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The Week

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VOL. X. No. 3 TENTH YEAR THE WEEK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1912 TENTH YEAR ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

PUBLIC ORDER—In the last issue of The Week some severe strictures were made on the state of public order in the City of Victoria. Any intelligent person reading the article in question carefully would see that the reference was exclusively to the subject of vice, and that when The Week said that "the condition of affairs was worse than at any time during the last ten years," it had reference solely to this phase of the question. Some of the authorities have seen fit to assume that the charge was of a broader nature and was intended to apply to general conditions. This is not only an untenable conclusion but an obvious side-stepping of the issue. It will be no answer to the charge of The Week to produce statistics showing that the police court records of the year compare favourably with those of previous years. This has no bearing on the subject. Unfortunately, the form of vice referred to flourishes so boldly and brazenly that it is able to defy courts and to keep out of the clutches of the law. This question has got to be faced, and whilst giving the police force of Victoria, as The Week always has done, full credit for keeping it the most orderly and law-abiding city in the Dominion, and whilst yielding to none in its high opinion of Chief Langley, The Week states emphatically that the "social vice" is growing in Victoria, that it is scattered in every part of the city, that juvenile depravity is increasing enormously, and that the police are either powerless to grapple with the evil, or their arm is paralysed. It is not the business of private individuals to act the part of spies and to furnish evidence. The police are paid to do this, and they are not doing it. They know just as well, and better than anyone else, that disorderly characters habitually visit many of the hotels in the city, and that in some instances they are permanent residents. They know that young girls in their teens are allowed to frequent certain restaurants at all hours of the night and to drink to excess. They know that girls in their teens are regularly motored out in the small hours to roadside taverns within reach. All these things could and should be prevented; to say nothing of the systematic white slave traffic which is being conducted regularly by a notorious woman. It is time that the complacency of the police in these matters came to an end. There is no reason to doubt that the new Mayor will take steps to see that the law is enforced and that a closer general supervision is exercised. It is his duty to find out where the fault lies, and whilst the municipal police department is under municipal control, it should be remembered that there is a stage at which the aid of the Attorney-General can be invoked, and in the minds of many right-thinking people that stage has been reached.

INTERDICTS—No one denies that the Provincial Liquor Act, with which the name of Attorney-General Bowser will always be associated, is altogether admirable and easily the best Act of the kind operating in the Dominion. It has done much to promote the cause of temperance, by providing for the proper control of the liquor traffic. It has gained many friends from the temperance ranks, because of its fairness and its effectiveness, and it has achieved the important result of setting back fanatical legislation. But, and it is a very big but, the most perfect Act in the world is of no value if it is not enforced, and there is one provision of the Liquor Act which has not been seriously attempted to be enforced in Victoria—that dealing with interdicts. The law mercifully undertakes to regard these unfortunates, not as criminals, but as weak folk who either through heredity, or a long-continued course of debauchery are in such a physical condition that they have lost control of themselves. The law then undertakes to take care of them and makes it a legal offense, punishable with fine or imprisonment to supply them with, or in any way to assist them in getting liquor. There have been one or two cases in Victoria in which the aid of the Courts has been invoked to enforce this provision, but in the vast majority of instances no serious attempt has been made. There lies on the desk of The Week a list of six bars in which possibly the best known interdict in town has been supplied with whiskey, for cash, straight over the bar. This has occurred not once but fifty times. The police and the license inspector have been made acquainted with the circumstances. For over a period of twelve months they have failed to catch the delinquents, even when, especially in the case of the license inspector, they have been put on the track. The Week does not hesitate to say that they have not made any serious attempt to find where this man got his liquor, and to bring the criminals to justice. Men who cannot do this in the course of a whole year, when the law has been broken habitually, are unfit for their positions and should be incontinently fired. Their supineness has wrecked the man's career and caused him to lose his position, and however blameworthy he may be, they are the greater criminals. The attention of the Attorney-General and the Mayor is respectfully directed to the above facts which The Week is prepared to verify.

THE LAND ACT—The Liberal press has wasted a great deal of time and space in denouncing the Provincial Land Act. Its main contention has been that the present Act favours the speculator at the expense of the pre-emptor. The Victoria Times has gone further and claimed that the "bona fide" settler has been unable to secure a location because all the land has been taken up for speculation by "friends of the Government." The Week has repeatedly pointed out that the Times has misstated the facts. First of all the average settler is just as much a speculator as the Toronto syndicate. He gets his quarter or half section, cultivates anything from one to five acres, and holds his pre-emption not for cultivation but for sale. The Week finds no fault with him; he has as much right to speculate in land as the wealthier capitalist, but the conditions have a very direct bearing on the criticism of the Times that the pre-emptor cannot get land to cultivate. Passing from this, however, The Week would respectfully direct the attention of the critics of the Government to the concise and authoritative statement delivered in the House this week by Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands. On Thursday Mr. Ross made one of his all too rare speeches. It was lucid, decisive and unanswerable. He showed that the "poor pre-emptor" can today have his choice from nearly one million acres of surveyed lands, which have been surveyed and reserved exclusively for his benefit. This land cannot be touched by the capitalist speculator or syndicate. It is located in the most fertile parts of the country and the acreage will largely increase during the coming year. Further, Mr. Ross showed that the syndicates which have acquired land are large contributors to the revenue of the Province, and that the taxation is so heavy that they cannot afford to leave the lands uncolonized. They must either put settlers on the ground or be taxed out of existence. Lastly, Mr. Ross puts his finger on the crux of the whole question when he pointed out that the sole difficulty in settling land has been the lack of transportation. The settler wants to be in close proximity to the railway, and however attractive the magnificent stretches of land in the Peace River Valley, in the district of Fort George, Fraser Lake, the Bulkeley, or the Naas may be, they cannot be extensively settled until the railway comes along. The acquisition of large tracts of land by colonization companies is not only a source of revenue to the Province but a good advertisement, and for all practical purposes a pioneer organization impelled by self interest to do all that is possible to settle up the country. It seems to The Week that the deliverance of Mr. Ross leaves nothing more to be said.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE—The Week ventures to think that the Board of Trade committed a tactical error in endorsing the enterprise of the Industrial Peace Association and its travelling agent, Mr. P. H. Scullin. The thing was done in a hurry and no doubt put through because Mr. Scullin was introduced and vouched for by an influential delegation. All the same, if some one well acquainted with trades unionism, the labour market, and the relations of employers and employees, had opened up a discussion on the subject it would have been found that however praiseworthy the objects of Mr. Scullin and the Industrial Peace Association may be, their efforts are more likely to create discord than to promote harmony. The Vancouver meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Scullin, decided to ask the churches to pray for industrial peace. This resolution might well have been endorsed by the Board of Trade and would probably have comprehended the full limits of the usefulness of the Association. At any rate, it could do no harm. The fact of the matter is that there is no more delicate subject handled than that of the relations of capital and labour, and however ardently we may desire industrial peace, we can only ensure it by the exercise of the utmost forbearance and tact. Mr. Scullin is a "butter-in," and a tactless one at that. He hinted at a possible strike among the builders of Victoria only to be given the lie direct within twenty-four hours. Mr. Scullin has also distinguished himself in connection with certain negotiations which he is said to have conducted with the Oriental labourers of Vancouver a few years ago, and altogether is about the last man who could secure the confidence of the labouring class. For this reason, if for no other, the Board of Trade should have been more cautious and should have required satisfactory evidence of his status and influence with labour before committing itself to any line of action.

PREMIER McBRIDE'S SPEECH—The speech which Premier McBride delivered in the local House this week seems to have nettled the Liberal press, the Socialist member, and some Liberals. One can hardly wonder at that, because it was such an effective statement of the impregnable position occupied by the Government. It told of success, of consolidation, and of progress all along the line. It showed how a province with fewer than half a million inhabitants has a revenue exceeding that of Ontario with two and a half million inhabitants. It showed how substantial progress was being made with the great public works and the railroad construction, the announcement of which had been laughed to scorn by the Opposition. It told how the ramshackle railway which was only "an eleventh-hour afterthought" was being completed so rapidly that it would be finished within the specified time, and unlike the G. T. P., that abnormal bantling of the Laurier Government, would not require an extension of time. But probably the portion of the Premier's speech which really touched the Opposition on the quick was the announcement that within a few weeks he would bring down a measure providing for a larger instalment of railway building which would consolidate the present systems and open up enormous stretches of new territory. It is this constructive statesmanship which makes Mr. McBride's administration so strong, and baffles the ingenuity of the Opposition. He is always looking to the future, and his optimism is so great that nothing is too big for the Province. When he came into power eight years ago there was one Transcontinental railway to the Coast. Within two years there were three, and he is now laying the foundations for two more. The Week thinks it is no wild prediction that within five years from date five Transcontinental railway systems will convey passengers from the Eastern states and Provinces to Victoria by an all rail route, and that within the same period north and south lines will connect the Peace River and the Yukon with Southern B. C. This is a large programme and imposes a gigantic task on the Government. But it is a task which they are able to perform and it will not create any financial liability which the Province is not able to bear.

HENRY LABOUCHERE—At the ripe age of fourscore and one, "Labby" has passed to his final rest. The obituary notices have been flattering and he has been spoken of as a diplomat, a statesman and a publicist. He will be best remembered for his association with "Truth" which he founded, and his loyal fight for Charles Bradlaugh, thirty years ago. The latter is now a matter of ancient history, but his journalistic career has kept him in closer touch with the public. He cannot be said to have made a record as a diplomat and he abandoned the consular service after ten years of work. He did make a success of "Truth"! That is if success is to be measured by popularity and profits. "Truth" has always been smart; it has never been over-scrupulous. Indeed, it is doubtful if "Labby" was ever troubled with scruples. In its early years the paper was scurrilous and vied with the "Reynolds" of those days in circulating scandalous stories about members of the Royal Family. Possibly the best thing "Truth" has ever done has been to expose fakirs, for which its astute proprietor and editor possessed special qualifications. For the last fifteen or twenty years "Labby" tried hard to behave himself, and when he lost his physical vigour (which seemed always to provoke him to show his worst side), he declined into a genial old man, never so happy as when retailing his reminiscences, which were both varied and interesting. He was a unique personality, and is hardly likely to have a successor.

MOVING PICTURES—The Week was the first paper in Canada to draw attention to the demoralising influence of some of the Moving Pictures displayed in the Dominion, and also to point out that such a condition of affairs was not to be wondered at as long as the supply had to be imported from the States, where there are no moral standards enforced, either in Art or Conduct. The complaint of The Week attracted widespread attention and led to investigation. As a result Censorship was exercised and many of the objectionable pictures suppressed. Now comes a report from Montreal, upon which the local press has commented strongly. It tells a tale of juvenile depravity, leading to crime, directly traceable to the Moving Pictures of the class complained of. It is only fair to say that the Victoria houses are exercising closer discrimination than formerly, the Manager of Romano's having refused to exhibit some films furnished by the Syndicate. The object lesson furnished by the Montreal incident shows that the objection was well taken.

During my wanderings around this city, I often wonder why the public, and still more why the police allow that objectionable class of man, which in my opinion is worse than the ordinary "hobo," to be about. The man to which I refer is the man who is fairly well dressed and who is always "out of work" and up against it. He is not really out of work because he would not work if he could, for he finds that he can get a decent enough existence, for him, by hanging around in bars and such places, and borrowing small amounts from newcomers or any one who will be foolish enough to listen to his tale of woe. In the prairie cities this class of man is picked up quick and given thirty days' hard labour for what he is, a vagrant, and I would refer the City Police and Detectives to that portion of the Criminal Code which deals with these sort of people.

* * *

To go to a more pleasant subject I went to a thoroughly enjoyable dinner (I can't keep off the subject of eating) on Saturday night, at the Empress, given by the B. C. Old Public School Boys' Association, when some excellent speeches were made, and it seemed to me to be a pity that more were not present, and I hope that every old public school boy, who was not there and who is not a member of the Society will join at once as the Association wants to get out and do something and it can't do this until it has a larger membership and members mean money.

* * *

The other night when I was walking home from the vicinity of Moss Street, I noticed three big piles of gravel or sand at one end of a street whilst there was a smaller one at the other end, and I suddenly wondered who would be to blame if there was a fire. Would the Fire Chief take his engines two or three hundred yards away to fight the fire, or would he make his horses and engines do acrobatic stunts to jump over the piles of gravel, and while he is gallantly tackling the question of how to get to the fire, what is it doing, burning itself out, or spreading or what? From enquiries I learn that the heaps were left there by the Paving Company, but why can't the City get after them?

* * *

I really am sorry that I am such an inquisitive person, but I should very much like to know how I can get a permit to stand and talk to a friend on the street corner. The other night I had been dining out and a friend and I were taking a lady down to the car, and stood and talked to her before the car came, but we had apparently missed the last car, when we were ordered by a policeman to get a move on, or something like that. About a quarter of an hour afterwards I noticed the same policeman talking and laughing with a lot of men from one of the pool rooms and their language was hardly refined. If I go to a pool room, chew gum, and use bad language to policemen shall I be allowed to stand and talk to my friends for five minutes if I want.

* * *

There is another thing which strikes me as rather funny and that is that under the Tramway or some Act a vehicle plying for hire has to state the number of persons it can carry, and when one sees that the capacity of the small Foul Bay cars put at 90 it makes one laugh. It is bad enough to have to hang on by the eyelids but when one sees a car packed to overflowing with about 50 people in it, it is consoling to know that there are forty under the "regulation number." The notices in question were, I fancy, put up to comply with the Tramway Act, but in my very humble opinion are nothing less than a gross piece of impertinence.

* * *

I would like to know if there is another place in Canada whose inhabitants would stand for or patronise firms who have so little enterprise or who are so obsessed by a desire for enormous gains that they will leave the most important block in the city in its present state. I refer of course to Government street, between Fort and View Streets. That the people responsible will be punished for their lack of civic patriotism by being thoroughly well taxed on their "unimproved" property is the earnest hope of

Lounger.

Old Timers Leave

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Covert and Misses Sylvia and Dorothy Covert leave today, for Long Beach, California, where they will take up their permanent residence. Mr. Covert was one of the early pioneers and was the father of fruit-growing in the Kettle valley, where the Covert estate is one of the conspicuous gardens of British Columbia. The removal of Mr. and Mrs. Covert and their estimable family will be a source of general regreat among a wide circle of acquaintances.

Kamloops Active

At the first regular meeting of the newly elected school board on Wednesday afternoon the former officers were re-elected, J. E. Hopgood, chairman and L. A. Palmer, secretary. On instructions from the superintendent of education a ballot was taken to determine the terms for which the new members should serve, resulting as follows: L. A. Palmer and Dr. R. W. Irving, two years; F. B. Simpson and Dr. A. E. H. Bennett, one year each.

A Rival Company

Mr. H. H. Millie consummated last week the sale of his telephone system to the Okanagan Telephone Co., negotiations in regard to which had been under way for some time past, and the Company will take possession at an early date. The entire system, both urban and rural, is included in the transaction, and the consideration is understood to be in the neighbourhood of $55,000.

Kootenay Capital

Mayor Selous, who was running for his fourth term, was defeated by J. E. Annable by seventy-six majority in Kamloops. Aldermen elected were Messrs. Walley, Cunliffe, Houston, Keefe, Gleaser. Five aldermen were defeated.

Wake Up

There are papers published in British Columbia away behind the times. For instance: The Revelstoke Herald's date line reads January 6, 1911; and the Cumberland (Vancouver Island) News of January 4, advertises choice Christmas gifts.

Mines All Busy

Things are booming in Coleman at present and everything points to a season of great prosperity. The International Coal and Coke Company are shipping over two thousand tons of high-grade coal per day, besides the five hundred tons which are required each day for the coke ovens. The McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Co. are shipping over four hundred tons of coal per day, and they intend to increase their output considerably in the near future.

New Industry at Cranbrook

Enterprise and industry are the keynotes for the City of Cranbrook. New companies are coming in with capital and taking part in the progress that Cranbrook is enjoying today. We are safe in saying no city west of Medicine Hat or east of Vancouver is going ahead so fast, and making the progress that Cranbrook is today, and the latest addition is the new Brick Company that has been formed. The new firm will do business under the name of the British Columbia Brick Co., and Mr. E. A. Lezart will be manager. The headquarters of the company will be located in Cranbrook, and the plant established about ten miles east of the city, where some 27 acres have been secured for this purpose. The Crow's Nest line runs alongside of the property, and there is an abundance of wood and water close at hand.

Birks Will Build

Henry Birks & Sons, Montreal, now controlling the jewelry business of George E. Trorey, will erect a 10-story structure on Granville and Georgia streets, Vancouver, the site for the building costing $1,000,000.

Kootenay Lake Frozen

The west arm of Kootenay lake opposite Nelson, is frozen over with two inches of ice, necessitating the steamer Kokanee leaving an hour before the schedule time to break through. The ice is so thick along the shores of the Kootenay and Arrow lakes that many of the landings can't be made and scores of ranches are cut off.

Rush at Royal Bank, Cranbrook

Monday morning last there were a number of merchants who determined they would be the first to make a deposit in the bank's new quarters. J. A. Murray, of the East Kootenay Produce and Provision House was the one who passed coin of the realm through the wicket first, but F. M. Christian of the Prospector Pub. Co., had the first deposit registered upon the Bank's books. Congratulations are coming to the bank management for the excellent way in which the bank is equipped. Everything in the place is absolutely new, being fitted throughout with oak fixtures and even a seat for those who have to wait around for one purpose or another.

Starting the New Year Well

The marriage took place at Revelstoke last Wednesday of E. R. Butler of Summerland and Miss Minnie E. Robson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Robson, formerly of this city and later of Summerland. The bride is well known and exceedingly popular here, and her large circle of Vernon friends will unite in the warmest possible expression of good wishes.

Gone But Not Forgotten

It is said that last week in Sandon there was a game of draw in which it took $50 to swap glances with the dealer, and $250 to hand him the discard. Colonel Lowery is missing a met or two by not decorating the scenery of Sandon at the present time. The very best we can do in New Denver is open a debate once a month with a 10-cent ante.

Frost Brackman

A quiet wedding took place at St. Thomas' Church, Chilliwack, when W. E. Frost, son of Dr. Walter Frost, of Wiliton, Somersetshire, England, was married to Miss Phyllis Blackman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Blackman, of Streathham, England. The Rev. Canon Hinchliffe performed the ceremony.

Flour Mill Brought

On Monday, Messrs. Daykin & Jackson purchased from The H. Smith Biscuit Co., Vancouver, the mill property at Armstrong. The purchase includes the land, buildings and machinery. Possession will be taken on January 25th.

