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The Week

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VOL. III. No. 32. 35 VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906. ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

The Editor's Review

Of Current Topics.

ill essing. The career of The Colonist during the last two months has been not un-e the knight's move in chess—er-tic and involved. First came the nouncement that Mr. James Duns-ir had sold his stock because it s infra. dig. and inconvenient for Lieutenant-Governor to have an in-rest in a newspaper. Sticklers for iquette applauded the delicacy of is movement, and credited Mr. nsmuir with possessing a degree of nsitiveness which was a revelation his nearest friends. It would be nk heresy, especially in the light subsequent events, even to hint at y connection between this prelim-ary move and the series of intri-te and involved gyrations which ve landed the Colonist where it is day. Everyone who knows Mr. unsmuir will acquit him of the ghtest knowledge of the fact that s stock was merely being used as pawn in the game. In less than a nth the announcement was made the editorial columns of the Col-ist that the paper had been sold. l the old directors and managers re out, a new manager was in. A w board of directors was formed, d the old editor was "temporar-" promoted. It was not, however, e internal management of the pa-r which interested the public so ch as the emphatic pronounce-nt made by the new management t it would continue to be Conser-tive, and support the Conservative rty. Nobly has it lived up to its dge. True, there have been little ps, such as are inevitable when in-perience grapples with problems ich have baffled experience. Still, ngs have gone pretty well; some ead wood" has been cast aside, luding imported "boiler plate." extravagant telegraphic service been reduced to modest dimen-ns, and with due regard to the ves of its readers care has been en that the dispatches shall not be new. The financial column has n excised in the interests of the elopment of commercial business; staff has been depleted by the oval of some of its highest salar-officials; there has been an econ-y in the preparation of stereotype, by a press well known in the positors' room it would appear m some of the recent editorials the same forms, with slight al-tion, have been made to do duty he office of the Colonist and the es. Especially is this true when ters like the Grand Trunk Paci-a national railway policy, or the ramme of the Hon. William pleman have been under consid-ion. Latterly, or to be more pre-during the present week, the r seems to have been afflicted the peculiarity which charac-ed Mr. Dick, of fragrant mem-who was never able to keep Charles' head out of his pro-ions, only in the case of the Col-it is the perfume of New swick with which its editorial ns are now redolent.

e forbear to comment on one of the Colonist's experience has furnished food for consid-e merriment both to the Pro-l and American press in the suspicion that at the present moment the Colonist is endeavoring to illustrate the immortal dictum of St. Paul that whilst there are bodies terrestrial, there are also bodies "celestial." Finally, in order more fully to demonstrate the transparent sincerity of its proclamation in favor of Conservatism and the Conservative party the Colonist has placed its editorial control in the hands of a gentleman who, throughout the Province, is known and respected as one of the most intelligent, uncompromising, and aggressive of Liberals. To the conscientious discharge of his Conservative duties he brings the further equipment of strong personal friendship for the Hon. William Templeman, and official mouthpiece in Victoria for the Laurier Government. What further hostages could the Colonist be expected to give for the due fulfillment of its obligations to the Conservative party? Yet, as if half conscious that its clientele might have a lingering doubt on the subject, the staff has been strongly enjoined to declare on every available occasion that its editorial arrangement is purely temporary, an assurance which will, no doubt, be perfectly satisfactory to all loyal Conservatives.

Then and Now. The public utterances of the Hon. William Templeman at the last general election and now furnish a remarkable contrast, and incidentally an interesting study in the phraseology peculiar to professional politicians at election times. Then, as everyone knows, the honorable gentleman promised that if the Province of British Columbia would only support the Liberal Government, and send a solid seven to Ottawa, the Grand Trunk Pacific between the Rockies and the Coast would be built in five minutes, more or less. He brought the late Mr. Prefontaine down to endorse the promise, to say nothing of Mr. Charles Hays, Mr. F. W. Morse, and last, but by no means least, Senator Cox. All this occurred two years ago, and is now a matter of ancient history. Yet in this year of grace, 1906, no a blow has been struck, and the latest promise which still rings in our ears is the threat of Mr. F. W. Morse that the line through this province would not be constructed until the latest possible moment. Meanwhile the Hon. Mr. Templeman, within a week of date, has actually declared that the time is approaching when construction work must commence. In view of what occurred two years ago "approaching" is decidedly a good word. The Hon. William Templeman's lieutenant, who now controls the editorial destiny of the Colonist, opines that "possibly everything is being done that can at present be done to secure proper rail connection with the mainland, but the time is drawing near when a very active campaign must be inaugurated. It ought to be begun as soon as the Hon. Mr. Templeman gets home. Doubtless he fully appreciates the great importance of the proposed undertaking, and there is not the least doubt that he favors it." The confidence thus reposed by the editor of the Colonist in the Hon. William Templeman's ability to expedite railway construction is refreshing in this degenerate age, especially in view of his past performances and his present attitude in connection with the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Tapscott and Others. As promised in our last, we have made a careful investigation of the circumstances upon which we based our editorial remarks three weeks ago in this matter. Our article was submitted to our original informant, who is an old committeeman, a member of the Baptist Church for 21 years, and a highly respected citizen. His comment was that the portion of our editorial referring to the Rev. Tapscott's action in disrupting his own flock and driving eighty members out of the Church was fully justified, and might have been made stronger. He stated that as a matter of fact over eighty members of the congregation had seceded, these eighty comprising almost all of those who have been connected with the Church for the last twenty years. He further stated that in order to justify his action in getting rid of old committeemen so that he might form a new committee of his own nominees, the Rev. Tapscott had played the role of an amateur Sherlock Holmes, going round the city of Victoria, prying into the private affairs of his flock, and into matters which did not concern him. These statements were also confirmed by a lady of high position in the city, who has been a member of the Church for many years, but has now left it for the reasons above stated. The Rev. Tapscott's connection with the celebrated Temperance meeting in the Institute Hall, when he appeared on the platform as a supporter of the charitable (?) ministers who said that the licensed vintners of Victoria were worse than thieves and murderers is a sufficient justification for anything we said as to his connection with that notorious campaign. His connection with the Orphanage question is too recent and well known to need comment beyond the reminder that the Rev. Tapscott, in common with other ministers, voted illegally, not having paid the small contribution of $2.50 which was necessary to legalize the vote, and after endless wrangling and litigation they had to abandon their position and resign. The Colonist, in its editorial of April 20th, referring to the Rev. Tapscott at one of the meetings referred to, makes the following remark: "So violent and unseemly was the language of one of the clergymen that at the request of other clergymen all reference to the subject was suppressed." If the phrase we used in connection with this incident "ignominiously ejected from a usurped position" was stronger than the circumstances justified, we are willing to eliminate the adjective. Having given this explanation we are perfectly willing, also, to print the protest of Mr. Tapscott and his friends, which appears in our news columns. In doing so we need hardly point out that these gentlemen must take the full responsibility of contradicting facts which have been testified to by responsible citizens, and their statement is tantamount to a declaration that there has been no disruption in the Baptist Church, that the old members have not left the fold, and that our information on this point was incorrect.

Still Thirsty. During the last week matters in connection with the water question have moved rapidly, and whilst we are no nearer the solution of the difficulty it is satisfactory to be able to record the fact that the hare-brained schemes of the Mayor and the ill-digested projects of some members of the Council have received their quietus. Wooden pipe has gone by the board, having been emphatically condemned by Expert Adams. Elk Lake as a permanent source of supply has been condemned, not only by the same expert, but by the members of the Council, who have clung to it so long, but who, after visiting it this week, were obliged to turn it down. Each position set out by The Week at the commencement of the controversy and contested with inexplicable fatuity by the Mayor, is now conceded, which involves the abandonment of Elk Lake as a source of permanent supply, and the securing for the city of "water, pure water, and plenty of water." It has been amply demonstrated that Goldstream is the only source of supply which satisfies all these requirements; and the very important factor which the Mayor has persisted in ignoring, viz., that there would be a revenue from the Goldstream water for power purposes, of a very large amount, is likely to weigh with the ratepayers sufficiently to induce them to endorse a purchase from the Esquimalt Water Company, if the supply does not come to them as the result of the appeal. Only one thing remains to be done, and that is to make the cheapest possible arrangement to increase the supply for next summer, and meanwhile go ahead and acquire the property of the Esquimalt Water Company with as little delay as possible. In this connection it should not be forgotten that in his latest report Expert Adams condemns Elk Lake upon the ground that its elevation is such that it could never afford fire proection, one of the points which we have insisted upon all along.

A Bishop's Pessimism.

"The enemies of the Empire do not come from without," said Bishop Welldon at Stroud-green. "They come from within. There are signs that the British character is losing its nobility and stability, and even its piety. I do not think that this falling off is going to continue, but if it does I fear for the Empire."

The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED 1852

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VANCOUVER

Men as Tress Walking.

The Vancouver Press these days is nothing if not sensational and hysterical. One would hardly expect that so prosperous and populous a city would be scared at the advent of a few harmless Hindus. In face, we do not believe that the people are in the least put out, but it is good business on the part of those papers which are catering for trades unionism to raise the cry of Wolf every time an alien steps upon our shores. In this, as in all other matters which touch political questions, exaggeration and misrepresentation are the order of the day, and the editors of these yellow journals are not merely seeing double but treble and quadruple. They see men as trees walking, and the streets of Vancouver are lined with trees. All this because some fifty or sixty Hindus recently landed in Vancouver. The World came as near the truth as it ever does when it assessed them at 240, and declared that five hundred are expected by the next steamer. Why cannot we have a little common sense brought to bear upon this labor question? We do not want an "invasion" either of Mongolians or Hindus, but we do want a large addition of suitable men in the ranks of unskilled laborers. If Canada cannot, and obviously she cannot at present, produce this class of labor in anything like a sufficient quantity, either the development of the Dominion will have to call a halt, or the labor will have to be imported. From Cape Breton to Vancouver Island there is a scarcity of labor. Apart from the carrying on of the settled industries of the country, thousands of men are required for railway construction. All that is necessary is that such immigration shall be supervised in the interests of settled labor, that only suitable men from the standpoint both of efficiency and sanitariness are brought in and if necessary legislation might be invoked to ensure their deportation when the specific work for which they are imported is finished. The present Federal Administration may not be conspicuous for intelligence or skill but they are surely ingenious enough to devise some means of compassing this end and so enabling the expanding industries of the country to continue in their career of development.

Usury.

Vancouver is up in arms against the extortions of usurers. A sensational article in the yellow journal declares that 200 per cent is the average rate of interest charged by some money lenders in this city, notwithstanding the fact that the legal rate of interest is only 12 per cent per annum. A case is cited of one victim who only received $125 in return for a note for $300. This class of business is as old as the hills, and extortion is the rule of life, not only in connection with usury, but every other branch of business, where one man has another at his mercy. There is a law governing these matters, and it should be enforced, but as long as there are hard-up fools in the world they will prefer to pay the big percentage rather than publish their folly. For such there is no protection and the only consolation Vancouver has is that matters are no worse here in this respect than in any other city in Canada, and probably on the continent.

