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THE PASSING SHOW

Survey of the Happening of the Week at Home and Abroad.

The reported disappearance of Mr. Francis has been explained, and we are glad to say that there was no truth in the theory that he had quit this mundane sphere through the agency of the lake at Halcyon. We are informed that Mr. Francis is in Vancouver and feeling pretty fit. British Columbia is a great country for "canards." The extraordinary number of stories that are circulated about people in Victoria, for instance, would fill various volumes in a month. As a rule there is not the slightest truth in these stories, and it would be interesting to know who are the authors of them, and why. For our part, if we are told anything to some person's discredit in Victoria we wonder what our informant has against the person in question. If Victorians would work a little harder and worry less about other people's affairs, times would improve.

* * *

Capt. Alex. McLean, of the schooner Carmencita, has become famous since he left for the land of the seal—or rather the sea of the seal—some months ago. It transpired that McLean had been sailing illegally under a Mexican register in order to avoid trouble with the sealing authorities. Jack London wrote to a 'Frisco paper that the hero of his extraordinary novel, "The Sea Wolf," had been modelled on Capt. McLean, and the latter achieved the most lurid kind of notoriety in the enterprising papers of San Francisco, where McLean's people reside. His daughter, even, was interviewed and expressed her pride in her daring and adventurous "pop." McLean was reported to intend a raid upon the forbidden seal rookeries of the Behring Sea. Capt. McLeans' brand new reputation as a sort of "pirate," manufactured by the sensation mongers of the California press, is not borne out by the six members of his crew who have reached Victoria. The Carmencita has been left at Clayoquot and the men came over with 360 skins—a poor catch—which they intend to sell in order to get the wages due them. They deny that there was any raid on the rookeries and say that the voyage was quiet and uneventful. Capt. McLean is on his way to Victoria to interview the customs officials.

* * *

The plans of the V., V. & E. railway have been approved by the railway commissioners at Ottawa, the route rights of the Similkameen and Keremeos charter being preserved.

* * *

Mr. T. L. Grahame has an interesting article in the current number of Saturday Night on the subject of Victoria writers. The subject is to be continued in next week's issue of the Toronto weekly. Mr. Grahame gives Madge Robertson (Mrs. A. T. Watt) first place as the "star of all our western writers," and regrets that she has laid aside her pen. Mr. Vincent Harper, Capt. Clive Phillips- Wolley and Miss Nellie de Bertrand Lugrin receive considerable notice.

* * *

Ralph Smailes, of Greenwood, reports that his mission to New York, the object of which was to secure purchasers for the Midway & Vernon railway charter, has been successful. The purchasers are members of a financial syndicate, headed by A. A. Arthur, of New York. Construction work already is under way, and by the terms of the agreement at least twenty miles of the road have to be completed this year. The length of the line is about 135 miles, but final surveys have yet to be made over a considerable portion of the route.

The "Treaty of Portsmouth" has been signed and the diplomatic world breathes more freely. So long as the war in the Far East lasted no man could tell what new international complications might result. Actual results are very different from what might have been anticipated. Great Britain, as the ally of Japan, was safe only in the event of the comparative success of the Japanese, for their defeat by the Russians would very likely have involved British interests in that part of the world and led to a conflict. The actual result of the war, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is to enhance the country's prestige from a diplomatic standpoint and to lessen the danger of Russian encroachment on British preserves in Asia. Although not exactly a direct outcome of the war, there is little doubt that the defeat of the Russians paved the way for a better understanding between Great Britain and France, the old ally of Russia. This may have very important results in the future, and certainly makes for the continued peace of Europe. Naturally the commencement of closer relations between Great Britain and France has served somewhat to intensify Germany's ill-concealed dislike of Great Britain, but that is not of great consequence, because Germany's friendship never could be counted upon by British statesmen. The terms of the treaty of peace are very unpopular in Japan, where it is felt that the terms should have been more favorable to the victors. There has been some rioting in Tokio as a result of the popular dissatisfaction.

* * *

A curious correspondent who has had leisure to read a "labor sermon" published in the Colonist writes to the editor of that paper to inquire whether the acceptance of "Christ's call" will give him a job, and whether employers choose "Christians" from among those applying for work. Probably these queries are about the oddest that have ever been addressed to an editor of a lay newspaper. However, as the editor of the Colonist is not likely to attempt an answer, The Week will do so. In the first place if a workman makes his conversion sufficiently notorious, pulls a long and dismal face and looks as if he really was "converted," the chances are that he will get a job, because that kind of hypocrisy goes quite a long way with some employers. However, the correspondent wants to hamper his chances by a stipulation that the man who employs him shall not make a profit out of his labor. That probably spoils his chances. No man troubles to employ another, have the worry of finding his wages, and seeing that he does what he is employed to do, without expectation of profiting in return. What does the man want? The proposition is absurd on the face of it—about as absurd as a "conversion" brought about with the object of getting a job. The easiest way to get a job clearly is to be a good workman, and no workman is any good if he worries about "the profit made out of his labor."

* * *

The new Province of Saskatchewan was officially inaugurated at Regina on Monday and a great number of people took part in the celebrations incidental to the occasion. Earl Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier pariticipated in the speech making. Alberta was born on Saturday last.

* * *

Fernie certainly is unfortunate in the matter of fires, and the City Council wisely has decided to take measures to provide efficient protection. During the last sixteen months Fernie property to the value of $650,000 has gone up in smoke, of which about one-half has been the loss of insurance companies and the other half has been suffered by private individuals. The chief difficulty is the lack of water and an efficient man to take charge of the fire department.

* * *

A second book by Mr. D. W. Higgins is to be issued from a New York publishing house this month and copies should arrive in Victoria before many days. The book is awaited with much interest by Victorians. As a literary centre Victoria is coming up.

* * *

Pursuant to the declared policy of the Provincial government to decline land grants to railway companies, notice is given in the last Government Gazette that the reserve "for railway purposes" placed some years ago upon land along the Kitimaat and Skeena rivers has been lifted. The cancellation of the reserve comes into effect on December 8th, and it is anticipated that this will be followed by numerous applications for land in the sections thrown open.

* * *

We have learned with regret that several of the lumbermen in this Province appear to be under the impression, on account of the position we took in the cases of the recently attempted logging frauds, that The Week is antagonistic to the lumber industry. These gentlemen have very strangely misconstrued our attitude. It is the lumber industry which we wish to uphold. What we object to is the sale and export of our raw material—in the shape of logs—to the mill men and lumber manufacturers of the United States. The men who are trying to do this are not lumbermen in any correct sense of the word. They are purely speculators and their occupations as speculators have had all the spice which variety is said to give to life. To mention a few of which we know, some of these men are piano peddlers, money lenders, discredited labor agitators, and so forth. They are purely parasites on the industry and commerce of the Province. Further, it may be stated at once and frankly that The Week is unalterably opposed to the principle of exporting any kind of raw material. In this attitude we are amply justified by all records of commerce back to the very dawn of history. The country which exported its raw material has always remained poor—no matter how valuable that material might be; while the country which manufactured its own or imported material grew rich. What we want in British Columbia are factories and industries and the resultant population. We cannot have them if we export our raw products—lumber or anything else. This has been very fully recognized by the present Provincial Government, who deserve every credit for the firm stand they have taken to protect the Province's interests in the face of most unscrupulous opposition.

* * *

Our esteemed friend the Victoria Times is behind the times—both behind itself and beside itself, in fact. At the very hour last Friday when the newsboys were selling on the streets the Liberal organ of British Columbia, with a big, black scare head on the front page, "Cannot Locate William Sanders," followed by half a column of abuse of the said William and statements that a search warrant was about to issue for him—at this very hour, we say, Mr. Sanders was walking on Government street chatting with those he knew, and perusing with interest the horrible de-

(Continued on page two.)

OURSELVES AND OTHERS

The Policy of the Venerable But Not Venerated Colonist Disclosed.

The ways of the heathen Chinee are proverbially dark, but they are not of so funereal a shade as are those of one or two of our "prominent" business men. The Colonist, with a millionaire behind it, has for so long had what amounts to a monopoly of the advertising and printing business of Victoria that, like all monopolists, the management feels personally aggrieved at the appearance of a competitor in the field. The Week is regarded with much dislike by the man who at present presides over the business of the Colonist, and so he has taken advantage of the occasion offered by the publication of the special Victoria edition of The Week to deliver us what he no doubt supposes is a body blow. In Thursday's Colonist appears the following paragraph:

"Easy Money.—Six or seven bright young Americans, who, to use their own language, "Are on to their graft," came to town a few weeks ago on "special write-ups" intent, in connection with a local paper, and left town Tuesday night with considerable wealth gathered from the good merchants of Victoria in exchange for prettily worded complimentary references. It is said that the young men did about $2,800 worth of business locally, which would go to show Victorians at least appreciate the value of printers' ink and are comparatively easy marks for the glib-tongued Yankee. The same young gentlemen, however, did even better, it is said, in Vancouver, having secured nearly $7,000 worth of bsuiness."

The paragraph makes curious reading and leaves the impression that the merchants of the city are somewhat lacking in common sense. Unfortunately for the reputation of the Colonist—or for what is left of the reputation it earned under different management—the paragraph quoted above is untrue; in fact, it is an elaborate and carefully concocted lie from beginning to end, the object of which is to injure The Week.

The special edition was published by The Week in conjunction with Messrs. Zimmer & Company, an old established and reputable firm, who undertook certain departments of the work. The total amount of money earned by the edition was less than one-third the amount stated by the Colonist. Multiplying by more than three is strong exaggeration, even for the Colonist. The actual cost of printing, cuts, etc., was $450. All of this money goes directly into the pockets of local printers and their employees. When the reader takes into consideration the number of men empoyed canvassing, writing and so on, and spending money here at the same time, a fair idea of the amount of the "considerable wealth gathered from the good merchants of Victoria" which the "seven bright young Americans" got away with may be guessed at.

If, as the Colonist says, "Victorians appreciate the value of printers' ink and are comparatively easy marks," we wonder that there is not more live advertising in that venerable and unreliable newspaper. The trouble is that the Colonist hates to think that any firm should make money in Victoria other than itself. The public, however, is not quite so "green" and "easy" as the Colonist supposes, and the real object of the Colonist's piece of fiction in Thursday's paper will be readily understood.

The joke is that the Colonist actually has made more money out of the special edition of The Week than has The Week itself. The Colonist undertook to set up the type required for the edition at the usual rate, and then charged exactly 50 per cent. more than the usual rate, and declined to deliver until the bill was paid. We think that under the circumstances the Colonist, having made its "little bit" by means not altogether white, might have refrained from a mean-spirited attempt to add insult to injury.

When all is said and done, the fact is that those business people who assisted in the publication of the edition are quite satisfied with it, and many have complimented us on the enterprise. With regard to the firm that co-operated with us, we desire to extent to them our hearty thanks for their fair and honorable dealing with us, and we may add that in our opinion (and in that of others here) it is better to do business with "bright young Americans who are onto their graft" than with certain local gentlemen whose methods are best described as neither businesslike nor British.

WORLD WIDE NOTES.

About 55 per cent. of the public debt of Australia is invested in government railways. While the railway policy of the different state governments has not been on strictly commercial lines—the railways serving to open new country and induce settlement—yet the average net interest now being earned is 3.08 per cent. on the 14,114 miles of railway constructed.

* * *

There is on view at present in Paris the most remarkable miniature yet produced. It is an ivory plaque a yard square which represents the entire field of operations of the battle of Waterloo in all its details, showing the 150,000 French and allied troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery, and all the movements of the conflict as told by Henri Houssaye's famous work. Houssaye declared himself delighted with the faithfulness of the picture, examining it with a powerful field glass at a distance of six feet, and declaring it in accord with historic fact. The miniature has been bought by the French government.

