Ready made clothes may be cheap but they do not wear, and the smart appearance quits them in no time. Get your suits made by a reputable local firm, which employs white labor.

CROOT & TOOMBS

25 Broad Street, Victoria.

makes smart clothes that keep smart.

THE WEEK

A Provincial Review and Magazine.

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VOL. II. No. 33 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905. PRICE 5 CENTS

The Camping Season

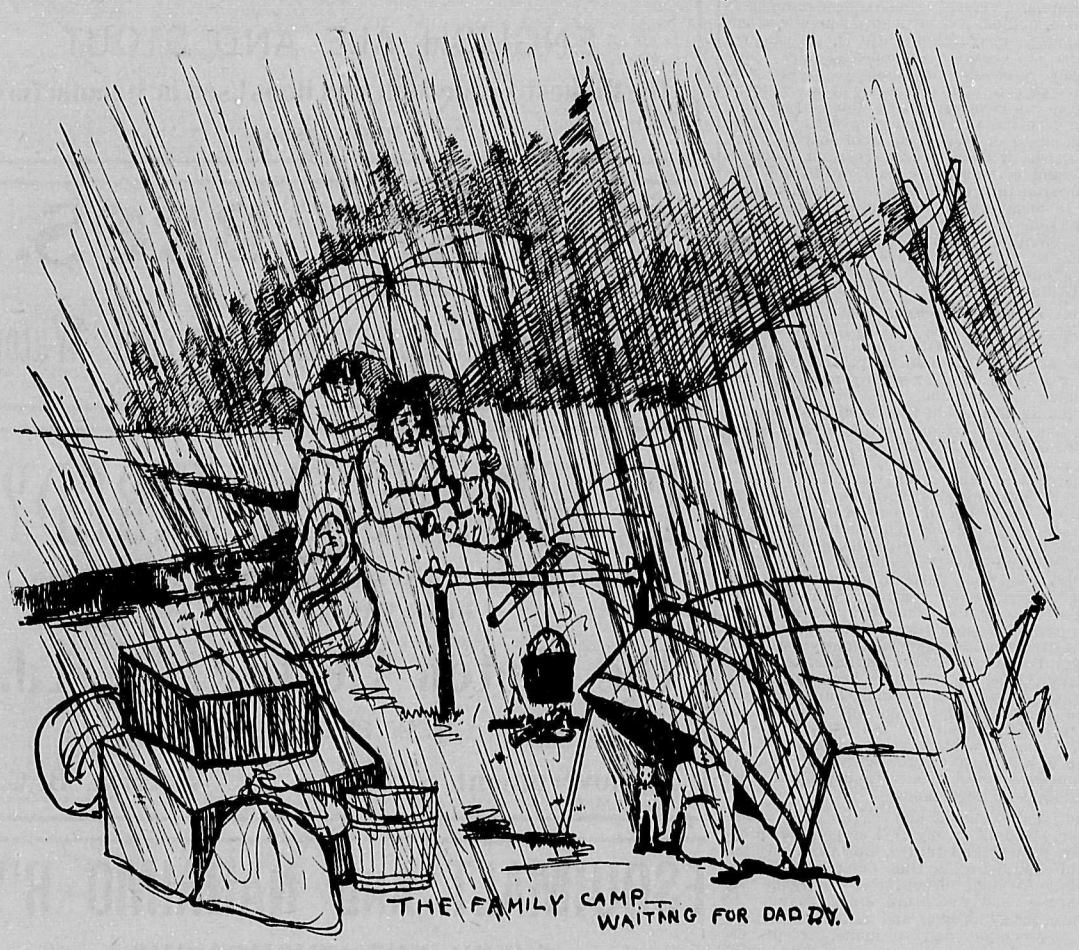
Is Now Nearly Over and the Week's Artist Depicts Some of the Joys and Sorrows of Tent Life.

There has been a little rain lately and so those citizens who have been sojourning in tents by seaside and riverside are making ready to return to their homes. It has been a good season for campers—plenty of hot weather to give them the pleasure of contemplating the discomfort of those friends who abided in the city and sought not the coolness of the camping grounds. Our artist, who has been numbered with the blest, ie., the campers, has taken advantage of the experience to depict some incidents, and some considerations involved in the tent life. These sketches are reproduced on this page, and they certainly will be appreciated by readers of The Week.