Dr. Fagan's Good Work.

After reading Dr. Fagan's address on consumption our readers need no word from us as to the urgency of the need of making some effort to combat this terrible disease—aptly called "The White Plague." It attacks high and low, rich and poor, alike, without discrimination, and it is high time that some steps were taken by the province, in common with the rest of the world, to make an effort to stamp it out. Enderby cannot do much financially, but our citizens can help in other ways, along the lines suggested by Dr. Fagan. It is up to each one personally, if we wish to see the course of this terrible scourge stayed.—Enderby Progress.

On The Trail.

By The Traveller.

(Percy F. Godenrath.)

Growing at the rate of five hundred a year, Revelstoke is steadily forging ahead, and is today one of the most prosperous cities of the interior. Building operations are barely keeping pace with population, but at a Conservative estimate the increase in number of residences, and many of the new ones, are both modern and artistic in design, is fully 20 per cent over previous years. There is not a vacant house in the city. Among the new big buildings is a handsome three-story block, costing $10,000, the home of the C.P.R. Young Men's Christian Association. At the corner of McKenzie avenue and First street P. Burns & Co., the enterprising meat merchant, is erecting a fine $20,000 business block. The building will be two stories and basement, 50x100 feet in size, and, besides offices and meat market, it will house an 8-ton cold storage plant. As an indication of the material growth of the city one can turn to some interesting figures supplied by William Cowan, manager of the Revelstoke, Trout Lake, and Big Bend Telephone Co. In 1902 the number of telephone calls were 27,000, in 1904, 61,000, and last year 160,000. This company, besides running an up-to-date city plant, has a long distance service to the towns of the Lardeau, and is now connecting the gap between Revelstoke and Arrowhead, a distance of 28 miles.

Within the past few months attention has been directed to the possibility of the neighboring bench lands for fruit growing. With good soil, an equable climate, and an abundance of water, the bench lands adjacent to the city are now commanding good prices. Acreage plots, partially cleared, may be had adjoining the city limits at around $80 per acre, and many sales have been consummated this summer. Besides small fruits, apples, pears, plums, and cherries do remarkably well here. Peaches, apricots, and other less hardy fruits have not been experimented with. The local market consumes all the fruit so far raised, and there are abundant opportunities for practical men to go into the industry on a commercial basis.

With $2,000 hung up in prizes for horse races, athletic contests, lacrosse matches and band competitions, the Labor Day (September 3rd and 4th) celebration here promises to attract a large crowd from surrounding points. Horses are coming from Spokane, Calgary, Golden, Kamloops, the Coast and the Okanagan, and the new half mile track built by the Revelstoke Turf Association at a cost of $6,500 will be the scene of some smart going. The Association expects to be in on the circuit next summer, and as the city can boast of a goodly bunch of talent the sport of kings will receive an impetus here that is much to be desired.

Revelstoke has not neglected to keep in touch with the tourist travel, and though only a small outlay was made in its initial publicity campaign—devoted principally to the issuing of an attractively illustrated booklet—signs are not wanting that the experiment to interest tourists and sportsmen through this channel will prove profitable. The work should be persistently carried on. Good, snappy literature, with clear pictures, carries conviction to the would-be seeker of new fields of exploration, and there are an abundance of such places in this section. One of the most delightful "one-day trips" is that up the sinuous and majestically turbulent Columbia river on the S.S. Revelstoke, a staunch craft that is amply provided with accomodation, and this season numerous visitors have taken advantage of this means of seeing one of the most picturesque parts of the district. When one learns that over 20,000 tourists are annually carried through this city by the C.P.R. it does appear that a very considerable trade could be derived by securing a share of the tourist business—and a pleased tourist is a city or district's very best advertiser. Within a few hours of the city excellent sport is obtainable, and there is some fair mountain climbing.

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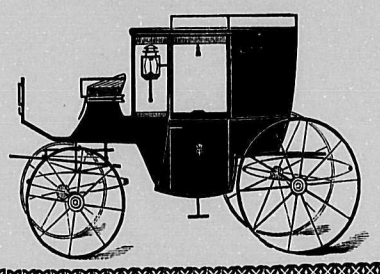

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At The Street Corner

By THE LOUNGER

An old writer tells us that "the fashion of this world changeth," a circumstance which my esteemed colleague Babette impresses upon her readers with commendable regularity. Loungers, however, have souls above the care for raiment and the vagaries of style and fashion. Rarely are they found in the show-rooms of the mart, where gay confections and dainty specimens of the dressmaker's and milliner's art are lavishly displayed. They prefer the street corner, the dusty highway, or mayhap the deserted park. Especially the deserted park. On the warm summer nights Beacon Hill Park has become a positive blessing to the impecunious wayfarer, and even in the daytime there are now few spots so conducive to philosophic meditation and somnolence.

Every lounger is at heart a vagabond, and to preserve his faith in humanity he must occasionally get away from the streets and the steady stream of passers-by to some quiet spot, where, far from the madding crowd he can chew the cud of reflection, and renew his confidence in the innate purity of the race. For such a purpose Beacon Hill Park is unsurpassed. The crowds which thronged thither even three and four years ago have gone elsewhere. An occasional nursemaid, with her infant charge and the inevitable pram, may sometimes be seen. The distant whirr of the electric car, or the faraway toot of the tally-ho horn, are the only sounds which break the stillness. Stretched on the sward the Lounger hears no sound and sees no moving object but the ships that pass down the straits. Where are the people? Has the Gorge has swallowed them all? Or has this fashion changed also, and the park as a rendezvous or a place of recreation become a thing of the past?

Whilst indulging in reminiscence I am led to comment upon the fact that the number of private citizens owning and driving their own horses is comparatively few, and is obviously diminishing. Why is this? It cannot be because of the encroachment of the motor-car, seeing that so few are in use. It may be to some extent the result of an excellent service by the livery companies. In any event it is a matter for keen regret. Horse keep in and around Victoria should not be expensive, and surely one of the first luxuries even of comparative wealth is to have a horse of one's own. The livery horse is all very well for some purposes, but though useful he is rarely ornamental. He wears the badge of all his tribe, and there is no mistaking the hired hack. Victoria, of all cities, can ill afford to abandon a custom so English and so honorable as that which has established the cult of the noblest of animals, and although my chance of riding will only come when the old proverb is realized that if wishes were horses beggars would ride, I cannot help regretting that for some unexplained reason the horse is disappearing from our midst. As a matter of fact I have not seen half a dozen lady riders in as many months.

Three or four months ago I took occasion to criticize the condition of the grass in front of the Parliament Buildings, and to suggest that it was well worth a little extra attention. Since then a great improvement has taken place, and now, in spite of the excessive drought which has prevailed for so long, the grass and flower beds are in fully splendid condition. Those who have contributed to this are deserving of praise, and are entitled to the warm encomiums passed upon them by the thousands of visitors who admire the stately beauty of the Parliament Buildings and the excellent condition of the grounds. There are few, if any, finer cities in the Dominion, and with the approaching completion of the Empress Hotel it is possible to conjecture somewhat of the impressive appearance which James Bay will present in a year from date.

I hear numerous complaints, and have been requested to register a "kick" against the excessive charges made by a well known Boniface for the drinks and cigars supplied at the cricket smoker. This is the second instance of apparent lack of sport where one would have expected to find it, and in the end I very much doubt if a policy of this kind is a paying one. There are some people in Victoria who have much to learn from the cities of the Kootenay in the dispensing of hospitality.

Can any local authority on boating tell me why it is impossible to find a single Rob Roy canoe in Victorian waters? I have asked many people, and the only person who seemed to know anything about it, informed me that years ago there were any number, but that the young ladies bribed the boathouse people to get rid of them, and since then not one has appeared. The result may have been successful from the ladies' standpoint, but what about the flannelled oaf who still appreciates exercise in his canoe, and who is not always content to drift? I do not think that it is selfish to express the hope that there may yet be a revival of interest in the best form of canoeing.

I wonder if any of my readers have thought of the opportunity which is afforded for the study of human nature when travelling in a tram car. Personally I find it one of the most interesting of occupations. When going down town early in the morning, say at a quarter to seven, I find the car invariably filled with working men hurrying to their daily occupation. Without exception they look healthy, hearty and happy under a regime of fair wages and steady work. They have a cheery good-morning for each other, and seem to be on excellent terms with the conductors, who treat them with more courtesy than later in the day they extend to the "higher" classes. Towards 8 o'clock a new element is introduced, as numbers of well-dressed girls saunter forth to factory or store. Then towards 9 o'clock the balance of the female labour of Victoria which rejoices in the snug berths which the city offices afford leisurely travels down town. There is a marked improvement in the style of dress, which betokens larger earning power, and as a rule an added air of independence, as who should say, "We are a step higher on the social ladder." Ten o'clock brings the professional man and the merchant. Eleven o'clock the English-trained gentleman lounger, who goes down town because it is the thing to do, appears, and consumes much of the valuable time of his acquaintances by favoring them with a call, and talking airy nothings. On the stroke of twelve there is the rush of early lunchers, who are going up to their midday meal just when the dilettante breakfaster is coming down. Most of the professional men lunch down town, and the 1 o'clock car brings the workers back to their afternoon duties, and there is a slack interval until 3 o'clock. Then for the first time in the day the dainty dames of fashion begin to crowd the cars, and fairly monopolise the space until half-past five. This is the time when mere man, clad in the sober habiliments of business, avoids the tram car with its precious freight of millinery and lingerie. The fashionable shopping and teaing hour having passed, the 6 o'clock car carries home the crowd of everybody except the late diner. At 8 o'clock the most cosmopolitan crowd of the day is found in the cars, because people of all classes patronize the various places of amusement, whether it be the theatre, the elegantly-appointed skating-rink or the Gorge Park. Between eight and eleven this mixed throng is coming and going, and practically this is the only time when silk and satin brush against cotton and fustian. Of the late cars I shall say little. They tell their own story, one of mingled joy and sadness. However, it is only fair to say that the former predominates, since for those who miss the last car there is always the hack or the auto. I need hardly say that for obvious reasons the last car is not often missed by THE LOUNGER.

A Corroborated Theory.

Dr. Emil Reich's theory of baldness is that it is due to the stifling of the imagination. Use your imagination, and you need never use hair-restorer. It is certainly significant that no one ever saw a bald policeman giving evidence in a speed limit case.——The Globe.

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The Week

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NOTICE.

Contributors are hereby notified that all copy for The Week should be delivered to the office, 88½ Government Street, not later than Thursday morning.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Week Publishing Company has pleasure in announcing that Mr. Percy F. Godenrath, who for a year has been employed on the Colonist staff, has been retained by The Week, and started out last Saturday on a three months' tour of the Province in the interests of this publication. Whilst on the journey Mr. Godenrath will not only attend to the financial business of the paper, but wil contribute sketches and articles on matters of interest to every locality which he visits. The Week Publishing Company will be glad to hear of an experienced energetic man who is prepared to take a similar trip through the Island.

