place on the avine invention, but lothe the sinuous simian form and the frog's absurd intoed arms and sprawling legs with the perfection of comicality attained by the unusual and unexpected.

BABETTE.

## LITERARY NOTES.

An interesting story-book is that entitled "The Dashing Sally and Other Stories" by Harold Sands, of Vancouver. The valume is nicely printed and bound and is issued by the Broadway Publishing Company of New York. It is a welcome addition to the very limited library of fiction deriving inspiration from British Columbia. There are sixteen tales in this attractive little book, of somewhat varying merit, as is apt to be the case in any collection of short stories, but several of these are very well written and deal cleverly with different phases of the manifold life of the country. The book entitles Mr. Sands to a high position in the ranks of our provincial writers. Perhaps the two best stories are "The Primitive Lover," and "The Temptation of the Missionary," both of which are unconventional in design and powerfully handled. The first named is, in its way, a brilliant piece of literary work of a poetical character. Every British Columbian should have a copy of this volume of stories in his library.

The November number of The Pacific Monthly comes to us in a most appropriate cover, in which the dull colors of winter predominates. However, the contents are by no means dull. An autobiography of Homer Davenport, illustrated by some characteristic drawings by the noted cartoonist, is commenced and proves interesting reading, although The Week is not among Mr. Davenport's admirers so far as the character of his cartoons is concerned. These are of a somewhat coarse character, but doubtless this and the simplicity of the meaning of the drawings renders them effective to the class of readers to whom Mr. Hearst's publications appeal.

Few publications can be of more value to the writer—professional or amateur—than "The Editor," a New York magazine devoted to professional subjects. In the November issue we note a very interesting article by Elizabeth Mills Stetson on the "Axioms of Detective Writing," which axioms are drawn from such sources as the works of Conan Doyle and Edgar Allan Poe. The writer disapproves of the methods of the latter famous author insofar as the introduction of the element of horror is concerned, which she considers offends many readers. The number contains much information of a more or less technical character.

A cartoonist in Manila was presented to genial Secretary Taft. "And so you are the man," exclaimed the Secretary, "that has been taking liberties with my face!" "Guilty," pleaded the caricaturist; "but remember that your face is my fortune."

## A PRETTY WEDDING.

### Miss Winnifred Andrews Married to Mr. Manuel Schnoter of Vancouver.

One of the prettiest autumn weddings took place at St. Saviour's Church, Victoria West, on Tuesday, October 24th, when Rev. C. E. Cooper united in matrimony Mr. Manuel Schnoter, of Vancouver, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Schnoter of Victoria, to Miss Winnifred May, youngest daughter of the late A. F. Andrews of Toronto, Ont. The Church was very prettily decorated by a number of young friends of the bride, with palms, ferns and white chrysanthemums. Promptly at 8:30 the bride entered the church on the arm of her brother-in-law, Mr. W. R. Dickson. Mr. Hodgeson presided at the organ.

The bride looked sweetly pretty in dainty gown of white silk organdie over white tafteta and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. She was attended by her niece, Miss Isabel Dickson, who wore a picturesque frock of pink eoline and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl ring and to the bridesmaid a pearl necklace. The groom was attended by Mr. A. Shanks.

After the ceremony a reception was held at "Craig-gowan," the residnece of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dickson, which was most appropriately decorated for the occasion. In the hall, which was brilliantly lighted with red shaded electric lights and a huge wood fire in the large open grate, a profusion of red dahlias and palms were used, blending most beautifully with the oriental furnishings. In the drawing room sweet alyssem and pink sweet peas were intermingled with the greatest taste, with pink and white carnations and the lights were veiled with pink shades. In the dining room where refreshments were served, the decorations were pink and white chrysanthemums and asparagus fern. The decorations, which altogether were very pretty and most tastefully arranged, were done bp a number of girl friends of the bride.

The wedding was very quiet, only the relations and most intimate friends being present. The happy couple were the recipients of a great many beautiful presents.

After the reception the bride and groom left amid a shower of rice, good wishes and old shoes, for Vancouver, where they will make their home in future. Mrs. Schnoter will be greatly missed by the many friends which she had made since she came to Victoria.

### Around the World in an Auto.

Mr. Fritz Loeser of Berlin, Germany, who won the great race Constance-Berlin, a 660-mile course, and was also the victor in a great many other famous road races in Europe, has just jurchased a Thomas car for a trip around the world, accompanied by Mr. F. Neitzel, of Strasburg, Germany. They will start from Buffalo, going to Cleveland; from Cleveland to Detroit, Detroit to Montreal. They will then go to Ottawa and Mattawa and Lake Temiscamingue, where they will stop for a hunting trip about a fortnight. Having finished this, they will go from Mattawa by motor car to Winnipeg, via Port Arthur and Fort William. From Winnipeg they will try to go to Calgary through the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver. From Vancouver to San Francisco, and then in a southern direction to Mexico. Later they will try to go through South America, following the western coast of the continent, coming back along the eastern coast of South America, and then perhaps make a trip back to the United States and extend that portion of the tour as far as San Francisco.


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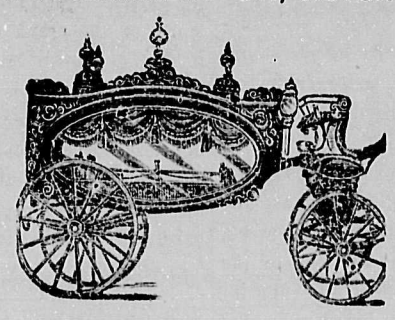

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# The Week

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Contributions.

All contributions intended for publication in the issue of the current week should reach the office not later than Wednesday morning. They should be written in ink or by typewriter and on one side of the paper only, and if unsuitable such contributions will be returned providing only that a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

Original Sketches, Short Stories, Verse, "Jokes," Photographs, etc., submitted, will be carefully considered, and if acceptable will be paid for if desired.

Contributors are reminded that "brevity is the soul of wit.'

All contributions intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor, and all business letters to the Manager.

Telephone B 878.


## AN AGE OF CRANKS AND FAKIRS.

Verily this is an age of cranks in North America, and the trouble arises from the wide diffusion of that dangerous thing—a little knowledge. If a man has any faith in the seeming wisdom of the cranks his life becomes such a misery that he must welcome death as a blessed relief from a load of contradiction.

This blight-of-life had its origin in patent medicine advertisements. To satisfy themselves that there was no reason why they should take Dr. Foolem's bread pills or Mrs. Swindle's bug juice, innocent people read the cunning description of the physical and mental symptoms of secret diseases which, the advertisers avowed, were infallible evidence that only the bread pills or the bug juice, as the case might be, could avert an early death of the most painful and lingering description. These symptoms, so artfully set out, arise from too little sleep, too much sleep, too little work, too much work, too little exercise or too much exercise, too little food or too much of it. Almost any man or woman, one day in the week, is liable to have one or more of the "symptoms." So there was (and is) a large demand for bread pills and bug juice.

The wise men of civilization, who neither toil nor spin, but accumulate the dollars of the credulous, read these advertisements, learned of the profits made by the advertisers, and straightway went "one better."