* * *

The Kaiser has written over 7,000 letters, telegrams and orders with his own hand during the past twelve months, and this is only half the tale. According to the statistics furnished by the officials of his private Cabinet, he has personally attended to 5,857 foreign affairs, 250,200 cases on interior matters; besides, his military Cabinet has been occupied with over 100,000 cases, of every one of which the Emperor had to take personal cognizance. His extraordinary activity continues the same winter and summer, and he never takes a holiday.

The proprietors of the Gentlewoman offer a prize of £25 for an orchestral composition by a lady. All competitors must be British or Colonial born or naturalized subjects. The conditions of the prize may be obtained from the office of The Gentlewoman, Long Acre, London, England.

We note by our exchanges, says the Armstrong Advance, that the authorities have removed the fish traps set in the Nicola and other rivers by the Siwashes. Yet those in the Salmon river have remained unmolested so far as the authorities are concerned, and thousands of fish have been taken out of the river by the Indians of this district in direct contravention of the fisheries law.

LADIES DESIRING THE FINEST SELECTION OF GROCERIES AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES SHOULD PAY A VISIT OF INSPECTION TO DIXI H. ROSS & CO'S STORE,
111 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Passing Show

(Continued from page one.)

tails of his atrocious crimes as viewed by the virtuous Liberal party and published in their organ. The situation was keenly enjoyed by the general public, but is the Times aware that Mr. Sanders has a very good ground for an action at law against it?

* * *

The plain spoken citizen was surveying with interest and admiration the magnificent new press which is being installed by the Victoria Times. From point to point of the splendid machine he went, till he had examined it thoroughly. Then he spoke—in a loud and cheerful voice: "Magnificent machine, sir, magnificent! If Ross' machine had been as perfect he might still have been premier of Ontario. I have heard it said, sir, that no newspaper in Canada is paying its way to-day. That may be possibly true, sir. It may be that the Victoria Times is not a financial success. But there can be no doubt whatever that Senator Templeman is one!"

At this moment the foreman of the composing room approached, raising a large paste roller in a threatening manner, and the authority on machinery and finance fled into the street.

* * *

Two prominent citizens were driving home last Saturday night, after a couple of days spent in endeavoring to shoot grouse. They had their guns, but no grouse. Cursing their hard luck had grown wearisome, and one citizen undertook to change the subject.

"Curious what a lot of new powders there are these days," he remarked.

"Um," grunted his disconsolate friend.

"Yes," went on the first citizen, "there's amberite, and ballistite, and cordite and lyddite."

"Um," said the friend.

"Funny thing, too," pursued the first citizen, "they all end in "ite." It reminds one of those Philistine tribes in the Bible, the Jebusites, and the Amorites, and the Perigites, and the Amalekites."

The second man roused himself with a snarl.

"Yes," he said, in icy tones, "and if we had had the Hitt-ites we might have got some grouse, instead of going home with empty bags, to be roasted by all our friends."

And they continued to drive in gloomy silence.

Are Canadians insincere? A writer in a Toronto paper asserts that insincerity is liable to be considered the chief characteristic of the eastern people. "When Lord Minto was leaving Canada," he writes, "fulsome eulogies were published by the newspapers and Parliament passed resolutions of the most laudatory character. All of these appear to have been accepted in good faith by the British authorities, and Lord Minto was appointed Viceroy of India. This extraordinary promotion of a mediocre man startled the Canadian press into telling the truth or made the editors laugh. As an instance of how the newspapers viewed the appointment take the editorial of the Globe of last Tuesday:

"'The choice of Lord Minto to succeed Lord Curzon will nowhere create more surprise than in Canada. Our late Governor-General, whatever other qualities he had, would hardly be regarded as a statesman. If the destinies of India can be safely confided to his hands they cannot be so heavy a burden as we were led to believe. It is true that His Lordship can point to the resolutions passed by the Canadian Parliament, lauding the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office, and the circumstance may suggest the danger that such resolutions may be taken seriously in some quarters. However, the Indian court will at least gain a gracious mistress in Lady Minto.'

"Why, indeed, should not the resolutions of a 'dignified and truthful' body of men such as the Canadian Parliament be 'taken seriously' everywhere, particularly in Great Britain? Hitherto a reasonable amount of weight has been carried by the expressions of our Parliament, but the British press now realizes how hollow and hypocritical Canada's representative body can be. Ireland has already sized up Canadian resolutions of sympathy with Home Rule. Great Britain has never been quite convinced of French-Canadian expressions of loyalty; and now that the Canadian press gives Downing street the grand laugh for appointing Lord Minto to India, what Canada says officially or what Canadians say personally or through the press must always be under suspicion. Insincerity is the vice of the age, for nothing is more vicious than the misleading of those who trust us. That Canada has adopted a policy which must lead Great Britain to believe that insincerity is the chief characteristic of the people of the Dominion is probably a part of the strength at Ottawa of the French-Canadian idea of government. English-speaking Canadians are accused of being blunt, rude and devoid of refinement, while the French-Canadians are lauded everywhere as being a polite and smooth-spoken people. Apparently the leaven of 'politeness' is working to the extent of making the whole country a sickening spectacle of insincerity. The French-Canadian representatives voted for the laudatory resolutions, though as politicians they detested Minto for practically forcing the Laurier government to countenance the sending of the Canadian contingents to South Africa. That was the best thing Lord Minto did, and in doing it he played the Imperialist part with the ardor of a military man. It is for this sort of thing that the Imperial Government think they need him in India, and though he may not be a statesman or a brilliant soldier he will obey orders and do what needs to be done. In fact, he is better suited to India than Canada. If he accomplishes in the east the imperial purpose as well as he accomplished it in Canada and antagonizes the people there as little as he offended the people here, he will doubtless on leaving India be lauded as much as he was when he left Canada, and the complimentary things said of him will be probably much more sincere.

ANOTHER BOUNDARY SUIT.

In connection with the visit this week of the officials of the Dominion Copper Co. to Phoenix, says the Pioneer, a pretty legal fight is brewing between Munroe & Munroe and H. T. Pemberton, of the Montreal & Boston Consolidated, and the officials of the Dominion Company, which assumed certain liabilities of the former company in taking over the properties. In an interview in the Spokane Spokesman-Review this week Maurice Untermeyer is uoted as follows:

"There is a serious legal question in connection with the company's affairs as they now stand," said Mr. Untermeyer, who is general counsel for the company, "and you may quote me as follows: We found that certain employees of the former company, who were representing the company in a fiduciary capacity, have been dipping their hands into the treasury. An action for accounting has been commenced against one H. T. Pemberton. Actions for accounting will be taken against these parties and criminal proceedings instituted. A. M. Whiteside of Greenwood is the company's local attorney and has these matters in hand. No efforts will be spared to bring these people to book."

Suit has already been commenced by Munroe & Munroe against the Montreal & Boston for the sum of $17,440, which evidently the new officers of the Dominion Copper Co. have declined to pay. There is no doubt but that Mr. Untermeyer will fight this suit to the bitter end, and if he carries out his intentions there will soon be other actions at law pending, with interesting developments to follow. The new company's operations, however, will not be affected in the least. Warner Miller and Leopold Herrmann, both of New York, are president and secretary, respectively, of both the Montreal & Boston Consolidated and the Dominion Copper Company.

Magnate (to would-be son-in-law)—Your debts are ten thousand dollars, you say? Then I must take time to consider your proposal. Suitor—But while you're considering, the debts will be increasing.

A Nanaimo Letter.

Nanaimo, Sept. 6.

With the passing of the summer season Nanaimo keeps hoping against hope that the unfortunate strike that is paralyizng the coal mining industry here will be brought to an end. A couple of weeks ago when a committee composed of members of the United Mine Workers met Mr. Stockett, the Western Fuel Company's manager, there was a general belief that as both sides were tired of the strife a way might be found to come to an agreement, especially as that was the first occasion on which a committee of Mine Workers had been able to meet the management. That preliminary meeting apparently passed off harmoniously, and then came the last meeting, about a week ago. Little by little it has been hinted that this last gathering was not a success, and while both sides are silent, it is whispered around that the question of recognition of the union came up, and being refused by the company, threw things just where they were before. The general impression that prevails now is that both sides have settled down to see who gets tired of the unpleasant situation first.

What makes one marvel here is the stability of business, in spite of the strike. Naturally to a large extent there is stagnation in most lines of business, due to the cessation of the chief industry of the place, but not to the extent one would imagine. Your true Nanaimoite is of a sangiune disposition, not like the man at the Capital, who always has a growl coming, no matter how good times may be; the people are hopeful that things will come out all right again before long and take their troubles philosophically.

Ladysmith is feeling quite delighted with the opening of her public wharf, from which, as proudly announced on handbills a few days ago, for the first time an excursion has sailed. It took a lot of hard pulling to force the carrying out of Mr. Ralph Smith's pre-election pledge, which has taken nine months to mature, but the wharf is a fact, and while one wonders how long its thin piles will withstand the teredo's ravages, the man with the thinking head on him whispers, "Once the government have built it they must take care of it, and if repairs are needed soon there will be the more excuse for spending more of the country's good money in Ladysmith."

There is some little talk of having the City Council meetings held every two weeks instead of weekly as at present in Nanaimo, but so far the matter has not got past the stage of suggestion, although it is believed that a number of the councilmen are in favor of the change. Week after week the Council meets and puts through the little business there is to do, and adjourns within ten minutes or a quarter of an hour after the mayor has hit the top of his desk with his gavel and called the aldermen to order. It seems a waste of time for a gathering to hear the minutes read and to pass a couple of small reports through, as there is very little real business that requires the deliberation of a formal meeting. However, custom is hard to change and there is always someone who imagines the world would stop in its twirl around the sun if the Council were to inaugurate a radical change from the established order of things.

It was stated in the course of conversation the other day that the C. P. R. may eventually build a tourist hotel at Departure Bay, though there does not seem any foundation for the belief that such a move is contemplated in the near future nor that any definite plan has suggested itself. Certainly from a bather's point of view there are few spots on the coast of the Province where the water is so pleasant as in the vicinity of Nanaimo. The scenery, too, is all that could be desired and there are attractions that are difficult to eclipse in scenery and delightful surroundings. Within easy reach of some of the most delightful spots, with good roads branching in various directions, and with a long stretch of water for sailing and rowing in the greatest safety, the big company might do worse than furnish an additional means of attracting tourists to this portion of the island and supply more traffic for their newly acquired railway. But perhaps hopes are over sanguine as to what the company intends doing yet a while, for even the big corporation cannot do everything at once.

VARIOUS VIEWS.

DR. McBRIDE.

It is reported that Premier McBride is to be made a Doctor of Laws. Good. We've got a whole lot of laws in British Columbia that need doctoring.—Golden Star.

LUCKY OWNERS.

The Vernon-Midway railway people will finance small owners of mineral properties along their line with a view to acquiring tonnage.—Similkameen Star.

SAYS HE KILLED 'EM.

Our Chief of Police was busy a few days this week taking off some noisy beggars who had too much money and whiskey to be wandering around.—Sandon Mining Star.

ANYTHING RATHER THAN PAY.

A newspaper published in Ohio recently brought suit against forty-five men who would not pay their subscription and obtained judgment in each case for the amount of each claim. Of these twenty-eight made affidavit that they owned no more than the law allowed them, thus preventing attachment. Then under decision of the supreme court they were arrested for petit larceny and bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $1,000. All but six gave bond, while the six went to jail. The new postal law of the United States makes it larceny to take a paper and refuse to pay for it.

NELSON OF TO-DAY.

Here is Mr. D. B. Bogle's impression of Nelson, given to the Winnipeg Free Press: "Fourteen years ago the little city of Nelson was one of the rawest spots on the face of the earth. To-day it is buried in verdure and the inhabitants are busy with their lawns and fruits and flowers and bees. I do not know whether they keep bees or not. If they do not, they should. Bees would be an appropriate concomicant of the Sabbath calm which broods over this supposed-to-be mining and trading metropolis."