Mayor Robinson of Kamloops entertained the aldermen and citizens last night informally at his residence, at the conclusion of the announcing of the polls.

BIG MEN

Not necessarily big in stature, but men of broad vision who see beyond the confines of their individual activities—men in close touch and sympathy with the world at large, are the men who drink the finest Whiskey obtainable—King William IV. V. O. P. Whiskey (very oldest procurable), known the world over for its exceptional quality and flavor, singularly rich in those compounded ethers, which impart delicacy of flavor and constitute the elegance of bouquet so much prized by connoisseurs. Call for King William IV. at any first-class hotel, bar, cafe or club.

Your dealer can supply you for home use.

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Medical Men Are Agreed

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Brusson Gluten Bread, per pkg. $1.50
Brusson Vermicelli, per pkg. 50c
Brusson Macaroni, per pkg. 50c
Brusson Noodles, per pkg. 25c
Pates, per pkg. 25c
Semolina, a delightful food for breakfast, per pkg. 25c

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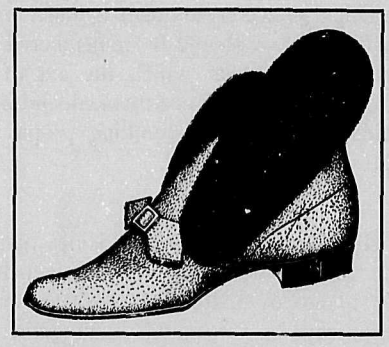
A Pair of Daniel Green & Co's Felt Footwear for the Man, Woman or Child



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Layritz Nurseries

Carey Road — Victoria, B. C.

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

The Private Secretary	Jan. 20
Forbes Robertson	Jan. 22, 23
The Girl of the Golden West	Jan. 26
The Barrier	Jan. 29
Local Choral Society	Jan. 31
The Arion Club Concert	Feb. 5
Rose Melville in "Sis Hopkins"	Feb. 6
Victoria Choral Society	Jan. 31
Boy Scouts in Amateur Play	Feb. 7
V. A. D. C. in Lady Winterton's Experiment	Feb. 8, 9
Ladies' Musical with Mr. McCormick	Feb. 12
The Rosary	Feb. 14

"The Girl of the Golden West"

Already "The Girl of the Golden West," the latest Grand Opera of Giacomo Puccini, the famous Italian composer, declared by Verdi to be his logical successor, which masterpiece Henry W. Savage will give a magnificent presentation in English on Friday, at the Victoria Theatre, as the title role incarnated by three grand opera artists of different nationalities.

Mme. Luisa Villani is one of the most charming of the younger generation of prima donnas. She was born in San Francisco of Italian parents, both of whom were celebrated operatic artists and well known through the United States. Her grandfather was the celebrated tenor, Giuseppi Villani. While still an infant the future prima donna was taken to Italy, where she soon was placed under the tutelage of famous music masters. Mme. Villani made her debut at La Scala, Milan, in 1907, in "The Orfeo" of Gluck, having been selected by Toscanini and Gatti-Cassazza. During this engagement she attained a triumph as Desdembna and was engaged for Costanza of Rome, where she sang Eva in "Die Meistersinger." Her first American engagement was at the Academy of Music, New York, in a repertoire including "Cavalleria," "Carmen," "Pagliacoi," and "Boheme," receiving the highest praise from the Metropolitan musical critics. She then toured South America and Mexico, winning phenomenal success in "Faust," "Aida," "Travatore" and "Madam Butterfly." During the past season Mme. Villani was especially engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Company, and was also the featured artiste with the Bessie Scot Abbott Company, and was also won the highest critical econiums throughout the South and the Southwest, alternating the prima donna roles in "Boheme" and "Madam Butterfly."

Mme. Irma Delossey, another wonderful dramatic soprano, full of temperament, with a voice of exceptional range, covering nearly three octaves, like her sister song-birds who alternate in the role of Minnie in Puccini's masterpiece, is in her early twenties, and therefore not only sings but visualizes the role. It is essentially a youthful part and seems incongruous when sung by a prima donna of mature years.

Mme. Delossey has a repertoire of thirty operas, and has not only won fame in Vienna and Budapest, but has sung many roles in Berlin and throughout Italy, having won unusual success in Nice during the past season.

MME DINA PUGHLIA AS THE SQUAW IN PUCCINI'S GRAND OPERA "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

Forbes-Robertson on the Advanced Theatre

"The advanced idea in the theatre is making such wonderful strides in the direction of spiritual expression that there seems to be a complete change in the old rules of the stage. An art that is dependent for its brilliancy or its appeal upon rules does not progress much. We must give room for individuality, for its revelation in the more intimate plays of small caste and careful analysis of human themes. We still have melodramas and conventional stage plays that hold their own in popular interest, but the advanced theatre, so called, is developing unusual dramatic qualities. It is appearing in every part of the world, in every language. Its chief interpretation is in Germany, France, England and America."

In Irving's time the advanced theatre was where that great English actor left it. He alone had been its leader in the English-speaking race. It is doubtful whether, had he lived, he would have sustained the advanced theatre on the stage which he had adorned chiefly with romanticism and spectacle. In this respect, Forbes-Robertson is better equal to the changing character of the theatre, for changed it has since the great Irving productions were made.

The change, as Frobes-Robertson sees it, is in the substitute of the spiritual nature of life for the merely human action of incidental drama. It has appeared, simultaneously in England and America in plays, with a similarity of spiritual nature, plays like "The Witching Hour," "The Servant in the House," "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." There are plays that serve to identify the meaning of the advanced idea in the theatre. Its expression differs, according to Forbes-Robertson's observation, in different countries. A difference that is significantly temperamental.

"It is my impression that we are all growing to think about the ehtical values of daily life; we are all measuring distances between our inner selves, the educated as well as the artist. One hears so much cant about the educational drama these days, just as if it were possible to write a play that wasn't educational. It is not by education we get advanced ideas, it is by having ideas in the first place that are educating, or finding them. The trouble with most of the talk about the dvanced theatre is that it has been confused with the abnormal, the morbid, the sensational, with an exhibition of ill-omen, superstition or mystery."

The advanced theatre suggested a distinct change in the relation of the modern actor to his art, but Forbes-Robertson saw in the advanced idea merely a fruition of the actor's long-sought reprieves from conveition. He saw in it the chance of freedom and individuality for the artist. It would ultimately result in the great improvement of the personnel of the theatre, for it would limit the stage as a place for artists who had a deep feeling and understanding for it as an art.

"A play should be able to stand on its own feet without scenery, and an actor should be equal to this test of the play, but it is hardly necessary. There is a tendencq, perhaps, to overload the stage with atmosphere. A too obvious appeal is made sometimes to make the stage picture a photograph. The scenery should be correct, but in its correct proportion of the whole. It should not interfere upon the attention of an audience; it should not be seen more than the actor. Not that this occurs very often, that would be too terrible; but an actor should interest and control his audience sufficiently to keep the scenery in its remote proportion."

Forbes-Robertson is progressive. Irving had the temperament of the great artist who has fixed standards, who holds the majesty of his art by the sway of his own sceptre, but Forbes-Robertson has risen on the wings of his spiritual instinct, as artists rise, seeking the heights sans vanity or worldly pomp.

Victoria Theatre

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26

The Sensation of Two Continents!

Henry W. Savage offers the Original and Only Production of

Puccini's Grand Opera

"The Girl of the Golden West"

(In English)

With Noted Cast of Principles—Huge Singing Chorus—An Orchestra of Fifty—Elaborate Scenic and Electrical Effects

On a Trans-Continental Tour of America and Canada, travelling 20,000 miles—Special Train of Ten Cars

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Entire Lower Floor	$3.00
First Row of Balcony	$2.50
Centre 4 Rows Balcony	$2.00
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Gallery	$1.00

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Forbes Robertson

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"Passing of the Third Floor Back"

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WEEK JANUARY 22

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The Week

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W. BLAKEMORE, Editor

Shrines

By Bohemian

We all remember the good old story of Peter Schemyl, the man who had no shadow. No wonder that people shunned him, and the reason is so obvious that even a child could furnish it. He was without that which everyone else had, and so he could not be human, whatever else he might be; unless indeed he had been bewitched, in which case he was little better than an outcast.

Now I have not set out to write about shadows, although the symbolism might suggest a connection, but about shrines, and I venture to assert that while no sensible man would be without a shadow, no sane man would be without a shrine. At any rate, I am willing to base my claim to sanity on the fact that I have a shrine.

By this time some of my readers may be giving a Masonic interpretation to the mystic word, but that is not the Shrine I had in mind. It is a place, or a spot, sacred to fond memories. A spot so rich in associations that one can never be actually poor again in this world. A spot around which a history is woven and to which one turns with fond recollection in times of stress.

About this, as about all shrines, there may be an element of worship and if so, then the stronger and the sweeter the ties that bind. The shrine may have been erected in a season of delight or of distress, but if it is a monument of joy it will always be sought as a haven in times of sorrow. One turns to it not only because of the record it bears, and the memories it revives, but because of the courage and strength which it is capable of imparting.

Many a man who has found the burden too heavy has renewed his strength at a shrine, and all the more surely because he alone knew where to seek it. Many men have made their annual pilgrimage in search of a cure which has been not less effective than those chronicled at St. Anne de Beaupre or Lourdes. Indeed, do we not live in an age when diseases of the mind are considered of greater importance than diseases of the body? Are not nearly all our scientists engaged in demonstrating that mind rules matter? And either there is no such thing as disease, or it can be driven away by an effort of the will.

Be this as it may. If the spirit of the age exalts and magnifies the ascendency of mind, all the more certain am I that the greatest of cures will be effected at shrines like mine. Is it not a greater thing to mend a life than to cure a bodily disease? Is it not a nobler achievement to assuage grief than to staunch disease? Is it not in every sense a loftier conception to heal the whole man than to heal a part?

How often in these days of stress and strain do we read of men who lie down under their burdens—men who have exhausted every energy of their nature only to find that they are beaten in the end, that success will not attend their efforts, that the silver lining will not fringe the cloud, that the sunshine will not break through the gloom, and having no shrine to go to, they seek a tomb.

Let every man have a shrine, let it be one to which he can turn when the battle rages and when he would go down if he had to depend on his own strength. I can tell you from experience, even though a Bohemian, that at such times strength can be found at shrines. Around them is an atmosphere. It has been created by incidents long ago familiar to the pages of history, but never anything but fresh in the human heart, and in that atmosphere you can re-live the past and derive the strength you need for the future.

Bohemian.

Sir James Douglas K.C.B.

The Early History of Vancouver Island

Written Specially for the Week by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat

The notion of some people here, that a transcontinental railway, in British North America, was more a Colonial than a British suggestion, is, historically, inexact. It has led, occasionally, to the presentation of some attenuated chronicle of events in late stages of the subject, which, instead of being informative history, is, merely, such as a copyist might compile, from public "Returns" placed before him.

A through-railway, so far as I remember, is not mentioned in the 72 resolutions of the 33 representative men who composed the Quebec Conference in 1864, resolutions that were worked out, afterwards, into the British North America Act. Nor was the railway mentioned in the February following, when the proposed union of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, was discussed in the Parliament of Canada—the session in which Attorney-General Macdonald (afterwards, Sir John), made his most famous speech, and a very good speech it was. The only important Eastern utterance, in early times, that I recall, respecting a through-railway, is that of Joseph Howe, but I forget the circumstances and the date. Having myself, in 1860, mentioned the railway question, in replying to a toast in a Montreal Club, one of my kind hosts suggested, humorously, that I had been born 100 years too soon. The effect of the Oregon Treaty of 1846, the eleven years' existence of the Vancouver Island Colony, the discovery of gold, the new Colony on the Mainland:—these were watters of which the Montrealers took no account, nor indeed, did anyone, of any station whom I met, that year, in the East—except Howe, with whom I talked at Ottawa.

More than half a century has passed, since then, and, now, I read the following, in a Victoria newspaper of this date:

"It is passing strange how slow even the most intelligent eastern papers are to realize the part which the Pacific Ocean will play in the world and the part which the Pacific Coast of Canada may any day play in the history of the Dominion and the Empire."

The above as to Eastern folk, illustrates the effect of "distance," on human appreciations, which, by the lessening of moral responsibility, has constituted an argument against extended Empire, on the part of some political philosophers, both ancient and modern. Not being concerned, at present, with philosophic disquisition, but, merely, with the question of earlier appreciation of North Pacific matters, on the part of the Mother Country, I ask the reader to accompany me, in imagination, to the Starboard Front Cabin of the "Thames City," 557 tons, bringing the main body of the Royal Engineers to Esquimalt, 118 non coms. and men, 31 women and 34 children, under command of Captain H. R. Luard, R. E. In that cabin was the office of the "Emigrant Soldiers' Gazette and Cap e Horn Chronicle," edited by Second-Corporal Charles Sinnett, with some assistance from Lieut. H. S. Palmer. The little newspaper was published on shipboard, weekly, in manuscript, for the passengers. (The original is in the Provincial Library, Parliament Buildings, Victoria). An article 26 February, 1859, when the ship was a few days out from Valparaiso, gives, I think, unique testimony to the then existing public opinion in the Mother Country, relative to B. N. A. railway matters, the whole being stated as matter of course, and as something actually proposed. It agrees with my own recognition of Home opinion, in the fifties as the latter was expressed in certain newspapers, and in the speeches of many public men, before the idea of Colonial separation had become influential. I append extracts from that article, and am only sorry that the succeeding conflict of opinion on the subject, among Old Country folk, would not be relevant to my present purpose, so in the language of the Gods, we "maun let that flee stick to the w——"—for the present.

Apropos of the foregoing, it may be interesting to read the following from the "Emigrant Soldiers' Gazette and Cape Horn Chronicle" of February 26th, 1859:

"A few remarks upon the position of British Columbia, with the present and proposed means of communication between it and England, may not be out of place, and may perhaps be interesting to some of our readers. It is situated on the north-west coast of North America, between Lat. 55 deg. and 49 deg. N., the latter being the boundary line between it and the Oregon Territory which was made over to the United States. At present there are three routes to Columbia and Vancouver Island, viz.: 1st, by the Isthmus of Panama; 2nd, through Canada or the United States over the Rocky Mountains; 3rd, round Cape Horn. The first named route is the quickest, occupying only 35 or 40 days. Steamers leave England for Colon, situated on the East of the Isthmus of Panama; from Colon trains run across the Isthmus to Panama, and from thence steamers go to San Francisco and up to the mouth of the Fraser river. By the second route passengers go by steamers to Quebec, and thence by railway to St. Paul's, near the head of Lake Superior, in Minnesota; from thence by the United States' mail across the Rocky Mountains to the head-waters of the Columbia river; at this point passengers can either turn to the right, overland to the Thompson and Fraser river districts, or go down the Columbia, cross over the Puget Sound, and across the Straits to Vancouver. The third route round Cape Horn, we must all be well acquainted with, and the sooner perhaps such acquaintance is cut the better. The additional means of communication now proposed are: 1st, A railway through the British possessions in North America, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. On the Atlantic coast of British North America we have but one safe open seaport, accessible at all seasons, the rest being closed by ice for six months of the year; but that port, Halifax (in Nova Scotia), has the finest harbour in the Atlantic, and is nearer to Europe by 400 miles than any other port in the whole continent of America. From Halifax to Quebec is 600 miles, a railway for 170 miles of which is now in course of construction. From Quebec there is a direct line of railway through Canada to Lake Huron, a distance of 500 miles; from this point it is proposed to extend the railway along the north shore of Lake Superior, through the Red River Settlement, along the valley of the Saskatchewan, and through British Columbia to the mouth of Fraser river. The distance from Liverpool to Halifax is 2,466 miles, and the average passage by steamer nine days. From Halifax to the mouth of the Fraser river, taking the direction of the proposed railway, is 3,184 miles, and, should this line be executed, passengers will be able to get from Liverpool to Vancouver in about 14 or 15 days. Another great engineering work is in contemplation, by which steamers will be able to go from Liverpool to the mouth of the Fraser river in about 35 days, viz.: by cutting a ship-canal through the Isthmus af Panama; this would obviate the necessity of vessels going round Cape Horn, and lessen the voyage by about one-half. Should the railway be carried out from Halifax to the mouth of the Fraser river, it will be one great step in the progress of the British Dominions in North America, and may ultimately lead to its being peopled in an unbroken chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown."

Note.—The print, last week, said that American immigrants came "overhead" instead of "overland."—Ed. Week.

Overseas Club Elects Officers

Membership has Risen fron 20 to 250 in First Year

Numbering nearly 250 members the Overseas Club (Victoria centre) held its first annual meeting last night in the Foresters' hall, received a highly creditable report of work from the secretary, Mr. Duncan B. McLaren, elected its officers for the ensuing year and held a most enjoyable musical soiree after the business of the meeting had been transacted. In his review of the first year's work of the Overseas club in Victoria, the president, Mr. Wm. Blakemore, who took the chair, expressed his regret at the poor attendance considering the size of the club and slated a large number of members for not having paid their subscriptions. This had made the work of the officers doubly difficult, and the poor response to the proposed club rooms scheme had necessitated the abandonment of that movement—for the present at all events. The subscription would, therefore, remain at the nominal sum of one dollar a year. He, however, congratulated the club and the secretary in particular, for the large amount of useful work accomplished during the year. The secretary's report bore out amply the president's president's eulogium. Apart from its regular meetings and representations on important topics of Imperial interest he (Mr. McLaren) had dealt with over 400 letters, most of which were letters of inquiry on conditions prevailing on Vancouver Island and throughout British Columbia. Some of them asked for advice on business prospects in particular trades, some on sport and others requests from members overseas for the club's help in obtaining employment in arrival in the province. In several of the last-named instances the club had been able to give practical aid, and the secretary said he had replied in detail to 300 letters of inquiry during the year. These inquiries had come from all parts of the Empire. The only unsatisfactory feature of the club's progress was that nearly 150 subscriptions were still unpaid, and this he hoped would be remedied at once as their non-payment had imposed an unfair call on the generosity of their president.

Mr. S. W. H. Littleboy, as treasurer, presented a financial statement which showed that the club's total revenue from subscriptions had amounted to $143.20, while there was another $7.20 of stock in hand in the form of club badges and certificates. The expenditure during the first year's work had amounted to $148.50, leaving a net balance in hand of $1.90.