BADINAGE

By BOHEMIAN

Wild horses could not drag me to the ink fount for the purpose of writing another word on the subject of platonic friendship. My discursive dissertation on that time honored, but unsatisfactory topic has earned for me the soubriquet of the "heart critic," in quarters where I at least expected toleration, if not appreciation. The result of my well intended effort has only deepened the conviction that, as with Mrs. Harris so with the platonic friend, "I don't believe there ain't no sich person."

There is, however, another subject upon which it is legitimate and maybe profitable to say a few words. There used to be in this hoary world such a thing as friendship, a friendship decidedly not platonic. Once on a time, so the old folks say, it existed between men, and one would grasp another by the hand and say, "My friend," and the grip would be heartening. Sometimes it would come in the day of adversity and sorrow, and with it there would be no accompanying words, for the heart was too full; but the grip would be very strenuous, and the eye dim. Then at any rate the burden would be lightened because it was shared.

At other times it would come in the hey-day of prosperity, with a smile on the cheek, and a word of congratulation on the lips; and between true friends this greeting meant good cheer, for the one could help the other and was glad of it.

In those days friends stood together. If a good name was assailed, or a wrong attempted, a dozen loyal men made the quarrel their own; and even if their friend had fallen into error, as all men do at one time or another, friendship showed itself in its true colors by neither condemning nor deserting.

This spirit of loyalty and considerateness made itself felt beyond the pale of social relationships. It imparted an element of fairness and reliability to business transactions, and of honor to the discharge of public duties. It was the origin of the saying, "His word is as good as his bond." Out of this spirit have been evolved the most praiseworthy traits of the English character, which with all its defects, is still the standard for fair dealing throughout the civilized world. One is led to wonder whether at all, and if so to what extent, this conception of friendship is recognized in that Greater Britain, which is separated from the Motherland by ocean and sea. Why is it so difficult, even in highly favored and prosperous Canada, to find a man whose word can be relied upon? Why is it, generally speaking, impossible to count upon the fulfillment of an engagement, unless it is in writing and under seal? Why are men so ready to attack each other, and even to invade the precincts of home and family life in order to cast discredit upon their fellows in business and public life? Why is it a rare thing to find a man standing up valiantly for his friend and cramming the malicious lie down the slanderer's throat? I wonder if men ever think that even if the object of their assault has become thick-skinned as the result of persistent attack, there may be those about him who know his better side and love him, and who suffer tortures whenever he is assailed. I wonder, also, how many slanderers are themselves, I will not say faultless, but even worthy to criticise the conduct of another. I wonder also if men generally realize how much of all that is best and sweetest and most strengthening in human intercourse they deprive themselves of, when they allow the milk of human kindness to be soured by envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. Surely this is a defect in Canadian life. It would be an interesting study to trace its origin and its evolution. There may be something in it, at any rate, semi-racial, for Canada contains comparatively little English blood. It may be due partly to the festering corruption of politics, and the universal demand for the slaughter of one's opponents. It is undoubtedly due to some extent to the inherent weakness of human nature, which is naturally averse to the success of others. But whatever the cause may be, the fact is as true as it is deplorable, and is a source of weakness, which is developing and which is calculcated to demoralise the younger generation, and to weaken their confidence in those whom they should obey and ought to reverence. It is generally admitted that lack of reverence is one of the most marked features among Canadian youth. We have illustrations of it every day, in fact from Nova Scotia to British Columbia no one feature of Canadian boyhood is so strongly marked as this, and there is little doubt that it is directly due to the lack of respect with which men and women speak of each other, and their readiness to believe and to publish the worst.

It is impossible to believe that ultimately higher ideals will not be instilled into our people, and loftier standards be erected. Meanwhile we are distinctly the losers, social and public life are the poorer, intercourse is impoverished, the fire-side is but a simulacrum and the substance of friendship has been exchanged for the shadow of acquaintance.

There are a few who have not defiled their garments, and who still cherish the ideals of their youth, and the traditions of their fathers. They are the leaven whose splendid example of loyalty, and whose conception of absolute justice furnish the nucleus upon which it is not too much to hope that the national character of the Dominion will yet be based, and among those who have most reason to be grateful for the survival of this type of friendship you may please reckon that there are none more appreciative than

BOHEMIAN.

Coal to Burn.

The C.P.R. development work at Hosmer, near Fernie, has now assumed importance. Nearly one hundred men are at work, a saw-mill has been erected, and before the winter the workmen will be comfortably housed. Mr. J. Brown is in charge of the operations, and will be prepared to ship coal next season. When this auspicious event occurs the coal and coke monopoly of the Crow's Nest Pass will be a thing of the past, and the C.P.R. will thereafter supply their own requirements of fuel for transportation purposes.

Notes on Provincial News

Visiting Nelson.

The Hon. R. F. Green has just returned to the Coast from a short trip to Nelson, where he made arrangements for the early erection of the court-house for which an appropriation was made at the last session of the Provincial Parliament. Whilst in Nelson Mr. Green chatted with most of the leading members of the party and found a condition of affairs which has not existed in the capital of the Kootenays for several years past. There is no longer dissension in the Conservative ranks; the party is united and is a unit for the McBride administration.

A Notable Demise.

There are many people at the Coast who will deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. John Boultbee of Rossland, who for some time has been in ill health. Mr. Boultbee has lived an active and useful life, rising to a position of some importance in the Province, and always discharging his duties with conscientious fairness. He dies at a comparatively early age, and with his work unfinished, but what he has done has been well done. His numerous relatives and friends may rest assured that their grief at his loss will be shared by many who cannot claim relationship.

Godenrath to the Front.

The souvenir booklet on Banff and the National Park, prepared by Percy F. Godenrath, will shortly be published. From advance proofs we have received, this booklet promises to furnish a useful and beautiful memento for visitors to the Park.

Congratulations.

The Vernon News, a well conducted paper, devoted to the interests of the Okanagan, and always to be counted on for moderation and fairness, is to be congratulated on having attained the success which is invariably won by the exercise of these qualities. Increased circulation and a larger general business has necessitated the installation of a Mergenthaler Linotype, and our esteemed contemporary will be in a better position than ever to cater for the requirements of its supporters.

Simpson Not Satisfied.

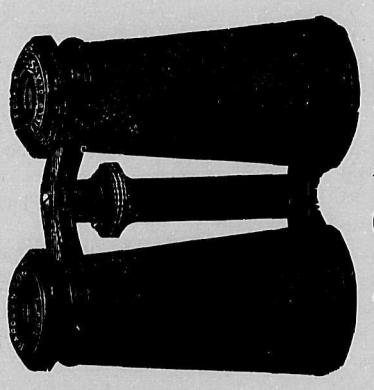
It is very hard to please some people. If the ministers stay in Victoria and discharge the duties of their office in the Parliament Buildings the Liberal Press says that they are neglecting the Province. If they go out and work hard in visiting every constituency, as the Premier and Minister of Lands and Works have done recently, they get this kind of criticism:

"It is difficult for ministers of the crown in travelling over the Province to get an idea of the real feeling of the people. There are too many political sycophants who are readly to kiss the hem of the garment worn by the man in power and thus prevent a minister from getting at the true facts. It has ever been thus and probably will ever remain so."

—Cranbrook Journal.

A Better Way.

The Phoenix Pioneer has an interesting editorial on the shortage of labor. Representing public opinion in an important industrial centre the remarks of the Pioneer are entitled to weight. The large mining and smelting industries of the country require a large amount of skilled labor, and recently there has been the same difficulty as in other parts of Canada in obtaining sufficient. In spite of this difficulty the Pioneer is averse from any tinkering with the Chinese head tax or any retrogressive movement in connection with the importation of Mongolian labor. In place of this it favors the policy adopted by the C.P.R. in establishing a low emigrant rate from points in the Old Country to Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, and urges that an appeal be made for the same rate to British Columbia. This is a practical suggestion which may or may not solve the problem, but in any event it will be free from the numerous objections which crop up every time the proposal to bring in more Chinese is mentioned.



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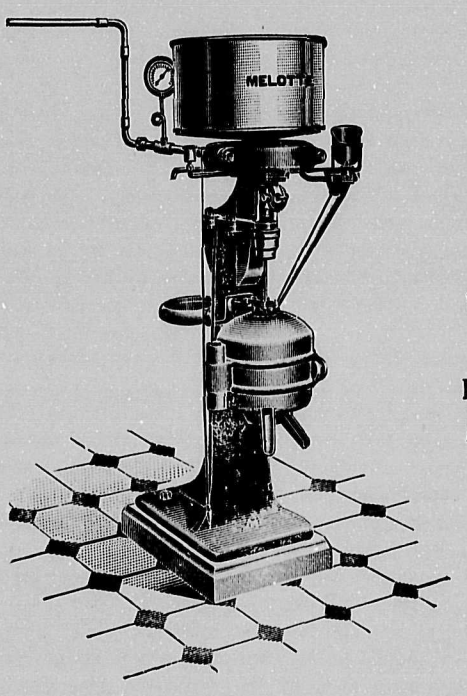

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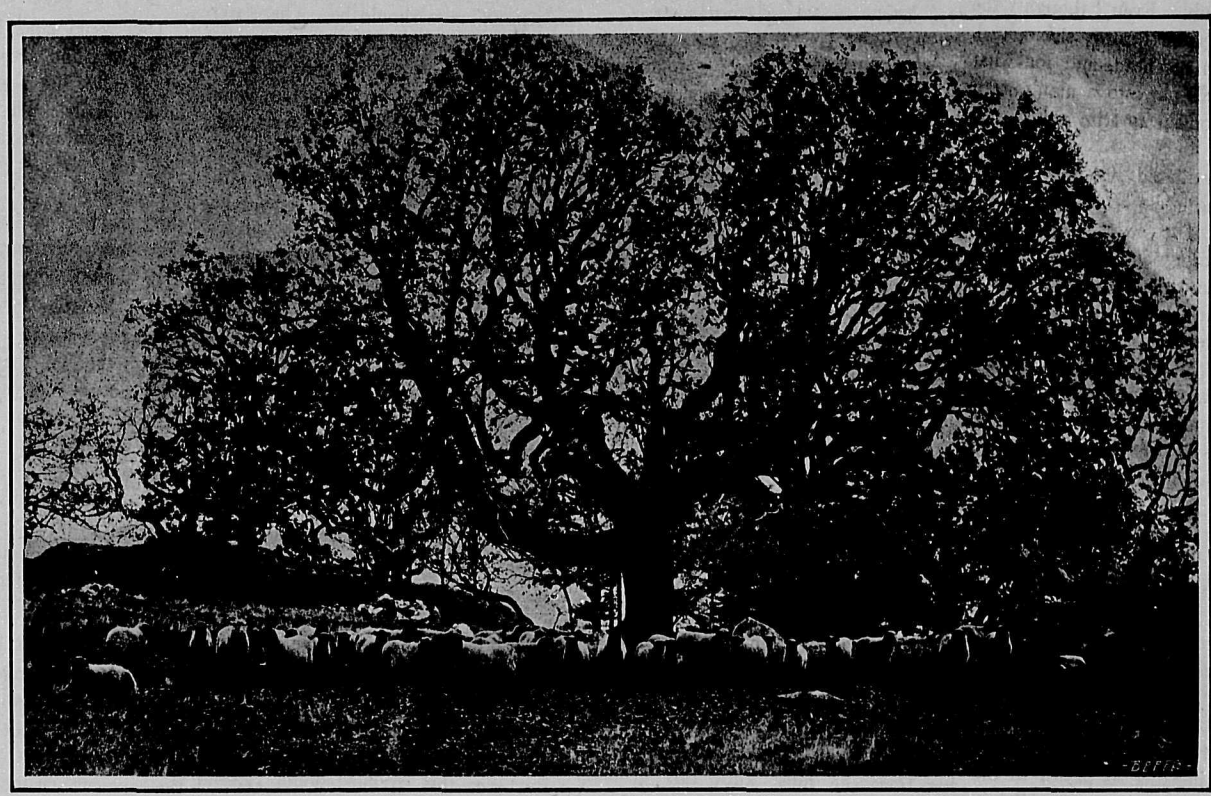
British Columbia

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE.