According to reports a young man of Decatur has been getting in trouble over an old game. The young man purchased two thousand cigars, which he had insured for their full value, smoked them up and demanded the insurance. The suit was easily won in the courts, but he was afterwards arrested for setting fire to his own property.

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Music and the Stage.

Messrs. Fletcher Bros., the well-known music firm, are extending their business. They have a branch store at Nanaimo already, and they now announce their intention to open a store in Vancouver. Mr. George Werner, now employed in the Victoria store, will be in charge of the Vancouver house.

* * *

Patronage at the Grand Theatre continues to be so great as to crowd the house at every performance and Manager Jamieson keeps up the high standard of entertainment provided. The chief attractions this week have been a splendid team of club swingers and a clever tight wire artist. The ever popular moving pictures and the illustrated songs are as good as ever.

* * *

The best act in the entertaining bill at the Savoy this week is that provided by the Pinaud brothers, a clever duo of acrobats. Kelsey Moore, the "tramp juggler," also does good work. The LaMondes and other old favorites are on deck. The feature of next week's bill will be Lulu Beeson, assisted by Harry Ferguson, in some unique business.

* * *

McEwen, juggler and alleged hypnotist, opens at the Victoria Theatre next week for a six week's engagement. He will be assisted by some entertainers who accompany him—and by some local victims. McEwen's entertainments are amusing, if not quite convincing.

* * *

A lady at a party when about to oblige with a song said to the accompanist, "I shall sing it in German." "Don't mention it," said the polite pianist, "but as I cant' read German I hope you won't mind if I play the accompaniment in English." And he did! The anecdote reminds one of the statement made in a well-known London paper in its report of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Cardiff. It was that a cornet rendered the stirring air "God Bless the Prince of Wales," in English.

* * *

George Grossmith, the man with the piano, has found his entertainments very profitable. His average receipts over and above expenses have been from $160 to $200 a performance. When he was a star at the Savoy Theatre, London, in the Gilbert and Sullivan productions his salary was only $160 a week.

* * *

One of the last novelists of note to enter the dramatic field is Mr. Conrad. As the author of many extraordinarily powerful psychic studies, he is already known to an immense circle of readers. Those familiar with "Falk" will easily call to mind the story which has just been dramatized into a one-act play under the name "One Day More." Critics in general have not received the piece very enthusiastically, but Max Beerbohm, writing in the Saturday Review, after giving a resume of the plot, praises it in unqualified terms: "It is a terrible and haunting play, as you may imagine even from this bald description of it. In other words, it is a powerful tragedy. And, therefore, I delighted in it. What I want from art is some kind of emotion. It matters not at all to me whether the emotion be in itself one of pleasure or one of pain. In whatever way I be quickened I am grateful. I pity the critics who can find no pleasure in "One Day More." They ought to give up criticism."

On Thursday of last week Mr. J. C. McDonald, master mechanic of the Granby, was presented at the works with a handsome silver loving cup engraved as follows: "Presented to J. C. McDonald by the employees of the Granby Smelter Co., Grand Forks, B. C., in token of the esteem in which he has always been held, and of regret at the severance of his relationship with the company, August, 1905." The cup is a three-handled one and the handles composed of deer horns. Mr. Jas. F. Cowie, on behalf of the smelter boys, made the presentation, which was accompanied by a suitable address warmly expressing the regard in which the master mechanic was held. The employees at the same time handed Mr. McDonald a beautiful box of Grand Forks souvenir silver spoons for Mrs. McDonald.

SOCIAL.

Mr. H .Walshe Windle, formerly of this city, and who is now living with Mrs. Windle and family in Vancouver, has spent the greater part of the past fortnight on a business visit to Victoria.

* * *

Mr. Leonard Hasiter Leigh, the popular traveler of Vancouver, spent a few days on business and pleasure combined in Victoria last week.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Green is visiting Miss A. Bell of Richardson street.

* * *

Mrs. E. A. Carew Gibson is down from Cariboo and is at present staying with Miss Carr.

* *

Mrs. James S. Harvey, of Comox, is a guest of her mother, Mrs. Gaudin, "Isla Villa, Crayflower Road.

* * *

Miss Nelly Newcomb left on Wednesday for Toronto, where she will remain for some months.

* * *

Mrs. H. Anderson and son left on Tuesday for Calgary, after spending a few weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Gaudin.

* * *

On Monday evening at 317 Douglas street Mr. E. Spall was married to Miss Helen Sellick. Miss Florie Sellick acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. Harry Mills was best man. Afterwards the bridal party and guests sat down to supper. Rev. J. F. Vichert officiated at the ceremony. They will take up their residence in Victoria.

* * *

On Wednesday morning at Nanaimo at St. Paul's church the Rev. A. Silva-White united in marriage Miss Zoe Dawson, daughter of Mrs. H. Dawson, of Selby street, and Mr. S. F. Erb, of Chemainus. The bride is very well known in Nanaimo, where she was brought up. The groom is a son of Mr. Erb, foreman of the Victoria lumber mill at Chemainus, and has himself had charge of the filing department of the mill for some years. The honeymoon will be spent in Portland, after which Mr. and Mrs. Erb will reside in Che mainus.

* * *

The Hon. W. F. Hackett and Mr. J. J. Behan, grand president and grand secretary, respectively, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, accompanied by Mrs. Behan, visited Victoria last week. On Tuesday evening the grand officers attended a reception tendered them by the local branch of the society, and both Hon. M. F. Hackett and Mr. J. J. Behan gave short addresses explaining the aims and objects of the C. M. B. A. On Wednesday the grand officers and Mrs. Behan were shown the various points of interest in Victoria by the local members of the society and in the evening left by the S. S. Whatcom for Seattle, en route for their homes in Eastern Canada. The grand officers and Mrs. Behan expressed themselves as highly pleased with their visit and were loud in their praises of the "Garden City of British Columbia," as they termed it.

One of the most important strikes made this year isthat reported from the Ymir mine this week, says the Ymir Herald. The report has been amply confirmed, and there is now little doubt but that in a short time the mine will be making profits comparable to those made in its dividend paying days. The strike in question was made on the 500-foot level on the west drift. The ore was encountered first last Friday week, and showed at first as a narrow streak. Since then it has widened to six feet of solid ore. This ore is a straight shipping ore, and although its actual value has not been given out, there is little doubt but that it will run over $20 per ton. The fact that the strike was made in the west drift is somewhat of a surprise, as it has always been maintained that the easterly workings were most likely to encounter other shoots of ore. Mr. Hand, the present manager, however, on his first inspection of the property formed the conclusion that the indications in the western drifts were most favorable, a conclusion which has been amply sustained by the present strike. It is further reported that the west drift on the 1000-foot level now looks very promising.

THE IDEAL WIFE.

The following original description of the perfect wife is taken from a book by the late Max O'Rell, the French humorist, just published in Paris:

"Marry a woman," he writes, "smaller than yourself. Do not marry a woman whose laugh is forced and does not spring from the heart, but marry a woman who enjoys a joke and looks at the bright side of everything.

"Marry a girl who is a bit of a philosopher. If you take a girl to the theatre, and on hearing there are no seats in the stall or circle, she gaily exclaims: 'Never mind, let us go into the gallery!' marry her. It will be easy to live happily with a girl willing to sit even on the back benches with her husband.

Do not marry a woman who has the fast ways of what is called 'smart society.' If you go to pay a visit and must wait half an hour while she finishes her toilet, do not marry her. But if she comes to you immediately, her hair put up in a hurry, but neatly and simply dressed, she is a girl of common sense. Marry her, especially if she is not too prolix in her excuses for appearing in negligee.

"Marry a girl who cares a lot for her father, who takes an interest in seeing that his study is in order, who likes to sit on his knee, and who calls him by all sorts of loving and infantile names.

"The girl who shows so much affection for her father, who won't let him go out without seeing that his clothes are immaculate, who when at length satisfied with papa's appearance, kisses him before he goes off—that girl will make a model wife."

SMUGGLING INTO B. C.

The smuggling of household necessities across the international boundary line in this district, says the New Westminster Columbian, was discussed some time ago at the Vancouver board of trade at the instance of several business houses of the Terminal City. The matter was laid before J. S. Clute, inspector of customs for the port of New Westminster, who investigated and reported to the department at Ottawa, where the question of placing a preventive officer at Peardonville is now being considered.

"Smuggling is going on," said Inspector Clute this afternoon. "Of that there is no doubt, and this is the way the matter stands: "There are three towns on the American side of the international boundary, within six miles of the line. These are Clearbrook, Northwood and Lyndon. A great many of the Canadian framers, when they want provisions, drive across to one of these places and there purchase their supplies, as the journey is much shorter than to Abbotsford or some other point on British soil. They have no intention of smuggling, but, as several of them have told me, it is simply a matter of convenience and saving of time. Reports have been circulated that livestock and immense quantities of groceries have been brought across without the knowledge of the customs, but on investigation these statements prove dto be groundless. I have reported fully on the matter to the department, recommending the stationing of a preventive officer at Peardonville, at which point he will command the main highway over the line."

The London Book Monthly gives the following list of books at present most in demand in England: "Love's Cross Current," by A. C. Swinburne; "The Fool Errant," by Maurice Hewlett; "Will Warburton," by George Gissing; "The Image in the Sand,," by E. F. Benson; "Mrs. Alemere's Elopement," by Charles Mariott; "Tom Gerald," by Louis Beck; Edward Fitzgerald, by A. C. Benson (in the English Men of Letters series).

Tolstoi has lately been elected a member of the Rosseau society at Geneva, and in a letter accepting his election he writes: "Rousseau has been my master since I was fifteen years old. Rousseau and the gospel have been the two great beneficent influences of my life. Rousseau never ages. I have lately read some of his works again, and with the same admiration and elevation of soul that I felt when I read them in my youth."

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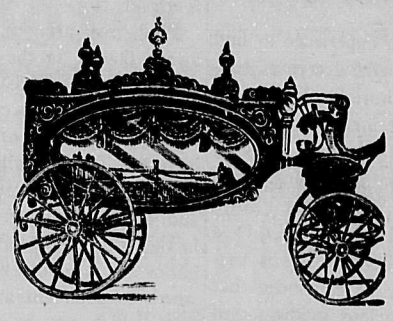

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Contributions.

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.

A QUESTION OF MORALITY.

It is no uncommon experience to find a newspaper in Canada decrying sensationalism in its editorial columns and pandering to the lust for sensational reports on its front page. The paper is, of course, inconsistent, but consistency in a matter of this kind is not always appreciated by the business end of a newspaper office. The difficulty is that while the editor may be convinced that sensationalism is injurious to the moral welfare of the community, the management of the paper is more concerned about the circulation and the advertising receipts, for if the people want sensationalism, it pays to supply them with that article. Another instance of this conflict between the editorial and the financial interest of newspapers is to be found in connection with the patent medicine business, a business which is even more injurious to the health of a community than sensationalism is to its moral welfare. It is a common subject for editorial comment that patent medicines are, as a general rule, injurious or worthless, but how many newspapers decline to print alluring advertisements of these wealth-creating concoctions? The Week feels sufficiently strongly on this subject to decline to print the dangerous, untruthful and often disgusting advertisements of patent medicines and the like, and, so far as we know, The Week is the only paper in Canada that has had the pluck to take that position. The curious thing about this patent medicine business is that while this class of advertiser demands the best positions in the paper he very often pays a wretchedly low rate. The fake medicine man of Montreal or Toronto pays to a Victoria or Vancouver newspaper about one-half what the local merchant pays for the same amount of space, and is allowed to crowd the local man out of the best positions into the bargain. We are inclined to wonder why the local advertiser stands for it.