The following officers and committees were appointed for the ensuing year: Patron, His Excellency the Governor General of Canada; hon. presidents, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia and the Hon. Richard McBride, K.C., M.P.P.; president, re-elected, Mr. William Blakemore; vice-presidents, Mr. G. H. Gillespie, Mr. R. Hall, Mr. C. A. Holland, Mr. R. L. Drury and the Rev. H. B. Gray, M.A., D.D., (in place of Mr. G. M. Heinekey, deceased); sescretary, Mr. D. B. McLaren, B.A.; treasurer, Mr. S. W. H. Littleboy. The executive committee was composed of the three executive officers with the following members: Capt. W. Rant, Mrs. P. Morris, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. P. de Noe Walker and Miss A. Heinekey. An entertainment committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. D. B. McLaren, Mrs. Rant and Mrs. Fred Rowlands, while the personnel of a "Look Out" committee, whose duty will be to get in touch with new arrivals from the motherland and other parts of the Empire, was left over for selection at the next general meeting.

Mr. Painter detailed the efforts he had been making to secure a permanent exhibition of British-made moving picture films treating with subjects and places of interest to British people, as a corrective to the "American" sentiment of certain films against which the club recently passed a resolution of protest.

Following the business meeting those present were very kindly entertained by Mrs. Littleboy and Mrs Morris to delightful refreshments while Mrs. McLaren, Mr. Rowlands Mr. Morris and others gave songs or recitations which were highly appreciated. Votes of thanks were accorded the ladies who provided the refreshments and to those members who contributed to the concert. The evening ended with a hearty rendering of the National Anthem.—Reprinted from the Victoria Colonist of January 17th.

GUESSES AT TRUTH

"Noah's wife," wrote one boy in a recent school examination in England, "was called Joan of Arc."

"Water," wrote another, "is composed of two gases, oxygen and cambridgen."

"Lava," contributed a third youth, "is what the barber puts on your face."

"A blizzard," insisted a fourth, is the inside of a fowl."

KINDRED FEELING

The new cook, who had come into the house during the holidays, asked her mistress:

"Where ban your son? I not see him round no more."

"My son," replied the mistress pridefully. "Oh, he has gone back to Yale. He could only get away long enough to stay until New Year's Day, you see. I miss him dreadfully, though."

"Yas, I knowing yoost how you feel. My broder, he ban in yail six times since Thanksgiving Day."

GARDENS MADE TO ORDER

M. Camille Saint-Saens, the great musician, and the life-long friend of animals, took into his home a little dog.

The enraged concierge waited his chance and notified the owner of the house.

Soon a letter arrived for the musician which said: "Monsieur, my house is not a zoological garden!"

Saint-Saens sent back the answer: "Monsieur, if you wish your house to be a zoological garden you have only to live in it."

A COLD DOUCHE

Just before the recent departure of William Dean Howells for Spain a popular novelist called. He told all about his phenomenal sales. Then—fishing for compliments—he sighed and said:

"I grow richer and richer, but all the same, I think my work is falling off. My new work is not so good as my old."

"Oh, nonsense," said Mr. Howells. "You write just as well as you ever did, my boy. Your taste is improving, that is all."

A PROVIDENT FOOL

Benevolent Visitor—Why are you hitting your head with that hammer, my poor man?

Lunatic—It feels so good when I stop.

BOOK NOTES

At the Standard Stationery Co., Ltd., 1220 Government St., Victoria, B. C.:

"One of the Family," by Keble Howard. Ward, Locke & Co. $1.50.

"Fortune's Foundlings," by L. G. Moberly. Ward, Locke & Co. $1.50.

"A Girl with a Heart," by Effie Adelaide Rowlands. Ward, Locke & Co. $1.50.

At the Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 1004 Government St., Victoria, B. C.:

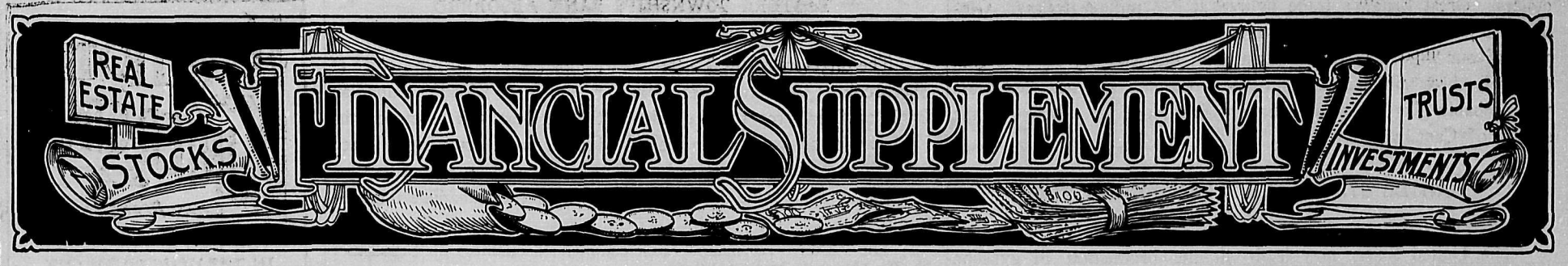
"Ship's Company," by W. W. Jacobs. $1.50.

"The Money Moon," by Jeffery Farnol. $1.50.

"The Harvester," by Gene Stratton Porter. $1.50.

"The Last Galley," by A. Conan Doyle. $1.50.

"The Love that Lives," by Mabel Osgood Wright. $1.50.



BUILDING PERMITS

JANUARY 10 TO JANUARY 17, 1912

January 10—	
A. E. Hayward—Pembroke St.—Dwelling	$1,950
M. McLean—Dwelling	1,950
Wm. Moore—Spring Road—Dwelling	300
C. B. Styles—Hulton St.—Dwelling	1,950
January 11—	
J. Wilson—Gosworth Road—Dwelling	3,000
Charles Mason—Second St.—Dwelling	300
Walsh & Bonnell—Clover St.—Dwelling	2,200
January 12—	
C. Lawrence—Caledonia Ave.—Dwelling	600
T. P. McConnell—Howe St.—Dwelling	3,000
G. W. McIntosh—Prior St.—Dwelling	2,500
P. Burns & Co.—Store St.—Cold Storage	2,000
J. M. Warren—Glasgow St.—Dwelling	3,000
January 13—	
Mr. Dongan—Pandora St.—Stores	1,100
Thos. T. Fiddler—Pearl St.—Dwelling	1,800
January 15—	
G. T. Hillier—Davie St.—Dwelling	2,600
McLean Bros.—Cedar Hill Road—Dwelling	2,000
John B. Leslie—Scott St.—Dwelling	500
January 16—	
James E. Elliott—Empress St.—Dwelling	500
Thos. Catterall—Fort Street—Stores and Office	6,000
D. K. Chungranes—Broughton St.—Cold Storage	2,000
H. Thompson—Carroll St.—Dwelling	2,500
January 17—	
Alton & Brown—Fifth St.—Dwelling	1,900
Mrs. Diana Irving—Gov't and Broughton—Stores, Office	22,000
H. T. Knott—May St.—Dwellings	5,000
G. A. Leach—Work St.—Apartment House	6,000

TRADE AND FINANCE

The promotion of companies was a marked feature during 1911. The increase in the annual number of new companies in ten years was 889 per cent. In the past ten years, 3,086 new companies, with aggregate capitalization of $1,530,000,000, were granted Dominion charters. Last year created a record in number and capitalization. This circumstance led to a large aggregate issue of corporation securities at home and abroad. More than $40,000,000 worth of such bonds and stocks were sold in Canada during 1911. With the growth of population and the increasing wealth per capita, the powers of absorption of the Canadian securities market are appreciating. The Canadian investor is becoming a more important factor in the financial situation. This fact will not affect to any considerable extent the volume of our borrowing operations abroad, but we may thoroughly depend upon the investor at home absorbing fairly large and sound issues.

The results of insurance companies generally were profitable and their business was larger. The profits of the fire underwriters cannot be large, or exist even, with the annual fire waste in Canada. For many companies results during 1911 were more favourable than in 1910. For others, on account of big lumber fires and several conflagrations, losses were heavier than in the previous year. The legitimate fire underwriters in Canada are suffering from the illegal competition of unlicensed companies. This competitive factor is becoming greater every year, and the principles of sound underwriting are thus endangered. We need better legislation in this respect, but in the meantime the increasing losses of those who insure in unlicensed companies will tend to awaken the public to the farce of so-called cheap fire insurance. The total fire insurance in force is $2,034,000,000.

The premium income of the life insurance companies was considerably larger, and several companies recorded the best year in their history. With a large field of endeavour, a comparatively small proportion of the people underwritten, and an expanding population, the outlook for greater business is most encouraging. The total amount of life insurance in force is $856,000,000.

Miscellaneous insurance, such as accident, guarantee, burglary, is also making headway. Workmen's compensation legislation is being considered in various provinces. The need for Dominion rather than for provincial legislation in this direction is apparently felt.

The trade of Canada stretched to still bigger figures. During the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1911, imports grew somewhat more rapidly than did exports. The chief competitors for our import trade are Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States. There was a considerable increase in the purchase of British goods, while the United States made a new high record. The Republic transacted trade with the Dominion in the twelve months valued at 413 million

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dollars. Great Britain's trade figured at 247 million dollars. Germany is making remarkable progress in getting a larger share every year of our import business. Last year, that country made a gain of nearly three million dollars in that direction. The next ten years will probably give one of two nations first place for all time in the supply of Canadian imports.

UNITED STATES LEADS IN PRODUCTION

The United States now leads in the production of gypsum. Previous to 1906, France was the largest producer; but, while in that country, since 1901, the annual production has been decreasing, in the United States, with the exception of the year 1904, the annual production has been gradually increasing until it now leads the world.

In Canada during the past decade there has been considerable improvement in production, but this improvement, in the Eastern Provinces, has practically all been in the production of crude rock for export purposes. Exclusive of Hillsborough, N.B., which is the largest producer of the manufactured article, and has increased its mill product within the past 10 years over 65 per cent., very little has been done. The Great Northern Mining Company, of Cheticamp, C.B., has only recently started manufacturing, and cannot yet be considered as a large producer, although its prospects for the future are bright.

The import trade has increased much more rapidly in proportion than that of the export business. In 1900 the total value of imports was $7,519, while that of 1909 was $105,882. In 1909 the greatest value ($64,849) is in the importation of plaster of Paris, although crude gypsum forms an important item, being for the same year valued at $35,268.

There was a notable falling off in the quantity of gypsum produced in Canada in 1908, due no doubt to the general depression in business for that year, but 1900 showed considerable improvement, producing a total of 466,491 tons, having a value of $798,048, which is the highest production value ever reached. Although the investigation has been as complete as time and opportunity would allow, still there remains much that is worthy of further investigation. A series of experiments showing tensile and compression tests of gypsum as manufactured into the different products would be productive of much value. The investigation of gypsum as a substitute for marble by the hardening process, which, from the evidence at hand, seems to give satisfaction, would open a new market for the products. Some of the associated minerals have much more commercial value than the gypsum itself, but it requires expert investigation to encourage development.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK ABSORBED

The directors of the Eastern Townships Bank, with head office at Sherbrooke, Que., have entered into an agreement with the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the sale of the business and assets of the Eastern Townships Bank to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Each $100 share of Eastern Townships Bank stock will be exchanged for two shares (par value $50 each) of stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Eastern Townships Bank commenced business on September 20th, 1859. Its authorized capital is $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is subscribed and $3,000,000 paid up. The authorized capital of the Bank of Commerce is $15,000,000, of which $11,683,600 is subscribed and $11,486,920 is paid up. The former bank has 101 branches and the latter 243.

The negotiations leading to the amalgamation were well guarded, with the result that the announcement of the agreement came as a surprise. In 1860 the deposits of the Eastern Townships Bank were $6,548; now they exceed fifteen millions. The Eastern Townships Bank was the pioneer financial institution of the Eastern Townships. The first officers of the bank were: B. Pomeroy, president; Chas. Brooks, vice-president; Wm. S. Foster, cashier; directors: B. Pomeroy, Compton; R. W. Hencker, Sherbrooke; Chas. Brooks, Lennoxville; G. K. Foster, Richmond; H. L. Robinson, Waterloo; A. A. Adams, Coaticook; John Henry Pope, Cookshire.

SIR E. B. OSLER

Sir Edmund Osler, honoured by the King on New Year's Day, is one of Canada's leading financiers, having been engaged in a financial business ever since he left school. He was born in the county of Simcoe in 1845, and, after completing his education in Dundas, he entered a bank as a clerk. Later he went into the brokerage business, first in partnership with Sir Henry Pellatt and later with Mr. H. C. Hammond. Sir Edmund Osler has always taken an active interest in the development of railways through the country, and has been for many years a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is also connected with many other companies.

THE AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

The American Smelting and Refining Company, a Guggenheim corporation, has purchased controlling interest of the Indian Mining Company, owning silver-lead propositions in the Portland Canal district.

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THE MODERN SELOUS

The waiter, no doubt expecting a tip, approached the gentleman when he had finished his dinner.

"How did you find the steak, sir?" he asked.

"Oh, by perseverance," was the reply; "the little beggar was hiding behind a Brussels sprout, but I managed to find him."

Start the New Year Right

Victoria merchants have now closed their books for 1911 and are laying their plans for an increase of their business during 1912. In laying these plans, we would suggest the consideration of several items, each of which is admitted to be of great importance in the gaining and holding of trade, as follows:

1. *An Electric Sign*
2. *Well lighted show windows*
3. *Adequate and properly arranged Lighting for the salesroom.*

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VOL. X. No. 3 TENTH YEAR THE WEEK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1912 TENTH YEAR ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

A Portrait of England's Greatest Actor

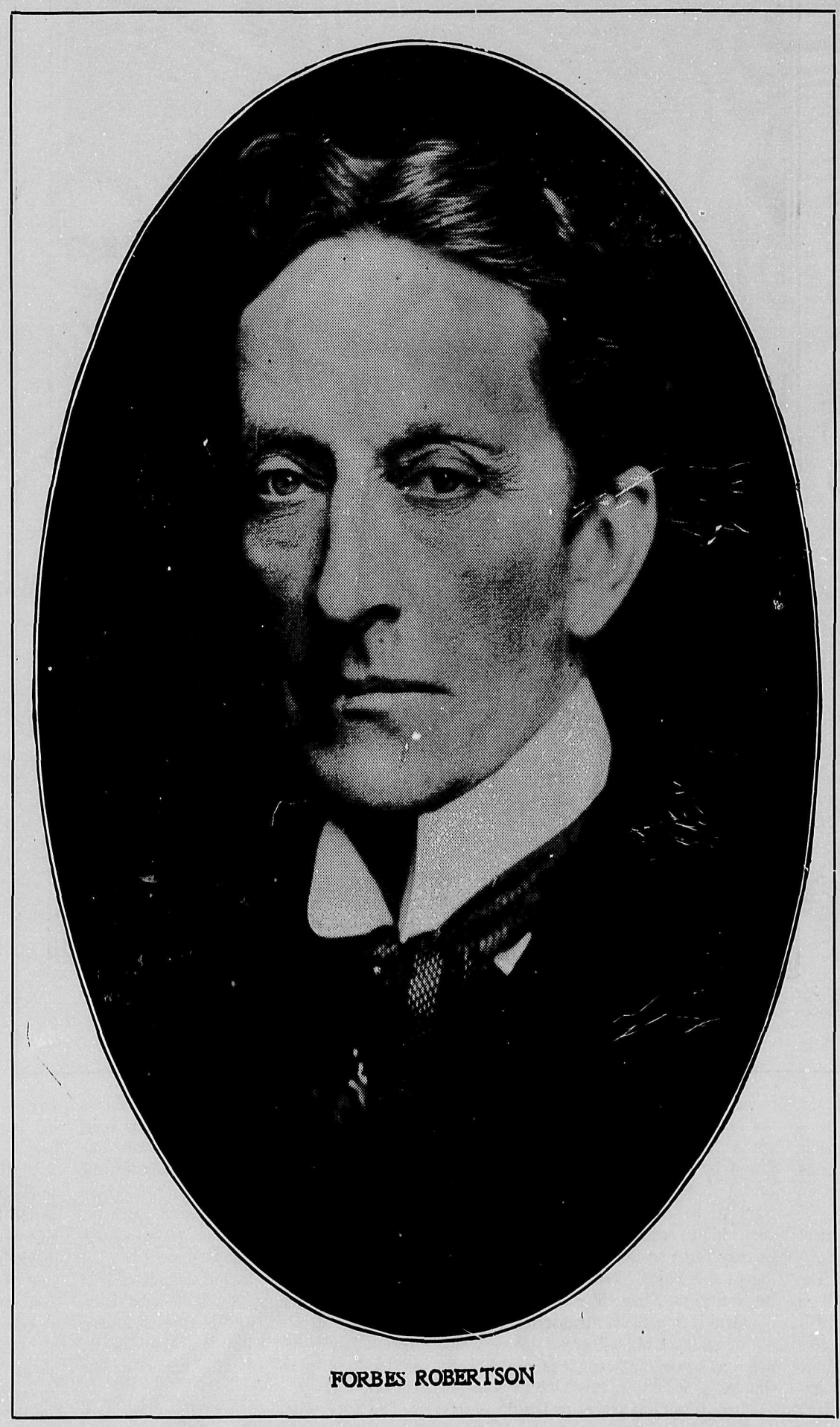
JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON (writes P. B.) was educated amid the artistic and histronic surroundings of Rouen, and after travelling through France and Germany he took up painting and entered the London Royal Academy. His associations at an early age, however, attracted him to the stage, and he is now one of the greatest exponents of the art of acting and most popular favorite, at home and abroad. Actor and painter, too, it is interesting to remember that one of the most notable pictures at the Irving sale was Forbes-Robertson's artistic depiction of the Church scene from "Much Ado About Nothing," in which memorable production he appeared as Claudio to Irving's Benedict, among the other important roles he portrayed so brilliantly during and after the Irving regime at the old London Lyceum. And only those behind the scenes know how nobly and unostentatiously he worked to render the last honors to, and perpetuate the memory of the actors' lost leader, now lying 'midst the shades of Westminster Abbey.

The Spirit of Irving

Forbes-Robertson has, no doubt, inherited much of the Irving spirit which inspired everyone who came into contact with "the Chief," and has worthily followed that artistic example. No one has a greater appreciation for the nuances, the subtler shades and intellectual possibilities of the actors' art than Forbes-Robertson. Indeed, he is an intellectual actor, par excellence, and appeals to the brain as well as to the emotions. There is nothing meretricious or tricky about his effects. Make-up or make-believe does not take the place of tears or deep feeling, as it does with most actors. Reality, tempered, if not ruled by idealism, distinguishes Forbes-Robertson, and sincerity is the dominant characteristic of the actor and the man.