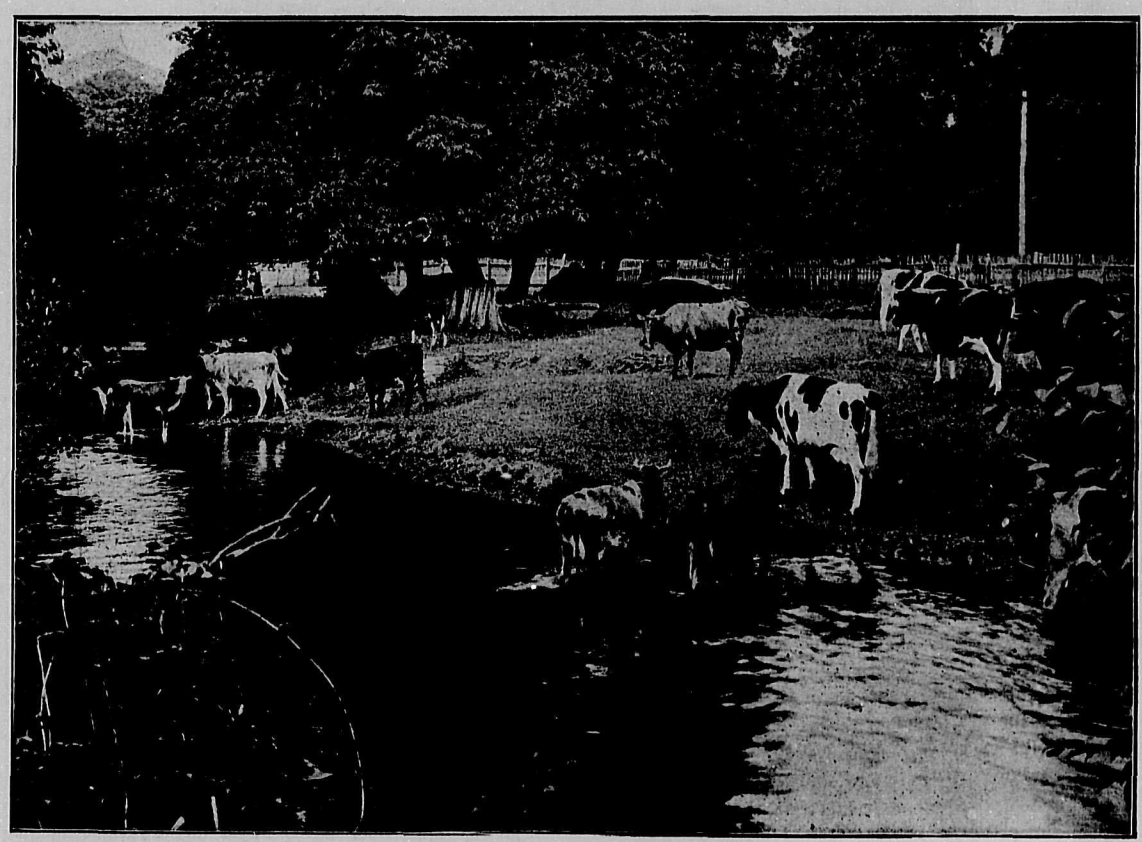
AGRICULTURE.

To form a just estimate of the extent and importance of the agricultural areas of British Columbia one must make many excursions to the north and south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway—over its branches and steamboat connections—and even then, if he trusts to what he may be able to see from the car window or the deck of a lake steamer, his knowledge will be far from complete. In the Shuswap and Okanagan Valleys, for instance, for every acre of arable land within sight of the railway or lake there are thousands hidden away behind the beautiful grass covered hills which border the highway of travel, and the same may be said of Kootenay, Boundary, Arrow Lakes, Similkameen and other districts. The agricultural capabilities of the many sections of Southern British Columbia are, as a matter of fact, only beginning to be realized. So far they have been practically ignored for the mineral seeking prospectors who first invaded the country had no eye for aught save the object of their quest. Now, however, branch lines of railway and lake steamers are enabling a new class of men to enter and explore this land of promise and many have embarked in fruit growing, mixed farming and dairying.

The agricultural and pastoral lands are not restricted to a small proportion of the total acreage, for Professor Macoun, after personal investigation on the ground, says: "The whole of British Columbia, south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast Range, is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where irrigation is possible." This is a most important statement and its truth is being confirmed by the practical experience of settlers who have established themselves in the country. Within the boundaries thus roughly defined by Professor Macoun the capabilities of the soil are practically unlimited. All of it that is not too elevated to serve only for grazing purposes will produce all the ordinary vegetables and roots, much of it will grow cereals to perfection, while everywhere the hardier varieties of fruits can be successfully cultivated. As far north as the 52nd degree it has been practically demonstrated that apples will flourish, while in the southern belt the more delicate fruits, peaches, grapes, apricots, etc., are an assured crop. Roughly estimated, the extent of these fertile lands may be set down at one million acres, but this figure will probably be found far below the actual quantity capable of cultivation when the country has been thoroughly explored. The anticipation of such a result is justified from the fact that at several points in the mountains even in the most unpromising looking localities, where clearing and cultivation has been attempted it has proved successful.



A Sheep Ranch Near Kamloops.



Cattle Grazing on Vancouver Island.

In several instances also, bench land, pronounced only fit for pasturage by "old timers," has been broken and cropped with very satisfactory results. The agricultural lands just mentioned are located as follows:

	Acres.
Okanagan	250,000
North and South Thompson Valleys	75,000
Nicola, Similkameen and Kettle River Valleys	350,000
Lillooet and Cariboo	200,000
East and West Kootenay	125,000

West of the Coast Range are several extensive tracts of arable land of the richest quality, notably the Lower Fraser Valley, Wesminster District, Vancouver Island and adjacent islands in the Gulf of Georgia. These sections of the province are recognized as agricultural districts and are fairly well settled, but much of the land is still wild and untilled. North of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the Pacific slope, and but partially explored, are vast areas of agricultural and grazing lands, which will be turned to profitable account when the country is a few years older. Much of this northern region is fit for wheat growing, and all of it will produce crops of the coarser cereals, roots and vegetables, except the higher plateaux, which will afford pasturage to countless herds of cattle, horses and sheep. Some of these districts, best known and in which settlements have been established, are Chilcotin, Neechaco, Blackwater, Bulkley, Oosta, Kispyox, Skeena and Peace River Valleys, and they are estimated to include some 6,500,000 acres. That this is a conservative estimate is clear from the fact that the late Dr. Dawson and Professor Macoun credited that portion of Peace River Valley lying within British Columbia with 10,000,000 acres of wheat land.

Short Story

Chispa, The Torera.

By Marguerite Stabler.

(Written for The Week.)

"The senor ees from Boston," the fat Josefa always declared with an explantory shrug of her shoulders. Which fact accounted to her primitive mind for his singularity in not making love, as her other boarders did, to a man, to the willing Josefita, his insisting upon having a bath every saint's day, his persistent pegging away at a pile of dingy old books, and his relist of her *frijoles.*

To Josefita, however, this explanation did not explain. Even though the senor did hail from Boston, she opined, he had eyes in his head, and for what purpose are eyes put into a man's head if not to do homage to trim ankles and ripe lips?

But all in vain did she bedeck herself in clinking glass-bead chains and cotton roses. The senor's eyes were blind to everything but the black-hided books always under his arm.

This trim little Josefita did not guess that the American senor bore with him a weight of dignity that forbade his glances wandering toward her blooming charms, and his feet straying to the sunny side of the patio where she held her court. For he, Homer Malachi Cobb, D.D., was a graduate of the Boston Presbyterian Seminary of Theology, and had just finished a post-graduate course in the doctrines of Foreordination and Predestination, had published a convincing and harrowing tract on the subject of eternal damnation, and was, as soon as he recovered from an attack of nervous prostration consequent thereon, to receive a charge. He was to be installed as pastor of the Zion Hill church of Knoxville, Calvin County, Massachusetts.

Thus it was that while the pretty Josefita pouted in her sunny corner, the Reverend Cobb, while grasping the benefits of the genial Mexican climate, meditated upon the degeneracy of the native character. Another tract was planned on the subject of the baneful influence of the religion of Romanism, which should be entitled, "The Perils of the Papacy."

To this end, while the boarders of the fat Josefa followed the sun around the patio and drew like flies to the sweets of Josefita's corner, young Cobb made notes on the sloth and unrighteousness of the life around him, elaborating, the while, the syllabus of his tract.

Sometimes when these southern suns poured down upon him in their sweet, seductive insistency, it was only by a conscious and vigorous effort he saved himself from falling under the spell of the langorous life around him. When he sat in the plaza in the long bright afternoons and watched the cherub-faced children playing their *juego de bollilla* in the dirt, the men basking in the sun, the women gossiping and smoking as if they had all eternity in which to cook their suppers, he sternly reminded himself of the gospel injunction to be "not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

As he sat one day in the plaza, his "Evidences of Christianity" open on his knee, his eyes like good St. Anthony's, glued to his book, a subdued stir of excitement among the people around him made him look up from his printed page and turn his eyes with the others toward the opening of a narrow little lane.

Coming toward him, serenely unconscious of the gaze of the rabble, a vision of loveliness burst upon his startled senses. Dropping his book he watched her until she mas out of sight, following every detail of her erect carriage, her free, springing step, the slope of her shoulders, the poise of her head, and the curves of her waist.

At the end of the crooked little street the church of Nuestra Senora de los Angelos faced the plaza in which the good young parson sat. When the vision reached the little church she disappeared within its portal, but still the near-sighted eyes strained through their glasses as if they would penetrate the thick adobe walls.