Surely, said they, these foolish people who can believe in bread pills and bug juice and swallow testimonials as to the virtue of the same which are paid for at the rate of from twenty cents to five dollars a word, will even more readily believe in theories of health grounded upon a scientific basis? Very good. All stimulants are admitted to be injurious to the system by the majority of health scientists; let us therefore invent substitutes for these stimulants and advertise them on the same lines as the medicine fakirs advertise bug juice. The campaign commenced and proved successful. Artistic advertisements appeared in the papers and magazines of substitutes for coffee and tea, and quoting some of the symptoms of disease produced by the abuse of the cups that cheer but do not inebriate. Then we had the physical culturists who undertake to cure everything with dumb bells; the vegetarians who found all disease to emanate from the use of meat as food; the starvationists who claim that starvation for a week or two is the real cure for sickness; the anti-cigarette campaigners and a great host of faddists, cranks and fakirs whose ranks seem to be ever attracting new recruits. It is all humbug—rank humbug. One man's meat is another man's poison, and every man and woman easily can determine for himself or herself what diet, habits and luxuries are most beneficial, and which are injurious. If there is any doubt on the subject the family doctor is the person best qualified to advise.

As a matter of fact the most prevalent disease in North America to-day is hypochondria. People simply imagine they are sick and talk about it and so become sick in a second-hand sort of way, for the mind and the body act and re-act upon each other. There is only one cure for hypochondria—plenty of work, plenty of open air exercise and plenty of good, wholesome food. But unfortunately there is no money in recommending this simple remedy to the public, so the process of deluding the foolish is likely to continue.

The crank— it matters not in the least what may be his special crankiness—is little better than a lunatic. He or she is suffering from a form of mental trouble which is known professionally as the "fixed idea." This means that a delusion has been allowed to take such a firm hold of the brain that ability to speak or think the truth is impossible. Some times the "fixed idea" is of the homicidal variety, its symptom being a lust for murder; sometimes of the acquisitive order, named kleptomania or thievishness according to the social position of the patient; sometimes it is religious mania, or teetotallism or anti-tobaccoism or anti-coffeeism. But whatever the variety, the disease comes under the same head.

This exposition of the truth is suggested by reading a crank publication called The Philistine, which appears to have a number of supporters in this province. But let these people beware for there is no salvation in a crank like Elbert Hubbard and very little truth in which he writes. The Philistine is not the worst of the crank publications, but it is the nearest and the easiest to hit. Just now it is embarking in a campaign against tobacco—and a more hopeless misrepresentation of the results of the use of the fragrant weed has never yet been perpetrated. Hubbard will be advertising a "nicotineless cigarette" very shortly.

## A GENTLEMAN—AND A WHAT?

Reprinted below is a paragraph from the editorial columns of the Cranbrook Herald which will raise that paper in the esteem of all who respect fair play in politics and the willingness to make amends for injustice done unwittingly which is one of the characteristics of a gentleman. The paragraph follows:

"The Herald blamed Attorney-General Wilson for the blunder that placed the Kootenays without a judge for a few weeks. The Victoria Week has plainly shown that instead of the attorney-general being to blame, the trouble was due to the neglect of the legal department at Ottawa. The Herald believes in placing the blame where it belongs, and gladly makes amends for the error committed, and would add further that there was no excuse for the delay on the part of the Dominion government, except gross carelessness."

And those capable of appreciating the editor of the Cranbrook Herald for his manliness in admitting an error will also appreciate the silence of the editor of the Times at its proper value. It was the Times that was responsible for the error of the Cranbrook Herald; it was the Times that based a blackguardly attack upon Mr. Wilson upon a misstatement of facts. But the Times has never even corrected its misstatement—much less offered an apology.

If the editor of the Cranbrook Herald is to be considered a gentleman what shall we consider the editor of the Times?

## A FOOLISH BISHOP.

An extraordinary theory in "race cultivation" is propounded by Bishop Hamilton, of the Methodist Church, who has stated his belief that the future civilized human being in its most advanced and most intelligent type will be a composite man in whom will be blended the Ethiop, the Slav, the Jew, the Mongol and the Anglo-Saxon. Bishop Hamilton has enunciated his belief from the rostrum at the synod of Methodist bishops in convention at San Francisco and his announcement is likely to cause keen and bitter controversy among those who take him seriously. The Chinese and negro problems hold the attention respectively of Canada and the United States, there is an active propaganda against miscegenation which is a crime in many states, and the advisability of disfranchising the negro is under serious consideration.

The Bishop said: "Over in Maryland some cheap politicians are trying to solve the race problem, so called, by thrusting its difficulties out of their path. They are trying to deprive men of their God-given rights. Miscegenation is God's plan. What account does He take of the prejudices and follies of foolish men? In time, they will be wiped away and the American of the future will have become the composite type of all the nations of the earth."

Bishop Hamilton is arrogant; what does he know of "God's plan" in the premises? He declared that the Chinese problem of the Pacific slope was the same as the Negro problem of the south, for in the former section the people became as frenzied over the Mongol invasion and its threatening of the Caucasian as did the other section when discussing the negro. Quite true, and quite right. It is the natural instinct of a superior race to avoid contamination from intercourse with a lower race. No good ever came of theorizing about the possible blending of black and white or yellow and white races. It should be the duty of the clergy to endeavor to prevent the unhappy results of marriage unions between white and black people; the propounding of purely fanciful and unscientific theories such as this of Bishop Hamilton's is a crime against the community. There may be some men and women of the negro race who have acquired culture and high character, but they are the exception that prove the rule—the rule that the negro race is inferior to ours. Theories of equality are idle and dangerous and intermarriage is a degradation.

### On the Road to Ruin.

A number of callow youths, some of whom are not more than sixteen years of age, will appear before Police Magistrate Hallett this afternoon to answer to the serious charge of being frequenters of houses of ill fame. It is stated that the charge was laid at the request of one of the parents, who exhausted every other means of saving his wayward son.—Greenwood Times.

### Efficient Administration.

Hon. R. F. Green, Commissioner of Lands and Works, is now making a tour of his own riding and will reach Nelson early next week. Since Mr. Green accepted office in the McBride Government he has made it his duty to visit the Kootenay three or four times a year. He is thus always in touch with the people of the interior, and is able to deal intelligently with thier demands. In the old imes, the ministers never left Vitcoria until an election came on; then they made a hurried trip through the country and were never heard of again until another election campaign. The ministers of the McBride Cabinet inaugurated a new system. They are constantly in touch with the people, and do not have to depend on rumors filtered through half-a-dozen channels before reaching them for their guidance in conducting the affairs of their office. A thorough knowledge of local conditions is particularly essential in the successful administration of the affairs of the Chief Commissioner's office. A designing man could make representations to the Commissioner, which, if acted upon, might cause grave injustice, as has often been the case in British Columbia. But when it is known that the Cabinet Minister will not act upon the uncorroborated statement of any one man, but will seek the advice of the many, the door closes on the man who would manipulate the department to gain his own selfish ends. By pursuing the policy of making personal investigations into the wants of the people generally, and not depending wholly on the opinion of one, the Lands and Works department under its present chief, has won the proud distinction of being conducted in a more efficient manner than at any time since British Columbia became one of the Provinces of the Dominion. The fact that the bitterest opponents of the Government can find nothing to criticize in the Government at the present time is perhaps the best testimony of the efficiency of every department administered by Hon. R. McBride and his ministers.—Nelson Economist.