Oliver Goldsmith

Forbes-Robertson's fine presence, intellectual face, and personal magnetism appeal to all, while what was said of the pen of Oliver Goldsmith might be applied to Forbes-Robertson's voice. His beautifully modulated tones possess the charm and power of some grand organ ranging from notes of tenderness to depths of suppressed emotion and passion. And it is the suppression of self, the hatred of shame, and absence of any pretentiousness about Forbes-Robertson which strikes the observer. He is a good conversationalist with a broad-minded outlook on the life in general, though that gloom, which is so often allied with greatness, sometimes seems to have cast her cloak too thickly round him. Forbes-Robertson is an artist through and through, and is always a gentleman. Like all true artists, he is an idealist, ever striving towards some lofty height. His ideal and natural portrayal of Hamlet was one of the greatest of this and perhaps of any other generation. He has an abhorrence of self-advertisement, and is even averse to those legitimate and necessary means of publicity which are essential to the popularity and financial success of the actor.



FORBES ROBERTSON

The Home *of* Forbes-Robertson

Forbes-Robertson's home in England is that of an artist and a lover of peaceful repose, showing the refinement of a cultured man of the world and the habits of the student and philosopher. The pictures on the walls denote the artist, and the white flowers on the tables seem to have been arranged by the hand of a fairy. The touch of l'eternel Feminin, with her order, her simplicity and grace, personified in his charming wife and associate in art, Gertrude Elliott, is everywhere evident. Simplicity, sincerity and nobility of character are the dominant features of Forbes-Robertson's personality, and make an inevitable impression upon his art.

FORBES-ROBERTSON

A Sketch of His Career

The welcome visit of Forbes Robertson to the Victoria Theatre in Jerome's latest and greatest success, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," which ran for over a year in London and New York, revives interest in one of the greatest actors now before the English-speaking public. In fact, now that Henry Irving and Richard Mansfield have passed away, it is doubtful if Forbes-Robertson has a rival as a classical actor, in either country, while in England he is by many regarded as the legitimate successor of Irving in all that pertains to the highest and best in his art and calling.

We do not propose to give a detailed list of the productions in which he has appeared, but briefly sketch his career and some of his chief successes. As is well known, Forbes-Robertson started as an artist and before he was twenty-one made money as a painter of pictures. The life was, however, thought too precarious a profession, especially for a lad who was one of a family of eleven, and he had to turn elsewhere. What more natural than that Forbes-Robertson, himself the son of an art critic and journalist, should turn to the stage as an art, a sine qua non to Forbes-Robertson, who was an artist first and an actor afterwards.

It was fortunate for him, as he says, that having decided to devote himself to the stage, he came under the influence of so great an artist as Samuel Phelps—a splendid master with the rare capacity to impart, for it does not follow that because a man is a good actor he can teach others. Forbes-Robertson soon leapt up the ladder of success. There was no keeping back this young Adonis with the beautiful aesthetic face which Rosette himself had delighted to paint, a golden voice which Irving or Kean could well have envied, and a magnetic personality which appealed irresistibly to all. He soon became the leading man in London successively at the Haymarket Theatre, with Sir John Hare; at the Barrick Theatre, where he appeared in several of Pinero's plays such as "The Profligate," and in "Diplomacy" amongst others; with Henry Irving at the London Lyceum Theatre, where his Buckingham in "Henry VIII," his Lancelot in "King Arthur," his Claudio in "Much Ado About Nothing," and later in a score of more notable parts, challenged comparisons with his famous chief. Henry Irving commissioned Forbes-Robertson to paint the beautiful church scene from "Much Ado About Nothing" and later "Let" him the London Lyceum Theatre to produce his epoch-making "Hamlet," his poetical "Romeo" and his conscience-haunted "Macbeth," while subsequent productions at other theatres included a scholarly and altogether successful "Othello," Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," "Michael and His Lost Angel," "For the Crown," "Mice and Men," "The Light that Failed, "The Sacrament of Judas," "The Devil's Disciple," "Caesar and Cleopatra," and last but not least, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," which ran throughout a season in New York, and, by request of the Governor-General, paid a visit to Canada.

Forbes Robertson, *in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"*

By Wm. Blakemore

THE last time I saw Forbes-Robertson was at the Academy in Montreal twelve years ago, when he and his charming wife, Gertrude Elliott, were starring in "The Light that Failed." It is a matter of common knowledge among the theatre-goers of two worlds how they made a success of the play and brought Kipling a notoriety which he had never attained through the reading of his book.

Another long leap backwards carries me to London in 1890, when Mr. Robertson was playing in "Dream Faces" as a curtain raiser to John Hare's never-to-be-forgotten play, "A Pair of Spectacles." From this my readers will gather that I have missed all Mr. Robertson's great stage work, for twenty years ago he had not begun to take Shakespearean leads and indeed it may be said that his greatest work has been done during the last ten years.

Prior to 1890 I saw him scores of times, and have privately docketed him as the finest artist, the best elocutionist, and the most poetic actor on the English stage. When I had the pleasure of witnessing his performance in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at the Moore Theatre, Seattle, last Monday night, I realized that he was a greater man and a greater actor than I had even surmised.

In the first place, his is a unique personality, and during a long theatrical career I can only recall one actor whose personality was as important a factor in his work, I refer to Joseph Jefferson. It is certain that no other living actor could have made such a success of the play under consideration, because no other actor possesses the same qualifications.

This was very emphatically shown in an incident of the play which can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it last Monday night. The denizens of the Bloomsbury boarding house had been exploiting their weaknesses and foibles. One after the other they had demonstrated their meanness, pettiness and spite, and after the whole gamut had been run, silently, The Passer-by enters from the rear of the stage. Tall, slight, ascetic; with distinction, benevolence and sincerity portrayed in every look and gesture, Mr. Robertson stood surveying the scene. The contrast was so great, the benediction of his gracious presence so intensely felt, that many people involuntarily shed tears before he spoke a word, and not a few sobbed.

This was a tribute of which any artist might well be proud, and yet there was far less of the artist than of the man in provoking it. And this singular distinction accompanied Mr. Robertson throughout the play, and as I venture to think will render it impossible for any other actor to represent the character—at any rate, until Mr. Robertson is forgotten.

I have digressed at the commencement because the actor's personality is the keynote to the marvellous charm which The Passer-by has created wherever it has been played.

What is this play which all men agree in calling a sermon, and yet which is more Christ-like, more effective, and more impressive than any sermon I ever heard? A play which grips the very springs of action and character; a play which in the truest and best sense "holds the mirror up to nature," and makes us realize during its first few moments that it is not at the poor, narrow, splenetic stage puppets that we are gazing, but introspectively upon our own feeble, imperfect characters.

To almost every false move of the stage puppets our hearts responded, "I have done something like that," and to say that the play sent home two thousand people who made more and sincerer resolutions than they had ever made at the opening of a New Year is but to understate the case.

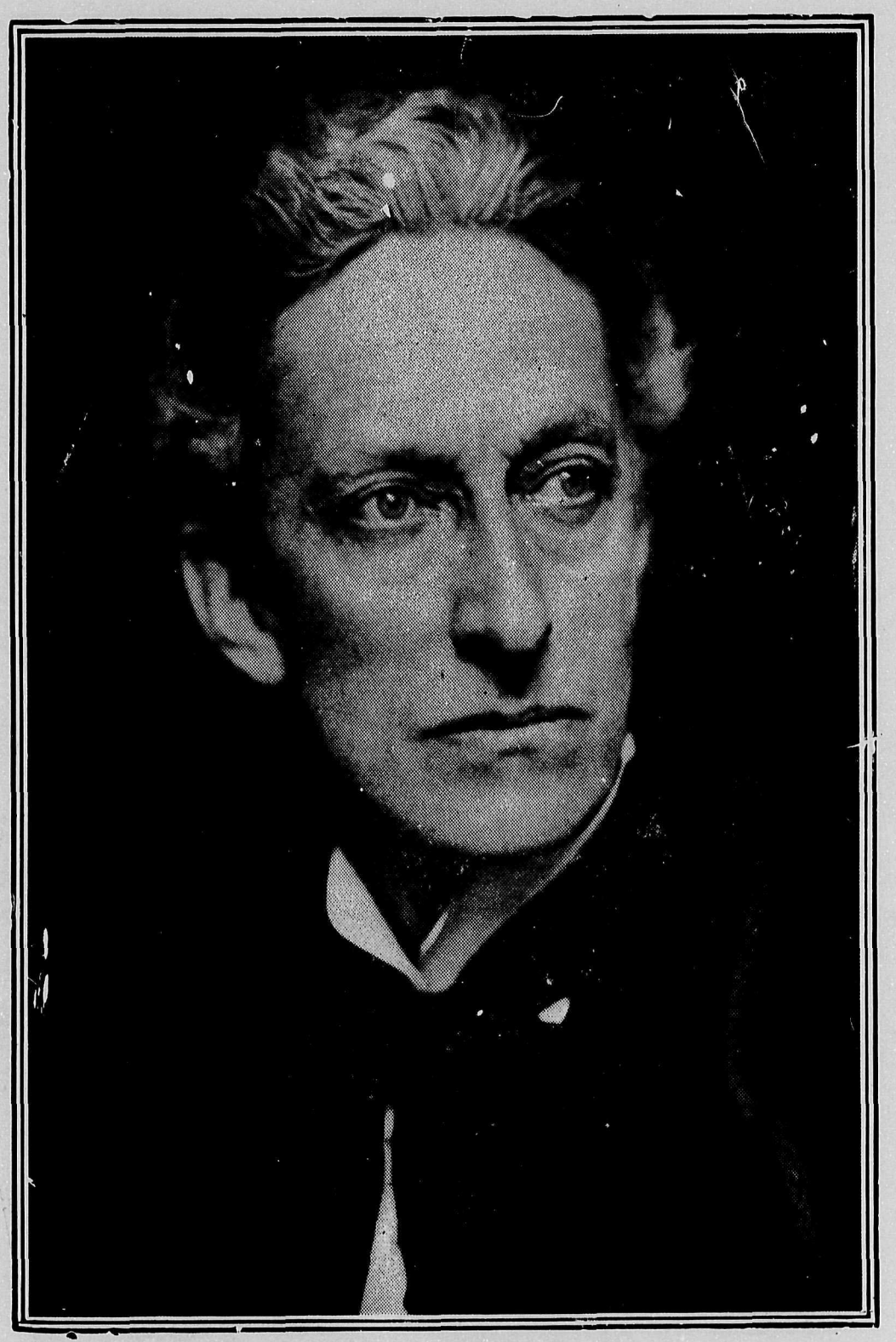
I am not prepared to launch into any disquisition on the difference between a sermon and a play. Perhaps the best thing that can be said on this point is that once more a wise dramatist and a fine actor have shown that if the stage does not preach, it can at least teach.

The surprise is that such a play should have been written by Jerome K. Jerome, the man who first leaped into fame as the author of "Three Men in a Boat," followed by "Thoughts of an Idle Fellow." Mr. Jerome has long ago established his right to be considered a humourist of a very high order, but he has achieved literary fame as the author of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Whatever the future may have in store for him it is doubtful if he will ever transcend this great effort, and yet like all great stories which touch and grip the heart, it is superlatively simple.

There is but one scene for the three acts, or to be more correct, for the prologue, two acts and epilogue. It is an average sitting-room in an average Bloomsbury boarding house, with the same second-class furniture, threadbare carpet, and grotesque pictures which one will find in hundreds or thousands of such homes. There is the inevitable writing table, and the inevitable sideboard, on which spirit decanters, glasses and plated silverware repose when not in use.

The boarders, or guests, as the landlady insists on calling them, are drawn from the shabby-genteel, and the ingenuity of the dramatist has enabled him to introduce a varied assortment. First there is the landlady herself who has seen better days, who cheats her boarders, spies upon them, measures the wine in the decanter and the candles in the candelabra, snaps her slovenly maid, backbites her boarders, and is about as fine a specimen of fawning hypocrisy as could be found.

Then there is a maid, still young, with promptings which would lead her to refuse many of the mean tasks imposed upon her but that she wears the badge of servility and must continue to be unscrupulous if she is to keep her place.



FORBES ROBERTSON
as "The Passer By"

There is the painted lady, with crimson cheeks, carmine lips, and champagne hair, so well made-up that from the stalls she easily passes for twenty. Naturally she gives herself airs, and having a sharp tongue is alternately sweet and sarcastic.

Then there is a shrew, to whom nobody looks good and everyone is suspect.

One of the best drawn characters is a snob, represented by a middle-aged lady, imposingly dressed, who has never known anyone lower than a lord, and conveniently is ignorant even of the upper middle classes.

The lady boarders, save the mark! are rounded up by a hussy, with some of the feline grace and a good deal of the fierce determination of a Messalina, who is bent on ruining herself, makes no bones about it, and lays her plans accordingly.

The men boarders are in the same class. There is the elderly bully, a retired officer, impecunious, sponging, browbeating his wife and daughter, whilst always reminding them what struggles he has had to keep them and how ungrateful they are.

The satyr leering at every turn, ogling the bully's daughter, who is young enough to be his grandchild, and finally buying her from the bully.

Then there is the coward, a big, loose-jointed fellow, glib enough with his tongue to attack, but the first to run away, when anyone makes a stand for themselves.

We have also the rogue and the cad; the one with the silver mine to sell to his friends, the other with a back to turn to those who have befriended him whenever he is in the society of those who he thinks are above him.

The prologue, in reality Act One, serves to introduce all these characters, to show them exactly as they are, with a certain veneer of politeness, with a thin covering of tolerance, performing the conventional courtesies of a boarding house in a perfunctory manner, through which the mean spirit cannot help showing itself.

And then the Passer-by appears. He is an applicant for the tenancy of the third floor back. He is quiet, repressive, and yet all-pervading. Admitted by the slavey, he interviews the landlady, and before their interview is over she begins to show the effect of his influence. She abandons her hectoring tones, speaks more as she must have spoken in happier days, before the buffetings of fate had hardened her nature, and in the end actually insists on accepting ten shillings a week less than she had asked the new tenant for the rooms.

The Passer-by becomes a boarder. At first he is shunned and snubbed, barely tolerated, left to stand or sit outside the circle, and actually insulted by the cad and the bully. But his retaliation is not in kind. One by one he tackles every member of the household, always with the "soft answer that turns away wrath," always with wise counsel, and often with a helping word and hand.

The slavey soon becomes his firm friend and abettor.

The painted lady is persuaded that she is only a sham, but that somewhere far back there was a time when she was really beautiful and natural, and in a paroxysm of tears she rushes from the room to wash off the paint and clean away the curls, and when she reappears with pale cheeks and hair streaked with grey, the company has already been so worked upon by the influence of the Passer-by that no one notices it.

The snob recalls tones in the voice of the Passer-by and insists that they have met before. "Oh, yes, we have met before, I knew you many years ago." "Then," said she, "it must have been at Lady So-and-so's in Kent or Lord So-and-so's in Yorkshire." After running through a long list of noble families, the Passer-by reminds her of the time when she was nursing her sister—a broken-down seamstress—in a London attic, "and that," said he, "was the time when you were at your best."

With a few gentle, yet deft, strokes, he shows the hussy the folly of the life she would lead, the futility of the sacrifice in any search for real happiness and the inevitable end, and she comes through the vale of tears with a radiant smile and the promise of a better future.

And so on with the satyr who abandons his quest and actually urges the bully to let his daughter marry the boy whom she loves, and the rogue, who after inducing the Passer-by to purchase stock in his silver mine, refuses to close the deal and instead burns his prospectus and turns the land into a farm.

And when all this metamorphosis of character has been effected by natural and gentle means, without one harsh word, one criticism, or one denunciation, the curtain falls, and rises again to introduce us to a happy family, where every one is seeking to help the others, and where it is demonstrated that life, even in a Bloomsbury

odging house may know sunshine and sweetness.

Having finished his work, the Passer-by prepares to withdraw. His leave-taking is exquisitely touching, and by far the most artistic work in the whole play. There is an individual good-by for each one and as they say good-by, they leave the stage until no one is left but the Passer-by and the slavey. Between them ensues a brief scene which no words can depict. The Passer-by stands with his black cloak thrown over his shoulders and his hat and stick in hand, ready to go out through the door at which he entered. The slavey, to whom he has so endeared himself, begins to have an inkling of his true character. The scene is largely one of gesture and dumb motion, with one long drawn out exclamation of ecstasy and wonder, as realization dawns on the girl. Then the Passer-by opens his arms and for a moment she lays her head upon his breast; then he quietly forces her away and as he disappears through the door, she raises her arms, and watches him pass out. The door closes and a ray of sunlight falls across her figure.

The ending of this play cannot be compared to anything else, unless possibly, to the picture which is conjured up in one's mind when reading the "Passing of Arthur," and I venture to think that Mr. Jerome is indebted to Tennyson for the motif thought.

The play has been called symbolical and Mr. Robertson in the few choice words with which he answered an irresistible curtain call, thanked the audience for "the respectful silence with which they had received the company's presentation of a symbolical play."

The symbolism lies not so much in the reference to a Divine character on which the press has laid stress as on the suggestion of the various human characteristics portrayed. Not once during the progress of the play did a thought of the Christ obtrude itself, unless it be in the very last moment when the attitude of the girl suggested adoration. It is a great mistake to seek to import this idea into a play which is intensely human, and yet which requires no supernatural exposition to make it perfectly logical and conclusive. The true symbolism lies in the relation of the specific acts of the characters to the conduct of every one of us, to the sum total of human life; and the application was so direct and so obvious that I venture to think no one failed to make it.

Of the beauty of the play, of its simplicity, of its sincerity, of its exquisite artistry, it is impossible to speak too highly; of its effect it is impossible to speak with too great certitude. I have never seen an audience so moved, moved to rapt silence, and to silent tears, and I venture to think that the tears were not for the pathetic incidents which, like a panorama, pass across the stage, but for the vision of folly and weakness and mistake conjured up as we looked into our own hearts and lives. What higher purpose can be served than to lead people to look into their hearts, to look with unclouded eyes, with clear vision. To look through the maze of folly and error which so mar every life and see ourselves as we really are? Imperfect creatures all, but yet with a spark of Divinity which never dies and the rekindling of which spells new birth and new life.

Few plays achieve this—few make any lasting impression and the one which does must be the work of a master both in conception and portrayal. Measured by this standard "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" satisfies.