But the serious side of the business is the real harm that these advertisements do. Some of them are so cunningly worded that young, ignorant or morbid people, on reading them, are induced to believe that they are suffering from diseases which they have not contracted, which diseases are stated to be of the most serious character and to be curable only by the use of this, that or the other concoction sold by "Dr." Somebody. In some cases the stuff advertised actually causes disease; in other cases it is compounded chiefly of alcohol; sometimes it is a harmless and worthless pill. Of course, there are a few sorts of patent pills and so-called "fruit" salts which are good enough for the mild troubles that flesh is heir to, but in Canada and the United States there is growing up a horrible trade in injurious drugs that is ruining the health, mental and physical, of thousands of people, and which is enriching a set of human ghouls, who should by rights be placed in gaol for the remainder of their lives.

Investigations recently conducted by reputable scientists have demonstrated the truth of the above statements, and the time has come when, instead of sharing in the harvest derived from this nefarious traffic, newspapers should protect the public, and instead of advertising poison as medicine, tell the people the truth about the business.

SHAMELESS MENDICANTS.

In last Saturday's issue of our highly respectable, if somewhat backboneless contemporary, the Victoria Colonist, and in the local news columns thereof, appeared the following interesting paragraph:

"Generous Farmers.—As a result of the letter signed by Wm. Story and Wm. McKinnon, the farming section around Duncans was canvassed by two members of the United Mine Workers of Nanaimo and nearly two tons of field and garden vegetables were sent for distribution among the miners. The donations by the farmers were thankfully received."

There was no other reference made by our esteemed contemporary to the extraordinary state of affairs revealed in this paragraph—no comment, nothing. It may well be that the Colonist desires to be a newspaper in the strictest sense of the term—that is, to publish facts without comment. And again, on the other hand, it may be that the Colonist is afraid.

Well, we are, of course, perfectly aware that it is the highest of high treason for a Canadian paper to breathe a word that can be construed into even an implied rebuke of the sacred workingman. Theoretically, indeed, according to the blatant street-corner agitators and the sullen-faced men who mutter in the back rooms of disreputable thirst parlors, it is as much as a man's life is worth to comment adversely upon anything which may be done by those who strive with their mouths in the holy cause of organized "labour." Nevertheless, The Week makes bold to say that the action of the United Mine Workers of Nanaimo, as outlined in the paragraph above quoted, is the most despicable and low piece of work that union labour has been guilty of in this province for a long time past. And that is saying a good deal.

Let us look at the facts. The striking miners of Nanaimo have, at the dictation of a foreign organization, ruined the commerce and industry of a flourishing town, and—so strange are our own laws and so feeble the spark of patriotism in Canadian bosoms—they have been allowed to commit their foul crime with impunity. They have—always at the dictation of a foreign organization, which assumes the rights of a master over free-born Canadians on Canadian soil—been idle for months. Did they, finding themselves idle, proceed to look for other work, to "hustle" for themselves, as all the rest of us have to do? Oh, no, not by any manner of means. Did they even stoop to grow their own vegetables? Not much; it is easier—even if less manly—to beg for them. Behold the noble independence of these men!

Let us look at some more facts. All these men have been for years in receipt of the highest wages paid in any country to any class of miners. All of them for years—and some for most of their lives—have been in receipt of a wage varying from $3 to $7 and $8 a day? Where is that money? Had they laid anything by? No. And when the hard times came, for which they had made no provision, did they brace up like men and go out and do other work? No; they "braced" the farmer for vegetables, and were not ashamed to fill their lazy hides with food which they had neither earned nor paid for. Could anything be more degraded and contemptible?

The miner works eight hours a day—and is kicking now because he can't work seven hours and draw eight hours' pay. The farmer works eighteen hours—when he doesn't work the whole twenty-four. The miner gets his $3 to $8 a day, paid up regularly. The farmer considers himself lucky when he has any ready cash at all. The miner has got to be paid by his employer, no matter whether prices and times are good or bad. The farmer has to get what price he can for his stuff, out of a market which is operated by men who keep the exclusive end in view of skinning the agriculturist wholesale.

And yet, when, by his own act, slavishly following the commands of foreigners, the union miner has ruined the industry which paid him, the community in which he lives, and "busted" himself into the bargain, he crawls like a cur to the hard-working farmer and whines with tears for a free gift of turnips and potatoes. He does not offer to earn it by working in the farmer's fields for it. Oh, no; that would be degrading to the "nobility of labour" which the poet Longfellow sings about so sweetly. And, besides, the farmer can't pay $3 a day, let alone $8.

Contemplating the indecent begging, the unabashed mendicancy, the "corning"—to us a good old Scotch word—of these disgraces to the name of workingman, one wonders what has become of the fine independent British spirit which refused to accept—much less ask for—unearned help from any man. Some of these miners must have British blood in their veins, be it ever so diluted. What would their free and independent fathers—the backbone of England—have said if they could have seen their descendants going whining about the country like tramps, begging green-stuff from the farmers?

In conclusion, The Week would like to suggest to the United Mine Workers of Nanaimo that, having by their own act and at the commands of foreigners, forfeited all right to the name of "workers," they should change the title of their organization to the "United Cabbage-Hunters of Nanaimo."

MEN, WOMEN AND CRIME.

The most striking feature of recent criminal records in Canada is the large percentage of murder and suicidal cases arising from unhappy marital relations, and the editor of Saturday Night has given the subject careful consideration in an article in his paper of August 26. The subject, although a dangerous one, is not without fascination, and we reprint here a portion of the article for the benefit of those of our readers who are interested in sociological questions.

"A wave of murderous and suicidal intent," says the writer, "induced by drink and marital troubles, seems to be filling the telegraphic columns of the Canadian daily papers. The incidents have been sad enough and numerous enough to need the mention of no special case, though the Amherstburg incident may be selected as one upon which to rest a passing inquiry as to how much we differentiate between the cause and the effect. We are, perhaps, too ready in assuming if the husband be drunken, that that is the sum and substance of a family quarrel. In a large percentage of cases it is; in the the one under discussion it appears to have been the whole trouble. Yet we are scarcely justified in the assumption except that it was the ultimate trouble. It has been very truly said that every heart has its own sorrow, and the man with a sorrow in his heart is apt to have a yearning in his stomach for a stimulant that will pass him over a period of despondency or perplexity. That women are naturally good and men naturally bad we will assume as a rough and illogical basis of argument; admittedly both are human. Perhaps 90 per cent. of both are unrefined and inconsiderate, if not generally in some particular way which irritates the other. If the woman takes to drink to drown her sorrows in nine hundred and ninety cases out of a thousand she becomes a wreck. The percentage is much smaller in the case of the man, whose employment depends upon his reasonable sobriety and who is unlikely to be permitted to overlook the facility with which the woman can drag him into the police court if he fails to fulfill the requirements of the law.

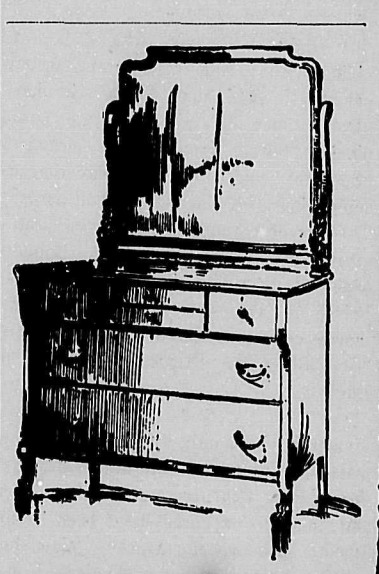
"Not long ago a man who eloped with another fellow's wife returned, tried to kill her, and killed himself, because she left him. A woman must have a great fascination for a man when he is willing to become a murderer and a suicide in order that he may have possession of her. Should not such a woman have a power over a man, if she be worthy, sufficient to keep him from drink and other excesses? No man would travel from Cleveland to Ottawa to kill a woman who had first deserted her own husband and then gone back to him unless he was either intensely devoted to her or absolutely insane. When we have a pathological bureau in this province which will inquire into insanity, we may have some outlines given to us of this peculiar form of mania—largely, no doubt, sexual and morbid in its nature. Until then it might be wise to look into the moral proposition—how much is the woman in these cases of murderous and suicidal mania morally responsible for the frightful mental state in which the man must be who, following the first impulse of insanity, desires to kill the one he loves best and then himself? We are all familiar with the old and foolish proposition of a woman marrying a man to reform him; in that case, as a rule, the woman is not to blame for the necessity of reform which exists in the man. When the man's mental and moral derangement occurs after his marriage, some inquiry should be made as to what put him wrong. We have had sufficient cases within the last month in Ontario of attempted wife murder, attempts to kill women with illicit attachments to men, to make it evident that while marital relations are the basis of society as it is constituted, the same or similar relations amongst the illiterate or the unrestrained furnish a considerable amount of the material which ultimately gets in the criminal courts or in the murder calendar. I think it will be admitted that the day is past when the man was considered altogether the reason for irregularities of legitimate or illegitimate relationships. The increased commercial independence of women and their admitted knowledge of means to prevent reproduction and its accompanying embarrassments, together with the greater laxity of religious and moral restraints, provide those engaged in research and in the making of laws with new material upon which to work. There seems to be no effort made to get at the basis of a growing evil. It is easy to attribute everything to drink, except in those cases where inebriety is a habit acquired in early youth and before the formation of character has been completed. The acceptance of such a theory seems in a considerable measure to be wrong.

"There is a lack of sense of moral responsibility prevalent in the whole community which might be much more logically taken as the fundamental cause of nearly all of our irregularities. Women who wail with regard to the drink habit are often, if not equally, guilty with the men who ultimately resort to stimulants to make life endurable. It seems to me illogical, this urging that laws should be made to make the man good that the woman may be happy. If educational theories and practices were urged to make the women good and strong they should be able to control their sons and husbands without appeals to the police magistrate in at least 50 per cent. of the cases which obtrude themselves on public notice. Women have themselves to blame if, for the sake of obtaining a husband or a home, they marry a debauched man, though the chances of his improvement are almost nil. Those who marry a man or a youth whose possibilities are all before him—this, of course, excepts the youthful debauchee—should accept some of the responsibilities of his future. In the modern make-up of the world the woman is ceasing to insist that she be taken care of; she is accepting fairly equal responsibilities in taking care of herself and those who belong to her. If by a failure to exert all those gentle wiles and feminine influences she fails to make a man out of the boy she marries, she must accept some of the responsibility, for I think it will not be denied that in marrying the woman is the greater factor, though she does not do the proposing. The desertion of wives by their husbands is a significant subject in this connection. In Chicago last year 7,700 such desertions were noted by the relief officer, and in New York there were 7,500, mostly ascribed to bad cooking and worse drink, but evidently with a primary and unexplained cause much further back.

"In all this we cannot ignore the fineness of the woman's sense who thinks she can make a good man out of a ruffian—all we can do is to make plain the almost indisputable statistics of failure in such efforts. It takes a strong will and an extraordinary influence to make a pig act like a gentleman, but the basis of this article is the idea of men willing to risk the hangman's rope in a murderous or suicidal intent to obtain possession of a woman who either legally or by consent belongs to him. Such a man is not a pig; he may be a lunatic, but he possesses that very instinct which women seem to demand of men, and which, if rightly controlled, would make him the absolute property of the woman. Women cannot hope to have intensity of attachment in cold-blooded and carefully calculating men, for the man must see that he can do without her and he is never possessed of a mania to kill her if he losses possession of her. Altogether it is a queer proposition and seems to suggest the necessity of a pathological inquiry into the whole subject and seems to justify the old distich:

"Love me little, love me long;
. . . . . .
Love that is too hot and strong
Burneth soon to waste.

During President Harriman's visit to Cheyenne, Frank Jones, the young son of Chief Clerk D. A. Jones, of the master mechanics' office, was sent to his private car with a telegram. Mr. Harriman, attracted by the lad's bright demeanor, said, "What do you do?" "I'm one of th' directors of th' Union Pacific." "What!" exclaimed Mr. Harriman. "Yep, I direc' envelopes over to' th' master mechanic's office," was the laconic reply.



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SOCIAL.