Firstly, we should like to call attention to the contrast between the two sketches labelled respectively "The Girl's Camp" and "The Bachelor's Camp." Friends of matrimony will appreciate the contrast. In the girl's camp, we see The Girl, comfortably seated by her camp fire and enjoying herself immensely. The fire is doing the right thing, and the saucepan and kettle are boiling away merrily while she enjoys, no doubt, her Adamless Eden, where every prospect pleases and no man is there to be vile. In the bachelor's camp, we see two mere men, whose countenance betray marked discomfort. One kneels down puonding some rebellious sort of mes in a saucepan. He is, no doubt, both hot and angry. His friend, who stands regarding him, with a fish held ginge by the tail, is probably offering annoying suggestions as to how the thing ought to be done—to the increase of both the heat and anger of his friend. We may suspect that the meal in preparation will not be a success—if it is ever cooked at all. The joining of forces on the part of the men and the girl would seem the simplest way of improving the situation.

However, our artist does not allow the ladies to have things entirely their own way, as is evidenced by the sketch of the girl's camp at night. The two girls in bed, evidently are indulging in a nice little fright. As our artist labels this sketch "oft in the stilly night," we may suppose that scares of the sort are not uncommon. The slumber of the sweet young things has been rudely disturbed by suspicious noises, and they cling to each other wondering whether the visitor is a "bear or a panther." The real cause of the fright may be seen in the right hand corner of the sketch. It is a Mouse with a taste for exploration.

The "family camp" shows the closing scene of the joyous outing. Every thing is packed up, and the family are awaiting the coming of "Daddy" with a cart to take them home, while the rain makes things interesting.



THE PASSING SHOW.

The hearing of argument in the extradition proceeding taken by the State of California against George D. Collins is concluded, and Judge Lampman is expected to give a decision to-day. Should he decided against Collins the latter will appeal. The case has aroused great interest both in Victoria and San Francisco. The story told by Collins is one of the most remarkable ever heard in a British Columbia court. In effect Collins says that he never married Charlotta E. Newmann, the lady who is alleged to be his wife, but that on the day this marriage is supposed to have taken place he was married to Charlotta's sister, Agnes, who is now dead. He also says that the three children are not Charlotta's, but her sister's, and that Charlotta has been made a party to a conspiracy to ruin him. He alleges that he never saw the marriage certificate in which Charlotta's name appears as a principal and Agnes as a witness, and that this transposition of names may have been accidental on the part of the official responsible. One of the most remarkable features of the case is the non-production of the lady who claims to be Collins' wife, and it would not be surprising to learn that there is excellent reason for her absence.

The truth of the adage, "Seeing is believing," is verified in the result of the trip of the Premier and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to the Skeena River district. Messrs. McBride and Green come back from that northern wonderland, "New British Columbia," strongly impressed with its importance as a field for agricultural, mining and industrial development. All that they had heard and read of the country and its potentialities (statements which in many instances seemed to border on extravagance) was confirmed by actual observation, and they return as firmly enthusiastic as to the future of the district as any of its loyal pioneers, who have preached its gospel for years past—often to ears that would not hear. But the day of New British Columbia has arrived, it has been discovered by the home-seekers, and nothing can check the march of progress which has set in. The ministers found indications of this invasion at every point of their journey. The advance guard of the great army of settlers was in evidence everywhere, preparing and smoothing the way for the main body. Already substantial progress has been made in the establishment of permanent settlements, comfortable homsteads, surrounded by fields of grain and orchards, herds of sleek cattle grazing in the meadows, horses and oxen straining at the plough, the clatter of the mower as it levelled the fragrant hay—these and many other sights and sounds convinced the visitors that a new era had dawned over the north country, and that in future estimates the problem of providing roads and bridges, schools and public buildings would have to be dealt with. Messrs. McBride and Green's visit was opportune also in view of the fact that the country will soon be the scene of active railway construction, entailing upon the province the establishment of a strong force of police to restrain the lawless army of camp followers who invariably infest the construction camps. Their personal observations will enable them to estimate the needs of the district more accurately than volumes of correspondence and official reports. They return enlarged ideas of the value, importance and immensity of New British Columbia, for after all their journeying they no more than penetrated the border of the virgin territory which stretches from the Pacific to the summit of the Rocky Mountains—Skeena district forming but a small fraction of the magnificent whole. It would be a happy day for British Columbia and for Canada if their legislators would follow the example of Messrs. McBride and Green, and make journeys into the unknown sections of country that are now on the eve of development from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Quite recently members of the Ontario cabinet penetrated the "wilderness" of New Ontario and found that it possessed the richest mines and finest timber in the province. They had heard and read such statements, but it required a personal visit to convince them of the truth. Could we induce the Premier of Canada and some of his colleagues to spend a month or two in visiting New British Columbia, we might hope to have our financial relations with the Dominion equitably adjusted, for the knowledge gained by such a trip would be stronger argument for better terms than all the pleadings of learned counsel which legal ingenuity could contrive.