### Hardly Probable News.

There will be no regrets when the news comes from Alberta and Saskatchewan that the "Laurier" government has been defeated in those new provinces.—Cranbrook Prospector.

### Vancouver and Freight Rates.

For some ten days The World, single-handed among the local newspapers, has been keeping before the public the necessity for better treatment of Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific railway in the matter of freight rates to the interior. We are glad to observe by this morning's News-Advertiser that we are no longer alone and that the able editor of that paper also has come to the assistance of the merchants and of the city in urging upon the company the advisability from every standpoint, including its own, of removing the freight rate discriminations that threaten to put a period to the development of the commercial capital of the province. Like The World, the morning contemporary finds that the unwise policy of the railway company towards this city, culminating recently in the now notorious Edmonton cut, has already checked the growth of this port. An order for nine carloads of freight, destined for Edmonton, has been cancelled by one firm alone and one of the largest wholesalers in the city has suspended operations on a new warehouse until some modification of the rates and consequent improvement in the outlook for his business, shall justify his enterprise. The point is strongly made by the morning contemporary that none is more deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of the shipping business of this port than the railway company itself and this being so the present unanimity of the Vancouver merchants and manufacturers on this question should not be without good results. — Vancouver World.

W. A. Galliher, M.P., asked by a Toronto News reporter for his opinion of the report that Americans are getting control of monopolies of all kinds in British Columbia, said: "Well, somebody has to gobble those things. The fisheries are there, the timber limits are there, the mines are there. Somebody has got to exploit them. Canadians don't as a rule. Canadian capital is either too timid or too slow, or sometimes too much absorbed in schemes outside of Canada. As long as our raw material is manufactured in Canada I don't see any objection in letting foreign capital in just as far as it has a mind to come."

The Midway Star says that it is rumored that the Great Northern Railway company has just made an offer of $130,000 for the British Columbia smelter, and adds that it would not be surprising if the offer is accepted.

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¶ Our display to-day embraces the products of the best known china makers in Europe—we pick the best things of all so that you may have variety. Every product has its characteristics and each will find enthusiasts.

¶ The newly opened goods are marvels of china making in values as we have priced them for this week.

¶ Some choice bits that have been with us longer at less than cost, to move them. You may prefer them to the newer styles. Come early.

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# Kootenay Notes.

**A. J. McMillan's Latest Move in LeRoi Mix-up—Nelson's Troubles —Aldermen "Shake" for Mayoralty.**

Nelson, October 31.

There have been a couple of developments during the past week which have given rise to much interest, the one being the action brought by Anthony J. McMillan, ex-director of the Le Roi mining company, against that company to restrain them from dismantling the smelter belonging to them at Northport, Washington, and the other being the sudden volte face executed by the West Kootenay Power and Light Company and the precipitation of legal proceedings between that company and the municipality of Nelson.

The former question came suddenly to the front by a C.P.R. press despatch, emanating from the Rossland Miner, which accuses Anthony J. McMillan of being in collusion with Jim Hill and the Great Northern railway and thus bringing his action vexatiously in order to debar the Trail smelter, a C.P.R. concern, from doing good work in connection with the Le Roi mine. In this statement two assertions are made, the one being that the Trail smelter is capable of treating ore 75 cents cheaper than is the Northport plant, and the other that the only dismantling of the Northport smelter is the purchase of a blower from that concern by the Trail reduction works.

According to Albert Goodell, late manager of the Northport plant, the cost of reducing Le Roi ore at Northport, with but two of six furnaces going, thereby materially increasing the cost of production, was $3.37 per ton. To this must be added the cost of transportation which for years past, since the first regime of Manager Mackenzie, has been 25 cents per ton, bringing the total cost up to $3.62. Of course, if the Great Northern were really anxious to retain this transportation, a transportation which averages well over 2,000 tons weekly, the charge named could and would be greatly reduced. The Northport smelter gets its lime flux about a dollar a ton cheaper than did the Trail works but this is more than offset by the cost of coke. But again were the Great Northern really vitally anxious that the Northport works should continue a cheaper rate could be given on the coke even if it had to be brought from Duluth, as was once the case. But the Great Northern has access to the Crow's Nest coal fields and it was at one time freely asserted that Jim Hill owned the majority of the shares of that company.

Now the contract been the Le Roi and the Trail smelter, a contract which has been signed without the consent of the shareholders, a meeting of whom has not been called although due any time from July 1 last, is for $3 a ton freight and treatment. With two furnaces going, with no reduction on the transportation rates of ore or of coke, the difference to the Le Roi would be 62 cents a ton. As other ores, not of the Le Roi, are usually treated at a profit, that profit going into the pockets of the Le Roi shareholders, even that apparent difference would be wiped out, were it still maintained by the obduracy of the Great Northern at that figure. Not long ago it was asserted asserted for years, in fact, that the difference in favor of the Trail plant was $1 per ton. The assertion has never been substantiated.

The other point was that it was admitted that a blower was being purchased from the Northport by the Trail smelter. When the news reached London the directors issued an official statement that there was no machinery whatsoever being taken from the Northport plant. In the meantime Rossland is greatly interested over the fight. Commercial travellers, a good weather gauge, recently are asserting that business is picking up wonderfully in the Golden City. When the grafters have all left that camp it will be the greatest mining camp in the Kootenays once again.

The other matter of interest is the new development in the fight between the city of Nelson and the West Kootenay Power Company. The president of that company, a Montreal man named W. Doull, has refused to sign the agreement which was arranged by the city with the company and has presented an ultimatum which is to the effect that the city shall pay all its own costs in the litigation up to date and $2,500 towards those of the company. Further that the injunction issued by Mr. Justice Irving on August 8th last shall be strictly lived up and that the city shall accept and pay an inspector named by the company to see that the injunction is carried out. Now the inspector named is William Anderson of Cascade, of whom no bad word is said. Parenthetically it may be remarked that the Granby company, which has been the best customer of the Cascade power company, is now to take its power from the West Kootenay Power and Light company and it is hinted tha the latter will absorb the former. Oliver Wethered, a London financier lately here, and who is interested in the Boundary power company referred to, would not say anything as to the truth or falsity of the assertion.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the proposal, or rather, ultimatum, was rejected by the council and the whole matter is going before the Full Court of the province on November 7. Now the negotiators of this ultimatum were Acting Mayor Bird and Alderman Gillett, the two members of the city council who were elected last January on an anti-Houston platform. Bird in consequence asked to be relieved of his acting mayoral duties and it was thought that an election would be imperative. To-night, however, it was decided at a council meeting that Ald Gillett should act as mayor for the remainder of the term, Aldermen Malone and Kirkpatrick stoutly contending for an election on the plea that the citizens should have an opportunity of expressing their convictions on this matter of fighting the power company. But Aldermen Annable and McDonald, who were elected on the Houston ticket during the year, very properly quarrelled with Houston on his disregard of election pledges in firing a city official without assigned and sufficient cause. Hence they might have a bashfulness in facing the electorate. They voted with Aldermen Bird and Gillett as to there not being an election. As to why Ald. Gillett and not Ald. Annable was singled out for the honor, the story goes that they shook dice for the position, the loser to take it. And Annable won!