Mountjoy, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, was the scene of a very large and enjoyable garden party on Thursday. Those who were lucky enough to be able to attend this function will admit that it was quite the event of the season. The day was glorious and the exceptionally beautiful gardens and the strains of music made one think of fairyland. Mr. Pemberton is a great lover of flowers and his planning is most artistic. Mrs. Pemberton, who received her guests on the lawn, was very handsomely gowned in black, with beautiful old lace, wearing a black tulle picture hat.

Refreshments were served in the large dining room, which was decorated for the occasion with the palest pink sweet peas. Amongst the guests were the captain and officers of both the German and American ships, who were thoroughly enjoying the hospitality of Victorians.

Amongst others present were noticed Mrs. R. Beaven in a handsome gown of black and white; Miss Susie Pemberton, in a chic gown of grey voile, with black picture hat; Miss Sophie Pemberton, in champagne colored voile; Mrs. Mathews looked very smart in a gown of white cloth trimmed with Persian braid; Mrs. D. Ker, in pale green; Mrs. F. Barnard, in a very smart black and white costume; Miss E. Loewen, in a dainty frock of blue; Mrs. Duff, in a white silk; Mrs. Butchart, in a becoming gown of pale blue; Miss Irving, in a pink cloth; Mrs. McPhillips, in a sweet frock of grey voile, with black picture hat; Miss Harrington looked very pretty in a white frock trimmed with blue; Miss Tupper (Vancouver) wore a white voile gown; Mrs. Gaudin in black silk with white toque; Miss M. Butchart looked very well in a dainty frock of pink organdie; Mrs. J. R. Anderson in a black sequined gown; Miss Ethel Tilton, in a girlish gown of blue embroiderie anglaise; Miss Newcombe, in a smart frock of ecru muslin, with blue relact hat; Mrs. G. Kirk was becomingly gowned in a pretty gown of pale pink, wearing a brown hat; Miss Keefer wore white; Miss Bullen looked well in pale green; Mrs. D. Rogers, in a chic gown of blue; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Baiss, Mrs. F. Barnard, Mayor and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beaven, Mrs. H. P. and the Misses Bolton, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Miss Bryden, Mr. and Mrs. Knox (Cowichan), Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Few, Mrs. A. T. Goward, Mr. and Mrs. Crease, Mrs. Croft, Miss I. Devereux, Capt., Mrs. and Misses Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Dumbleton; Mrs. F. M. Dumbleton, Miss Leneven, Mrs. and Miss Foster, Mrs. Atkins, Capt., Mrs. and the Misses Gaudin, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Miss Dupont, the Misses Dupont, Mrs. and Miss F. Harrington, Mr. (Dr.) Harrington, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. (Dr.) Harrington, Mrs. ton Harrop, Dr. and Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Shurbrook, Mr. C. Loewenberg, Miss Loewen, Miss Gertrude Loewen, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Miss McKinnon (Vancouver), Mrs. G. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Matthews, Mrs. Innes, Miss Moberly, Mr. E. Musgrave, Mrs. and Miss Keefer, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mara, Mrs. McDougal, Misses Newcomb, Mr. C. Pemberton, Mrs. F. and Miss Peters, Major, Mrs. and Miss Phipps, Mr. S. J. and the Misses Pitts, Mrs. McCallum, Capt. and Mrs. Bunbury, Miss Bunbury, Mr. Yates, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Pooley, Mrs. J. L. Raymur, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Baynes Reed, Mrs. Simpson, Miss G. Drake, Mrs. Prothero, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wootten, Mrs. and the Misses King, Rev. Sweet, Mrs. and the Misses Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Napier Denison, Mrs. Woolen, Miss Newton, Mrs. and Miss Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Pruett, Mrs. P. T. Johnson, Mrs. Prentis, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. and Miss Todd, Mrs. W. Fraser, Miss Miles, Mr. S. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

Mr. C. Cox, of Bamfield Creek, B. C., is spending a few days in town.

Mrs. Moresby is making arrangements for a farewell concert in honor of Miss Marrack, who for some years has taught singing in Victoria and has decided to make San Francisco her home in future. The concert will take place on September 14th and promises to be most enjoyable. Those promising to take part are Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Moresby, Mrs. Green, Miss Miles, Dr. Nash, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. Hicks and Mr. Russell, Mrs. Lamont.

Mrs. Charles Rhodes left on Thursday for California.

Miss McKinnon (Vancouver) is visiting Victoria friends.

The many friends of Mrs. (Capt.) Devereux will be pleased to hear that she has almost recovered from the recent operation she underwent in St. Luke's Home, Vaucouver, for her eyes, under Dr. Campbell. Mrs. Devereux is accompanied by her daughters, the Misses Nelly and Josephine Devereux, and is expected home shortly, the operation having been quite successful.

Mrs. Berkeley gave a most enjoyable tea at her camp, "Kanaka Ranch," on Monday last. Amongst those present were Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. C. McCallum, Miss Hickey, Miss Viola Hickey, Miss Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Nelly Newcombe, Miss E. Browne, Miss Eva Holmes, Miss W. Troup, Miss Gladys McCallum, Messrs. B. Prior, P. Keefer, E. Browne, J. Browne, C. Lowenberg and others.

Mr. J. Browne, of Vancouver, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Browne, of Bellot street.

Mrs. Griffiths returned from Vancouver on Sunday, having gone up to see Mrs. G. V. Cuppage off on her journey to New York. Mrs. Cuppage was accompanied by Mrs. Pike, who is on her way to England.

Capt. Gaudin, accompanied by Col. Anderson, of Ottawa, returned on Tuesday after a short visit to the Portland Fair.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katie King to Mr. Keith Wilson, youngest son of the Rev. E. F. Wilson, of Salt Spring.

At Salt Spring Island last Saturday Mr. W. Scott Ritchie and Mrs. C. W. Tolson, widowed daughter of Rev. E. F. Wilson, were united in marriage. The ceremony took place in St. Mark's church and was performed by the father of the bride, after which a large number of friends gathered at "Barnsbury," the family residence, to wish the newly married couple every happiness, a number of people both from Victoria and the adjoining islands being present. Amongst the wedding presents were noticed: Silver frame, Miss M. Brethour; Mrs. McKenzie and Mrs. Hollyer, handkerchiefs; silver entree dish, D. K. Wilson; silver frame, Mr. Abbott; silver mustard pot, Mr. and Mrs. Garnett; silver cheese jar, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Roe; tea cloth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ward; crumb tray and brush, W. Wilson; silver bread fork, Mr. and Mrs. Walters; cutlery, Mr. McKinnon; china cups and saucers, Mr. and Mrs. Baynes; silver scent bottle, Mrs. W. Hamilton; silver cake box, Mr. Graham; hand-painted bowl, Miss R. Wilson; silver knife, Miss Collins; silver photo frame, Miss C. Black; silver scent bottle, Mrs. W. Scott; silver jar, Mrs. Pennington Legh; silver frame, Mrs. Wilson; silver cake knife and fork, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Crofton; silver salad bowl, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Borradaile; oak tray, Geoffrey Scott; side-saddle, Mr. Bullock. Dr. and Mrs. Ritchie will reside near Ganges Harbor.

On Wednesday afternoon at the Reformed Episcopal church the wedding was solemnized of Alice Maud Nicholson, third daughter of Thomas Nicholson, to William E. Morrell, of Chemainus.

The wedding was very quiet, only the immediate family of the bride being present. Mr. and Mrs. Morrell left in the evening for the Sound, where the honeymoon will be spent, after which they will return to Chemainus.

On Wednesday at St. Andrew's church Rev. Leslie Clay united in marriage Elizabeth Ross, second daughter of Alex. Ross, to Thomas R. Davis of this city. The church, which was most beautifully decorated by a number of young friends of the bride, was well filled with guests. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a most beautiful gown of white silk chiffon over taffeta and trimmed with lovey Brussels lace. The veil,, which was of the finest hand-made lace, was caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses. Miss Margaret Humphreys acted as bridesmaid, wearing a very becoming gown of cream voile over taffeta and a large white picture hat, carrying a bouquet of carnations.

The groom presented the bride with a bracelet set with diamonds and rubies and the bridesmaid a bangle set with pearls.

A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the happy couple left on the Whatcom en route to Portland and California, after which they will reside on Superior street.

The bride's traveling dress was of fawn cloth, with orange velvet trimmings, with velvet tubrn to match.

One of the prettiest home weddings ever witnessed in Victoria took place at "Carisbrooke," the residence of Mr. A. B. Fraser, when the marriage was solemnized by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., of Alice Maud Fraser and Mr. Alfred Hood of the Public Works Department.

At 8 oc'lock, as the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march were rendered by Mr. Jesse Longfield, the bride entered on the arm of her father, accompanied by her sisters, the Misses Amy and Bertha Fraser, wno acted as bridesmaids, while Mr. A. B. Fraser, Jr., supported the groom. The ceremony, which was private, only the family and a very few intimate friends being present, was held in the drawing-room, which was most beautifluly decorated with pink and white sweet peas, under an arch from which was suspended a bell of sweet peas made by Mr. James Bland. These decorations were in charge of Mrs. David Millar and Miss Leitch, who displayed the most artistic taste. The bride wore a handsome gown of white crepe de chine over taffeta, while the bridesmaids wore dainty gowns of white eolienne and pearl and amethyst brooches, the gift of the groom. The groom's gift to the bride was a very handsome gold watch and chain.

At 8:30 a reception was held at which 170 friends attended. The supper room was decorated in red geraniums and asparagus fern, with pots of scarlet begonias, and was much admired. The young ladies assisting there were Miss Maud Munsie, Miss Nellie Lovell and Miss Laura Elford.

After the reception the happy couple left for a two weeks' trip through the island. The bride's going away dress was green eolienne trimmed with ecru lace. She wore a black chiffon hat, with ostrich plume. The presents were very numerous and most beautifully selected, and included a number of cheques.

With the establishment of the Debess Agency in Victoria, the city becomes provided with complete advertising facilities. The agency is under the direction of Mr. Arthur Davies, who has had extensive experience in this particular field of work. Some of the advertisements he puts up for local firms are decidedly attractive.

Victoria has had several wet days this week, an unusual occurrence at this time of the year. We are informed that the rainfall up to Thursday afternoon beats all previous records for the whole of the month of September. Yesterday the morning broke gray and damp, and it may be that the rain has not quite finished. However, the "Indian summer" is bound to resume business at this old stand.

At the closing exercises of a Syracuse school a little girl was asked, "Who is the head of our Government?" "Mr. Roosevelt," she replied, promptly. "That is right," said the teacher, "but what is his official title?" "Teddy!" responded the little miss, proudly.

There was a young man in Gloucester
Had a young wife but he has loucester,
For she got a divorce
Because he, of course,
Treated her meanly and boucester.

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.

Radiger & Janion, General Agents for British Columbia and the Yukon District.

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

HOTEL VICTORIA

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

MILLINGTON & WOLFENDEN, Proprietors.

The Victoria is Steam Heated Throughout; has the best Sample Rooms in the City; and has been Re-furnished from Top to Bottom.

WE STOCK THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS IN ELECTROLIERS, BRACKETS AND PENDANTS

The Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.

29 Government Street - Phone 38.

Wedding Cake Boxes

FOR SALE BY
T. N. HIBBEN & CO.
GOVERNMENT STREET
VICTORIA, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO R'Y.

WEEK END EXCURSIONS

AT POPULAR RATES

To All Favourite Island Resorts

Through Tickets to Alberni, Crofton, Comox and Other Points of Interest.

GEO. L. COURT'NEY, Traffic Manager.

A SNAP!

Poultry and Orchard Farm

Of 100 Acres in North Saanich.

4½ miles from Sidney Station. 25 acres cleared, of these, 15 acres in oats, 20 acres slashed ready for plow next spring. Four-roomed cottage and outbuildings, good well. Situated on main road. Surrounded by the choicest farms on the Island.

FOR SALE QUICK.