—The Week is informed that some of the schools are so crowded that there are no desks, and in some cases not even seats, for a large number of scholars. This is a state of affairs little short of disgraceful, in a city which is wont to boast of its superior educational institutions. It is a condition which calls for immediate remedy, and would be a fitting cause for the holding of an indignation meeting and an arraignment of the responsible persons. The Week is a strong advocate of the upholding of authority rightly exercised, but where a scholar is not accommodated with proper facilities for his work we would consider the parent or guardian of such scholar perfectly justified in declining to pay school taxes until proper accommodation was furnished.

QUICK BUSINESS.

It is claimed the V., V. & E. will be completed to Hedley within a year, and that the C. P. R. will reach that point from the west in about the same time. This will give us a short cut to the coast in rather less time than we had hitherto figured on.—Grand Forks Sun.

A DUBIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT.

It was at a social gathering. Songs were to be given by some of the members, among them was Miss Molemy-Brown. Alas, however before the time came for her to appear a messenger arrived to say that the lady was suffering from a cold and therefore the chairman had to excuse her to the audience. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I have to announce that Miss Brown will be unable to sing as announced and therefore Mr. Green will give us "A Song of Thanksgiving."—The Tatler.

The weary husband, as he proceeds to take down the clothesline, unconsciously trips over a croquet arch, and from the bottom of his feet wishes he was where the wickets cease from troubling.

It is said that a human being has seven millions of pores through which perspiration and exhausted particles of the system escape. We are all pore creatures.

Dixi Ceylon Tea,

35c. and 50c. per lb.

Dixi H. Ross & Co., Progressive Grocers.

A Special for Victoria.

The Week to Produce Something Really Attractive and Valuable to the Community.

Since the establishment of The Week, many of the cities and districts of British Columbia have been described by pen and picture in the paper, but so far the city wherein The Week flourishes and has its home, has not been specially favored in this way. Other local publishing houses have from time to time issued "special editions" in which the city and its industries have been described, but except for some of the little pamphlets of the Tourist Association not much has been accomplished in a practical way to advertise Victoria. The proprietors of The Week have been awaiting a favorable opportunity to bring out a publication that would be of a real service to the community, and that opportunity has now arrived. The forthcoming Dominion exhibition will attract many visitors from across the Rockies and the international boundary line to this coast, and an attractive "special" describing Victoria will have a real value. The Week has, we think, demonstrated its ability to produce an attractive publication, but the special Victoria edition will surpass anything yet accomplished. It will not be a big, unwieldly production, printed on cheap paper, but a handsome special made up of the best materials in the country, which will illustrate what can be accomplished here by the writer, the printer and the engraver.

To produce this, The Week will introduce to Victoria some of the best descriptive writers on the continent, who will do justice to the city in every way; who will describe the natural advantages of Victoria, its great scenic beauty, and also its industrial life and the opportunities offered to those who desire an attractive field for new enterprise.