In the meantime the contractors feel sick of the position they are in, not being sure that there is really anybody in the council who would back them if they declared open war and went on the work calling the bluff of the power company and seeing whether they would really be imprisoned for refusing to believe that the few rocks that fell into the river, despite o ftheir precautions, could float down stream for a mile and across a rapid river into the intake of their persecutors. Of course, the city's revenues might be sequestered bu before they could be applied actual damage would have to be proved and whatever a judge might think it would be difficult to get twelve jurymen in British Columbia, even if they were all believers in the Acta Sanctorum, to credit any damage being done by floating rocks!

## HERE AND THERE.

Letters patent for the incorporation of Cranbrook as a city were gazetted last week. Nominations are to be made on November 15 and the first elections are billed for the 22nd inst.

E. Miller, of Grand Forks, has given notice of his intention of applying to the provincial legislature at its next session for an act to incorporate a company to build a line of railway from Grand Forks to Franklin camp.

Ernest Hawkins, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hawkins, of New Westminster, was instantly killed on the 26th ult. by the accidental discharge of the gun he was carrying while on a hunting trip on the North Arm of the Fraser river. Hawkins was one of a party of six or seven young Westminster men.

Edgar Wilcox, a young man who has been more or less of a public nuisance in New Westminster for several years past, was sentenced by the Chief Justice last week to seven years' penal servitude for having assaulted and robbed a Japanese acquaintance. His Lordship in passing sentence advised Wilcox, when he has served his time, to either reform or quit the country.

People travelling between Midway and Ferry after sundown should be well armed. The Star remarks: "There have been several financial transactions on the desert between here and Ferry during the dark hours of the past week, but no great amount of money changed hands, although in one instance there was a 2 x 4 accompaniment."

Revelstoke people are anxious for the construction of a traffic bridge over the Columbia river. The Revelstoke Lumber Co. has a large mill on the west side and there is a considerable area of land suitable for fruit growing and small farming.

The building of the Royal Bank at Vernon is rapidly nearing completion and will provide most commodious quarters for the transaction of the business of the local branch. Manager Wright expects to occupy rooms in the upper story, and hopes to be able to take possession very shortly.

Glanders is very prevalent in the Okanagan, says the Vernon News, and extraordinary measures must be taken, if the disease is to be stamped out and infection prevented. It would be well if everyone would follow the example of some of the big ranchers, and see to the thorough disinfection of their stables, which should be sprayed with carbolic acid. Energetic and concerted action in this connection would soon produce satisfactory results.

## THE HICKS ALMANAC FOR 1906.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac will not be published for 1906, but his Monthly Journal, 'Word and Works' has been changed into a large and costly magazine, and it will contain his storm and weather forecasts and other astronomical features complete. The November number, now ready, contains the forecasts from January to June, 1906. This January number, ready December 20th, will contain the forecasts from July to December, 1906. The price of this splen- magazine is one dollar a year. See it and you will have it. The November and January numbers containing the Rev. Irl R. Hicks forecasts for the whole year, and more complete than ever, can be had by sending at once 25 cents to Word and Works Publishing Company, 2201 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.


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"THE RYE THAT CARRIES THE GOVERNMENT STAMP"

RED WHEAT RYE

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MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE

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THE POPULAR SCOTCH WHISKEY

BLACK AND WHITE

"BLACK AND WHITE" was the only Scotch Whiskey served at the dinner given to our King and Queen when visiting Algiers in April last.

Ask your Wine Merchant for "BLACK AND WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKEY.

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The Old Established and Popular House. First Class Restaurant in Connection. Meals at All Hours.

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## At The Street Corner

By THE LOUNGER

If anyone has seen a gate, with an appearance of having strayed from home about it, please notify The Lounger. My gate has gone, like a thief in the night, and my landlord is likely to raise trouble about it. Some landlords are so suspicious that if they find a gate gone they immediately suspect the tenant of having made fires of it. It's not so in this case. The gate has simply gone. It was a respectable and aged gate, that never misbehaved itself before, to my knowledge, and it had a nice habit of closing itself after being opened. And it was not a Scotch gate, so that it had no excuse to go on a ran-tan on Hallowe'en. Nevertheless that was the occasion of its disappearance.

* * *

The goneness of that gate reminds me of a theory I once propounded to a conclave of choice spirits on the subject of the "auto-movement of inanimate objects." My friends listened to me more or less respectfully —I was paying for the drinks—but I could see they did not place any faith in my theory. They were not bachelors. And, when you have a wife to keep things straight and find things for you, you have no opportunity of observing the most remarkable phenomena of the movement of inanimate objects. I experience it daily and it annoys me more than I can say. My attention was first called to the subject when I attaianed to the dignity of a "study" at my school. So soon as I was allotted the small but cosy apartment I had my photographs framed and I hung them on the walls. I figured in most of them myself—as a very long and thin youth in sweater and bare legs with three other oarsmen, similarly attired, the winners of the "junior fours" in a school regatta; as a member of the football team, and then as a larger and firmer kind of animal, a "monitor," with other great men, in broadcloth and very high collars, and the headmaster in a chair! Well, those pictures would never keep straight on the wall. I would carefully place them so, but sure enough in a day or two ,they would be hanging in angles. I never could account for it. The building was as solid as a rock and it never shook, not even one one memorable occasion when two dormitories of juniors revolted and besieged we bigger boys in the storey above. It was a great battle; it raged on the wide stairs and the landing outside our studies, but we managed to win and to hurl back our assailants down the stairs. Didn't we give it to the leaders of that forlorn enterprise afterwards! If it had happened in Canada the parents of those juniors would have besieged the school authorities and the police magistrates with complaints of cruelty; but hard knocks were given and taken in that scholastic establishment with set face and silent tongue and eyes that would not weep.

* * *

But concerning the movement of inanimate objects, from which I have strayed, is it not true that things do move without the agency of man, bird or beast? Only last evening I was glancing through some books and piling them on a chair by my side. Having finished this, I had a smoke and thought over the subject I was reading up. Half an hour after I had placed the last book on that chair, one of the others made a movement to the south and immediately eight or ten others slid down to the floor. Nobody had touched them, and if they had not moved of their own accord why did they not slide off the chair right away instead of waiting half an hour or so? The inanimate object most given to mysterious excursions is the collar stud. It has a trick of hiding itself as though it got tired of working seven days in the week. Tobacco pipes are somnambulists; they do their movements in the interval between bed and breakfast time, while matches like to shift from one pocket to another and money—well, money is always running away, to give people the excitement of chasing it!