The "Evidences of Christianity" were read no more that day. Even the tract treating upon Spanish degeneracy progressed no farther, some passages were erased, in fact, and several sweeping assertions modified. Hell-fire and damnation, for the nonce, lost their charm in contemplation, and by the time the evening shadows were beginning to thicken upon the red-tiled roofs of the little pueblo young Parson Cobb was searching the Psalms for that apostrophe that most nearly voiced his sentiments: "Thou art fairer than the children of men," and for the first time in his straight-laced experience, he tilted his heels upon the fat Josefa's balcony rail and gave free rein to his fancy. The gospel injunction. "It is not good for man to be alone," assumed a more imperative meaning in his newly awakened consciousness.

The next day, at the same hour, by a fortuituos concurrence of circumstances the prospective pastor of the Zion Hill church was again in the plaza, his book upon his knee. His eyes, however, seemed wont to wander from his "Evidences," and sure enough, at the same hour, the vision of loveliness reappeared in all her radiance. As she passed, this time, by the grace of God, choosing the plaza avenue, and brushing so close he could almost have touched the hem of her garment with his unworthy hand, he dropped his eyes quickly let she might read his perturbation therein. But the stately senorita was as serenely unconscious of the presence of the Reverend Cobb of Boston as of the gaping rabble.

Again she crossed the pavement and disappeared ino the church. A moment the near-sighted eyes blinked with indecision. Never had his righteous footesteps strayed within the stronghold of Romanism, but arguing with himself for the cause of empiricism, he reached the decision that, in duty to his tract, he must know his ground from both sides.

Laying his "Evidences" face downward on the bench, he arose resolutely, crossed the pavement, and the next moment the Reverend Homer Malachi Cobb had disappeared within the open portal too.

The insufficient light of the tapers left him an instant lost in semi-darkness. The air had that damp, sepulchral odor that induces a feeling of awe in the supersititous mind, but brings chills to the spine of the cold-blooded Northerner.

Straining his eyes toward the end of the nave he discerned the stately senorita kneeling under the full light of a candellabrum. Fearing to intrude upon her devotions he slipped into the shadow of a pillar and watched her. After a few moments of bowed silence she arose, and, following the custom of the Church, lighted a taper to the Blessed Virgin. Young Cobb's fascinated stare followed every movement, while, her lips still moving in prayer, she shaded the spark with her slender little hand until sure the flame would burn up brightly. Then moving along to the high altar and dropping again on her knees, her hands fell listlessly to her sides, as her lissome figure poured itself out in an attitude of supplication. Then raising her head and turning her glorious eyes towards the great Crucifix, all her soul seemed to leap into her countenance as she made her petition.

The near-sighted eyes behind her still followed in rapt wonder. In all his life he had never seen such an expression on a human face. During all his four years in the Seminary he had never known the most eloquent sermons of the president of that institution produce anything like this effect.

Again, in the intensity of her earnestness, the beautiful, stately head bent low over her folded hands and the profile, turned toward the man behind her, showed clear and pure like a cameo against the dingy hangings of the shrine. As the light from the tapers cast an aureole her hair seemed to crinkle and wimple in tiny dancing wavelets all over her head, while the few stray ringlets that escaped from the coil seemed to cling to the curves of her neck as if they knew and appreciated their blessed privilege. Then, sinking her head still lower, the heavy lids drooped over the glorious beeseeching eyes and the long, sweeping lashes fell as in a clinging caress upon the pure, pale cheek. Thus was the picture burned in fire upon the newly awakened soul of the Reverend Homer Malachi Cobb.

Day after day the same thing happened; the man in the plaza; the senorita crossing the pavement; then both man and senorita rapt in adoration in the adobe church. For, while the man looked at the beautiful creature before him his countenance took on an expression as worshipful as her own. That cloud of dusky hair that shimmered through the gloom had enmeshed his heart beyond recall, but, he mused, in self-justification of his sudden capitulation, even the great apostle Paul has said: "If a woman have long hair it is a glory to her."

To be sure, this gorgeous creature was not exactly in accord with his homespun ideal of what a poor young minister's wife should be. There were moments when his thoughts were restless. The wife of the minister, the elders of Zion Hill had told him would be expected to be capable of conducting the societies of the church; the Ladies' Aid Society, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Local Temperance band, the Saturday sewing school, be the principal of the Sunday school and superintend the infant department, beside whatever incidental demands might be made upon her time. There were several godly-minded young women in the neighborhood of his home whom he had considered in this capacity; women whose qualities of patience and amiability commended them to the exalted position of wife to Malachi Cobb. Now, however, their claims and qualifications faded away before this resplendent creature like dew before the sun.

There were times when he repeated, almost sadly, to himself, the text, "Let the women adorn themselves not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array."

But even this troubled doubt vanished when, one lucky day, upon leaving the church, the senorita dropped her glove, which gave the parson an opportunity to spring to her feet and pick it up.

Clearing his throat with a pastoral importance and raising his hat with a hand that might have been steadier, he asked:

"Is this your glove, Madam—Miss?" a bit unsure as to the correct form of address when his heart cried out "Princess, Angel, Queen of Light."

Receiving no answer from his divinity, and suspecting his tongue unintelligible to her Castilian ears, he touched her tentatively, reverently, upon the flowing end of her mantilla.

Turning in wonder, the great burning eyes sought his in explanation of his action.

"Is this your glove?" he repeated in some embarrassment.

Still not understanding his Northern tongue the wondering eyes fixed his near-sighted gray ones questioningly.

"Is this your glove? Does this glove belong to you? Is it the property of yourself?" the parson reiterated in his endeavor to make himself understood.

Then, holding it up to her, he brought the great deep orbs down to the little silk thing that lay curled in his palm, and their glances met over the glove. Whereupon the gates of Heaven opened upon him. Her eyes beamed, her lips opened in a gentle smile, and, reaching for the glove, her hand, by accident, touched his. The rest of that day the Reverend Cobb wandered around in the seventh realm of bliss.

Thereafter the whole scheme was rolled out before him plainly and practically. He understood now why he had come to Thesis, nay, more, why, in the wisdom of Providence, his health had failed, thus making this long vacation necessary. Here wa a field ripe for missionary work. This beautiful woman must be turned from her idolatrous papacy, converted to Presbyterianism, transported to Knoxville, Calvin County, Massachussets, and her soul gloriously saved.

Sometimes the neutral-tinted congregation of Zion Hill church arose in painful contrast with the gay rebozo, striped stockings, spangled chinelas, clanking jewelry of this animated rainbow of his dreams, but with her conversion to Calvinism, he told himself, she would be glad enough to put off her gaudy finery for the "adornment of a meek and quiet spirit," as laid down in the precepts of St. Paul.

Then one day she did not come to the church, nor the next. She must be ill. The ardent soul of the parson could offer no less serious explanation of her absence. That she might have gone away or have relaxed her vigor he could not believe. Perhaps she was even now dying, his over-wrought fancy cried. Dying and yet still in ignorance of the true faith. Possibly it was for the light of Calvinism she had been praying and he had been sent, like Elijah, to save her from spiritual death.

But after the first few days a reactionary hope assured him she was still alive. He banished, then, the thought of her untimely dissolution. Such luxuriant health and youth could not be so easily vanquished by the gray Reaper, he decided.

He would find her yet, he vowed. The plaza and streets were always full of people, he sought through the crowds daily. The world turned suddenly black and empty, as, early and late, his "Evidences" and tract wilfully neglected, he followed the gay throngs, peering into every face for that one radiant countenance that had first illumined his soul.

The boarders of the fat Josefa become coarser and more distasteful than ever, living for the animal joys of life with never a thought about the great verities of death and eternal damnation. The coquetries of the wily Josefita were worse than vulgar and silly in the light of the serenity and dignity of his ideal. And now, to cap the enormity of the gross life around him, the world rose up in excited anticipation of a coming bull-fight.

In a hazy way young Parson Cobb had been conscious of the fact that there had been, possibly were now, in dark corners of the earth, bear-baitings and bull-fights, as he was conscious of the ancient custom of throwing the Christian martyrs to the wild beasts in the arena for the edification of a barbarous multitude. But that a bull-fight could happen here and now in this region of law and reason was almost beyond the belief of his stern New England mind. That on the same continent that boasted a Boston with her public-school system, public libraries, organized charities, enlightened standards of moral rectitude and rigid Blue laws, such a custom as bull-fighting could exist sent him back to work with redoubled zeal at the syllabus of his tract on "The Perils of the Papacy."

But it was in vain that the devoted Cobb sought day after day for that clear pale profile, the glorious dark eyes gleaming under the dusk of her hair. Into places his own taste would never have guided him his wandering footsteps strayed; the dance platforms in the plaza, the band concerts on Sunday afternoons, even on the outskirts of the crowd that surrounded a cock-fight, and into the shadow of many forms of diversion of this godless land the parson strayed, hoping, yet fearing, he might find the object of his search there. More and more did the need for her conversion to Calvinism force itself upon his mind as he saw the pitfalls for unwary feet in the unhallowed pueblo of The Angels—save the mark!

On the day of the great celebration the parson searched the crowds with untiring energy, feeling, in some mysterious manner, that he would surely find her. At last it became clear to him that he would have to go within the gates of the arena if he hoped to find her. Yes, there was nothing he would not do for her, but his soul shrank with horror at the thought of being one of the barbarous crowd that would clamor to see the spectacle. Still, this was his best chance, and he would leave no stone unturned, he vowed, to find this precious pearl that some mad freak of fortune had cast before these swine of "greasers."

Also, he argued within himself, he might be enabled to do fuller justice to the subject of the age of degeneracy after he had seen something of the Palabo de Toros.

Accordingly, long before the hour appointed for the beginning of the barbarous sport, the Reverend Cobb found himself ensconced between the fat Josefa and the coy Josefita, a part of the riotous scene.

From Sol to sombre the glittering audience stretched, holiday-minded and happy in anticipation of the scene, and no one suspected the thin-visaged, narrow-chested little man shrinking behind the ample proportions of Josefa was the author of a tract on "Eternal Damnation."

Suddenly the mental note he had been taking on the degeneracy of his neighbors was interrupted by a great fanfare of trumpets as a dazzling procession wound into the bull-ring below.

Banderillos shaming the sun with their spangles and fringes, and stepping high in brocades of gorgeous hue led off the blazing cavalcade. Next capeadoros, whose brilliancy of coloring might have put Joseph's coat of many colors to the blush, reining their gaily caparisoned chargers in with a tight hand as the music blared up afresh. Last the first torero, strutting with lordly indifference to the admiring eyes upon him.

The crowds went wild at their approach. Rising in their seats stamping, shouting, calling the torero's popular nick-name, "El Gallito! El Gallito*" until every throat was dry; the whole arena rocked with the enthusiasm of the populace

"El Gallito" after deigning them a haughty recognition of their homage, in his capacity of hero of the moment, advanced to the centre of the ring. Then there was more music, more shouting, more of everything that there had been before, but the near-sighted eyes of the Reverend Cobb were closed upon the spectacle itself. Gladly would he have stopped his ears to the sounds that assailed him, for never in his wildest imaginings he had ever conceived the thrill of this moment.