These are growing days for Victoria. A new and hopeful spirit dominates the community, for prospects never were brighter than they are to-day. This spirit of optimism will pervade The Week's "special," and all we ask for this enterprise is to receive fair support from all classes. The Week guarantees full value in return for assistance rendered.

The special will be issued on September 2, and it will be the handsomest and best publication of the kind ever produced in Victoria.

THE ROUTE OF THE V., V. & E.

The route plans of the Great Northern, or V., V. & E. line have been filed, and almost every foot of right of way has been bargained for between Midway and Oroville, and some of it has been secured in the Similkameen. The route enters British Columbia at Midway, on the Riverside addition, the station being on the boundary line, and here also the Greenwood branch joins in on a "Y." The road follows westward on the south bank of Kettle river for four miles, when it swings up Myers creek, almost touching the boundary, but doesn't cross. This puts Chesaw within easy reach. After making a detour of Ed. McMynn's ranch, it swings northward again through a low pass in the hills on to the south bank of the main branch of Rock creek, about 14 miles west of Midway, at a point just south of Tom Hawkins' ranch. Continuing westward along the south bank of Rock creek and gaining elevation all the way, the mouth of Baker creek is reached, but the line here is high above the creek bottom. Swinging southwesterly again up Baker creek through Frank Edward's ranch the route passes around to Davy McBride's, which, from an engineering point of view, is a strategic point, and here Chief Engineer Kennedy and his staff of engineers and right of way men executed a veritable coup in being the first to secure right of way for the line. The C. P. R. line cuts the McBride ranch, but the V., V. & E. line plays hide and seek through it, and at the head of Baker creek crosses the boundary line to Molson or Sidley lake, 31 miles west of Midway. Then comes the descent to Oroville, about 20 miles distant and some 1,800 feet lower. This presents the greatest engineering difficulties, and it is on this section that the maximum grade 2.2 per cent. is touched several times. For building, the heaviest work between Midway and Oroville is the portion along Myers creek, where a great deal of rock work will be necessary. West of Oroville again through the canyon of the lower Similkameen is some heavy work, including a long tunnel. In all, there will be four tunnels between Hedley city and Midway. Scarcity of steel at Curlew has delayed completing the connection between Curlew and Midway, but this will be obviated in a few days.

Mrs. Gosnell, mother of Mr. R. E. Gosnell, editor of the Colonist, and Miss Gosnell, his only daughter, are paying a visit to Victoria. Wile in the city they are staying at Mr. Gosnell's pretty house on Pellot street.

Mrs. Ceyser, of Mayne island, held a most enjoyable bathing party on Mayne island on the 10th of this month; this was followed by afternoon tea and a rifle competition. Miss Winifred Cayzer won the ladies' prize, and Mr. W. Cayzer the men's. At night a dance was held at Mayne Island hotel. Amongst those present were: Mrs. Winstanley, Miss Winstanley, Miss Beatrice Winstanley, Miss Grubbe, Mrs. Gopel, Mr. J. Burrill, Mr. Buckley, Miss D. Cayzer, Miss M. Cayzer, Miss Bonsall, Mrs. Maude, Miss Chapman, Miss Shaw, Mr. T. Cayzer, Mr. W. Cayzer, Mr. Burnette, Mrs. Stoddart, Mrs. Lamberton and others.

Legal Notices.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada,
Province of British Columbia.
No. 275.

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

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

The amount of the capital of the Company is £5,000,000, divided into 150,000 shares of £20 each.

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

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 4th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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

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

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

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 277.

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

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

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

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

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 12th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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

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

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

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 278.

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

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

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

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at 91 Wharf St., Victoria, and Bernhard Casimir Mess, manager for the firm of Findlay, Durham and Brodie, whose address is the same, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 12th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Songs We Sing

Little Girl You'll Do.
Good Night My Beautiful Star.
Tell Me With Your Eyes.
My Honey Lou.
Reina.
Tammany.
By The Water Melon Vine.
I Love You All The Time.
Back to Baltimore.
In Vacation Time.
Ida, &c.

Hear Them Played

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

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

Millington & Wolfenden, Proprietors.