The play was great; the art was exquisite; the effect was incalculable; but I think the last and most fitting comment is that the Passer-by left a benediction for everyone.

Forbes-Robertson and the Famous Poets

No one probably on the English-speaking stage has had a greater and broader-minded association with the famous men and especially the most distinguished painters, poets and literateurs of yesterday and today than Forbes-Robertson, who will be welcomed to the Victoria Theatre in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," which ran for over a year in New York and London, England. Himself a painter who has more than once been hung in a place of vantage in the Royal Academy, London, England, Forbes-Robertson early became associated with Rossetti, Burne-Jones and the rest of that famous Victorian coterie in England, while his own poetic tendencies also brought him into contact with many brilliant brothers of the pen. The apparent and tragic suicide of John Davidson was one of the sensations of a recent London season and mention of the letter recalled a good story of the poet who disappeared so mysteriously and has never been heard of since. "We were once rehearsing his beautiful play, 'For the Crown'," said Forbes-Robertson, "and Davidson was leaning against the proscenium engrossed. Presently a well-known actor came on the scene waving his arms like a windmill. Davidson edged up quietly to me and said, 'I suppose that will be a verra well known actor?' 'Yes,' I agreed. 'And I presume he will be in receipt of a verra considerable honorarium?' I confessed he was right. 'Then why does he wave his arms about in that extraordinary manner?' inquired Davidson, in his broad Scotch accent, adding humorously, 'If he did that in Piccadilly, he would render himself liable to be arrested'!"

Of Meredith, too, on a later occasion, Forbes-Robertson waxed eloquent, having been in personal touch with the great writer 20 years ago. He often threatened to write a play, but never did so. Once, meeting Forbes-Robertson at the house of a friend, after seeing him as Buckingham in "Henry VIII," at the London Lyceum Theatre, and noticing his sunburnt appearance, Meredith observed, "Here comes the browned Buckingham!"

Forbes-Robertson recalled another story of Meredith in connection with his old friend and fellow-actor, the late Arthur Cecil, who had been holiday-making in Switzerland. Coming back to the hotel where the great writer was at work, Cecil went into ecstacies over the glorious mountain peaks. Meredith listened silently for a while and then rolled off, ex tempore:

"The sun shone high upon the crinkled crag;
He clomb it: it left him scare a rag;
With knees barked blue and bleeding nether bare,
He boasted he enjoyed the mountain air."

In the course of an article in a recent magazine on "Some Actors I Have Known," the author, Percy Burton, who is General Manager for Forbes-Robertson, gives some interesting reminiscences of that wonderful actor, who is to be seen here in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," and whose associations with the great poet, Swinburne, is there spoken of. The poet was then a young man of 28 and Forbes-Robertson a lad of 12. "He had already then given proof of his genius," said the great actor, "and his first reading of 'Atlanta in Calydon' took place in his (Forbes-Robertson's) mother's drawing-room. Swinburne was very fond of reading aloud—not necessarily his own work, and revelled in the literature of the Jacobean and Elizabethean dramatists—Webster in particular. "Well do I remember," said Forbes-Robertson to his manager, "one evening when he had been reading from 'The Duchess of Malfi' and was about to take his leave, he rushed back, pushed my father to one side, and with flashing eyes said 'Wait a bit! We must kill the Duchess'!"

Swinburne did not read so much as chant in a wonderful way, as effective as it was original. He was passionately fond of children, and exercised an extraordinary influence over them. "Once," Forbes-Robertson tells, "when his sister (Mrs. Harrod) was a little tot of a few months old and was crying bitterly, Swinburne said he could at once sooth her sorrows and taking her in his arms, he nestled her head against his own. Instantly, with a broken sob, the tears ceased and Swinburne carried the contented child up three flights of stairs without a protest.

FORBES-ROBERTSON AND "THE PAINTED LADY"

("THE PASSER-BY")

IN "THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK."

Forbes-Robertson Interviewed on his Great Play

A Correspondent had an interesting chat with Forbes-Robertson on the subject of the stage generally and in particular Jerome K. Jerome's play, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," which the greatest English-speaking actor brings to the Victoria Theatre on January 22 and 23, this play having run through three seasons in London, New York, Boston and Chicago.

"The Passing of the Third Floor Back," said the actor-philosopher-painter, "is both simple and symbolical. It has a spiritual significance which I was delighted to find appealed to the hearts and minds of our audience over here to an amazing degree, as shown by their beautiful silence as much as by their generous applause and the innumerable letters of appreciation I have received from all kinds and conditions of people.

"Jerome's play is decidedly one with a motive—a purpose if not precisely a mission, and it is a curious coincidence that the next production to attract public attention to a marked degree was another play with a purpose—inspired with the idea of war, while ours is permeated by the spirit of peace and good-will.

"The power of the stage is becoming more and more pronounced, and its influence is far-reaching to a pre-eminent degree. Dickens and other great writers—British and American—have written novels with a purpose which did great good, while the playwrights of today seem to have discovered the same philosopher's stone.

"I was at first very nervous as to the reception "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" would obtain. The theme is so original, so daring, and, at the same time, so delicate, that I had my doubts if the public would be attracted. But that they have been is amply shown by its twelve months' successful run in London and New York. I am gratified, too, to think that the play may help to raise the conception of the stage in the thoughts of others and bring a little more beauty, perhaps, into the lives of those who see it."

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS

Johnston Forbes-Robertson, born in London, January 16th, 1853 eldest son of J. Forbes-Robertson, art critic and Journalist of Aberdeen. Educated at Charterhouse. Admitted Royal Academy of Arts as a Student, 1870

1874—Debut as Chastelard in "Mary Stuart," London.

1879—First appeared at Old Lyceum.

1880—Joined Bancrofts at Prince of Wales.

1880-1—Joined Modjeska at Court.

1882—Joined Irving as Claudio in "Much Ado," being commissioned by him to pain the church scene now hung in Players' Club, New York. Originally in Royal Academy, London.

1883—Re-joined Bancrofts at Haymarket for "lead."

1885—Came to America with Mary Anderson, returning with her to London Lyceum in "The Winter's Tale," for which he designed dresses and appointments.

1889—Joined Sir John Hare. ("The Profligate," "Tosca," and "Lady Bountiful"). Another American tour. Re-joined Irving in "Henry VIII."

1893—Re-joined John Hare for famous revival of "Diplomacy."

1895—Last engagement with Irving as Lancelot in "King Arthur." Same year opened Lyceum under his own management with "Romeo and Juliet," followed by "Michael and His Lost Angel," "For the Crown," "Magda," "The School for Scandal," and his greatest success of "Hamlet," in which, with "Macbeth," etc., he toured Germany and Holland to the delight of all lovers of art.

1898—"Pelleas and Melisande," "The Moonlight Blossom," "Sacrament of Judas."

1900—Married Gertrude Elliott, the charming American actress.

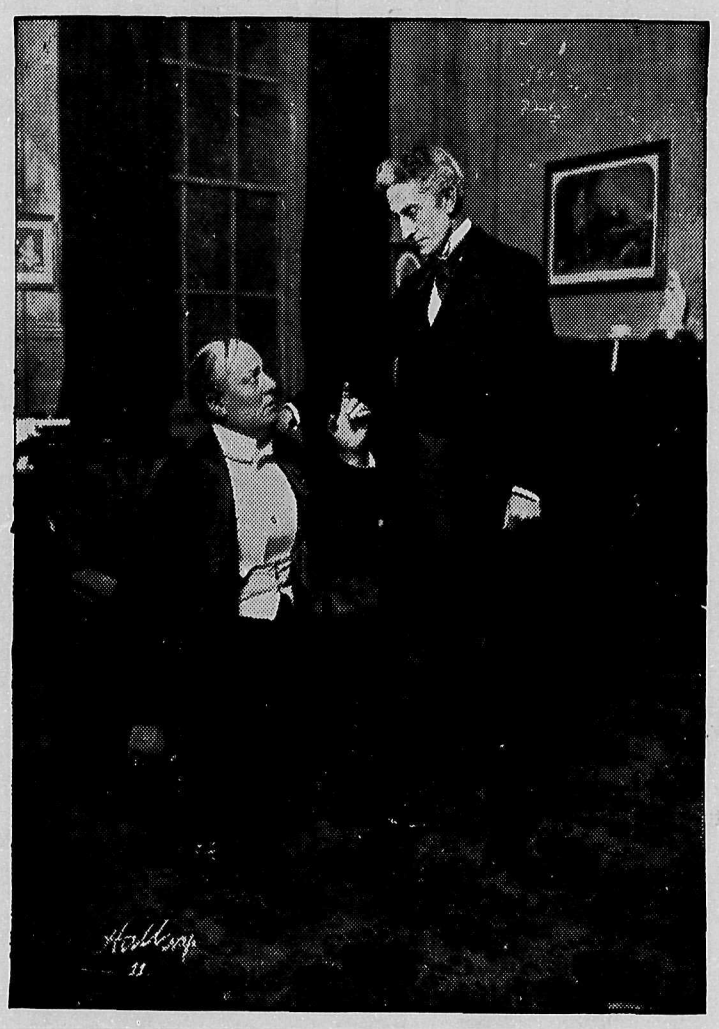
1902—Two seasons at Lyric, London, in "Mice and Men," and "The Light that Failed," and "Othello," subsequently touring America for two seasons.

1905—After sundry revivals subsequently toured England and America where he produced "Cæsar and Cleopatra" by Shaw in 1906, and revived "The Merchant of Venice" and "Hamlet."

1908—Appeared in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," at the St. James', London, and enjoyed a triumphant tour, subsequently in 1909-10 bringing it with his entire English company to Maxine Elliott's Theatre, New York, where he enjoyed an unprecedented run of an entire season, eclipsing the records of any previous British actor in the history of the New York stage. He then toured Canada at the special invitation of the Governor-General, and in the fall of 1910 commenced another American season in the same popular play, re-visiting New York, and subsequently Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and other large cities with phenomenal success.

1911—Started his third and last American tour in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," from Coast to Coast, extending over 30,000 miles, East, West, North and South.

FORBES-ROBERTSON AND "THE BOOKMAKER"
("THE PASSER-BY")



IN "THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK."

Mottoes from "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"

1. I am a wanderer.

2. Women are so wilful, and you kind women are the worst of all.

3. Wherever you are, life shall be a little brighter; dull, tired faces shall be made to smile.

4. It will be pleasant looking back to think that I, perhaps, was of help to you in the beginning.

5. You are young enough not to have forgotten the thoughts of youth; old enough to have learnt pity.

6. A sense of humour is a delightful trait at all times.

7. Ah, it is a fine thing to live—you shall give her life.

8. In the world's book, so full of the vulgar stories of dead love, it is pleasant to come across one with the old fashioned ending.

9. Nothing, it seems to me, is more beautiful than the love that has weathered the storms of life.

10. The love of the young for the young—it is the beginning of life. But the love of the old for the old, that is the beginning of things longer.

11. The meeting place of friends is the heart.

12. We must talk of old days—and grow young.

13. Duty so soon tires—love goes all the way.

14. It is the helpless and the fallen that hold in their hands the patents of nobility.

15. Ugliness is but skin deep. The business of art is to reveal the beauty underlying all things.

16. It is a great privilege to be deemed worthy to suffer.

17. It is the thoughts of youth that shall one day make the world young.

18. There are generous fellows who love to share their good fortune with their friends.

19. So many of the noblest men I have known, men I have loved, have been Jews. It is a great race, a race rich in honourable names.

20. What does my lover offer me? Poverty, struggle. Hopes, fears, pain, joy. Love, life.

21. There are they whose better self lies slain—slain by their own hand, to trouble them no more. But yours, child, you have let it grow too strong. It will ever be your master. You must obey.

22. I know your voice. I hear it in the winds, I hear it in the silence of the night.

23. That is what we will tell to the young men—that the fear that keeps men little is the fear of being great.

24. The whole round world, what is it but woman's child—claiming from her tenderness?

25. Ah, you have learnt it—that all the best fun in life is giving.

26. All men and women are fair. And some are fairer than others. And they shall be the kinder, having the more to make them kind.

27. No man may accept a gift with honour—save from a friend.

28. Love! She is a woman. And all men may she love—save one. With all men she dwell—save one; with all men save the coward. It is not poverty, it is the fear of poverty that drives out love.

29. There will come days when the memory of a promise made to a friend may help.

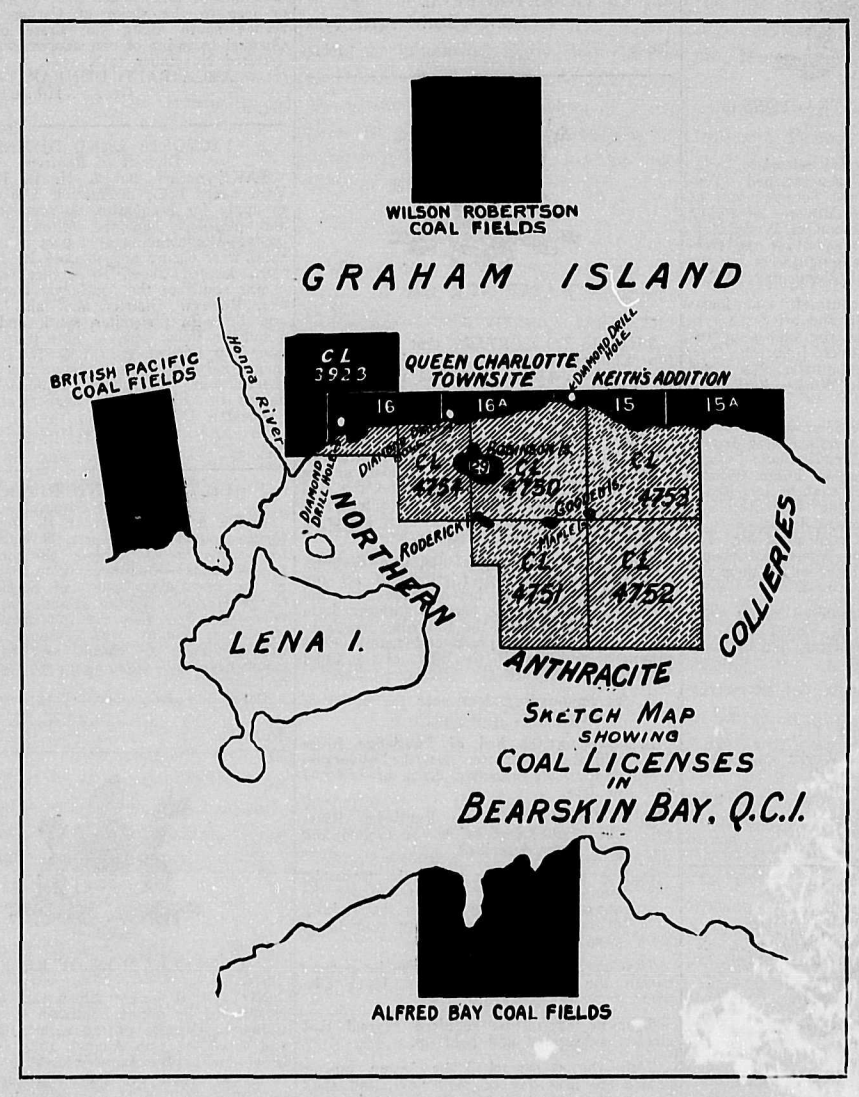
30. You shall give me as a gift this promise—that through all things to the end, you love one another.

31. Leave-takings are but wasted sadness. Good-bye! I also am a servant—I have my work.

ADVANCED

Northern Anthracite Collieries

LIMITED



Capital - - $1,500,000

Divided into $1,500,000 Shares, $1.00 each

President ..... T. S. Gore, Capitalist
Vice-President ..... J. C. Keith
Directors..... A. Scot Innis, A. E. Hepburn, Christian F. J. Galloway
Solicitors ..... Burns & Walkem
Consulting Engineers ..... A. E. Hepburn, Christian F. J. Galloway
Chartered Accountants..... Kenah & Nesbit, Vancouver and London, Eng.
Secretary ..... F. H. Hepburn, 317 Winch Building

D. R. Young has contracted for purchase of two blocks of shares of 100,000 each, and are being sold by A. E. Kealy for purchaser The entire proceeds of which are to be used for development purposes only

Latest Information from Queen Charlotte by wireless is to the effect that the diamond drill is already down over 500 feet and making fifteen feet each day, in coal formation, and is expected to cut through seam of coal at any hour

Stock Now Advanced to 25 cents per share and will surely advance to 50 cents per share as soon as the COAL SEAM is cut by the drill

Get In Now, Don't Wait until Too Late---Opportunity Only Knocks Once

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

H. J. HEAL, Victoria, Agent for Arnold E. Kealy, Vancouver, B. C.

I hereby request you to obtain for me.....shares in the NORTHERN ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES, LIMITED, of par value of $1.00 each at the net price to me of 15c per share, and I now hand you the sum of $....., being the first payment of five cents per share now applied for; the balance I agree to pay as follows: Five cents on each share in thirty days from date hereof; five cents on each share in sixty days from date hereof; being payment in full, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares or any less number of shares that may be allotted to me, and also pay for same; and I hereby authorize you to obtain registration of me as the holder of the shares so obtained for me.

This application is made by me subject to (50,000) shares being subscribed for and purchased.

.....

.....

A. E. KEALY, Office: 506 Pacific Bldg., 744 Hastings St., W., Vancouver

H. J. HEAL, 125 Pemberton Block, Victoria, B. C.

Correspondence

THE CONVEYOR BRIDGE

Victoria, Jan. 17, 1912.