From the shouts and groans around him he gathered the information that several horses had been injured by the bull, and that, at last exhausted, but victorious, "El Gallito" had killed his bull and been borne from the arena on the shoulders of excited ones of the mob who had leaped over the walls, to be covered with medals by the judges of the fiesta.

The dry throats, in the intermission that followed here, were copiously liquidated with pulque at the impromptu little wine-stalls that had sprung up within the past night, until by the time the next entrance was called the spirits of the crowd were more hilarious, the voices thicker and louder, the epithets cried down to the ring coarser, and the excitement at its height.

With the first call of the trumpeter there was a general scramble back into seats and settling of the audience, that not one trick might be lost.

New horses were brought into the ring, fresh sand was scattered over the arena to deaden the odors of fresh blood that steamed up from pools here and there, and with a louder out-burst of drums, trumpets and throats the next entrance was heralded.

"Ah, here comes the torera," the fat Josefa whispered breathlessly to the young parson, fearing from his disinterested manner the preceding feat had bored him.

"What!" Cobb gasped in horror, "a woman in the bull-ring?"

"But yes," the coy Josefita gurgled joyously, "oh, look, look!" as the senor from Boston covered his eyes. "She killed six bulls last year."

"And, added old Josefa, "breaking in with her information, "she is sure going to kill this one, too. The saints are on her side, for she gives them new tapers when she wins."

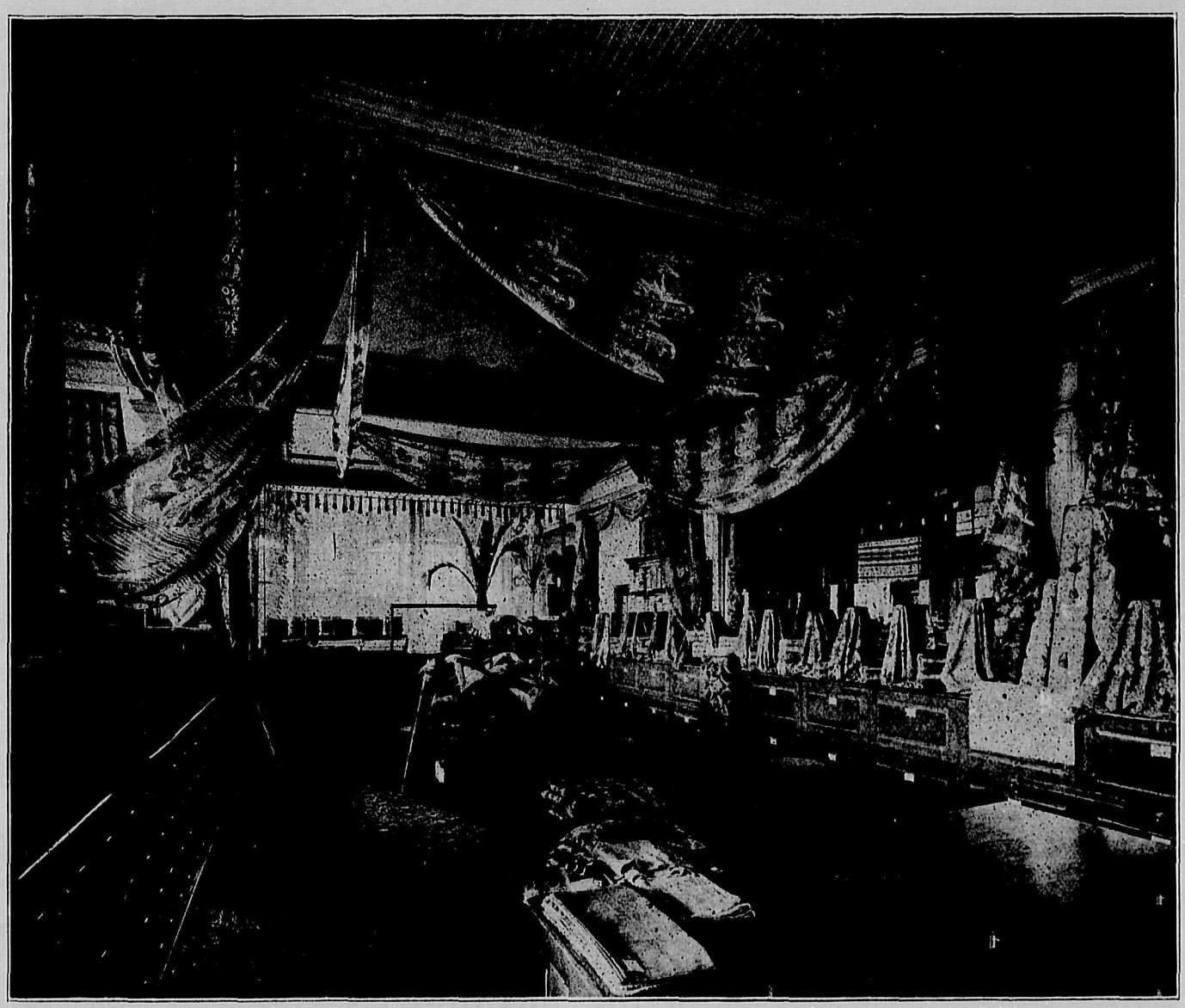
But here the music roared, the crowds went mad, the people rose in their seats and shouted themselves dumb, waving their gaudy fans, flying long rebozos, throwing flowers and confetti into the ring, stamping, cheering, calling until poor young Cobb felt himself caught up in a sun-set, a rainbow, a thunder-storm and an earthquake combined.

Involuntarily the prospective pastor of the Zion Hill church of Knoxville, Calvin County, opened his eyes, but closed them suddenly upon what he saw.

(To Be Continued.)

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

The above is a picture of The Art Ware, China, Silver Ware and Cut Glass Department at Weiler Bros., 33 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., which is always an attraction to visitors and residents, as it contains large stocks of Sutherland Art Ware, Bretby Art Ware, Wedgwood, Doulton Royal Bonn, Imperial Vienna, Limoges Dinner and Tea Services; Rodgers' famous Sheffield Cutlery; Libbey Cut Glass, and numerous other world renowned useful and artistic commodities. N.B.—Since the above photograph was taken large alterations have been made, including the building of a special "Cut Glass room."



This illustration is from a photograph showing a small portion of the Drapery Department at Weiler Bros., which is probably unique among all the stores of Western America, from the fact that it alone contains all those beautiful and artistic decorative materials from England, France and Austria, so essential in making "The Home Beautiful," such as Liberty Art Goods, Rich Tapestries, Linen Taffetas, Arras Cloth, beautiful French Brocades and other Silks, Belfast Linen Sheetings, Table Cloths, etc. Art Linen Goods, Impression de Chine, Damasks, Challis Cloths, Nottingham, Swiss and Connemara Lace Curtains, Dainty Muslins, and every other class of European, American, and Oriental Draperies; this is one of the sights which visitors to Victoria make a point of seeing, as they can inspect, and, if thought desirable, purchase Art and other Draperies impossible toprocure elsewhere in Western America. A post-card addressed to The Mail Order Department, Weiler Bros., 33 Government St., will put you into touch with this department.

A Lady's Letter

By BABETTE.

Dear Madge:

During the month of September, which, by the way, is upon us, the housewife generally finds the luscious, sun-kissed peach in all its perfectness, and sufficiently plentiful to permit of its being served in all the ways known to good cooks, not to mention the jars of preserves that are placed on the shelves against the cold wintry days when fruits of any sort are apt to be rather scarce and high in price. There is no other fruit that so well retains its flavor and coloring through the process of preserving, and in nearly all the delicious desserts that are made of the fresh peaches, the preserved fruit may be used instead.

By the way, it was the Japanese who first discovered this fruit, or at least who first utilized it as a food, and this very charming story (with the moral attached) is told of its origin:

"Once upon a time, a good old man and his wife were obliged, in their old old age, to beg upon the highway, in order to obtain the very little upon which they could live. Then one day by the side of the road, the woman found a large and luscious peach, beautiful in its juicy ripeness, with the amber down on one side and the rich red on the other, where the sun had kissed its cheek. The poor old woman was starving, and the temptation to eat the beautiful fruit at once was most severe, However, controlling her hunger, she hastened home to her husband with the peach, and proceeded to divide it with him. As she pressed the knife into the side of the peach it opened, and from the centre sprang forth a beautiful infant, who immediately reassured the tearful, frightened beggars, 'I am the god Shin To,' said he, 'and one day while I was at play with some other gods and goddesses, I accidentally dropped from the orchard in the Japanese heaven.' He then went on to explain that for releasing him from the peach he would allow them to plant the seed, and that the produce from this one seed would make them wealthy. And this, the Japanese claim, is the origin of this much prized fruit.

Tastes and fashions, as we all know vary with the times, and history repeats itself with variations, but the art of the Louis XV. period is without precedent or parallel and will probably have no repetition in the future. It will influence the art of all time, and can teach us many lessons. With certain modifications the furniture of that period is eminently suitable to the requirements of the present day; the subtle charm of it remains and creates an ever-increasing demand for its reproduction. It is eminently suitable for drawing-rooms and boudoirs of today. Its good lines, its delicate carving and beautiful proportions have an indescribable air of exquisite refinement and stateliness which belongs to no other style. It the taste of a queen, the brilliant and unfortunate Marie Antoinette, who did more to effect the transition between the styles of Louis XV. and his successor than anyone else in the contemporary art history of the time. No more perfect framework for the charms of "lively woman" could be imagined than a Louis Seize room. Here she may sit in a dignified fauteuil upholstered in Beauvaise or Auboisson, surrounded by beautiful relics of that splendid and fastidious age, and dream dreams of a future, better, perhaps, but not the same.

A fascinating new idea, a thing so happy in its simplicity that one wonders why it has not been in common use in every household for generations. This is nothing more nor less than an indoor conservatory. It is a tall cabinet made of glass and fitted with shelves and brackets for flower-pots, to be set in a window—a sunny window, if possible—where the plants can get plenty of light. and yet, being inside a room, they can be kept in a more or less even temperature and out of draughts; which are so ruinous to their frail lives. Here it could be possible to keep flowering plants and even exotic specimens (if the room were sufficiently warm) all the year round, and no room could have a more delightful decoration. Masses of flowers, with their gorgeous blendings of color and their sweet perfume, are the rarest and most beautiful of all ornaments in a room, and atone for many decorative sins and shortcomings. From them the decorator first drew his inspiration, for almost all conventional designs, whether in wall papers or textile fabrics—can be traced back to a flower or some part of a flower; but the most glorious achievements of the decorator's art cannot compare in beauty and decorative value with real blossoms, which outstripped the glory of Solomon himself.

BABETTE.

SPORTING COMMENT.

At a meeting of members of the Y.M.C.A. interested in football, which was held at the rooms last evening, arrangements were made for a match at Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island. As already announced, the association has arranged an excursion to that point on Labor Day, next Monday, and it is intended to bring the contest off then. It will be between the intermediates and the "war-scarred veterans" (as they have been dubbed) of the organization. An interesting match is expected.