Price $20 Per Acre

No land in this District has been sold at so low a price.

APPLY

BOX 266, VICTORIA, B. C.

Grain Fields in Saanich.

Husbands and Wives

Some Tips on the Proper Management of the Former by the Latter—An Attractive Gown.

(By "BABETTE.")

Dear Madge: I quite agree with your belief that most wives do not understand the management of their husbands, and I do honestly think that women who scold and "nag" are enough to drive any man to desperation. I have found out, Madge, that there is one thing a man can never understand in a woman, and that is silence. It is our best weapon; with it we are supreme. Besides, it is a defensive shield that is always polite. A woman who can hold her tongue can hold anything. Silence is self-preservation. In the hour of revolt it makes our attitude "a song without words." Interpreted, it says, "I do not oppose you, nevertheless I am in the right." In a short time, Madge, he will be at your feet. But when he is right—and once in a long time he may happen to be—we should allow him the full gratification of the victory. It is a little thing, but the best regulated husbands will always appreciate it. Nagging, I think, is like the tedious rasping of a file, or the teasing tenacity of a stinging ant. What is worst than a bad tongue whetted on a bad heart? "Let sleeping dogs lie." If we cannot win his acquiescence by a fair exposition of our views we should yield gracefully and let him alone. Didst ever hear of this epitaph on the tombstone of a nagging wife?:

"Beneath this stone my wife doth lie;
She's now at rest and so am I."

But it takes a clever woman to coax. She needs "soft and gainful speech," if she would rule by "soft persuasion's charm." Eve doubtless was an adept coaxer, but the modern Adam revolts at the suspicion of wheedling and strategy. Now I am afraid that I do not inherit from Mother Eve her ability in the coaxing line, since after using all my persuasive charm I failed to obtain from my better half the wherewithal to purchase a gown that has latterly enslaved my affections. It is made of a lovely satin-looking "drap souple" of a deep burnt-biscuit color. The skirt is pleated into the waist all round, the plain front panel being conspicuous by its absence, the avoidance of all unsightly fullness in front being accomplished by means of elongating the pleat almost to the knees in front and graduating them by degrees to the usual depth at the back. The coat basque is relegated strictly to the rear, the fronts being rounded and cut away just above the waist line, the beautifully fitting "gilet" in dull mauve velvet finishing in two deep points, obviating the necessity for any waist belt. The vest has the tiniest turn-back revers, with a suspicion of tarnished gold embroidery to relieve them, whilst a darling set of amethyst buttons awoke the demon of envy in my bosom, I assure you.

Nevertheless, one solace remains to me in the shape of a new lace sacque which is qualified to fill the role of tea coat, bridge coat, or the useful go-as-you-please little dinner blouse for home-wear. It is fashioned with a sort of breast plate composed of wide pleats of ecru net, broadening on the shoulders and narrowing towards the waist. A V-shaped opening at the throat leaves just enough neck "en evidence" for the display of a pendant, which, alas! is as yet mine in dreams only. Then the sleeves are gathered into a queer little pear-shaped puff filled with lace heavily powdered with "petits pois." And there is a cross between a fichu and a berthe of the same lace arranged to fall gracefully over the shoulders, narrowing by degrees until it loses itself in the belt back and front.. The final charm consists in the addition of sundry gathered bows of soft satin in the most delicious shade of "cafe au lait," which lends unexpected emphasis and dignity to the line of the net composing the garment. Some of the new matinees and breakfast jackets, Madge, somehow remind one of the cookery recipes: To a yard and and a half of soft silk or finest French lawn add innumerable yards of lace; take a sprinkling of half-moons in broiderie anglaise, apply them unexpectedly here and there to the combination aforesaid, season with taste, and you will be the proud possessor of confection fit for a goddess.

The fashion of dyeing lace to match the dress material is becoming very general, and the eye grows accustomed to seeing this fabric in every possible shade. At first colored lace struck one as garish and contrary to the canons of good taste, but the innovators persevered, and now dyed laces figure on gowns and hats, and are accepted as the acme of the modish.

* * *

What is worrying motoring women just now is their complexions. Only the other day an American girl who had motored out to Goldstream with a party addressed me as we were hastily setting our heads to rights before appearing at luncheon. "Do tell," she said, "you look as cool as a cucumber, whilst I guess I'm about the color of a lobster." She was—owing to hurried ablutions in hard, cold water after our exposure to a keen, dust-laden wind and sun. The secret of my own cool and comfortable condition after the run was due to that boon and blessing to women "Kool-lak," Terry & Marett's delightful cooling cream and skin food. I must mention that I carry a little pot of this preparation in my hand-bag with a soft piece of turkey towelling. I find it the best thing in the world, as it saves the skin from deterioration, as well as endless discomfort. A little smeared over the face softens all the dirt and particles of dust, which can then be wiped off with a bit of the said towelling. Apply a trifle more to soothe and cool the skin, and after wiping off any superfluity, a dust of powder will enable you to join your fellow travelers not only looking but feeling as if you had pust stepped out of the proverbial band-box. I hear that this firm of druggists in question intend shortly to open up in Vancouver as well as Victoria. Thus it will be delightful to know that when one is visiting Vancouver one will be able to procure one's favorite toilet requirements at any time.

This week during my shipping cruise I found my way into Hinton Bros. on Government street and viewed their wonderful display of electroliers, wall brackets and electric pendants. A sight of their excellent collection gives one oceans of ideas on artistic electric furnishings so necessary in our homes at the present time. And I find Messrs. Hinton & Co. courtesy itself in showing their goods and spare any amount of time and trouble in making one acquainted with the cost and quality of their collection. I shall certainly go there for my new drawing room fixtures, and I should advise you to do the same.

Now is the time, Madge, to invest in your new bedroom suite, and by all means get a spindle-legged dressing-table with oval or square swing mirror. I do admire them so much. Weiler Bros. have such a grand selection in this line you really ought to go and inspect their stock. I was particularly charmed with a beautiful bird's-eye maple suite I saw in this store the other day. It consisted of a very neat-looking washstand, a dresser with two large and three small drawers, and a splendid medium-sized mirror. The chiffonier was decidedly fine with a small mirror, but the dressing table was quite the dearest thing imaginable. It was a spindle-legged one, with a rather square mirror and two small drawers on each side, with a larger one in the centre, just the sort of a dressing table that would show off one's silver toilet requisites to perfection.

And now let me tell you that I have at last discovered a most delicious brand of tea. It is called "Dixi Tea," and is sold only by Dixi H. Ross & Co., one of our leading grocery stores. It has really a most delightful flavor and has also the requisite effect of making one feel decidedly refreshed. Is it not good to know of such a brand of tea? Because think, Madge, what a comfort this knowledge will be to us in our declining years, when a good cup of tea will be one of our few joys.

I have just heard a startling piece of news that makes me long for the gold of Midas. It is to the effect that there are three carloads of beautiful new style Gerhard Heintzman pianos on the way out to Fletcher Bros. Not that I want the three carloads, Madge, but I should like to be the happy possessor of one of these handsome new pianos. And the cases, they tell me, are the finest specimens of high-class art cases ever shown in Victoria. But, best of all, I hear the prices will be low and the terms easy. Yet, alas! I fear me I shall have to be content with my old "rattle trap" for another year, while you, doubtless, will benefit by this splendid opportunity of obtaining a new instrument at reasonable rates. Next week I will not fail to give you the mayonnaise dressing recipe that I promised you.

BABETTE.

Mr. Samuel Newhouse, managing director of the Dominion Copper Company, announces that the company intends building a new smelter in the Boundary district at an early date. The company owns a smelter at Boundary Falls, recently acquired through the deal with the Montreal & Boston company, but this plant is hardly efficient. The site of the new smelter probably will be at Greenwood.

The strike of the miners in the employ of the Crow's Nest Coal Company lasted only two days. The men at Fernie, Michel and Morrissey quit work at the call of the president of the United Mine Workers of America on account of alleged breaches of the agreement between the company and the union. Supt. Drinnan, in the absence of the general manager, Mr. Lindsay, who is in England, agreed to the demands of the men pending the return of his chief.

This Week

is the right time to instal

ELECTRIC LIGHT

because by putting the matter off indhfinitely you are going without one of the greatest of modern conveniences. Leave your order with us at once.

B. C. Electric R'y Co.,

LIMITED.

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.

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited.

All kinds of Building Material,

LUMBER
SASH
DOORS

120 Government Street, Victoria

Week of September 11th, 1905.

Grand

JOHNSON STREET.

Management of ROBT. JAMIESON.

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

RESERVED SEATS 20c.

Illustrated Song,
Miss Maud Hughes.

Edward Hart, Mlle. Bessie & Co'y
Presenting their clever comedietta
"A Chappie's Visit."

Steve Jennings,
The man with a cane.

Eunice Clark, Drake & Co'y
Presenting the one act comedy
"Winning an Heiress."

Dierick Bros. Trio.
European Athletes, Acrobats and Equilibrists.

New Moving Pictures,
"Arabian Nights."

SAVOY THEATRE.

WEEK OF SEPT. 11.

BEESON and FERGUSON
Dancers and Comedians.

WALDSTEIN and DALY
Roller Skaters.

BENDING BONDA
The Flexible Phenomenon.

MORRIS JONES
Blackface Comedian.

ELECTRIC CLARK SISTERS

MAUD RAYMOND

The LaMONDES

KITTY DeVINTO

ADMISSION 15c. AND 25c.

At the Gorge

Visitors, when you visit the Gorge do not forget that Light Refreshments, Fruit, Ice Cream, Ice Cream Sodas and Delicious Afternoon Teas may be had at the "Marquee Suit," at the car terminus

MRS. G. C. ANDERSON

Frederick S. Hussey, of Victoria, superintendent of provincial police, has been in Phoenix, visiting the Boundary for the purpose of investigating matters in connection with the granting of licenses by the Boundary Creek license commissioners. Mr. Hussey was in Cascade and Grand Forks before coming to Phoenix with Constable Darraugh, and yesterday morning was driven to Greenwood and Mdiway, where he continued his investigations. Questioned at Phoenix, Mr. Hussey had nothing to say about the charges made by Duncan Ross, M. P., of the Greenwood Times, to the effect that licenses had been illegally granted by the commisssioners, but he doubtless saw Mr. Ross and others in Greenwood before leaving. Arthur H. Lawder, one of the commissioners, of Grand Forks, denies the allegations of Mr. Ross concerning himself in connection with the board, and says that he is not in the employ of L. L. Manly, and never has been.

The new three compartment shaft in the Granby mine will be completed within six months, when the extensive head works equipment is expected to be ready for operation.

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.

NOTICE.

LICENSES FOR SELLING NURSERY STOCK.

Attention is directed to the provisions of Sec. 17 of the Horticultural Board Act, which reads as follows:

"No person, firm or corporation shall engage or continue in the business of selling, as principal, agent, solicitor or otherwise, within the Province, fruit trees, plants or nursery stock, or of importing for sale fruit trees, plants or nursery stock, into the Province, without first having obtained a license to carry on such business in the Province as in this Act provided."

All persons authorized to sell nursery stock in this Province are required by their principals, or by themselves, to deposit bonds, in the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, for the faithful performance of their obligations. The public is therefore warned not to purchase nursery stock except from duly licensed persons.

Office of the Board of Horticulture,
Department of Agriculture.
Victoria, July 20th, 1905.

J. R. ANDERSON,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Secretary.

CIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.
No. 281.

This is to certify that "The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company" is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland..

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

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and R. E. Brett, Insurance Agent, whose address is Victoria, is attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23d day of August, 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 licensed are:

To insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust or responsibility in, to or under any state, county, city, corporation, company, partnership, person or persons, whatsoever; to become security for the faithful performance of any trust, office, duty, contract or agreement, and to supersede any judgment or to go upon any appeal or other bond, and it is further authorised to become sole surety in all cases where by law two or more sureties are required for the faithful performance of any trust or office.