* * *

Here is a query for sportsmen. Suppose some fool mistakes you for a deer and puts a charge of shot into you, would you be justified in mistaking him for an assassin and bringing him down with a return volley as he runs away from the scene of his mistake? It is a nice point, and if I was the subject of such a mistake, I should be very liable to test it.

* * *

Tht most powerful influence in human life is habit. It is nearly impossible to break away from a habit that has become firmly established by years of tyranny. Social and religious reformers may take my tip, gratis, and go to work accordingly. Drinking, smoking, eating and sleeping are habits. Going to church on Sunday also is a habit, but as it is practiced on only one day in seven it is about the easiest habit to correct I know of. Wise parents should watch their children closely and endeavor to instil good habits into them before they acquire bad ones. The worst habits are those possessed by our friends and relations.

* * *

I noticed the other day a little, sneaking letter in the Times containing a number of queries concerning Mr. Vincent Harper, in which some typical "timid burgher" of the Victorian variety, endeavored to take a hand in the popular game of mud-slinging. But Mr. Harper, if he is as wise as I think him, will care less than the proverbial cent about local public opinion. It is worth nothing. Personally, I have learned to suspect any man in Victoria of the deepest sort of villainy against whom no "stories" are current. "Contrariwise," if I find a man is being systematically "knocked" in Victoria, I am convinced that he is either a man of ability of whom other people are jealous, or that he is a man with some character and a soul of his own. The "timid burgher" has to cleave by day to the narrow path—the moon and a constable on night duty might have evidence to his hiking off on side tracks after sunset—but men with souls and brains choose their own road. It may not seem the right one to some people, but that is his business and not theirs. The average whist player does well to play by the book, but the brilliant player knows when to break the rules.

### The Fruit Industry.

W. H. Armstrong, Vancouver, was recently at his ranch at Keremeos where he has planted 2,500 fruit trees this year. Next year he will set out 25,000. A large irrigation project is being surveyed which will provide the whole estate with all necessary water. Keremeos is the centre of the great fruit district of the Similkameen and is very attractive to frostbitten Manitobans who cannot distinguish apple blossoms from bull thistles as fruit is not indigenous to that cold country. On what is reported to be good authority Mr. Armstrong has recently purchased the McCullough ranch and two others through C. F. Law for the sum of $45,000. These ranches are situated in the Nicola district and are not a great distance from the V. V. &E. railway line now being surveyed.


# Great Boot and Shoe SALE

## Starts To-Day

**Sale of all Sales. Everybody Coming, because we are making it worth their while.**

**Every pair of Shoes reduced 20 off for Cash. No tick at these prices.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 120 Men's Box Calf Boots, Goodyear welt | $2.50 |
| 120 Men's Buff screw lace | 2.00 |
| 60 pairs Men's Box Kip | 2 00 |
| 60 pairs Ladies' Dong. Bals, pat. tip | 1.50 |
| 60 pairs Ladies Fancy Slippers, all sizes and styles | .75 |
| 60 pairs Boys' and Youths' shoes | 75 cents to 1.00 |

**Come one, come all, we don't have a Clearance Sale every week but when we do we mean it, we can shoe the whole family at at half the price it costs elsewhere.**

**James Maynard**

85 Douglas St. Odd Fellows' Block.

Allyn Lewis, Comedian, Watson Stock Company.


## WATSON'S THEATRE

PHONE 81

Starting Monday, Nov. 6

**WATSON'S STOCK CO'Y**

Monday, Tuesday, Wed., and Wed. Matinee

**Carmen**

Starting Thursday night and for balance of the week

**CAPITAL AND LABOR**

**PRICES 10, 25 AND 35 CENTS**

## The LYRIC THEATRE

Broad Street, Between Yates and Johnson

**O. Renz, Manager.**

The oldest and most popular vaudeville resort in the city. The management aims at all times to furnish the largest, most finished, refined and up-to-date aggregation of imported vaudeville talent that pains and money can secure.

Open every evening at 8 o'clock.

Show starts at 8:30.

Admission: 10 and 25c.

**Week of November 6, 1905.**

## Grand

JOHNSON STREET.

Management of ROBT. JAMIESON.

Daily—7.30 to 11.30. Matinees 10c. all over.

RESERVED SEATS 20c.

Miss Maud Hughes
Illustrated Song, "In Dear Old England."

The Fain Lamonts, Premier Acrobats,
"In a Haunted oom."

Lola Fawn, Comedienne and Vocalist
"The Girl From Mugsville."

Joseph Weston and Phil Trau
Character Singing and Comedy Dancing in wooden shoes.

The Beauvais Tr..,
In a Military Romance, presenting the Indian Princess Sequois,

New Moving Pictures
"Life of a New York Policeman."

## Savoy Theatre

**Week November 6**

LOUIE BROS.
Scotch Acrobats.

CLIFF FARRELL,
Monologuist.

CLARK & FREEMAN,
Singers and Dangers

CLAIRE SISTERS.

LABELLE SISTERS.

VIOLA LE PAGE

ISABELLE POTTER.

**Admission**

**15c and 25c**

# THE STAGE.

Manager Albert J. Watson, of the Watson Theatre, is giving the theatre going public of Victoria a series of stock productions that would do credit to a city many times its size. This week has been devoted to "The Jew and the Gentile" and "For Love and Law," and both of these plays pleased large audiences nightly. Without any exception the Watson Stock Company is the strongest stock organization that has ever played Victoria and if the amusement lovers of this city fail to support the new theatre and company as they should it will be to their loss. Victoria has long been without a permanent stock company and Manager Watson steps in to fill the want, bringing with him as clever a band of actor folk as ever graced the boards of a popular priced house. He has mapped out a series of plays to be produced in the next few months that will add much to the pleasure of the local lovers of the drama.

Next week will be a particularly interesting one at the Watson Theatre, as two of the strongest plays in the Watson repertoire will be produced. Starting Monday night, a magnificent production of "Carmen" will be given. The sensational story of the little Spanish cigarette maker of Seville forms one of the most interesting and thrilling of romantic dramas. Love and passion hold sway through the five acts. The picturesque costumes of old Spain, the soft, sweet music and the scenery all tend to give a refined atmosphere. "Carmen" is a play that will never be forgotten; everyone should see it. All the incidental music running through the drama has been taken from the opera score of the grand opera "Carmen," and will add much to the pleasure of those who enjoy music as well as good acting. "Carmen" will be given for four performances only—including the Wednesday matinee.

The last half of the week will be devoted to the labor drama, "Capital and Labor." Every man, woman and child who has to work for a living should see this play. It is without question the greatest of all dramas having to do with the vital subject of capital and labor. It does not give offence to either side but it tells a story that every honest man can see and understand, and it is one of the most thrilling and intense plays on our stage to-day. The great strike scene in the third act is worthy of special mention.

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One of the best engagements of the Victoria Theatre this season was that of Roselle Knott and her company in the dramatization of "When Knighthood was in Flower." The romantic play was staged handsomely and with great regard for details while the performance of Miss Knott as Mary Tudor was splendid. There was a fair sized audience and the show was much appreciated.