Editor The Week:

Sir,—In a recent issue of the Colonist reference was made to a new system of transit across rivers and one correspondent stated they were a French invention and incidentally remarked one such bridge crossed the "Mersey." I herewith submit a description of the bridge over the River Mersey, England, as given by Professor Henry Adams at the City of London, Examiner of the Board of Education and the Society of Architects:

The Professor gives the name "Transporter" not "Conveyor" bridge. I quote: "The Transporter bridge across the Mersey (England) forms a most useful connection between the towns of Widnes and Runcorn. It is in design precisely similar to an ordinary stiffened suspension bridge, with the exception that the approaches to the bridge are at a low level—thus dispensing with the very costly high level approaches, and the traffic both foot and wheel is carried over in a car suspended to the underside of the bridge, and is worked electrically. The "Transporter Car" consists of a platform 55 ft. long by 54 ft. wide, and is suspended from the trolley by steel wire ropes, hung so that they prevent both side and end oscillation of the car. It is capable of holding at one time four two-horse-power farmers' waggons loaded and 300 passengers, the latter being protected from the weather by a glazed shelter with folding doors at the end and side. On the top of the car is fixed the operator's cabin, in which is placed the switchboard, so that the operator has a full view of the course and has the car quite at his command. The time occupied in passing is about two and one-quarter minutes, so, allowing the time for loading and unloading, it is capable of making about nine or ten trips per hour. The bottom of the car is about 12 ft. above high water level and clears the ship canal wall by about 4 ft. 6 in. The "Transporter" is carried from the lower flanges of the stiffening girders on which are fixed the rails upon which runs the trolley, from which is suspended the car. The trollery is about 77 ft. long and is carried by sixteen wheels on each rail. It is propelled by two electric motors of about 35 B. H. power each, a large excess of propelling power being provided, partly for economy of working and principally to be ready for any emergency of strong head winds with heavy loads. The motors are fixed to a kind of "Bogie" arrangement in the trolley so that in the case of large curvature of the bottom boom of the stiffening girders, due to either temperature or load, the driving wheels would be certain to bear hard on the rails. The battery consists of 245 cells of "Chloride Accumulator," S. G. 3-type, arranged in glass boxes and is capable of giving 90 amperes for one hour or 150 amperes momentarily. Between the plates of opposite polarity is a thin sheet of wood held in position by wood dowels resting on the bottom of the box. This method of separation eliminates all possibility of short circuits between the plates and reduces to a minimum the amount of attention required by the 'cells'."

Mr. J. J. Webster of Westminster and Mr. J. T. Wood of Liverpool were the consulting engineers for the whole work. The electrical equipment was carried out by Messrs. Mather & Platt of Manchester.

J. ROBERTS.

THE POST OFFICE

Victoria, Jan. 16th, 1912.

Editor The Week:

Dear Sir,—May I trouble you with a few lines concerning the Post Office, and would you be so good as to publish them in your weekly paper, The Week. Many people of Victoria have made complaints since Christmas about not receiving their mail when it was due. Well, they have good reason to complain, but to complain at the Post Office here is entirely wrong. A number of the public are continually complaining to the clerks and officials at the Post Office when in reality they are all practically helpless to remedy the complaints, and sometimes abuse, that is thrown at them. The place to send all that kind of matter is Ottawa and until the people of Victoria realise this, the present system which is not one atom of use, will go on and remain unaltered. The clerks are not to blame one bit for the delay of Christmas mail, when it is taken into consideration the amount of work done at the Post Office by them the last few weeks. I think they have good reason to kick about their conditions, when you consider that they had to work upwards of twelve hours a day, and 11 hours at night for the handsome salary of $2.00 a day. That in itself is a disgrace to the Post Office here. Until Victoria gets a bigger and above all a better paid staff at the post office, the public will in consequence suffer the delay of their mail. Two dollars a day is the pay of the majority of the clerks, amongst them some married men, and they cheerfully struggle on and put up with all the abuse from those of the public who are ignorant of the conditions under which they have to do their work.

I sincerely trust you will publish this in The Week so as to give a little idea of the faulty system at the post office to the public and people of Victoria, that they may complain at the correct place—Ottawa, and not to those who are helpless to remedy it.

I am sincerely yours.

"AN OLD P. O. EMPLOYEE"

MAIL CONTRACT

Rural Mail Delivery

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 23rd February next, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, for Rural Mail Delivery on a circular route starting at and ending at Victoria via the Cadboro Bay and Mount Tolmie Roads, commencing from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

A map showing in detail the route to be travelled can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained from the Post Offices of Victoria, Willow Park, Mount Tolmie and at the office of the undersigned.

E. H. FLETCHER,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, B.C., 5th January, 1912.

Jan. 20 feb. 3

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Quathiaski Cove Lock-up.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Lock-up and Constable's Quarters, Quathiaski Cove," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, the 7th day of February, 1912, for the erection and completion of a five-room two-cell Lock-up and Constable's Quarters at Quathiaski Cove, Valdes Island, in the Comox Electoral District, B.C.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 18th day of January, 1912, at the offices of the Government Agents, Cumberland and Nanaimo; the Constable in charge, Quathiaski Cove; and the Department of Public Works, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $350, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B.C., January 16th, 1912.

jan. 20 feb. 3

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act granting to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Columbia, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Vancouver, the Honourable Paulus Emilius Irving, Alfred Cornelius Flumerfelt, George Alan Kirk and Cuyler Armstrong Holland, commonly known as the Trustees of the Christ Church Trust Estate more ample and definite powers of dealing with the lands and property vested in or held by them as such trustees and in particular power to sell, exchange, lease and mortgage and otherwise dispose of all the said lands and property and to apply and use all monies produced thereby and all lands received by exchange to and for any of the purposes of the trusts without respect to the source from which the same may have been obtained or to the particular trust upon which lands given in exchange may have been held but that such powers shall only be exercised respectively upon the written consents of parties interested therein and upon the conditions to be more particularly set forth in the petition to be presented to the said Legislative Assembly upon the said application and in particular that none of the powers of the Trustees shall be exercisable by less than three Trustees acting together, and further that the Trustees may be at liberty to invest the trust funds upon first mortgages of realty situate in British Columbia, and that all lands of which the Trustees shall be registered as owners or entitled to be registered as such at the time vested.

Dated the 28th day of December, 1911.

CREASE & CREASE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

jan. 20 feb. 24

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Gymnasium Normal School

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Gymnasium Normal School," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1912, for the erection and completion of a gymnasium for the Provincial Normal School, Vancouver, B.C.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 17th day of January, 1912, at the offices of the Timber Inspector, Vancouver, B.C.; the Government Agent, New Westminster, B.C.; and the Department of Public Works, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $300, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B.C., January 15th, 1912.

jan. 20 jan. 27

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing over the lands described as Lot No. 2130, Group One, New Westminster District, by reason of a notice bearing date of the 26th day of June, 1907, and published in the British Columbia Gazette on August 29th, 1907, is cancelled so as to permit of a lease of the lands being given to Albert Scott.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 5th, 1912.

jan 13 apl 13

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ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 5th, 1912.

jan 13 apl 13

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew

TAKE notice that I, J. M. Linton, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation cruiser, intend to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and marked J. M. L. N. E. Cor., located about 20 chains west and 6 chains south of the south-east corner of Lot 650, Renfrew District, and also about one and three-fourths miles south and two and a quarter miles west of mile post 43 on the boundary line of the E. & N. R.R. grant; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located December 9th, 1911.

J. M. LINTON.

dec. 23 jan. 20

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range III

TAKE notice that Albert Edward Christie of Victoria, B.C., occupation Banker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Lot 140, Dean Channel, thence east twenty chains; thence north ten chains more or less to the south bank of the Salmon River; thence following the south bank of the Salmon River in a south-westerly direction twenty chains more or less, thence south to point of commencement, and containing ten acres more or less.

Dated October 21st, 1911.

ALBERT EDWARD CHRISTIE.
A. K. Stuart, Agent.

nov. 25 jan. 20

NOTICE

PRIVATE BILLS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Petitions for Private Bills must be presented to the Legislative Assembly not later than Monday, the 22nd day of January, 1912.

Private Bills must be presented and introduced to the House not later than the 1st day of February, 1912.

Private Bills must be reported to the House by the Committee considering same not later than the 8th day of February, 1912.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1911.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

dec. 9 feb. 3

"WATER ACT, 1909."

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the Wellington Colliery Company, Limited, holder of Water Licences Nos. 1919 and 1920, granted by the Water Commissioner for the Victoria Water District, for the diversion of 1,000 cubic feet per second of water from the Puntledge River, a tributary of Courtenay River, has submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council a map or plan of the works by which it intends to divert the said water and conduct it to the place where it shall be used for generating electric power as described in the said Licences.

That the undertaking of the said Wellington Colliery Company, Limited, as set out in the said plans is hereby approved, and the said Company is hereby authorized to construct and execute the following works in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted and filed in the office of the Chief Water Commissioner at Victoria, viz.:—

A. An impounding dam near the outlet of Comox Lake.

B. Lowering the bed of Puntledge River and the hereinafter described diversion dam to an increased depth of five feet or less.

C. A diversion dam on Puntledge River about 2,800 feet below the impounding dam above described.

D. The works necessary for the transmission of the power generated under the above Licences on and in the vicinity of lands belonging to the said Company.

That the Company may exercise its powers within the Comox and Nelson Land Districts.

That no capital be required beyond that already subscribed and paid up.

That the works shall be begun on or before the first day of May next, and shall be completed and in actual operation on or before the 31st December, 1913.

With the proviso that during the construction of the said works any engineer appointed by the Minister of Lands for that purpose shall have free access to all parts of the works for the purpose of inspecting the same and of ascertaining that the construction thereof is in accordance with the plans and specifications herein referred to, and that the cost of such inspection shall be paid by the Company.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1911.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Clerk of the Executive Council.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew

TAKE notice that I, R. Carmichael Bamford, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, dentist, intend to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner and marked R. C. B. S.E. Cor., located about 20 chains west and 6 chains south of the south-east corner of Lot 650, Renfrew District, and also about one and three-fourths miles south and two and a quarter miles west of mile post 43 on the boundary line of the E. & N. R.R. grant; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located December 9th, 1911.

R. CARMICHAEL BAMFORD,
Per D. J. O'Brien, Agent.

dec. 23 jan. 20

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew

TAKE notice that I, D. J. O'Brien, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation cruiser, intend to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner and marked D. J. O'B. N.W. Cor., located about 20 chains west and 6 chains south of the south-east corner of Lot 650, Renfrew District, and also about one and three-fourths miles south and two and a quarter miles west of mile post 43 on the boundary line of the E. & N. R. R. grant; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located December 9th, 1911.

D. J. O'BRIEN.

dec. 23 jan. 20

Young lady would like place as lady help on ranch or farm, well domesticated, musical, age 22; also similar place for lady friend. Write Miss C. Jessop, White Hart Hotel, Margate, Kent, England.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act granting to The Victoria Harbour Railway Company an extension of time within which to commence and continuously and effectually proceed with the construction of its railway, and also an extension of time within which to spend fifteen per cent. of its authorised capital upon the construction of its railway.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of December, 1911.

ROBERTSON & HEISTERMAN,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

dec. 9 jan. 20

RENFREW LAND DISTRICT
District of Jordan River

TAKE notice that I, Netta B. Moore, of Victoria, occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted sixty chains distant in a westerly direction from the north-east corner of Lot 3, Renfrew District, being Netta B. Moore, S. E. Corner; thence north 40 chains; thence west 34 chains; thence south 18.6 chains; thence east 10 chains; thence south 21.4 chains; thence east 24 chains to place of commencement, and containing one hundred and fourteen and six-tenths acres, more or less.

Dated November 28th, 1911.

NETTA B. MOORE.
By William W. Steinmetz, Agent.

dec. 3 feb. 3

COAST LAND DISTRICT
Range I

TAKE notice that Archibald Dunbar Taylor, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Barrister, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Cardero Channel and about thirty chains north of Henry Point; thence east 45 chains; thence north 30 chains to the south-west corner of Lot 91; thence north 40 chains along the line of Limit 91 and thence west 45 chains more or less to the shore of Cardero Channel; thence south along the shore of Cardero Channel to point of commencement.

Dated November 17th, 1911.

ARCHIBALD DUNBAR TAYLOR.
Geo. Y. Hibberd, Agent.

dec. 2 jan. 27

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew

TAKE notice that I, H. L. Bunnell, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Cruiser, intend to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner and marked H. L. B. S.W. Cor., located about 20 chains west and 6 chains south of the south-east corner of Lot 650, Renfrew District, and also about one and three-fourths miles south and two and a quarter miles west of mile post 43 on the boundary line of the E. & N. R.R. grant; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located December 9th, 1911.

H. L. BUNNELL.

dec. 23 jan. 20

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Sayward

TAKE notice that Frank H. Sager of Victoria, occupation Labourer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 23, on Gorge Harbour, Cortes Island, Sayward District, B. C., thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated 6th December, 1911.

FRANK H. SAGER.

dec. 30 mch 2

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve established by notice published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 14th August, 1884, and dated the 13th August, 1884, is cancelled in so far as the same relates to Fractional Sections 2 and 11, Township 12, and that portion of Section 35, Township 10, Kootenay District, lying North of the C. P. R. right of way and West of the E. & N. Railway right of way in order that a sale of the said lands may be made to Henry L. Simons.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 5th, 1912.

jan 13 apl 13

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Armoury, Fernie, B.C.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m., on Wednesday, January 24, 1912, for the work mentioned.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department on application to the Caretaker of Dominion Public Building, Fernie, B.C., and at the office of Mr. Wm. Henderson, Resident Architect, Victoria, B.C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, December 26, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Dominion *and* Provincial News

Fire in Kelowna

By a disastrous fire which occurred at an early hour on Sunday morning, the building and plant of the Kelowna Brewing Co., situated on the west side of the lake, opposite Kelowna, was completely destroyed together with the stock of beer and stout on hand. The outbreak was not discovered until the flames had secured such a hold on the building that nothing could be done to save it, although Mr. Dimmock, the manager, and another man did all in their power, and succeeded in saving two small houses nearby. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The loss is approximately about $10,000, with only $3,000 of insurance. The industry was just beginning to establish itself on a firm footing, principally through the sale of the stout, which was rapidly becoming popular, and the shareholders have experienced hard luck in suffering such a heavy loss. A meeting of the Company will be held at an early date to decide on the feasibility of rebuilding.

More Money for Roads

Hon. Thomas Taylor, who has recently made a trip to Revelstoke, Golden and Kamloops, has given his opinion that the amount to be asked from the legislature this session for roads in the province will be considerably larger than was voted last year. . . "Last year," said Mr. Taylor, "the estimated revenue of the province was seven millions, and the government figured to spend it all, being of opinion that it is not wise policy to keep a surplus when there is so much that requires to be done in the way of development. As it happened, however, our estimates of revenue were below the mark, and the actual revenue for the year will be in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. This will put us in a position to do much more next year, and I would not be surprised if the expenditure on roads would be increased by two million dollars, but that, of course, is for the legislature to say."

Tulameen Platinum

According to statements of officers of the British Columbia Platinum Co., Ltd., with head offices in this city, platinum on their property at the Tulameen river at Slate Creek in the Similkameen district in this province. From samples of ore sent to the Department of Mines at Ottawa the government's chemist has made a report on his analysis to the effect that the assay of the material was found to contain per ton of 2000 lbs. of concentrates, platinum at the rate of 521.57 ozs., osmiridium at the rate of 58.82 ozs.,; gold at the rate of 75.82 ozs. and silver in a very small quantity. As the standard prices of platinum, osmiridium and gold are $46, $64 and $20 per oz., respectively, it means that this would yield about $30,000 to the ton of concentrates. To obtain a ton of concentrates it is necessary to sift about 15 tons of platiniferous, and auriferous black sand.

Reorganization Will Be Delayed

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, says it is very doubtful if the reorganization of the agricultural department about which there has been so much discussion in the papers will come this session. The minister will wait till the report of the civil service commissioners is received. They will investigate this department like all other departments and will make recommendations to the government as to the most businesslike way of handling the department. In the meantime any changes which will be made will be of a minor nature.

No Panama Exhibit

The provincial executive has decided that British Columbia as a province will not undertake the preparation of an exhibit for the Panama exhibition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. Instead, strong representations will be made to the Dominion government that steps be taken to arrange for a thoroughly adequate Canadian representation. If a decision in this regard is reached by the Dominion, British Columbia will cordially co-operate in every possible way in order that the very best possible display may be made of the resources and characteristic products of this province.

To Gladden Roosevelt

The rapid growth of British Columbia in population, synchronizing with the rapid development of varied industries in all parts of the province, is nowhere more effectively illustrated than in the greatly enhanced demand for school accommodation throughout British Columbia, which has presented itself during the just ended year. Reports to the department of education show that the registered school attendance increased by upwards of five thousand or more than 10 per cent. during 1911—a record without precedent in the history of British Columbia.

Oil As Fuel

Oil is now being used as fuel on some of the C. P. R. locomotives running between Laggan and Kamloops. It is also said that in this connection circular tanks of rivetted steel boiler plate with a capacity of 200,000 gallons will be built on the Shuswap and Mountain divisions of the first section of the B. C. division at Field, Golden, Roger's Pass, Revelstoke, Sicamous Junction, Notch Hill and Kamloops. The only change necessary in the locomotives will be the insertion of jet burners in the fire boxes. The tenders will be changed to hold oil instead of coal.

A Canadian Ensign

The government has decided upon a flag for the Canadian navy, and a description of the bunting has been published in the Canada Gazette. The order is made that "All ships of the Royal Canadian navy shall fly at their stern the White Ensign as a symbol of the authority of the crown, and at the jackstaff the distinctive flag of the Dominion of Canada, such distinctive flag being a Blue Ensign with the arms of the Dominion inserted in the fly. A white pennant will be flown at the masthead."

Not All Coldwater

Murdock McIntyre is having some extensive alterations made at the Coldwater Hotel. A corner of the dining-room is being taken off to build an office, thus increasing the room available in the vestibule. A large mirror will be hung on the wall facing the doorway. A rack will be fixed up in the office for keys and mail for the guests. When complete this will be a great improvement, for under the old conditions guests coming in to register were very much crowded.

Municipal Street Railway Profitable

Though complete returns are not yet in, nevertheless it is known that the Calgary street railway, owned by the city, made a profit over everything of $125,000. The street railway pays interest on its investment, sinking fund, taxes and every other charge that a private company ever is called on to pay, and yet the profit is $125,000.

Cold at Hazelton

During the cold snap there was great scramble for wood. So many people had waited for the snow before getting in the winter's supply hoping that the price would come down, as $12 per cord is going to the extreme. The price is now down to $8 and $10.

Gay in Chilliwack

The Christmas dance given at Mr. Anderson's last evening was one of the largest and most delightful social gatherings held here for a long time. There were a score of visitors from Hope and many more from other points up and down the valley. Music was furnished by Miss Murphy, the Misses Hicks, Messrs. Nelson and others. The festivities did not end till seven the next morning.

Regulate Uniformly

There are possibly fifty villages in B. C. incorporated as cities, having an average population of about 500, and many of them bankrupt. These have local police and license commissioners, while unincorporated places of equal importance have the conduct of their hotels dependent upon the whims of a country constable who, whether he is intelligent or not, is compelled to run on the regulation rails in the regulation coach.