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

South Saanich.

82 acres, 79 cultivated, 4 room cottage, $8,000. Terms.

150 acres, 45 cultivated, 40 in pasture. Will build 11 room house. 2 orchards, good water and timber, $6,500.

20 acres pasture, water front, $70 per acre.

100 acres wild land, $20 per acre.

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

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50 Cents per Month. All the Latest Novels.

VICTORIA NEWS CO.

86 Yates Street.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

The following story is told of two well known London actors whom for the nonce we will call "Free" and "Earning." The two gentlemen met in Piccadilly Circus late one night after their respective performances and Earning offered to stand Free a supper. The offer was accepted, and they partook of the meal with great relish. "Look here, old man," said Earning, as they were about to depart, "here's a fiver; if you'll pay the fellow and bring me the change outside I'll be much obliged. You see," whispering, "they know me here, and if they think the fiver's mine, they'll take for all my unpaid meals for the last six months and I'll get about half a crown change." So Free paid the bill and rejoined Earning outside and handed him eighteenpence. "Why, what's this?" exclaimed Earning. "Your change," replied Free; I'm sorry, old chap, but they've taken for my unpaid suppers."—The Tatler.

WE DOUBT IT.

The average man spends more money in a month on a girl during courtship than he does in ten years after marriage. —Grand Forks Sun.

No. 256.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

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

The head office of the Company is situate at Seattle, King County, in the State of Washington.

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

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

The time of the existence of the Company is 50 years from the 22nd day of March, 1905.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 3rd day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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

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

For itself and for others to carry on in the State of Washington and other States in the United States of America, and in British Columbia and other Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, the business of quarrying, dressing, buying, selling and building with granites, sandstones, marble and all other classes of stone and other material for building, monumental and all other classes of work, with full power to do any and all things that may be necessary and lawful in and about the premises for the proper conduct of the business aforesaid.

Legal Notices.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 274.

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

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into twelve thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Turner, Beeton & Company, Limited, Insurance Agents, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 1st day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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

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

To make insurance on dwelling houses or other buildings; on ships and vessels of every description and on the stocks; also on goods, chattels, wares and merchandise and other personal estate of every name, nature and description, and shall be liable to make good and pay to the several persons who shall be insured by the said corporation for all losses they may sustain by fire in their houses or other buildings, ships or vessels, goods, chattels, wares, merchandise or other personal estate as aforesaid. a5

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 273.

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

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of New York, in the State of New York.

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

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

The time of the existence of the Company is thirty years from the 6th day of March, 1902.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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

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

For the purpose of making, and it shall have full power and authority to make, insurances on dwelling houses, stores and all kinds of buildings and household furniture and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, and to effect, and the corporation shall have full power and authority to effect, reinsurance of any risks taken by it. a5

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 268.

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

The head office of the Company is situate in London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Robert S. Day, Insurance Agent, whose address is 42 Fort street, Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 22nd day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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

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

To carry on the business of Fire insurance in all its branches, and to grant insurance against injury or damage to or loss of property directly or indirectly caused by or resulting from fire, lightning or explosions. To erect or build any offices or buildings which may be necessary or convenient with reference to any of the objects of the Company. To lend, deposit, or advance moneys, securities and property, to or with such persons and on such terms as may seem expedient.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 267.

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

The head office of the Company is situate at Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

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

The head office of the Company is situate at Vancouver, and George H. Halse, Insurance Manager, whose address is Vancouver, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 12th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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

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

To effect contracts of insurance throughout Canada and elsewhere with any persons or corporations on life or lives; to grant, sell, or purchase annuities, grant endowments, and generally carry on the business of life assurance in all its branches.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 269.

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

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

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

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Vancouver, and Frank Benjamin Springer, Insurance Agent, whose address is Vancouver, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 25th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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

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

To effect contracts of insurance throughout Canada, and elsewhere, with any persons or corporations on life and lives, and may grant, sell, or purchase annuities, and grant endowments, and generally carry on the business of life insurance in all its branches.

LICENSE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CANADA:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 263.