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The London Bioscope Company has been doing good business at the Victoria during the latter part of the week with a fine array of high class "moving pictures."

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A splendid bill was offered the patrons of the Grand during the past week and repeatedly packed housed gladdened the heart of Manager Jamieson. This popular polite vaudeville resort is ranked as one of the best managed theatres of its kind on the Pacific slope where enterprise in securing good turns brings its reward in capacity houses. The past week's programme was a top notcher in excellency and variety, from the opening stunt to its close with mirth provoking moving pictures. The usual matinees will be given to-day.

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A cable dispatch to the New York Sun from London says: "Your correspondent yesterday interviewed George Bernard Shaw in reference to the suppression by the New York police of his play 'Mrs. Warren's Profession.' Mr. Shaw said: 'If the police commissioner McAdoo has earned by his public services the confidence of the American people as a man of higher character and deeper insight into social needs, moral problems and greater concern for the good of the community than I, it is not for me to question his qualifications or to incite Mr. Daly to resist his authority. I have a certain reputation in the world which will not be altered by my conviction. I know my own business better than they do. I a mextremely proud of having written the play, it has made me more friends than any other work of mine, especially among serious women. Mr. Daly offered to abide by the verdict of the New York press. For my own part I would prefer a jury of public spirited women with some experience in rescue work and slum life to any jury whatever. They know how society makes vice by refusing to pay virtue decently."

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A well known player tells an amusing story of an unsuccessful comedy. When the curtain rose at a matinee in Brooklyn, there were fifteen persons in the house. In the front of the house there was only a young girl in the second row. In the first row of the balcony sat one young man. As the leading man spoke his first line: "'The sea is purple; have you, too noticed it?'" the voice of the young man in the balcony responded: "I don't know about the young lady downstairs, but I can see it very plainly."

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It was once the agreeable duty of Mr. John Drew, the actor, to be the escort of a French actress, a young woman of great personal chram, on the occasion of her first visit to a New York roof garden. Shortly after they had taken their seats, she turned to her companion and asked the name of the selection the orchestra was playing.

"I Love You, I Love You," replied Mr. Drew.

"Oh, yes, yes, I know," returned the Frenchwoman, with a glance of coquetry, "but ze tune zat zey play, Mistaire Drew, vat ees eet?"

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## THE USES OF HYPNOTISM.

A new resident in Victoria is Mr. W. I. Lawrence Hamilton, R.S.M., R.C.C., London and M.I.Sc., New York, who is a professor of the art of hypnotism and who intends to open an office in the city and to practice magnetism for the cure of disease and bad habits and also to produce unconsciousness in patients undergoing surgical operations. Commencing next week, Mr. Hamilton will give a series of demonstrations of his powers which will prove of great interest. In addition to this branch of work, Mr. Hamilton has made a study of pyschology in which he is deeply interested. A description of Mr. Hamilton's work will appear in next week's issue of The Week.

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Mr. Maynard, the popular shoe man of Douglas street, is holding a sale full of opportunities for the purchaser of boots and shoes. Some particulars appear in our advertising columns.

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A county commissioner down in Florida is said to have established a new record for economy. At a recent meeting of the board he kicked at a bill for "ribbons for the typewriter." "She's a nice girl," he said, "but the county is under no obligations to buy her clothes, I don't think."

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## BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. No licentiate shall keep open more than one dental office, unless each additional office is under the direct control and attendance of a registered dental licentiate of this Province actually in practice.

2. The annual fees provided for by Section 2 of the "Dentistry Act Amendment Act, 1905," shall be $10.00, and shall be due and payable on or before the 30th day of June in each and every year. Any person practising dentistry for sixty days after the annual fees are due and unpaid shall be guilty of professional misconduct under Section 12 of the Dentistry Act.

3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Dental Examiners to prosecute all cases of breaches of the Dentistry Act or of these By-laws, provided that after consideration such breach shall be deemed sufficiently serious to call for such prosecution.

4. Among other things the following shall be deemed to be professional misconduct:—

(a.) Aiding or abetting, by a licentiate, in the violation of any clause of the Act and these By-laws respecting the said profession in the Province;

(b.) Allowing by a practising dentist any person, not being a licentiate, to practice said profession under his name or patronage or under any name or style whatsoever in his office, or allowing a student or licentiate who has been convicted of any violation of the Act or By-laws to practice directly or indirectly, or place his name or sign in connection with the office;

(c.) Entering by a practising dentist into an agreement with a rejected candidate for final examination so as to enable him to unlawfully practise such profession or to evade the law respecting the practice of dentistry in the Province;

(d.) To publish any advertisement in any newspaper, magazine or other publication other than a professional card setting forth the name, address and profession only, which card shall not exceed in length twenty lines of a single column of such newspaper, magazine or publication;

(e.) To advertise through any business firm or to allow such firm to so advertise;

(f.) To advertise under any name other than this own, or under a corporate name or any firm name;

(g.) To advertise under any name or firm name other than his or her own, or under a corporate name, whether by signs or notices in the newspapers, magazines or any other medium;

(h.) To post up any placards setting forth his name, address and profession in stores, street-cars or elsewhere, or to distribute pamphlets or circulars or other article containing any advertisement.

5. Every licentiate who has been guilty of any indictable offence under the Criminal Code of Canada shall be deemed to have been guilty of misconduct under Section 12 of the Dentistry Act.

6. (a.) Preliminary requirements for articled students hereafter shall be a certificate of matriculation in the Faculty of Arts of any Canadian University or other university recognized by the Board, or its equivalent;

(b.) The fees payable by students shall be as follows:

Registration fee .. .. .. .. .. ..$10.00
First year examination fee .. .. 30.00
Second year examination fee... 30.00
Third year, or final examination fee, including licence .. .. .. 30.00

(c.) The students' curriculum of studies and examinations shall be as follows:

First Year.—Written examinations on Histrology, Bacteriology, Comparative Dental Anatomy, Physics, Materia Medica, Operative and Prosthetic Technic, Metallurgy and Anatomy of the bones and muscles of the head and neck; practical examination on Histrology, Operative and Prosthetic Technic.

Second Year—Written examinations on Operative Dentistry, Prosthodontia, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Medicine and Surgery, Materia Medica, Crown and Bridge Work, and Orthodontia; practical examinations on Chemistry, Dissentions of the head and neck and one other part, Prosthodontia, Crown and Bridge Work, Operative Dentistry, Orthodontia and Porcelain Work.

Third Year—Examinations same as for graduates for the licence, written examinations on Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Histrology, Bacteriorıology, Pathology, Anaesthesia, Operative Dentistry, Orthodontia, Oral Surgery, Prosthodontia, Metallurgy, Crown and Bridge Work, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; practical examinations on Operative Dentistry, Prosthodontia, Crown and and Bridge Work and Porcelain Work.

7. Hereafter the meetings of the Board for the purposes of examination of candidates for the licence shall be held alternately in Victoria and Vancouver, beginning on the third Monday in May in Victoria and on the third Monday in November in Vancouver, and shall be concluded in six days or less.