LICENCE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.
No. 282.

This is to certify that the "Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society" is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Norwich and London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £1,100,000, divided into 11,000 shares of £100 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Bernard S. Heisterman, Insurance Agent, whose address is Victoria, is attorney for the Company.

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

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

To insure against loss by fire (including lightning and electricity), and against loss by explosion resulting from the action of fire, gas or steam, and whether such explosion shall happen on premises where the insurance is in force or elsewhere.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.
No. 275.

This is to certify that the "Royal Insurance Company" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Liverpool, in England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £3,000,000, divided into 150,000 shares of £20 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Robert Ward and Company, Limited Liability, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 4th day of August, 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 licensed are:

To make or effect assurances or insurances on messuages of dwelling-houses, mills, factories, theatres, warehouses, sheds, buildings and other erections of every description whatever (nothing excepted), on ships, barges, vessels and other craft of all descriptions, in any dock, port or harbor, canal or river, and on the cargoes or goods in or on board such ships, barges vessels or other craft, on goods, wares and merchandise, household goods and furniture, farming stock and produce, implements and utensils, and on all other personal chattels whatsoever (nothing excepted) against the risk of loss or damage by fire or by storm or other casualty, also assurances or insurances on lives or survivorships on the joint continuance of two or more lives, or the duration of one or more life or lives, for any term of years absolutely, or contingently determinable on a life or lives, and all such other assurances, whether connected with life or not,, as may be effected according to law, including endowments for widows, children and other persons, and to purchase and sell annuities, either for lives or years and on survivorships, and either immediately deferred, reversionary or contingent, and also life, reversionary and other estates and interests, real and personal, and to advance and lend moneys as the board of directors shall from time to time think fit, and generally to carry on the businesses known and understood as fire insurance and life insurance, and all matters and things connected therewith, in the fullest sense and meaning, and to the full extent allowed by law, and such insurance sales, purchases, loans, business and transactions shall not be confined to persons or property within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but shall or may, according to the discretion of a Board of Directors, be made, effected or done with reference to persons or property resident or being in any other part of the world.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.
No. 277.

This is to certify that the "Northern Assurance Company" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of British Columbia extends.

The head offices of the company are situate at London England, and at Aberdeen, Scotland.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares of £100 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Bernhard Casimir Mess, Manager for the firm of Findlay, Durham and Brodie, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 12th day of August, 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 licensed are:

The granting of assurances of all descriptions of property against loss or damage by fire; assurance of single lives, joint lives and survivorships; the making and effecting of re-insurances with other companies or offices in any part of the world of the whole or any part of the risks assured by the company; the making of any contracts or arrangements for the acceptance, grant or interchange of re-insurance and other business with other companies and offices in any part of the world; the purchase and sale of policies; the making advances on the security of policies and on any other description of property, or on personal security; the purchase and sale of reversions, reversionary interests and immediate or deferred annuities, and all contingent and other interests in lands or other property; the grant of endowments for children and others, or of immediate or deferred annuities, and any future or contingent interests, and the repurchase and redemption thereof; the receiving moneys for investment and accumulation; the employment and investment of such moneys and other the funds and property of the Company in accordance with the Act; and in general the carrying on of the business of a fire and life insurance company in all its branches in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, or any foreign countries or states; and the business of marine insurance, and of insurance against accidents and against risks, liabilities and contingencies of all descriptions, and generally all kinds of insurance business.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:

No. 278.

This is to certify that the "British and Foreign Marine Assurance Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Liverpool, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £1,340,000 divided into 67,000 shares of £20 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at 97 Wharf St., Victoria, and Bernard Casimir Mess, manager of the firm of Findlay, Durham and Brodie, whose address is the same, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 12th day of August, 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 licensed are:

(a) To make or effect insurances on ships, steamers, vessels, goods, merchandise, specie, bullion, live or dead stock, and other property, freights, or hire of steamers, ships or vessels, respondentia and bottomry interests, commissions, profits and other objects of insurance, whether belonging to the members of the Company or not, and to make all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with marine risks and risks of transit and navigation, whether by land or water; to make loans and advances at interest or under discount, whether to members of the Company or others, and generally to carry on the business of underwriters and insurers, and of insurance brokers, and to purchase and take over such businesses from companies or private individuals:

(b) To make or effect insurances on all objects of insurance against, appertaining to or connected with all risks of transit, whether by land or partly by water, or wholly by land or wholly by water, including lakes, inland rivers or waters, and including all risks of transit by post, whether alone or in connection with any other mode of transit, and also all risks incidental to goods or other property whilst stored or deposited on land or on water for the purpose of safe custody, exhibition, sale, or any purpose, whether in connection with any transit or voyage, or independently of any transit or voyage; to reinsure or in any way provide for the liability of the Company, wholly or partially upon an insurance, guarantee or contract granted or entered into by the Company, and generally to carry on and transact every kind of transit, insurance and indemnity business.

c)) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire for any estate or interest any lands, buildings, real and personal property of any kind, necessary or convenient for the carrying on of the Company's business or for investment and to sell, lease or otherwise deal with the same, and to erect, alter and maintain any buildings on such lands.

(d) To mortgage and charge the undertaking and all or any real or personal property, present and future, and all or any unpaid capital for the time being of the Company; to issue debentures, mortgage debentures and debenture stock payable to bearer or otherwise, and either permanent or redeemable, and to make, accept, endorse and discount promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments.

(e) To enter into partnership or any joint purse arrangement, or any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, or co-operation with any Company, firm or person carrying on, or proposing to carry on, any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to acquire and hold shares, stocks and securities of any such Company, or any other Company, and to sell, hold, re-issue or otherwise deal with the same. And for the purpose of carrying on in any of the dominions, colonies or dependencies of the United Kingdom, or in any foreign country or state, any business which the Company are, for the time being, authorized to carry on there through agents or local boards or other channels or organizations the Company may form or assist in forming any company, and may hold and dispose of shares in any now or hereafter existing company, in and in accordance with the laws of such dominions, colonies, dependencies, countries or states respectively, but in the exercise of the powers the Company shall (a) hold in their own name or in the names of the trustees for them as much of the capital of such company as will enable them, at all meetings of such company, to a majority of votes to which, for the time being, the proprietors of the capital of such company are entitled or (b) retain or have secured to them, in such manner as shall be effectual according to the law of the country or place in which such company is domiciled, the absolute right of forbidding such company to undertake or accept any particular business liability or engagement or any class of business liability or engagement:

(f) To acquire by purchase for cash, shares or otherwise, the whole or any part of the business of any company, firm, or person carrying on a business which this Company is authorized to carry on:

(g) Nothing contained in any subsection of this clause shall be construed so as to limit the powers given to the Company under any other sub-section of this clause:

(h) To do all such matters and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

NOTICE.

Tenders for Timber Limits.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, 27th September, 1905, from any person who may desire to obtain a lease under the provisions of section 42 of the "Land Act," for the purpose of cutting timber therefrom, of a timber limit situated in the vicinity of Northwest Bay, known as lots 2,211, 2,212 and 2,213, Group 1, New Westminster District, containing in the aggregate 1,920 ocres.

The competitor offering the highest cash bonus will be entitled to a lease of the limits for a term of 21 years.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the undersigned, to cover the amount of the first year's rental ($485.00), and the amount of the bonus tendered, and also a certified cheque for $1,000, being the cost of cruising and surveying the limits. The cheques will be at once returned to unsuccessful competitors.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 28th August, 1905.

Our London Letter

Visit of the French Fleet to England and Other Happenings.

Dear Victoria: As you know, I dare say, August and still more September are barren months for news; the season is over and London is deserted except by unfortunate members of Parliament who are obliged to stay on in town until the end of the session. First I will tell you the political news. Parliament is safely prorogued and there is no dissolution at present, in spite of the numerous prophecies of the Radicals. The latter have tried both fair and foul means to bring this to pass. I think I told you in my last letter how they had snapped a division. The way it was done was this: Members to the number of 40 or more were on the embankment, and as Big Ben struck 12 o'clock they hurried into the house by the tradesman's entrance, not by the door where the names are ticked off by the clerks. Shabby tricks are a pleasure to some people, but for a dignified assembly like the House of Commons to descend to these depths is a serious and a melancholy thing.

To turn to lighter subjects, the first week in August was given up to Goodwood, that most delightful of all race meetings. The course belongs to the Duke of Richmond and he always has a large party at Goodwood House for the week. What makes Goodwood so delightful is the beautiful view all round, for it is on the downs and is high above sea level. The enclosure has terraces upon which are seats, most of them in the shade, and under the trees are the lunch tables. The King and Queen were at Goodwood House for the races. The Duke has built a new royal box for the Queen where she can overlook the enclosure and watch the people. He has also made other alterations in the stand. Unfortunately two days out of the four were wet. The Green Jackets (the Rifle Brigade and the 60th), the Artillery and Sussex Regiment had lunch tents, as also had numerous private people. The racing was not as good as usual; there were not so many horses running, and those expected to win did not do so. It is possible a good many people lost their money. Amongst those present were the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Mar Kelly, Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, Lady Cadogan, Mrs. Rupert Beckett, Mrs. George Keppel, Count Mensdorf, Lady Falmouth, M. de Soveral, Lord Beaconsfield and others. The Queen wore a pale mauve and gray during the week.

The latest Royal Prince was christened not long ago. He makes the fifth child born to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The latter has now gone to Scotland, while other people, great and humble, have gone to the north ,to their country places, or to drink foreign waters, and so counteract the effect of too much good living during the season.

All interest lately has been centered on the visit of the French fleet. This in the further cementing of the "entente cordiale." France is the hereditary enemy of England. For centuries we fought her. Now, for the good and peace of the world, she is our friend. The fleet arrived on Tuesday at Cowes and greatly added to the gaiety of the race week there. I may add that a great number of people go to Cowes after Goodwood, where they have a second London season on a short and small scale. The French ships sailed up the Solent between the lines of the English fleet, coming in wonderful order, and they were greatly admired by English naval critics.

On Wednesday both fleets were decorated, giving a most brilliant effect. The first event was the race of the Royal Yacht Squadron for the King's Cup. Later the senior officers and Admiral Caillard, commanding the French fleet, were entertained at luncheon by members of the yacht squadron. The grounds of the club were thronged with ladies, both French and English, in brilliant costumes, and the officers in uniform. In the afternoon Viscountess Gort gave a garden party in her charming garden and seven hundred people were invited. Amongst those present were H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg (Governor of the island) Princess Christian, Princess Ena of Battenberg, the French visitors, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, Lady Constance Butler, the Earl and Countess of Arran, the Earl of Harrington and many others. In the evening the King and Queen were present at an evening party given by Admiral Caillard and the French officers on board the Jaureguiberry. The combined fleets were illuminated, and as it was a still night the effect was very beautiful. There were also fireworks.

On Wednesday the King reviewed the fleets, the royal yacht passing them in review. It was a fine sight. To the south lay the Massena, flying the flag of Admiral Caillard, and across a dark avenue rose the Exmouth with the flag of Vice-Admiral Wilson. From these points stretched a double line of battleships each with a character of its own. The British ships are more simple in design and rigid in outline, while the French are more picturesque. They have massive turrets and crowded fighting tops and are varied in color, which appeals more to the artistic sense. The procession composed of the royal yacht and her escort passed between these lines from the Massena and back again, amid the thunder of guns. At the close the King entered a pinnace and went on board the French flagship for lunch. Admiral Caillard proposed the health of the King, and His Majesty that of President Loubet. Later in the day the French fleet went on to Portsmouth. Steaming into Portsmouth harbor they passed Nelson's flagship, the Victoria, and the St. Vincent, both decorated to greet their ancient foe. This was historically an interesting episode, the two ships who helped to beat the French in Nelson's bay doing homage to the same nation, who are our allies now.