The Victoria and Vancouver cricket teams will try conclusions next Saturday afternoon on the Brockton Point grounds. The home players will leave on Friday, taking with them as strong an eleven as it is possible to gather together. Owing to the fact that quite a number obtained leave of absence for practically all last week it is doubtful if some of the best will be able to get off for this occasion. A splendid match is promised.

From present indications the Corinthians will return to the Old Country with an unbroken record. So far they have not met with a single defeat, although having played one drawn match. The last contest in which they are reported to have participated was against Cincinnati which resulted in a victory for the Corinthians by a score of 19 goals to 9. They still have quite a number of games to play and it is understood that some of the teams which they are scheduled to meet are training hard in the hope of turning the tables.

"J. H. Vidal has returned from attending the cricket tournament in Victoria," says the New Westminster Columbian. "In despite of the fact that there was not a full team from New Westminster the players from here had some good games on the scratch teams that were arranged. Mr. Vidal states that the week was a most interesting one for cricketers. The feature was the batting of young Cobbett, of the Victorias. He is not quite nineteen years of age, but he batted an average of over 100 in four games. On Saturday he made 152. The Victoria team will play New Westminster on Labor Day, and Cobbett will be with it. It wil be well worth while to see him, as he is a wonder."

During the approaching fall there wil be more horse racing, judging by present indications, than has been the case for many years past. News comes from all points of the arrangement of meets, every fair of any importance having provided for races, while a number of independent programmes are in course of preparation.

On September 1st the season will open at Vancouver, the usual races taking place under the auspices of the Vancouver Jockey Club. It will take place at the Hastings track and will last two days. The dates for other meets have been announced as follows: Vernon, September 20th and 21st; Chilliwack September 21st; Ladner, September 2nd; Kamloops, September 27th and 28th; Victoria, September 27th, 28th, and 29th; New Westminster, October 3rd, 4th, and 5th.

It is predicted that the exceptionally large number of events will attract more outside horses than has been the case heretofore. And, indeed, this should prove correct if any reliance can be placed upon the numerous inquiries being received from the Sound and other points. With large entries, all the meets should prove successful, and what is more, British Columbians should be given an opportunity to witness some real fast running and trotting.

Grass Culture

As we are now selling large and increasing quantities of

SUTTON'S FAMOUS LAWN GRASS SEEDS

for Grass Lawns, Croquet Lawns, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, and Bowling Greens, it would seem advisable to give publicity to recent opinions of experts on Grass Culture.

In climates where there is no liability to sharp October frost, FALL seeding is preferable to spring seeding. The young grass roots get the fall and winter moisture, and your lawn is ready for use in summer.

Do not seed at all unless your lawn is PROPERLY prepared and all weed seeds germinated and destroyed. Excessive watering at any time is a mistake; in the late summer monthsit is a fatal blunder. Water carries very little plant food; it acts as a dis-solvent for the foods on which the plants feed.

$1's worth of good fertilizer is worth $5's worth of water. You save money and save the lawn if you give it a dressing of our

B. & K. NO. 1 FERTILIZER

in the spring and fall. There are many good reliable fertilizers. We are not so foolish as to say ours is better than the best, but we do say it is the outcome of many years' experience and experiment on the soils of British Columbia, and that every lawn in B. C. on which this fertilizer has been used has kept bright and green all through the present dry summer by merely watering REASONABLY once a week. The price is $2.25 per 100-lb. sack, and the official analysis is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF B. & K. No. 1 FERTILIZER

Extract from Bulletin No. 105 as Issued by the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa.

Nitrogen stated as ammonia	11.22	per cent.
Soluble Phosphoric Acid	0.8	per cent.
Citric Soluble	7.1	per cent.
Insoluble	0.2	per cent.
Total	8.1	per cent.
Potash	0.4	per cent.
Moisture	7.96	per cent.

J. FAGAN, Analyst.

Our Expert will be glad to answer any inquiries on Grass Culture and Fertilizers. Kindly address all inquiries on this subject to

SEED AND FERTILIZER DEPARTMENT,

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Let us have a Trial Order to Convince You of the advantages.

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In this world there are only two tragedies—one is not getting what one want, and the other is getting it. The last is much the worst—the last is a real tragedy.

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Correspondence Solicited.

HAROLD M. DALY, Manager
VICTORIA, B. C.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situated in Port Renfrew District on the north side of San Juan river, and adjoining John Young on his north boundary: Commencing at a post marked "Alexr. Young," thence 40 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 40 chains west to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew this 20th day of August, 1906.

ALEXR. YOUNG.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situated on the San Juan River, Renfrew District, and adjoining John Young east boundary: Commencing at a post marked "Alexr. Young," thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 40 chains south to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew, Renfrew District, this 19th day of August, 1906.

ALEXR. YOUNG.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situated in Port Renfrew, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north of Alexr. Young southeast corner, marked "John Young" southwest corner," thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew this 16th day of August, 1906.

JOHN YOUNG.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situated on the San Juan River, Renfrew District, and adjoining E. Palmer on his east boundary: Commencing at a post marked "John Young," thence 40 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 40 chains north to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew this 18th day of August, 1906.

JOHN YOUNG.

Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the head of the Bulkly River: Commencing at a post marked R. B., N. W. corner, thence running west 60 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence north 60 chains to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres, more or less.

W. N. CLARK, Locator.
Bulkly Valley, July 3rd, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land on the Skeena River, Range V., Coast District: Commencing at a post located at the S. W. corner of E. J. McGeachie's land and marked "J. M. McGeachie's N. W. corner"; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

J. M. McGEACHIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about eight miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner on the bank of a stream running into Yakoun river and marked "Initial post No. 1, H. W. Treat's N. W. corner," and running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

H. W. TREAT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about ten miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, J. D. Meenach's S. W. corner," and running north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

J. D. MEENACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about five miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner and marked "Initial post No. 1, Walter Oakes's S. E. corner" and running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

WALTER OAKES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about six miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, G. A. Brown's N. W. corner" and running south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

G. A. BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about six miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, S. U. Williams's N. W. corner" and running south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

S. U. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about five miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, G. E. Beardslee's N. E. corner" and running south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

G. E. BEARDSLEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about nine miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, D. H. Jarvis's S. E. corner" and running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

D. H. JARVIS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about six miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, G. J. Hodge's S. W. corner" and running north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

G. J. HODGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about six miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, F. M. Munger's S. W. corner" and running north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 2nd, 1906.

F. M. MUNGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about seven miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, H. P. Fogh's N. E. corner" and running south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 2nd, 1906.

H. P. FOGH.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about seven miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, Edgar C. Fogh's S. E. corner" and running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 2nd, 1906.

EDGAR C. FOGH.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about seven miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, H. L. Emmons's S. W. corner" and running north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 2nd, 1906.

H. L. EMMONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about seven miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, Victor Vigelius's N. W. corner" and running south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 2nd, 1906.

VICTOR VIGELIUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about five miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, M. G. Munley's N. E. corner" and running south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

M. G. MUNLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about five miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, E. H. Guie's S. E. corner" and running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 2nd, 1906.

E. H. GUIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about seven miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, W. Langille's S. E. corner" and running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

W. LANGILLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about five miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, W. P. Flint's N. W. corner" and running south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 2nd, 1906.

W. P. FLINT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about six miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, F. W. Crary's N. W. corner" and running south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 2nd, 1906.

F. W. CRARY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about seven miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, J. Albert Johnson's N. E. corner" and running south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 2nd, 1906.

J. ALBERT JOHNSON.

Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore opposite Lots 45, 46 and 47, Esquimalt District.

ALBERT A. ARGYLE.
Vancouver, B. C., July 4th, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about eight miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, R. S. Eskridge's N. E. corner," and running south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

R. S. ESKRIDGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land, situated on Works Channel: Commencing at a post marked "Initial Post T. H. W.," thence east 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to shore line; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 240 acres more or less.

8t T. H. WATSON.
Port Simpson, B. C., Aug. 16, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about seven miles from the west coast thereof and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, C. D. Emmons's N. W. corner" and running south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located August 1st, 1906.

C. D. EMMONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the west half of southeast quarter and west half of northeast quarter, all in Section 8, Township 6, Coast Range 5, Bulkley Valley; containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

Dated July 25th, 1906.

au11 ERNEST MORIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the southwest quarter section 17, Township 6, Coast Range 5, Bulkley Valley; containing (160) one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

JOS. BOURGON.
Aldermere, July 25, 1906. au11

NOTICE.

Claim No. 1.

Further take notice that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, commencing at post planted at the N. E. corner of T. L. 7197, or on the line at corner of said claim, thence W. 80 chains, N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, S. 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1906.

P. McDONALD.

Claim No. 2.

Take notice that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at post planted 30 chains from S. W. corner on the line of T. L. 7197, thence N. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1906.

P. McDONALD.

No. 20.

Take notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on Tahsish Arm, Kyuquot Sound, Rupert District:

Beginning at a post planted on the east boundary of Application No. 13, about 60 chains south of the northeast corner thereof, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south along said boundary 40 chains to point of commencement.

Kyuquot Sound, June 14, 1906.

JOHN HIRSCH.

No. 21.

Take notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on Kyuquot Sound, Rupert District:

Beginning at a post planted at the southeast corner of No. 8 Application on Tahsish Arm, thence north along the east boundary of No. 8 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south about 20 chains to the shore, thence following the shore southwesterly to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Kyuquot Sound, June 14, 1906.

JOHN HIRSCH.

No. 22.

Take notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on Kyuquot Sound, Rupert District:

Beginning at a post planted at the northwest corner of Application No. 8 on Kokshittle Arm, thence east 40 chains, north 80 chains, west 60 chains, south to the shore of Kokshittle Arm, thence southeasterly along said shore to get one mile of southing, thence east about 40 chains to a point north of the initial stake, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Kyuquot Sound, June 14, 1906.

JOHN HIRSCH.

No. 23.

Take notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on the Ka-o-winch River, Kokshittle Arm, Kyuquot Sound, Rupert District:

Beginning at a post planted on the north boundary about 20 chains west of the northeast corner of Application No. 7, on the east bank of the Ka-o-winch River, thence east 20 chains, north 160 chains, east 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Kyuquot Sound, June 14, 1906.

JOHN HIRSCH.

No. 27.

Take notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on Kyuquot Sound, Rupert District:

Beginning at a post planted near the initial post of Application No. 26, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Kyuquot Sound, June 14, 1906.

JOHN HIRSCH.

No. 28.

Take notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on Kyuquot Sound, Rupert District:

Beginning at a post planted on the west side of Union Island about 20 chains south of a group of small islands in Blind Entrance, thence 80 chains east, thence 60 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence west about 20 chains to the shore of Blind Entrance, thence southerly along said shore to point of commencement.

Kyuquot Sound, June 14, 1906.

JOHN HIRSCH.

Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore opposite Lots 53 and 54, Metchosin District.

ALBERT A. ARGYLE.
Vancouver, B. C., July 4th, 1906.

No. 24.