8. All candidates must obtain not less than 70 per cent. in Operative Dentistry and Prosthodontia, and not less than 50 per cent. in all other subjects, and not less than 70 per cent. on the whole examination.

9. All by-laws conflicting with the above are hereby repealed.

R. FORD VERRINDER,
Secretary.

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## "FRACTION AND "GOLCONDA" FRACTIONAL MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Skeena Mining Division. Where Located—At Kitsalas Canyon, Near Skeena River.

TAKE notice that I, Patrick Hickey, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 93906, for myself, and as Agent for H. Flewin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B65493, and D. A. Robertson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B65484, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 26th day of October, A.D. 1905.

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# COAL

## J. KINGHAM & CO.

**Victoria Agents for the Nanaimo Collieries.**

Best Household New Wellington Coal:
Lump or Sack, per ton .. .. $6.50
Nut Coal, per ton .. .. .. .. ..$5.00
Pea Coal, per ton .. .. .. .. ..$4.50

Also Anthracite Coal for sale at current rates.

Office, 34 Broad St.; wharf, Store Street.

'PHONE 647.

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# Talking Machine

**A large new shipment just unpacked at**

# FLETCHER BROS

**GOVERNMENT ST.**


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## CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

### COAST DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. G. Gazette, and dated 9th August, 1901, covering a belt of land extending back a distance of ten miles on each side of the Skeena river between Kilsilas Canyon and Hazelton, is cancelled.

Notice is also given that that portion of the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette and dated 27th December, 1899, covering a belt of land extending between the mouth of Kitimat River and Kitsilas Canyon, is rescinded in so far as it covers land lying between Kitsilas Canyon and a point in the Kitimat Valley, distant ten miles in a northerly direction from the mouth of Kitimat River, and that Crown lands thereon will be open to sale, pre-emption and other disposition under the provisions of the Land Act, on and after the eighth (8th) day of December next: Provided that the right of way of any railroad shall not be included in any lands so acquired.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works,

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 31st August, 1905.

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## CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I Hereby Certify that the "Franklin Fire-Proofing Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Dallas, in the State of Texas.

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

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Law Chambers, Bastion street, Victoria, and Frank Higgins, Barrister-at-Law, whose address is the same, is the attorney for the Company. Not empowered to issue and transfer stock.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years from the 20th day of April, 1898.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 7th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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

The objects for which this Company has been established and registered are: The manufacture and sale of fire-proofing for building and the purchase and sale of such goods, wares and merchadise used for such business, and to do and perform such acts as may be necessary or incident to such business. .21

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# READ The B.C. Mining Exchange

The Only Illustrated Mining Journal published on the Mainland of British Columbia.

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# SOCIAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Paterson, who have been residents of Victoria for the past eight or nine years, leave on Sunday morning for their new home at High River, Alberta, where Mr. Paterson is entering into business. In connection with their early departure from the city a number of friends gathered on Thursday evening and proceeded to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Watson on Belleville street, where Mr. and Mrs. Paterson were spending the evening, and gave them a genuine surprise. Progressive whist and dancing were the order of the evening, and a very enjoyable time was spent. Mrs. D. M. Paterson and Mr. G. D. Tite carried off the two first prizes, while Mrs. W. E. Ditchburn and Mr. Fred Rivers received the "booby" prizes. During the evening occasion was taken to present Mr. and Mrs. Paterson with a very handsome silver cake knife as a slight token of the esteem in which they are held by their large circle of acquaintances. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Tite, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Paterson, Mrs. McIlmoyl and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ditchburn. The party broke up by singing "Auld Lang Syne" and wishing Mr. and Mrs. Paterson every success in their new home.

* * *

On Tuesday Mrs. Harry Dallas Helmcken gave a most enjoyable "Autumn tea" at her suite of rooms at the Driard. Mrs. Helmcken was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Ohlandt, of California. The pretty rooms were decorated most artistically with the autumn shades of red, brown and yellow foliage with bunches of grapes, while the tea tables, placed here and there in the rooms, were done in pink and white with tiny electric lights. Professor Claudio's orchestra provided the music, and Mrs. Ohlandt sang some beautiful solos during the afternoon. Those present were Mrs. W. F. Bullen and Miss E. Bullen, Mrs. Gordon Hunter, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. (Capt.) Troupe, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. P. S. Lampman, Mrs. Ker, Mrs. Brett, Miss Dorothy McTavish, Mrs. W. Higgins, Mrs. W. W. Bolton, Mrs. Wilders.

* * *

Mrs. G. Gillespie gave a most enjoyable dance on Wednesday last at her residence, Moss street. About sixty young people were present.

* * *

At the Assembly Rooms, Fort St., on Wednesday evening, the pupils of Mrs. Simpson held the first masquerade dance of the season. The hall was well filled with dancers, and a more entrancing scene would be hard to imagine. A great many of the costumes were most cleverly carried out. An eagle and an Indian tripped the light fantastic with Grecian maids, Chinamen and niggers with daintily gowned Dresden maids and clowns, sailors, nurses, babies, knights, cowboys, princes ,old men, monks and Japanese were also to be found amongst this gay throng. The unmasking took place at 11, when the unmasked were permitted to dance.

Mrs. Simpson, who is unsurpassed as a manager, and to whom the success of these dances is due, is to be congratulated on the success of Wednesday evening. The supper room was most artistically arranged and a splendid supper was served at midnight. The floor was in a most perfect condition and the music by Miss Thain and Mr. Edgar Fawcett was all that could be desired. I regret to say that Mr. Fawcett, who for some time past has played at so many of our dances, leaves on Monday for Dawson. Mr. Fawcett will be greatly missed in Victoria. Amongst those present were noticed Mr and Mrs. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. S. Watson, Mrs. and the Misses Broker, Miss E. and Miss Locke, Miss Clay, Misses McMicking, Mrs. and Miss McKenzie, Miss Heater, Mr. A. Whitaker, Mrs. and Miss Droube, Miss Lillian Haggerty, Mr. and Mrs. F. Savage, Messrs. W. and L. Yorke, Dr. Haines, Mr. and Miss Dalby, Misses Sylvester, Mrs. and Miss Jeffrey, Miss Newson, Miss Webster, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Butler, Miss Fleming, Mr. C. White, Mr. G. Simpson, Miss Emerson, Mr. G. Dickinson, Miss Strahan, Miss E. Smith, Miss Murray, Miss J. Bishop, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. G. H. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Leigh, Mr. Jack Lawson, Miss Roberts, Mr. R. Wood, Mr. R. Hayward, Mr. Dougal, Mr. McCormack, Miss Russell, Mr. Ralph Nicholson, Mr. B. Clarke, Miss McLean, Mr. C. Robotham, Miss North, Mr. F. Sullivan, Mr. Mann, Misses Gonnason, Miss McGregor, Mr. and Miss Jameson, Mr. and Miss Crawford, Miss Ethel Carrol, Mr. C. Pike, Mr. Dassonville, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. J. John, Mr. and Mrs. Bevoe, Miss Newbigan, Miss Murphy, Miss Rendal, Mr. T. Rendal, Miss Palmer, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. E. Haines, Miss Salt, Mr. and Miss Wilkins, Miss Boorman, Miss Thompson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. E. Townsley, Mr. Cyril Moss, Misses Blake, Misses Cameron, Miss Schnoeter, Mr. R. Johnstone, Mr. Taylor, Mr. H. Norman, Misses Peterson, Mr. and Misses Jacobson, Mrs. and Miss Quayle, Master and Miss Graham, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Charles Lucas, Mrs. E. McQuade, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Anna McQuade, Mr. Rockford, Mr. Brown, Mr. Corbett, Mr. and Miss Adams, Miss O'Keefe, and others.