The band of the Royal Marines played the Marseillaise as the French fleet entered the harbor, while the band on the Massena returned the compliment by playing "God Save the King." General Montgomery, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and the mayor paid official visits to the flagship. The mayor wore his chain of office and and was accompanied by the counsellors in their robes. Polite speeches were made on both sides. Portsmouth wes en fete and the streets decorated. The admiralty gave a dinner and ball at the barracks, the Prince of Wales being in the chair. In the name of the British fleet he welcomed the French squadron. Admiral Caillard responded. Sir John Fisher (first sea lord) also spoke. There were four thousand persons present at the ball, including Princess Henry of Battenberg and her daughter, Ena.

On Thursday Admiral Callard and his officers went to London. They traveled by special train to Victoria. The train was drawn by a florally decorated engine with the word "Welcome" in front and with French and English flags on either side. They were greeted at Victoria station with great enthusiasm, and along the route to Guild Hall it was the same. Unfortunately the return journey was marred by rain. In the evening they were entertained at dinner by Lord Lansdowne and afterwards attended a performance at the Alhambra. Those present at the Guild Hall banquet were the Lord Chancellor, Major-General the Hon. Sir Neville Lyttlenton, Lord Strathcona, M. Paul Carbon, the French Ambassador, Sir John Fisher and others.

Lord Lansdowne's dinner was a brilliant affair, Vice-Admiral Caillard and twenty-four officers being invited. All wore full dress and decorations. The table was decorated with white sweet peas and red flox. On Friday 120 petty officers and seamen visited London. They arrived at Victoria at 12 o'clock and drove in carriages and brakes to the Guildhall, much enjoying the cheering received en route. They lunched at the Guildhall, and each man received a silver gilt medal with a tricolored ribbon as a memento of the visit. All were presented with an illustrated programme and a box of cigarettes. That same day Admiral Caillard and his officers, by invitation of the King, visited Windsor Castel and lunched there. Two special trains conveyed the party to Windsor, whilst over twenty carriages with coachmen and footmen in scarlet conveyed them to Frogmore, where they visited the mausoleum. Admiral Caillard placed a wreat of lilies of the valley and mauve orchids on the tomb of Queen Victoria. On the broad satin streamers was inscribed "Homage de commandane en chef des officiers de l' escadre Francaise du Nord." At Windsor Castle the party were welcomed by the Duke of Argyle, governor of the castle, representing the King, and Lord Farquhar, master of the household. Luncheon was served at different tables in St. George's Hall and the magnificent gold plate was set out as on state occasions. The festivities continued at Portsmouth and General Montgomery gave a garden party and there was also a picnic at Porchester Castle.

On Saturday Admiral Caillard and the French officers were entertained at luncheon by the Speaker and members of Parliament in St. James' Hall. Present were the Prime Minister, the Speaker, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Norfolk and many other notable commoners. At 1 o'clock they processed, headed by Lord Rendlesham, by way of the Waterloo chamber through the House of Lords to Westminster hall, the band playing the Marseillaise. The hall was not decorated, the magnificent architecture being decoration enough in itself. When dessert came there was a fanfare of trumpets and the Lord Chancellor rose to speak. (The same fanfare preceded each speech.) He proposed the King's health and spoke in French. Next in order came Mr. Louther, the Speaker, and after him the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, who was at his best. He is a singularly charming speaker, has a pleasant voice and a highly finished style. Amongst other things he said: "I regard this gathering as a harbinger of peace—of peace in the east, of peace in the west, of peace all the world through, and I am confident that no greater security for the greatest of all human good is to be found than in the warm and perpetual friendship of two great neighbors, who in the past have found themselves too often divided, but who in the future will always be able to feel that their world's greatest interests are identical; that they have no rivalries for which to fight, but that each has a great mission which could best be carried out under conditions of which meetings like this are the greatest security." He laid particular stress on the point that the "entente cordiale" meant no evil to any third party. Admiral Caillard responded and Mr. John Morley also spoke. On Monday the French fleet went back to France, the Admiral signalling on his ship: "Remerciments les plus forts, les memes espoirs." He also expressed himself profoundly touched by the welcome he and his fleet had received and for the splendid entertainments given in their honor. The sailors cheered and the guns thundered as they left Portsmouth harbor, and thus ended an historic week.

Lord Hyde, Lord Clarendon's eldest son, was married the other day. The bride is quite young and very pretty. Mrs. Archibald Marjoribankes was married lately to Mr. Douglas McGarrel-Hogg. The wedding was celebrated very quietly at St. Marks, North Audley street. The bride, who was given away by Lord Tweedmouth, dispensed with bridesmaids and wore a dress of soft Tuscan chiffon flounced with old lace. Brussels lace was arranged on the bodice like fichu and fell in long ends from the waist to the hem. Lady Marjorie Sinclair came in deep blue voile with Capt. Sinclair and Dowager Lady Maghermorne wore black and white.

After all this excitement it is not surprising to learn that the King has gone to Marienbad to recruit, and the Queen and Princess Victoria to Balmoral.

PAULINE.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"When an animal shakes his tail, ain't it glad to see you?"

"Yes, my boy,"

"Well, pop, I saw a man catch an eel to-day, and I never saw anything so glad to see a man in my life as that eel was!"

A bride and bridegroom from "up State" went into a Kansas City hotel recently and asked for a room. They were assigned to one on the top floor. "Is that very high up?" asked the bridegroom. "It's on the top floor, but it's a fine—" the clerk began. "Gimme something on the first floor up," interrupted the bridegroom; "if they should be a fire or anything I want to get Nellie out. I had a hard 'nough time gittin' that woman to take chances on losin' her this soon."

Two new zinc separators are being installed at the Kootenay Ore Co.'s works at Kaslo.

Kootenay Notes.

Nelson, Aug. 29.

Nelson has been visited with a thunderstorm that was no ordinary thunderstorm in that it succeeded in waking everybody up to the fact that something unusual had happened. There have been a dozen or more such storms here this summer and lightning not infrequently set fire to the trees on the mountains surrounding the town. This time the lightning struck the valley itself, and at the same hour and minute precisely, twenty minutes to one yesterday morning, a dozen or more places, separated by as many blocks, were affected. One place was set on fire and strange freaks were witnessed. The unusual circumstance was that the lightning, apparently the same flash, did these things simultaneously in different places.

The rain that followed did some good and the air is comparatively clear today. On Sunday the sun was merely observable as a red ball. Forest fires have been playing havoc all around. Rossland is lit up by them, Fernie has had some narrow shaves and the same tales are coming in from the Slocan, the Lardeau, the boundary and the Ymir district.

The trouble would seem to be the lack of a fire warden with power to employ men to put out the fires. The government agents may employ men to protect the bridges on the government roads, but when valuable timber is burning up by the acre there is not a cent of government money that the government agent could use to stop that fire.

Some good things in mining have happened during the past week. The Monitor Ajax Company, operating the Monitor Ajax property near the Slocan lake, also owns a zinc separator plant near Roseberry, that is to say, about ten miles away from the property. The Monitor people during the week have also acquired the Bosun mine and thus acquired sufficient ore beween the two properties to keep the plant in operation. The idea is that zinc ore is penalized in lead smelters and so far from getting the value of the zinc the lead zinc ore shipper is cut on his lead prices. If, therefore, the zinc is separated from the lead the shipper will obtain a better value for his lead, and as long as he has access to a zinc smelter will have something also for his zinc values. At present the zinc is shipped to Iola, Kan., and as long as the United States government does not place an impossible import duty on the zinc the British Columbia shippers will have a profitable market. But this the United States may do at any moment. Hence the investigation into the zinc condition, which has just been undertaken by the Dominion Government. There is a zinc smelter building at Frank, but this means a haul across the Rockies. But even that must be cheaper than the longer haul to Kansas. However, the beginning of zinc smelting is heralded with satisfaction.

The metal markets generally are higher than they have been for long past. Lead especially is standing high, being quoted at £14 15s at the start of the week, a higher price than it has commanded for several years.

What is thought to be a good discovery has been made at the McKinley property in Franklin camp, which is situated on the north fork of the Kettle river above Grand Forks. A large vein of copper ore running from 3 per cent. upwards has been opened and it is reported that American capitalists are advancing money for its exploitation. If further development bears out present promise the McKinley may take rank as the largest copper mine in this Province, which is saying much.

A. J. McMillan has been turned out of the general superintendence of the Le Roi mine. That unfortunate property never seems to have a chance of ever being steadily developed upon any one plan. First there was Carlyle, then Macdonald and then Mackenzie, and then McMillan-Astley. These last will now have to give place to others. No sooner is the mine developed on one plan than the next man comes along and says all kind of bad things about his predecessor and starts anew, to be "cussed" in turn when his successor in office appears. It seems that the present move is because McMillan is against the amalgamation of the Le Roi and the War Eagle and Centre Star cum Trail smelter. It is declared to be a C. P. R. move., but many things are said to be C. P. R. moves which would surprise the head offices in Montreal. McMillan's enemies declare that the basis of his opposition is that the valuation placed by R. W. Brock, Dominion geoligist, of $100,000 is absurdly low for the Snowshoe mine. That might be true, but George Waterlow, who is reputed to be far more heavily interested than McMillan in the Snowshoe, is in favor of the amalgamation. Manager Astley, still in control of the Le Roi, was formerly manager of the Snowshoe. It is likely that McMillan is of the opinion that the War Eagle and Centre Star will be greater gainers by an amalgamation than will be the Le Roi. However, the whole thing comes up before the Le Roi shareholders in London at the beginning of September, and the fate of the scheme may then be decided. It is reported that W. H. Aldredge, of the Trail smelter, is in London, and it is also stated that sufficient shares of the Le Roi are now controlled by the favorers of amalgamation to make its endorsement a foregone conclusion. That remains to be seen. There is a powerful element which does not approve of the amalgamation at all, and who say that if amalgamation is to come it should come upon the old lines of the subsidiary companies (Le Roi 2 and Kootenay), which would supply the needed iron flux and the additional percentage of copper which are not possessed by either the War Eagle, Center Star or Snowshoe.

Municipally the situation is quiet because of the continued and inexplicable absence of the mayor. It is stated that an alderman is off on a tour to find him, but on this accusation being made the alderman so vehemently expressed his denial that his interlocutors retired to feel if their biceps were in proper condition. Therefore, of course, it cannot be true.

The town is very busy getting ready for the fair, which is to come off now inside the next three weeks, and from all indications it will be a very creditable affair indeed.

Percy F. Godenrath blew through here the other day on his way from Calgary to the Boundary.

The first Kootenay cricket match for a long time past in the Kootenay took place on Thursday last between Nelson and Rossland, the former winning after a very enjoyable game.

WILDCAT COLUMN.

Within the last year, says the Phoenix Pioneer, the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd., has purchased thirteen additional mineral claims in this camp at an aggregate cost of $432,000, the last of which was the completion of the Gold Drop group, purchased a week or two ago for $225,000. The claims purchased were as follows, with their respective follows: Monte group of four claims, $15,000; Monarch and Tamarack group of four claims, $180,000; Gold Drop group of four claims, $225,000; No. 13 claim, $12,000; total, $432,000. These thirteen claims comprise properties on which the ore showing is much the same as on the old Granby group of twelve claims, which have already yielded over 2,000,000 tons of copper-gold ore and which are now outputting at the rate of from 1,800 to 2,000 tons daily, to be increased shortly to 2,700 tons daily.

The most valuable cleanup ever made from a claim owned by one individual in Atlin occurred recently on the Ruffner hydraulic claim on Pine Creek. The cleanup amounts to $60,000, and it is the third on that property this season. Several other cleanups of $15,000 have been made on other claims. The aggregate Atlin cleanup for the season will be over $1,000,000.

A deal is said to have been consummated whereby Mr. James Dunsmuir has undertaken development of the Coldwater coal beds. He has bonded the coal rights of the late Wm. Charters, J. Charters, Wm. Voght and Jesus Garcia. A cash payment was made and other payments extend over the two years during which time work is to continue.