Take notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on Kyuquot Sound, Rupert District:

Beginning at a post planted on the south shore of Narrow Gut Inlet, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence about 40 chains north to the shore of Narrow Gut Inlet, thence following the shore in a westerly direction to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Kyuquot Sound, June 14, 1906.

JOHN HIRSCH.

No. 25.

Take notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on Kyuquot Sound, Rupert District:

Beginning at a post planted at the southeast corner of Application No. 1, on Kokshittle Arm, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Kyuquot Sound, June 14, 1906.

JOHN HIRSCH.

No. 26.

Take notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on Kyuquot Sound, Rupert District:

Beginning at a post planted on the east side of a river unnamed entering into Clan ninick Harbor about 1½ miles from the mouth, thence east 60 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Kyuquot Sound, June 14, 1906.

JOHN HIRSCH.

TIMBER LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Port Renfrew, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section Eighteen (18), Township Ten (10), marked "Alexr. Young, S. E. Corner," thence eighty chains west; thence eighty chains north; thence eighty chains east; thence eighty chains south to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew this 11th day of August, 1906.

au18 ALEX. YOUNG.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I, the undersigned, will apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease or purchase the following described land, namely, in Hesnit Harbor, Tlupana Arm, Nootka Sound, commencing at a post marked J. Mortimer, Southeast Corner, running 40 chains west, thence north to shore line, thence following the shore line to the point of commencement, containing 80 acres, more or less.

Victoria, B. C., July 11th, 1906.

au18 JOHN MORTIMER.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land in Port Renfrew District, Vancouver Island, on the west side of the Gordon River, adjoining A. Wheeler's claim on the southeast corner. Commencing at a post on the northeast corner marked J. Young's northeast corner, thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, and east 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres. Located June 9th, 1906.

J. YOUNG.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land in Port Renfrew District, Vancouver Island, adjoining A. E. Mannell's claims on the southeast corner: Commencing at a post on the northeast corner marked A. Wheeler's (jr.) northeast corner, thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, and east 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres. Located June 9th, 1906.

A. WHEELER, Jr.

Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land on the Skeena River, Range V., Coast District: Starting from a post located at the northeast corner of the Kitsilas Indian Reserve, and marked "E. J. McGeachie, S. W. corner"; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

E. J. McGEACHIE.
Kitsilas, May 28th, 1906.

Social and Personal.

Dr. and Mrs. Fagan returned on Tuesday from a trip to Alberni.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gore and Miss Arbuckle have returned from camping.

* * *

Miss Violet Hickey is confined to the house through illness.

* * *

Mrs. J. S. Harvey returned on Thursday from a few days' visit at Crofton.

* * *

Miss Wark, Mrs. Rattenburg, and the Misses Gaudin spent Thursday at Shawnigan Lake.

* * *

Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir gave a dinner party on Wednesday evening last at Government House.

* * *

Mrs. Marpole is the guest of her father, Colonel Holmes, "Wollaston" Esquimalt road.

* * *

Miss Phyllis Eberts returned on Friday from Koksila, having been the guest of Mrs. Prior.

* * *

Miss Marion Martin (Rossland) is the guest of Miss Cecily Galt, 'The Firs," Lampson street.

* * *

Mrs. C. C. Worsfold (New Westminster) is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Charles, Fort street.

* * *

Mrs. Eberts entertained at the tea hour on Sunday afternoon last in honor of Mrs. C. C. Worsfold.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Roper gave a smart luncheon on Wednesday last at the Dallas, covers being laid for twelve.

* * *

Mrs. Henderson, who has been visiting here for some time, leaves for her home in Vernon on Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Carruthers, who has been visiting in Victoria for several weeks, returns home the first of the week.

* * *

Misses Alice Wadingham and Marion Campbell, of Lima, Peru, left for home yesterday, after spending a month with their friend, Miss Edna Dack.

* * *

Miss Doris Clute, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, has returned this morning to her home in Westminster.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Beanlands left on Wednesday last for the East, being accompanied as far as Vancouver by her father, Rev. Canon Beanlands.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Pemberton was hostess at a large and most delightful garden party at "Mount Joy" on Thursday afternoon last, from four to seven.

* * *

Senator and Mrs. Macdonald entertained at the tea hour on Wednesday afternoon last at "Armadale" a large number of friends being present.

* * *

Mrs. Crow-Baker was hostess at a small afternon tea given on Tuesday afternoon at "Sissinghurst," Gorge road. The affair was in honor of Mrs. Ogilvie.

* * *

Mrs. Hickman Tye entertained at luncheon on Wednesday last in honor of Mrs. C. C. Worsfold (New Westminster). Covers were laid for eight.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Malins spent a few days in town this week returning to Westminster on Wednesday morning.

* * *

The Misses Blackwood leave during the coming week for "Brunot Hall," Spokane, Wash., to continue their studies for a year or more.

* * *

Mrs. Prior and Miss Perry returned this week from their summer home at Koksila, accompanied by Miss Olive Bryden and Miss Phyllis Eberts, who have been their guests.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Galt, who have been occupying the "Firs," Lampson street, the residence of Mr. G. F. Mathews, expect to leave for Winnipeg about the middle of September, to take up their residence there.

* * *

"Cricket week" is over, and will long be remembered by Victorians as being a most enjoyable affair. Tea was served each afternoon by different ladies, Mrs. Amberry, Mrs. Cobbett, Mrs. Irving, the Misses Mason, Mrs. Beauchamp Tye and Mrs. Arthur Coles. On Saturday afternoon a particularly large crowd assembled on the grounds the Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir and party being among the number. The cup was presented to the Victoria team by Mrs. Dunsmuir.

The flannel and calico dance given on Friday evening last by the Cricket Club was an unqualified success from every point of view. The ladies' hockey club assisted the cricketers and deserve a great deal of credit for their efforts. The music provided by Miss Thain's orchestra was all that could be desired, and was evidently appreciated, judging by the number of encores demanded by the dancers. Some of the prettiest costumes worn were:

Mrs. Lampman's gown of cream silk and lace.

Miss Hickey wore a dainty pink frock.

Mrs. Beauchamp Tye wore a painted rose-bud organdie which looked very dainty.

Miss Violet Hickey wore a pretty white gown.

Miss Alice Beel appeared to advantage in black.

Miss Beanlands wore a simple white frock.

Miss Beatrice Gaudin's gown was a dainty white.

Miss Vera Gosnell looked pretty in a white dress.

Miss W. Mainwaring-Johnson looked sweet in blue mull, trimmed with lace and blue shoulder knots.

Miss Doris Clue looked sweet and girlish in pale blue organdie and lace.

Miss Viva Blackwood wore a pretty white frock.

Mrs. Norton looked well in a pink gown.

Miss Heyland wore a pretty cream frock.

Miss Brown's dress was pale pink mull.

Miss Violet Sweet appeared to advantage in white.

Miss Dolly Sehl looked very handsome in a red gown.

Mrs. Harvey wore a pretty cream costume.

Miss E. Eaton wore pale blue muslin.

Among the guests were: Judge and Mrs. Lampman, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Rev. Canon Beanlands, Miss Beanlands, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Norton, Mr. and Miss Heyland, the Misses Bell, the Misses Hickey, Miss Brown, Messrs. Brown, Mrs. Sweet, Miss Sweet, Miss Mackintosh, Col. Hechermer, Mr. J. Stillwell Clute. Miss Gosnell, Miss Raymond, Miss Nicholen, Mrs. Nicholen, Mrs. Watkin, Miss Hardie, Miss Nash, Mrs. Carr Hilton, Mr. Lyon, the Misses Lyon, Mr. Greening, Mr. Coles, Mr. L. S. V. York, Mr. Austin Goward, Mr. W. York. Mrs. Eaton, Miss Eaton, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. Rochefort, Mr. J. Bridegman, Mr. J. Cambie, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. Walter Brown, Mr. Harvey Mr. and Mrs. Garnett, Mr. Barnacle, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Simpson, Miss White, Mrs. Sheldon (Portland), Mr. Bullen, Mr. Bell, Mr. Raymur, Mr. Lawrence, and many others.

The Corner Of a Heart.

By Roy Farrell Greene.

One corner of her girlish heart she yielded first to me,
And halted there, because the rest was occupied, you see,
By tenants who were kin to her, and who, as you'll divine,
Through having dwelt there many years had stronger claims than mine.
As slight concession e'en as this most proud was I to win,
And with affection closely packed, I managed to move in;
But soon I found the quarters cramped, and with a wooer's art
I coaxed an added portion to that corner of her heart.

I quite forget which one it was my spread of love displaced—
If Cousin John's or Uncle Will's heart-lodgings were effaced
By this designing move of mine. But someone, it is plain,
Lost out while I was winning the expansion of domain.
And yet, the corner thus enlarged had held me but a day
When, "Someone's got to move!" I vowed, "we're in each other's way!
Of tenants here you might transfer to Memory a part!
I'll have to have more room than just one corner of your heart!"

The transfer was arranged, and oh, the ripple of her laugh.
When she avowed, "Your corner's grown till now much more than half
My heart you're occupying, dear. You well know what that means—
That all the other tenants, now, are crowded like sardines!"
"Well, more of them will have to move!" with candor I avowed,
"While those whom you select to stay must still more closely crowd!"
And move they did (clear out at last), which shows the greedy part
A man will play if he's allowed one corner in a heart!

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BOOTS AND SHOES

JUST RECEIVED FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

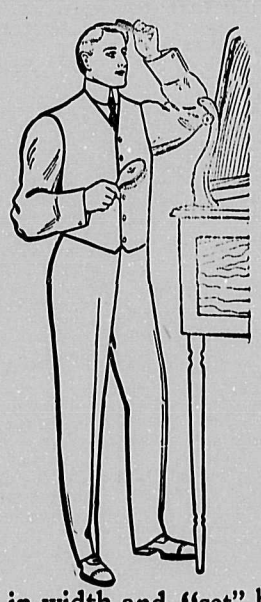
30 Pairs Boys' Calf, Good value at	$2.00
30 Pairs Youths' Box Calf Lace Boots, at	1.50
60 Pairs Misses' Box Calf Lace Blucher	1.75
30 Pairs Children's Box Calf Lace Blucher	1.25
60 Pairs Low Heel Lace Boots of Ladies' Sizes, 2½ to 6	2.00
60 Pairs Spring Heels for Ladies, 2½ to 6	2.50
35 Pairs Men's Box Calf Goodyear Welt	3.00
60 Pairs Men's Blucher Box Calf	3.00
24 Pairs Ladies' Fine Lace Boots	2.50
40 Pairs Ladies' Goodyear Welt	2.50

School Bags in Great Variety.

JAMES MAYNARD,

85 DOUGLAS STREET

Phone 1232 Odd Fellows' Block



A FEATURE of the Semi-ready trousers—one found no place else than high grade custom tailoring—is the high waist.

The waist is made to fit perfectly and yet give comfort—plenty of cloth—as you can see for yourself.

There are straps on the back of each pair to tighten—but you won't need them; these trousers fit.

The legs are neatly shaped — conventional in width and "set" beautifully.

Delivered two hours after trying on.

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