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

The head office of the Company is situate at Edinburgh, Scotland.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £537,500, divided into 21,500 shares of £25 each.

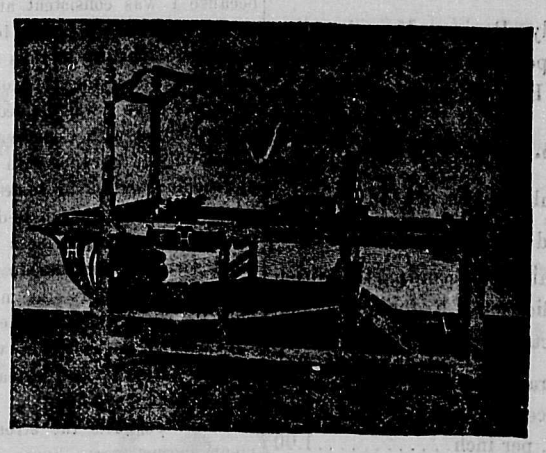
The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Arthur Williams Jones, real estate, financial and insurance agent, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 12th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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

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

To carry on the business of insurance against loss or damage by fire, and against injury by fire to houses, merchandise, and all other property, subjects and effects, real or personal, and of effecting insurance on lives and survivorships, purchase and sale of annuities and of reversions, granting endowments, receiving moneys for investment and accumulation, and in general carrying on all other business of a fire and life insurance company in any part of His Majesty's Dominions of Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies or elsewhere.



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A rustic youth being asked to take tea with a friend was admonished to praise the eatables. Presently the butter was passed to him, when he remarked: "Very nice butter—what there is of it," and observing a smile, he added; "and plenty of it, such as it is."

A printer recently made "Be ye therefore steadfast," the text of a minister's sermon, "Be ye there for breakfast."

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Contributions.

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

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

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

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

Telephone B 878.

UNION LABEL

THE NEW PROVINCES.

Premier Haultain's Views on the Question of Proposed Party Lines.

Mr. Haultain has issued a lengthy manifesto to the electors on the subject of the proposal to inaugurate "party lines" in the new provinces of the Northwest Territories. He declares against "party lines," and his remarks will interest British Columbians. The manifesto is in part as follows:

"To divide on Dominion party lines in the local legislature has always appeared to me to be undesirable, unintelligent and unnecessary. Parliament deals with national affairs, the legislature with provincial business. Diverse opinions on the tariff are not inconsistent with harmonious accord with regard to roads and bridges, schools and the hundred and one practical subjects which fall within the jurisdiction of provincial legislation. Why are men, whose administration of public affairs up to the 31st August is pronounced honest and efficient, unfit to continue the work on the 1st of September on the same lines? Is the movement in favor of party lines made in the interests of the people and the province or for the benefit of the politicians? The only answer that is made to the argument against party lines is that the Conservatives declared for party lines in March, 1903. That is quite true, but what right had the Conservative convention of 1903 to anticipate the action of two Conservative organizations in the new provinces in 1905.

"I have been called a partisan because I stood consistenly at Ottawa for what I was authorized by the people and legislature to ask for. Certain broad principles were embodied in the demands which I was commissioned to make, and when I believed that some of those principles were not being regarded in the Autonomy Bills I protested as forcibly as I could. Some of my critics apparently think that I should have gratefully accepted whatever was offered, no matter how far this departed from what I had for four years been telling the people of the Territories they were entitled to. That is not my conception of my duty. I conceived that it was my duty to stand out for what I believed to be the rights of the West. Yet I am called a partisan because I was consistent and persistent in my demands. I cannot be accused of any new departure in thus standing out for the rights of the Territories, because in earlier days I was obliged to take the same position with Conservative governments, only at that time with the applause and commendation of some of the men who call me a partisan to-day. To the people of the two provinces I would say, what sort of a partisan do you want to conduct your affairs—the man who will fight for what you have delegated him to fight for, or the man who will accept a refusal with thanks for fear of embarrassing some government at Ottawa?

"What suggests the strongest argument against party lines in the provinces? We want governments which are quite independent of Ottawa. We want men who when western interests are involved will work with a single eye for those interests without regard to party interest or convenience: And this will be necessary no matter what party is in power, for political human nature is much the same on both sides.