These Alberta Towns Now Have Train Service

The Canadian Northern line between Stettler and Drumheller, 70 miles, is now open and will have a bi-weekly service south on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and north on Wednesdays and Fridays. The towns on the line are Warden, Fenn, Big Valley, Scollard, Rumsey, Rowley, Morrin, Munson and Drumheller.

Nicola coal is selling at $10 per ton, and Pennsylvania hard at $18.50 at Kelowna.—Merritt Herald.

Life and Mrs. Atherton on Mrs. Pankhurst

Come to stay, Mrs. Atherton? If they are come to stay in the United States, won't they please take out papers and assume the responsibilities of citizenship in this country, whose laws they practise to amend? If they have come to stay at home, we applaud that conclusion. If things go so ill with women in England, England would seem to be the place for these militant ladies. In our opinion they will do no good in this country even to the cause they advocate. Christabel with her bricks breaking windows in Fifth Avenue would not help the Votes for Women movement here, and we question whether Mrs. Emmeline, with the lurid shade of militancy behind her, is really helpful to disabuse American minds of disinclination toward woman suffrage. Surely you, Mrs. Atherton, would be more effectively persuasive to Americans.

But if "Life" has made a misstatement about Mrs. Pankhurst, of course it will set it right. Speaking, admittedly from hearsay and belief, it said she was "a hired agitator from London, employed by affluent women." She is an agitator; she is from London or thereabouts. We took it for granted that she was employed by American militant suffragists to work in their field. Some of the most conspicuous of them are affluent women. If we have your assurance, Mrs. Atherton, that the activities of the Pankhursts in this country are not financed by American suffragists, but exclusively by British contributors to the Women's Social and Political Union, of Manchester, England, we shall be glad to make so interesting a fact as public as we can, our own former supposition to the contrary notwithstanding. But if it is true, it is not creditable to the American suffragists, who seem to have plenty of money, and ought to pay liberally for all the made-in-England hob raised in what they consider their behalf.

We had hoped Mrs. Pankhurst was an example of the woman worker who was not underpaid. We shall part from that supposition with reluctance. Somebody said she got $500 for a speech in Louisville. We hoped it was true. It was little enough, all things considered, though it seems to be fairly debatable whether the speech helped the cause. We are heartily in favour of women being paid what they earn in so far as the circumstances of society can afford the payments.—The Editors of "Life."

[In view of The Week's attitude towards Mrs. Pankhurst our readers will appreciate the above.—Editor Week.]

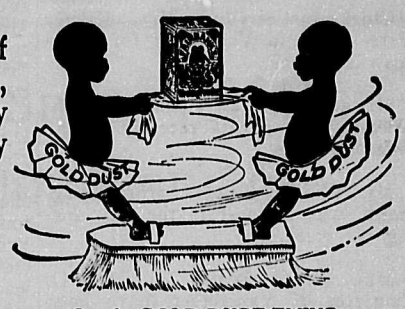
Every Woman Will Eventually Vote for GOLD DUST

Every woman in this broad land should have her rights—should do less work—should use more GOLD DUST.

The woman who now uses GOLD DUST perhaps limits its use to one or two things—washing dishes or cleaning floors. She should extend its aid to every form of household cleaning. (See package for the hundred and one things it's good for.)

The woman who doesn't use GOLD DUST is in a sad way. She is doing more work, and making it harder far, than is necessary. GOLD DUST will relieve her of all the hard part of rubbing and scrubbing because it will do that part of the task itself, and leave her time for other of her manifold duties.

Buy a package of GOLD DUST today, and learn why every woman will eventually vote for it.



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MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE, *Proprietress*

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Opposite the Victoria Theatre

Canadian Highway Association

At the first meeting of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange this body, which, though a new one, represents the Capital City's most important business interests, passed the following resolutions in favour of the Canadian Highway:

"Resolved, That this Exchange strongly supports the project of a Canadian highway extending from Halifax, N.S., to Alberni, Vancouver Island, and urges the Dominion Government to grant financial assistance to the various provinces through which this highway will pass; a copy of the resolution to be forwarded to the Hon. R. L. Borden, the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also to Mr. G. H. Barnard, M.P."

"Resolved, That this Exchange strongly supports the project of a Canadian highway and urges the Provincial Government to hasten the construction between Alberni and the eastern boundary of the Province, and particularly to push work over the Hope Mountains; that this Exchange has noticed the work already done by the Provincial Government in linking together the various portions of B. C. section of the Canadian highway, such as the construction of the great bridge over the Columbia River at Trail, the exhaustive survey of the route over the Hope Mountains, and similar work all along the British Columbia section of the route; that this Exchange will support the Provincial Government in the adoption of a policy that will lead to the early completion of the Canadian highway across the Province; also that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Richard McBride, Hon. Thos. Taylor and also to various members of Victoria City."

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Take a course of **BOWES FERRATED EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL** and protect yourself from COUGHS, COLDS and LUNG TROUBLES. It is so scientifically prepared that even children can take it readily. It will cure that long standing cough by strengthening the chest, when ordinary cough mixtures fail.

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THE MODERN MOTHER

Nurse Girl—"Oh, ma'am, what shall I do? The twins have fallen down the well."

Fond Parent—"Dear me, how very annoying! Just go into the library—very quietly, so as not to disturb Fido—and get the last number of the Modern Mother's Magazine; it contains an article on 'How to Bring up Children'."

Society

Mr. J. H. Senkler, Vancouver, is a guest at the Empress.

* * *

Mr. Dick Mainguy has been staying in Victoria.

* * *

Miss Edith Stewart is a guest in the city from Vancouver, B.C.

* * *

Mrs. E. Wark has been spending the past week with friends in Vancouver.

* * *

Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter were guests in Vancouver for a few days last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. . O. Alexander, Vancouver, were guests recently at the Empress Hotel.

* * *

Mr. William Russell, from Ladysmith, was a guest in the city during the week.

* * *

Mrs. W. O. Wood and Mrs. O. Cameron of Vancouver, have been spending a few days in the city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Spencer, of Vancouver, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Spencer from Edmonton, are staying at the Empress.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Barrington of Thetis Island are enjoying a short visit in the city.

* * *

Mr. W. H. Gardiner, Vancouver, is among the guests at the Empress Hotel.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Knox, from Duncan, B.C., were guests at the Dominion Hotel, during the week.

* * *

Mr. C. G. Moon, Vancouver, was registered at the Empress Hotel during the week.

* * *

Mr. H. T. Revenhill, Shawnigan Lake, was among the week-end visitors to the city during the week.

* * *

Mr. David Edwards of this city, has returned from a brief visit to Seattle.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. Buscombe, of Vancouver, have been spending a few days in Victoria.

* * *

Hon. J. D. Macdonald, accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald left during the week for Ottawa.

* * *

Mrs. F. S. Hussey from Vancouver, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Monteith, Lampson Street.

* * *

Mr. P. J. Webb, from Antigonish, N.S., is registered at the Dominion Hotel.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Elmer, from Seattle, have arrived in the city and intend visiting here for a few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. Carson, Seattle, were recent guests at the Empress Hotel.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hall have gone to New Westminster where they intend to reside.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hughes from Calgary were registered at the Dominion Hotel, during the week.

* * *

Mr. W. Martin Griffin, from Vancouver, was in Victoria for a few days this week and was registered at the Empress.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jukes and the Misses Jukes, who have been enjoying a holiday at Oak Bay, have returned to their home in Vancouver.

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* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, who were married recently in Crookston, Minn., arrived in Victoria last week and have taken up their residence for the present with Mr. Stewart's parents, at Huntingdon Cottage, Victoria West.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Stone of Astoria, Oregon, arrived in the city during the week from the South.

Mr. H. Allen and Miss Ida Allen from Calgary, are registered at the Empress Hotel.

* * *

Arrangements have been made for a United Charity Ball to be held by the Knights of Columbus, assisted by members of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, to which organizations the proceeds will be devoted, on Wednesday evening, January 24th, in the Alexandra Club.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Constance Millward and Mr. Walter Maycock of Victoria, formerly of Manchester, England, and Oxford, Eng., respectively.

* * *

The marriage was celebrated recently at St. Paul's church, Victoria West, of Mr. Donald MacRae and Miss Mabel M. Wells, both of Vancouver, B.C. On the return from their honeymoon to the West Coast, they will take up their residence in Vancouver. The Rev. D. MacRae, D.D., performed the marriage service.

* * *

Last evening His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor gave the customary formal dinner to Premier McBride and the members of his cabinet; Mr. H. C. Brewster, M.P.P., leader of His Majesty's loyal Opposition; members of the Supreme Judiciary of the Province; Commander Hose, of H.M.C.S. Rainbow, Col. Wadmore, D.O.C., and Lieut.-Col. Currie, commanding the Fifth Regiment.

* * *

The marriage was celebrated on December 28th at the parish church, Sway, Hampshire, England, of Dr. T. G. Longstaff, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Longstaff of Wimbledon, and Miss Dora Scott, third daughter of Mr. Bernard Scott of Kettlethorns, Sway and Bournemouth. Dr. Longstaff is a very well known mountaineer. He visited British Columbia last summer and made a trip to Alaska, and his marriage will be of great interest to a great many people of this country.

* * *

Miss R. McKenzie was hostess recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, "Ostaig," Salt Spring Island, of a most enjoyable dance. The dancing room was beautifully decorated for the occasion with masses of greenery and flowers. The local musicians supplied an excellent programme of music for the evening and Mr. John Sparrow ably undertook the duties of floor manager. Later in the evening a buffett supper was served, dainty tables being placed about the supper room. About fifty couples were present and a most enjoyable time was spent by all present.

* * *

On Saturday afternoon, January 13th, Mrs. Herbert Carmichael, Oak Bay, entertained a number of her friends at bridge in honour of Mrs. A. E. C. Studd, who has been staying with her. The tea-table was daintily decorated with pale pink carnations and white narcissus. The first prize for bridge was won by Mrs. Griffith and the 2nd for Auction bridge by Mrs. Heisterman. Among the Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. C. E. Pooley, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. R. Heyland, Mrs. King, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Tye, Mrs. Pearse, Mrs. Rant, Mrs. Savage, Miss Phipps, Mrs. Pearse, Mrs. Heisterman, Miss Blackwood, Mrs. Arthur Coles, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Brett, Miss Newcombe, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Mrs. Griffiths and others.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Agatha Nash, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Holdsworth Nash, of 664 Battery Street, and Mr. Charles Cummings Raven, inspector of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Edson, Alta., was celebrated on Monday last at 9.30 a.m. at St. Barnabas Church, the Rev. E. G. Miller officiating. The wedding was a very quiet one, owing to illness in the home of the bride. The bride was given away by her father and wore a smart white serge tailored suit with an old rose beaver hat and handsome set of mink furs, this and a beautiful amethyst and pearl pendant being the gift of the groom. At the close of the ceremony a quiet breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the bride and groom left on the 2.15 boat for San Francisco, where they will spend their honeymoon. They will later take up their residence in Edson. The bride, who is very well known in this city, was the recipient of a la.ge number of handsome and costly gifts.

Character by Handwriting

The Editor of The Week wishes to call special attention to this Department, which is conducted by an English gentleman, a 'Varsity man of high attainments. Character reading from hand-writing is a scientific study, entirely devoid of charlatanism and is possibly the most reliable index of all, because hand-writing records the development of character, and its index is not confined to natural traits. It is an interesting study, not merely in enabling us to see ourselves as others see us, but may be turned to important account in submitting the hand-writing of persons with whom we have business relations. Indeed, viewed in this aspect, it is only a reasonable precaution to learn all that the chirographist can tell us. Before deciding to institute this Department the Editor of The Week imposed the severest tests, submitting the hand-writing of well-known persons entirely unknown to the gentleman conducting this Department, who is a stranger to Victoria and a recent arrival. He is prepared to guarantee absolute accuracy and hopes that the readers of The Week will avail themselves of what is a genuine privilege.

RULES

1. All persons wishing to consult "Tau" must enclose a specimen of hand-writing, consisting of not less than six lines written in ink on unruled paper. A portion of a letter is much better than copied matter. It may be signed with their own name or not, but there must be an initial or nom-de-plume to identify the answer, which will appear in the next issue of The Week.

2. Each specimen of hand-writing must be accompanied by a P. O. for 50 cents. Stamps will not be accepted, and the outside of the envelope should be indited "Hand-writing." Absolute privacy is guaranteed.

REPLIES

A. C., VANCOUVER—Thank you for your good wishes, may I reciprocate? As to your character, the following remarks are based on the assumption that you write with the right hand; your style so resembles that adopted by left-handed writers. I find self-esteem and egotism, jealousy and selfishness, but none of them are decided. Impulsiveness yet caution are both indicated. You are stingy in some things, yet you waste in others. You are more pessimistic than hopeful and sometimes you are very despondent. You should design or draw well, your memory is good, you are methodical and painstaking. There is a certain weakness in your character which no doubt you are aware of. You are a good companion, affectionate and loyal, and you endeavour to do your duty. Inconsistency is vayuely indicated. You have a fair head for figures, a clear sense of right and wrong, and you are just and straightforward.

GROAT—Thank you, I judge you as follows: You have a nice appreciation of art and you are slightly skilled yourself, probably in music. Fair taste in dress. You are refined but somewhat blunt and inconsiderate, and although affectionate it is with a good deal of quiet reserve. Your will is good, you are unselfish though a bit egotistical; moral sense is high but you are not very reliable. Either your energy or your ambition is poor, possibly both; you prefer town to country life and emphatically your otium cum dignitate to plain "pork and beans." Though precise you are untidy, though you have method you lack mathematics. Your nature is not very sanguine, you are fond of children and you are somewhat jealous.

S. B. A.—Thank you for your quotations, in return here is your character: I see no special trait dominating the others. You prefer a sedentary to an active life, you are careful, not extravagant, and you lack both sustained energy and ambition. Your sense of humour is refined but pronounced, and you are not unduly critical, whilst you have both imagination and observation. For short periods you work hard; you are more suited for mental than manual labour, and you have a good clear head but you lack enough energy to do big things. On the whole you are optimistic but not credulous. Affection, charity, justice and common-sense are all clearly expressed. Your will-power is indicisive; when you ought to be firm you often give way and vice versa, quite against your better judgment.

G. M. C.—This specimen is so small and is also written in pencil, and I fear I can see but little. Artistic in feeling the writer is hasty and impulsive, the will is not very strong and inconsistency is marked. Although both logical and methodical, neatness is lacking, also accuracy. Strict sense of truth is doubtful. Affectionate in disposition, unselfish yet somewhat opinionated. A longer specimen in ink should be sent to me if full and accurate results are required.

R. A. P.—I am always just and I endeavour to be merciful. Here are all your qualities as I see them. You have undeveloped artistic taste, cultivate it. You are neat and precise with a good business head and commercial aptitude. Your temper is hot and hasty but you quickly forgive and forget, you are not sullen. You are careful with money, saving and generally economical, but you can spend lavishly at times. Moral sense fair, outspoken and candid you lack tact though you have caution. You value the approbation of others, your sense of honour is rather weak, also your sense of justice. Jealousy and violent affection are both indicated. You have a keen and broad sense of humour, you prefer outdoor to indoor life and work, and you are capable and clever with your hands.

SIMPLETON—Musical taste is shown in your writing. Your sense of humour too, is well marked, you are a bright and cheerful companion with an affectionate disposition. You should be a good shot and fond of outdoor sports. Rather free with money, inclined indeed to improvidence. You have fairly good business abilities, you are not a good organiser but a conscientious and industrious worker. Ambition is fair, will-power not very strong. You are rather self-conscious. You are fond of reading light literature but you avoid anything "heavy." Not inclined to jealousy.

BULYER, OKANAGAN—Thanks. The same to you and many of them; your first Christmas here, I believe? On the whole you are optimistic with a good taste in most things. You have an all-round artistic sense, an appreciation of good paintings, scenery, etc. Your standard in these respects is distinctly high. You are somewhat inclined to untidiness and you lack accuracy, mathematics are not your strong point. Fair, not excessive, energy and some ambition. Whilst fond of literature you also enjoy sport of all kinds you are cheerful and bright. Temper is uncertain, moral feeling is good. Not much observation but some imagination. Slight tendency to jealousy, independent n opinion.

A. B. C.—Here is your character. Your artistic feeling is undeveloped, but is distinctly present. You are hasty, impulsive and eager; with a good opinion of yourself, you disdain to take a back seat. You are accurate and methodical but should be more observant. Imagination is somewhat poor, and you are not as candid and as truthful as you might be, nor are you always reliable. Good sense of honour, affectionate and lively disposition. Do not pose too much. You are a capable and good worker with your hands, with plenty of energy, you are not lazy. Rather inclined to sarcasm, and you hold cynical views on many things.

E. M. C.—I have not much to work on but a letter is so much better than a mere copied quotation. You have a refined literary artistic nature. With no very prominent trait all the usual points are normally developed. Affectionate, cheerful and bright, you are a pleasant companion. You have a discriminating taste in dress, furnishing, and the domestic arts. Your sense of honour and religious feeling is high. You are a kind if candid critic, tactful and careful of the susceptibilities of other people. Inconsistency is yours and your temper is uncertain, apt to be roused at mere trifles; you bear no malice, however, nor are you a scandalmonger, preferring to think the best of others. Your will is not very strong, and generally you trouble more about the petty details than broad aspects. You are business-like with common sense and method. Usually sanguine and inclined to hazard or speculate.

Correspondence

FISHING IN SAANICH INLET

The following letter has been received by Mr. Dumbleton and is published at his request:

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1912.

Alan S. Dumbleton, Esq.,
Victoria, B.C.

My dear Dumbleton,—

I have yours of the 20th ult., enclosing petition, asking for the prohibition of catching fish for market purpose in the waters of the Saanich Inlet, except by the Indians. I need scarcely say that the position taken by the petitioners has my heartiest support, and I will do everything I can to see that their wishes are carried into effect.

Yours truly,

G. H. BARNARD.

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Courts of Revision

VICTORIA ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

REVISION, 1912, ASSESSMENT ROLL

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Revision and Appeal, under the provisions of the "Assessment Act, 1903," for Esquimalt District, will be held at Price's Hotel, Parsons Bridge, on Monday, January 29th, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

For Victoria City, of the above district, will be held at the Assessor's Office, Parliament Buildings, on Tuesday, January 30th, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Victoria, 10th January, 1912.

THOS. S. FUTCHER,

jan. 13 *Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.*

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Granby Ore Shipments

The Granby ore shipments from the mines at Phoenix to the smelter in this city are now approaching the old-time figures and keeping both the railway companies busy, the daily shipments being close to 3000 tons. Two double-header ore trains are now being operated every second day by the Great Northern, a single and double-header being operated the alternate days, handling an average of 38 cars every 24 hours. The C. P. R. is running one ore train a day, handling about 19 cars.