* * *

Miss Philpot of Vancouver is visiting Victoria friends.

* * *

Mrs. Landes, who has been visiting Mrs. C. M. Roberts, returned to her home in Port Townsend on Wednesday.

* * *

Miss C. Jones leaves on Sunday next for California, where she will go on with her nursing. Miss Jones is a graduate of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital of this city.

* * *

Mrs. McGuire, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Innes, of "Maplecroft," Dallas Road, returned to her home in California on Monday last.

* * *

Mr. E. E. Blackwood returned this week from the north, and will shortly take up his new position in the Great Northern office.

* * *

Mrs. C. W. Rhodes returned on Wednesday last from a visit to California friends.

* * *

Mr. Beauchamp Pinder and Mr. James R. Gaudin returned last week from their field of duty, the Yukon.

* * *

Miss Butchart accompanied by her sister, Miss Mary Butchart, are visiting Seattle friends.

* * *

The Marchioness of Donegal is spending a few days at Government House. She was formerly Miss Twinning of Halifax, and her marriage with the late Marquis was at the time one of the most interesting events in Old Country society.

* * *

Mrs. W. E. Green returned on Thursday from a visit to Seattle.

* * *

Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., of Nanaimo, was married on Thursdayl to Mr. John Carr. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. M. Sanford. Md. andr Mrs. Carr will spend thei honeym:on in Victoria.

* * *

R. Eden Walker, of New Westminster, spent a few days in town this week, registering at the Driard.

* * *

Mr. W. Wilson, who has been seriously ill for some time with typhoid fever, is recovering slowly.

* * *

Thomas Kiddie, of Crofton, was in town this week.

## EVILS OF THE AGE.

### How Sophistry Has Destroyed Honor and Crime Profits Under a Cloak.

The present age is the most progressive in the history of the world, and the most self-laudative. We have, indeed, been so busy up to the present applauding the achievements of our civilization that we have overlooked its attendant evils. There is observable, however, among thoughtful people all over America to-day a tendency to critically examine this civilization of which we have been so boastful. Is it really what we have been proclaiming it? Is our progress altogether in the right direction? Undoubtedly life ought to be more pleasant than it ever was. The opportunities for individual advancement have been multiplied a thousandfold in the last century. Education is easier to obtain. Men are better trained, better nurtured and better housed, and the prizes of the world are vastly richer and more numerous than ever before. On the other hand, corporate greed and crime threaten to undermine the entire fabric of commercialism and finance. Individually people are more prosperous and should be more comfortable than they ever were, but on the whole there is an increase of restlessness. Instead of the contentment that should result from prosperity and the opportunities of life we find an ever-increasing hunger of materialism. It has come to be the age of the grafters and corruptionists. It is also an age of characteristic sins—sins a hundred times more harmful and vile than many of the old-fashioned sins againnst which the preachers direct their admonitions. Prof. E. A. Ross of the University of Nebraska deals with these special sins of the day with remarkable forcefulness in a recent article in the Atlantic Monthly, which is so finely phrased and so essentially modern that I quote from it freely.

"The darling sins that are blackening the face of our time," writes Professor Ross, "are incidental to the ruthless pursuit of private ends, and hence quite 'without prejudice.' The victims are used or sacrificed not at all from personal ill-will, but because they can serve as pawns in somebody's little game. Like the wayfarers run down by the automobilist, they are offered up to the God of Speed. The essence of the wrongs that infest our artificial society is betrayal rather than aggression. Having perforce to build men of willow into a social fabric that calls for oak, we see on all hands monstrous treacheries—adulterators, peculators, boodlers, grafters, violating the trust others have placed in them. The little finger of Chicane has come to be thicker than the loins of Violence. * * How decent are the pale slayings of the quack, the adulterator and the purveyor of polluted water, compared with the red slayings of the vulgar bandit or assassin!" People, as Professor Ross remarks, are insensible to the enormity of these modern sins. They are sentimental and judge wrong-doing not according to its harmfulness but according to the infamy that tradition attaches to it. Undiscerning, they chastise with scorpions the old authentic sins, but spare the new. They do not see that boodling is treason, that blackmail is piracy, that embezzlement is theft, that speculation is gambling, that tax-dodging is larceny, that railroad discrimination is treachery, that the factory labor of children is slavery, that deleterious adulteration is murder. It has not come home to them that the fraudulent promoter 'devours widows' houses,' that the monopolist 'grinds the faces of the poor,' that mercenary editors and spellbinders 'put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter.' The cloven hoof hides in patent leather; and to-day, as in Hosea's time, the people "are destroyed for lack of knowledge.' The mob lynches the red-handed slayer, when it ought to keep a gallows Haman-high for the venal mine inspector, the seller of infected milk, the maintainer of a fire-trap theatre. The child-beater is forever blasted in reputation, but the exploiter of infant toil, or the concocter of a soothing syrup for the drugging of babies, stands a pillar of society. The pretty shop-lifter is more abhorred than the stealer of a franchise and the wife-whipper is outcasted long before the man who sends his over-insured ship to founder with its crew.

The history of nations is the history of the rise and decay of civilizations. It is well to remember that the best art and culture of many peoples lie buried in ancient cities—choked and killed by materialism and its attendant evils.—Saturday Night.

## THE RIVAL RAILROADS.

The work of surveying the V. V. & E. is proceeding as rapidly as men and money can do it, says the Similmeen Star. On the west slope of the Hope mountains Mr. Tracy is making good progress in spite of bad weather. Mr. Ambourn's party on the east side of the Hope summit is pushing on to the end of the link connecting the route up the Tulameen. Mr. Delaney is making a re-survey up the Similkameen between Hedley and Princeton, the change necessitating one or two bridges on the Similkameen. Survey of the Wolf creek route, it is said, will be completed now. When the surveys now in hand are finished, before winter sets in President Hill will have captured every practical route to the coast west of Princeton. The lines up the Tulameen, Similkameen and Wolf Creek and the purchase of certain strategic tracts of land give him the key to baulk the progress of an opposing railway company should it aim to parallel the V. V. & E. Some "sweet" day he may use these several key lines and positions to retaliate for obstructive methods adopted at Midway and elsewhere. Chagrined at the inroad of President Hill into Vancouver the C. P. R. has levied a discriminative freight rate against that city; thus the one tears down while the other builds up. Poor Vancouver.

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