"One other point upon which I have been attacked is that I have threatened to keep up a racial and religious agitation in the West. That is simply not true. I hold with many other men of both political parties that the new western provinces are entitled to equal rights with the other provinces in the Dominion. The people of the West are quite as fit to govern themselves as the people of any other part of the Dominion. In my opinion the new provinces have not been given the full rights of self-government which properly belong to them. With regard to the important matter of education, a purely local question, the right of the provinces to make their own policy has been restricted in several important particulars. The federal parliament has attempted to fix for all time to come not only important points in our educational policy, but also the principle upon which provincial money voted for educational shall be expended. In doing this I believe that parliament overstepped its powers, and I am supported in this belief by eminent legal constitutional authority. This question does not concern the merits of our present school system or the relative merits of any class of schools. It has nothing to do with race or creed. It is the simple question: Has parliament under the constitution the right to limit the jurisdiction of the provinces with regard to education?

"The question has been removed from parliament by the passing of the Autonomy Bills and has not become a local question to be settled, not by political agitation, but by the regular constitutional method of appeal to the courts. Supporters as well as opponents of the Autonomy Bills should alike be favorable to this mode of settlement.

"There are other constitutional questions to be settled by the courts before the provinces will be in a position to know the exact limits of their powers and responsibilities. The questions of the right of the provinces to the control of the public domain and of the right of parliament to curtail our powers of taxation by continuing the C. P. R. exemption must also be settled. An appeal to the court involves no popular agitation or a stirring up of religious controversy. Anyone who opposes this appeal and seeks to impose his own opinion on a much disputed point must be actuated by some other and less worthy motive.

"I stand for non-party government regardless of what any political party or both political parties may decide. To me the welfare and interests of this great western country are and always have been more important than the success or convenience of any political party, and if that statement should be questioned I refer to a public career of nearly 18 years in these Territories, during which have guarded their interests, done their work and fought for their rights as honestly, capably and courageously as I knew how."

Dollars and sense do not necessarily travel together.

An unpopular ism with everybody—the rheumatism.

"Oh, yes, I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Jones, and owin' Brown, and owin' everybody."

The Free Press says the following notice is posted on the door leading to the barroom of the Van Ness House, Burlington: "Notice! If you don't see what you ask for,

The Resurrection of Hawkhurst.

The old Squire of Rippington, Geoffrey Hawkhurst, was dead and gone and laid to rest in the family vault in Rippington churchyard; some said it was a good thing, too; others, after calm consideration and recollecting sundry favors, were of opinion that the old gentleman was not so bad as he might have been, but the remark of one old crony, that "he'd never bide where they'd put him," sank down into many minds unenlightened at that time by board school education.

The squire's will, dated five years previously, left everything to his nephew, Reginald Hawkhurst, to the exclusion of Lettice Beauclerk, nee Hawkhurst, the old man's only daughter. She had married against his consent, but there was no peculiarity in that, for nothing would have persuaded him to give his consent to her marriage with any man living. Nevertheless a reconciliation had taken place. The lawyers asserted that there had been a later will, and diligent search was made, in which Mr. Reginald Hawkhurst took a prominent part, so prominent, in fact, that Eustace Beauclerk remarked to his wife:

"It's my belief that Reginald knows all about it."

"He is very kind and straightforward; I don't agree with you," his wife replied.

"Very likely, my dear; you wouldn't be the sweet little woman you are if you thought differently; you judge others by yourself. I, on the contrary, opine that Reginald with all his smooth-faced plausibility would rob you of a red-hot stove if he could carry it away."

"Poor Reggie! Don't be hard on him."

"Not I; he's got the pudding, though your father never intended him to have it, and I have got the plum. He has done away with the old man's will, I'm certain of it, but —" Eustace stopped short and kissed his bonny little wife.

The medical man who had attended the case had sought in vain to obtain permission to make a post-mortem examination—medical science seventy years ago was less advanced than it is now. He had no doubt of the cause of death, but he would have liked to obtain a closer knowledge of the effects of the malady. So he thought it over and determined to obtain by stealth what he could not arrive at openly. It was not unusual in those days.