Coke is now arriving at the Granby smelter in substantial quantities from the collieries of the Crows Nest Pass Coal & Coke company, and six of the eight furnaces at the reduction works are being run at full blast. The company is now testing the new slag granulating system which was installed last summer, but it may be some days before it will be put into regular operation.

Stewartites Greet New Year

Typical of the spirit of the north the New Year was greeted with a fusilade of revolver shots and the clanging of the fire alarm bell. A coterie of Stewart "live ones" had foregathered at the fire hall shortly before midnight and with Mining Recorder John Conway, as official timekeeper, impatiently sped the passing minutes of 1911. At midnight the bell tolled twelve strokes announcing the advent of the New Year, the air resounded with the sharp staccato of automatics, and together with revolver shots, the tooting of horns and ringing of bells, awakened the echoes of the still valley and waters till every slumbering inhabitant was fully cognizant that a new year had dawned. The fire hall was the scene of the utmost merriment and comradie as Fire Chief W. R. Smith and Captain J. W. Esplin had provided music and good cheer to those assembled to usher in 1912. It was long past three o'clock before the staid citizen turned wearily on his pillow to seek rest from the din and noises, for the party were intent on carrying out that time honoured custom of being "first footers."

Hedley Gazette Pokes Fun

Isn't it funny that a rancher who gets here in B. C. three times as much as he could get in Ontario or Nova Scotia for a dozen of eggs, a pound of butter, a bushel of potatoes or a box of apples or plums and wants besides 5 or 10 cents more than the top notch price that things are selling at, will kick at giving $2.00 a year for the local paper because he used to "get the local paper back home for a dollar"? That kind of settler for B. C. is the kind we would all be happy to do without and real estate boosters will confer a favour on everybody concerned if they will leave them sitting right where they are instead of trying to induce them to come to B. C.

Teachers are Scarce

In Kamloops at the present time there is a great demand for teachers for city schools. Men and women who have the required certificates and qualifications are, it is said, able to find employment any time. The school law very clearly defines what the qualifications must be and unless these are satisfied in all respects the candidates for the positions are not accepted. Teachers are being drawn from every part of the Dominion for the reason that there are not enough in the province of British Columbia to take the positions. At the present time the shortage is very acute as the major portion of the teachers of the country are already engaged by schools elsewhere.

Coal Syndicate Was Organized

The B. C. Brokerage have completed the organization of another syndicate which will start in next spring to develop a piece of the Ground Hog Coalfields. It will operate under the name of the Upper Skeena Anthracite Syndicate. They have twenty claims and development work will be done on all of them. Those interested in the company are all eastern capitalists and they have the funds ready for operation. This makes five companies now organized that will operate this year at Ground Hog and there is every indication that at least three more will be organized in the near future. Thus, it will be realized, great things are planned for Ground Hog in the spring, and this district will receive the largest share of the supplying business as there is no other way into the coalfields except up the Skeena from Hazelton.

Coal Operators Meet

The fifth annual meeting of the Western Coal Operators' Association was held in Fernie recently, those present being: Lewis Stockett, president, Hosmer; P. L. Nansmith, vice-president, Lethbridge; W. L. McNeil, Commissioner, Calgary; O. E. Whiteside Coleman; W. L. Hamilton, Passburg; L. A. Campbell, Spokane; James Findlay, Maple Leaf Collieries; Wm. Maxwell, Lethbridge; J. J. Morris, Canmore, J. W. Coulthard, Blairmore; H. Given, Royal View Collieries; J. C. Reid, Lethbridge; John Brown, Hillcrest, and W. R. Wilson. In the evening a sump sh Wilson.

Continued Activity in Real Estate

The Coquitlam Terminal Company, Ltd., and its allied Company, the Coquitlam Townsite Company, Ltd., report that there is no let up in the interest in Coquitlam. Last week's sales of the two associated Companies, which between them control about 85 per cent. of the land adjacent to the railway terminals, reached, considering the geographical location of the purchaser, from California to Quebec and across to England. The largest individual sale made during the week was to a gentleman from the interior of British Columbia, who bought 11 $1,000 lots on Sixteenth Avenue in the business district. Mr. Sangster, of Trenton, Ontario, bought four $1,000 lots on Langan Avenue.

Hard on the Birds

The prolonged period of snow throughout the valley will have a severe effect upon the game birds, and the members of the Chilliwack Protection Association earnestly requests that every protection given them, particularly the pheasants, which are more helpless than the others in times of snow. A little feed scattered out where they can get it will perhaps do more good than anything else towards sustaining what is now one of Chilliwack's principal sporting assets.

Another $500 For Publicity Scheme

Only a week ago we published the news that a well-known resident of the district who desires nothing better than to see a greater Nanaimo, had promised to donate $500 towards the publicity scheme of the Board of Trade. Today we are informed that another public-spirited citizen will offer a similar amount, both contributions, however bearing the condition that the remaining $9,000 be forthcoming from other sources, so as to make up the total $10,000 required by the Board of Trade.

The Lid Is On

The lid has been put on in Dawson City and the easy game of the tin horn and the shyster has stopped. The Mounted Police have given warning and the judge gave a big bunch a heavy sentence and a warning to the next lot that they would fare worse. This means that the easy living, and undesirable population of Dawson must hunt other pastures and find new flocks. It is not hard to guess where some of them will head for as they prefer prosperous mining camps and new towns.

$718 Average Price for Human Life
Revenue Returns for Nanaimo

The revenue for the fiscal year as shown by the provincial accounts, shows a total of nearly $10,500,000, the expenditures being estimated at over eight millions , a big increase over previous years. Substantial has been the growth of B. C., the satisfactory showing of finances indicating rapid progress and prosperity. Analysis by district shows Nanaimo revenue to be $157,769.

Laid at Rest

The funeral of the late Manuel Barcello took place on Friday last from Richter's Hall where the remains had been taken to await the burial service which was conducted by Rev. Father Conant, of Kamloops. Interment took place in the Keremeos cemetery and the pall-bearers were Frank Surprise, H. Conkling, Charlie Richter, Pete Bromley, R. L. Cawston and Bertie Allison.

Nickle Plate Smelter

General Superintendent G. P. Jones, having long ago beaten the biggest records of all previous managers must now turn in to beat his own and last month they apparently did it clean and slick. The tonnage of ore mined and milled for the month was 5514 tons against 5340 which they mined and treated in November.

Cumberland News

A quiet wedding took place at the Methodist parsonage, Tuesday evening when Mr. G. H. Hawse, of McLeod's store, and Miss Bessie Hann, recently from Wesleyville, Newfoundland, were united in the happy bonds of wedlock. The heartiest of good wishes are extended to the young couple for a happy life.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

In the Matter of an Application for a Fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 1727, Victoria City, British Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention, at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof, to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Charles Cameron on the 12th of November, 1882, and numbered 4165A, which has been lost or destroyed.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 11th day of January, A.D., 1912.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General of Titles.

jan. 13 feb. 10

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Does just as good work as the $125.00 machines. Visible writing, quick and reliable.

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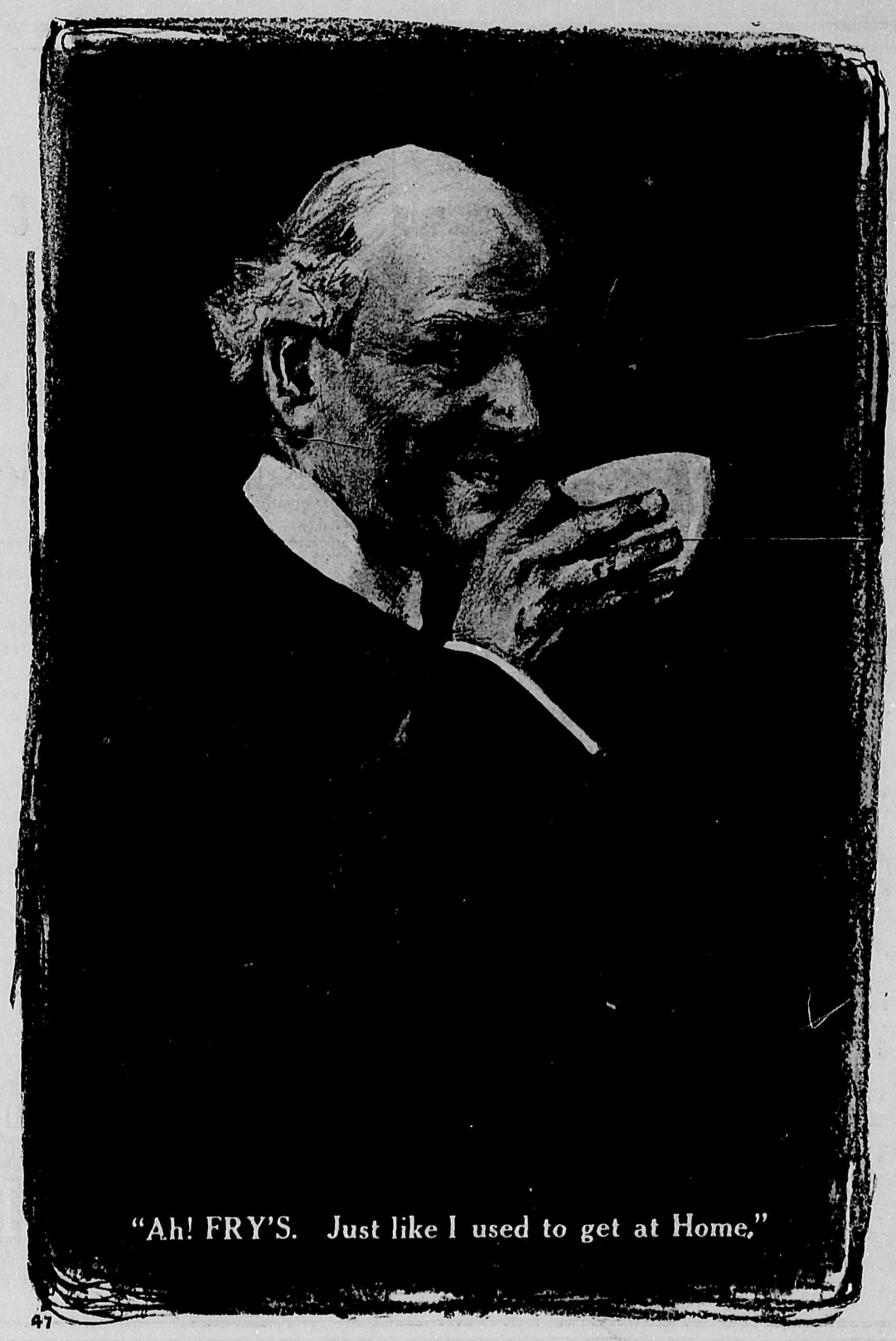
Victoria, B. C.
Formerly Oriental Hotel
LAMBERT & SEDNEY, Props.

Special Inducements to Transients. Rates Reasonable.
First Class Bar in conection. Newly Renovated.



"Sotto Voce"

The Week's Rumours and Humours

(By The Hornet)

That in the new council there is only one alderman who carries a "chip" on his shoulder, and it is apt to get knocked off pretty soon.

* * *

That the Mayor has made a good start, and those who know him believe he is a stayer.

* * *

That if Alderman Gleason knew what people thought of his management of the Streets Committee last year he would cease to wonder at his deposition.

* * *

That no one doubts he did his best, but as a chairman his name is "Mud."

* * *

That it would take a great many new brooms to sweep the streets of Victoria clean.

* * *

That it was very considerate of Mr. Goward not to write his letter to the papers before the civic elections.

* * *

That his defense of the B. C. E. R. does not cover those cases in which work trains block the cars, obsolete cars break down, and overloaded cars leave disappointed passengers at the street corners.

* * *

That the B. C. E. R. has found another use for its cars, which might be extended with advantage,—mud sucking.

* * *

That there is only one street in Victoria which should have its name changed—Superior.

* * *

That the City is supposed to have a license inspector, but he is a farce and should be removed. He is said to be a good Conservative, which leaves him the less excuse for being a poor inspector.

* * *

That none are so blind as those who won't see.

* * *

That the easiest way to obtain liquor in Victoria is to become an "interdict."

* * *

That this is not what was contemplated by the Provincial act, and the Attorney-General's attention is respectfully directed to it.

* * *

That if it is intended to abolish road-houses a start should be made in the vicinity of Victoria—and the sooner the better.

* * *

That an enterprising city official is making an innovation by docking the salaries of his department on public holidays.

* * *

That there are better ways, if none easier, of achieving fame.

* * *

That the new management at the Westholme Hotel is making a good clean-up.

* * *

That Mr. Sword comes from the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco with a first-class record.

* * *

That Smith's Hill Reservoir is still undergoing repairs, and Chief Davis has barred fires until the work is completed.

* * *

That the scare about increased telephone rates was all worked up by the naughty newspapers; the company has no intention of raising the charges.

* * *

That it is a question which was the more startled, the Board of Trade or Mr. McMicking, when the facts became known.

* * *

That the V. A. D. C. does not want any more free advertising, and the committee would do well to notify the press that all authentic reports are sent through the secretary.

* * *

That Major Taylor is making good progress with the rehearsing of "Lady Winterton's Experiment," which will play at the Victoria Theatre on February 8th and 9th.

* * *

That the ice hockey match at the Arena yesterday was a "teaser," and kept 2,500 people on the tiptoe of excitement.

* * *

That the large increase in attendance must have been very gratifying to the management.

* * *

That the match was easily the best yet played in the series, and showed that the Victoria team is an all-star aggregation.

* * *

That the fastest and cleverest man on the ice was Rowe.

* * *

That there will be 3,000 at the next match on Tuesday, and they will all be rooters.

* * *

That the Minister of Justice acted promptly in the Bullock case, granting his release immediately he had reviewed the evidence.

* * *

That there was no influence used on Bullock's behalf. He made his own statement in writing and secured his release off his own bat.

* * *

That the last has not been heard of the navy cases, but there will not be another miscarriage of justice.

* * *

That Parker Williams' attack on the Premier discredits his intelligence and his manhood.

* * *

That no one suspected him of such an intimate acquaintance with "Saskatchewan Indians."

* * *

That he has read extensively in Socialist literature, but has never heard of Lord Chesterfield.

That his manners are not unlike the morals of Marcus Ordeyne—loose.

* * *

That Ulster is getting excited, but there will be no hurry until after Winston Churchill's tour and then we shall see—what we shall see.

* * *

That the scion of the house of Marlborough is a strange champion of "Home Rule."

* * *

That if the provincial police could hold up American vagrants at the international boundary line there would be no hold-ups in Vancouver.

* * *

That living on an island is not without some advantages.

* * *

That most of the undesirable immigrants who land here come on the Seattle boat, and should be detected easily.

* * *

That if Victoria does not raise the school teachers' stipend, they will all gravitate to Vancouver.

* * *

That in this prosperous province the most important work is the worst paid.

* * *

That post-office and customs clerks do not get even a living wage.

* * *

That nearly one-half of the provincial government employees have to supplement their salaries with remittances.

* * *

That this is one way in which a public servant becomes a public benefactor.

* * *

That latest advices indicate that the Women's Council of Vancouver was stampeded into that notorious resolution against allowing Hindoo wives to join their husbands.

That the exploitation was as usual for political purposes.

* * *

That only a pin-head would have failed to see that this has nothing to do with the subject of Oriental immigration.

* * *

That if Mr. Stevens, the member for Vancouver, has the courage of his convictions he will shoulder the blame for a regrettable "faux pas."

* * *

That British films manufactured in London will shortly be exhibited in a British picture house in Victoria.

* * *

That these films will form the best antidote to the American atrocities which sometimes find their way here.

* * *

That no smart dramatic critic has mentioned that at the last performance of "Madame Butterfly" in Victoria the American Embassy in Japan floated the Union Jack—no doubt out of consideration for the susceptibilities of Victorians.

* * *

That an incident like the above shows how obliging American managers can be when they try.

* * *

That it is not recorded that the box office receipts were swelled by this timely concession.

* * *

That a local divine has another guess coming when he says, "The humanitarian side will be reached by women alone." He seems to forget that woman has always been "a side issue," and then, he has not read about the women of Vancouver and the Hindoos.

* * *

That Malini, the magician, may be "a short man," but conjuring is his "long suit," and he is a top-notcher at that.

* * *

That the Board of Trade fell into a trap, very cleverly baited, when they endorsed P. H. Scullin.

* * *

That the resolution was railroaded through without proper consideration or it would never have passed.

* * *

That "Industrial Peace Association" sounds well, but in actual practise it means strife and strikes.

This is the LAST Day

to Furnish Your Home Complete for $300. Come and See these Beautifully Furnished Rooms at this Special Price.

Here is a List of the Articles in each Room

THE DINING-ROOM

China Cabinet—Early English finish. Four shelves and mirror back. Glass door and sides

Buffet—Early English finish. Top 22x52. British bevel mirror 12x42. Two drawers at top. Large linen drawers. Two doors to cupboard

Extension Table—Early English finish. Six-foot extension. Round top.

Five Dining Chairs—Upholstered, leather seats. Arm Diner, upholstered, leather seat.

Brussels Square—Size 9 x 9, pretty pattern.

THE PARLOR

Three-Piece Parlor Suite—In mahogany finish. Upholstered seats. Set consists of Settee, Parlor Chair and Arm Chair.

Two Parlor Chairs—With upholstered seats. Frame in mahogany finish.

Parlor Table—Mahogany finish.

Parlor Cabinet—Mahogany finish.

Velvet Square—Size 9 x 12ft. 6 in., floral design.

THE BEDROOM

Dresser—Golden finish. Top 20 x 36. British bevel mirror 18 x 36. Two large drawers. Oval shaped mirror.

Chiffonier—57in. high, 30in. wide, 18in. deep. Five large drawers.

Wool Square—Size 9 x 10ft. 6 in.

White Enamel Bed—Full size, 4ft. 6in., with brass trimmings.

One Pair Wool Blankets

One Pair Flannelette Blankets

One Pair Pillows, complete

Bedspread

A Famous McLintock Down Quilt

Spring for Bed

Excelsior Wool Top Mattress

Bedroom Table

Dressing Table

Arm Rocker—Cane seat

Bedroom Chair

THE KITCHEN

Four Kitchen Chairs—Golden finish

Kitchen Table—With drawer

Kitchen Cabinet

Linioleum—Size 9 x 11

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