. . . . . .

A dun mare attached to a spring cart stood disconsolately with drooping ears in the shadow of the churchyard wall of Rippington. It was a cold, starlight night in December with a pinch of black frost crisping the turf and causing the dead leaves to rustle. A fine old yew tree spread its limbs in solemn benediction over the crumbling gravestones and filtered fitfully the ray of a crescent moon which was gradually sinking towards the horizon.

Two figures made their way stealthily towards the Hawkhurst vault, keeping close to the northern wall of the church. The older man was wary and methodical, the younger showed reluctance.

"I don't half like this job, Bill," he said as they halted at the iron railings. "It's a swinging job if we're caught."

"Lor', it's nothing when you're used to it, and it's easier to earn twenty pounds like this 'ere than any way else. I likes to be amongst old friends." He chuckled grimly. "And as for being ketched, there's not a soul in Rippington would face this 'ere."

From a sack he carried under his arm he produced a white smock frock which he placed upon a stick, stretching the sleeves upon another stick tied transversely; a battered beaver hat surmounted the whole, and Bill chuckled again.

"Darned if it ain't like 'im as two peas," he said. "Now have a suck at this here bottle, Jim, and we'll get out the squire hisself."

The masons had not fixed the stone which covered the steps leading to the vault. Bill's crowbar raised it easily, and he descended cautiously before he lit his lantern. Jim hesitated, but the rum in the black bottle gave him courage and he followed.

"I owes 'im a grudge—he 'oswhipped me once—but I allow he's pretty quiet now," Bill said, deftly plying a screwdriver.

"Too-oo-oo" up above made Jim start and nearly upset the lantern.

"Lor' bless 'ee, what be you scared about? Dead folk holds their tongues. Have 'ee never heard an owl?"

"I thought I heard footsteps," Jim said apologetically.

"Steps? There won't be no steps while that there keeps guard up above. Lend a hand now. Ned Syers said there wasn't no lead coffin 'cos he helped carry it. There he is! He've a-cussed me a sight of times; it's odd not to hear him begin."

In a few minutes the corpse was clothed in some old garments, and the two men bore it up the steps and replaced the stone, Jim breathing more freely when he reached the outer air; in five minutes more the dun mare was in a slinging trot, the body of the old squire crowned with the beaver hat seated up between the two men in the trap.

"Glass of rum hot at the 'Dog and Gun' wouldn't be amiss, Jim," Bill said, breaking a silence. "The old gentleman ain't good company, somehow, and we mustn't be at Rippington before midnight."

Jim acquiesced; the trap was drawn up in the shadow of the inn, the reins placed in the old squire's dead hands, and the two men disappeared within.

All was cold and silent. The old squire's chin drooped upon his chest, and the lifeless hands were kept together by the reins. Presently Isaac Prince, the landlord, came to the door and stood just outside, tall and gaunt in his shirt sleeves, a costume which he adopted in all weathers during business hours. He was as like the old squire as two peas, though a considerably younger man; some said there were reasons for it, but then people will say anything.

"Cold?" he said, looking at the figure in the cart. There was naturally no reply.

"Tired of waitin'? It don't do to sleep out o' door. Can I get 'ee naght?"

The stillness of the figure excited Isaac's curiosity; he walked round the trap, gazed up, and then said half aloud, "Lord! That's it, is it? Blessed if it ain't the old squire! Isaac listened to the voices within; there was no sign of movement. The warmth he knew was seductive. In a few moments his strong arms had lifted the corpse from the trap and borne it across the road to the little dell opposite. There Isaac reverently laid it down, divested it of the coat and hat, slipped them on, returned to the trap, mounted, took the reins, and adopted as nearly as he could the limp attitude of the corpse. The time seemed long, but Bill and Jim returned at last and unsuspectingly blundered into their places. Isaac gathered their destinations as he lurched first into one and then the other; he waited till they came to a spot where a high wall bordered the road on the one side and a bushy fence with a deep ditch beyond it on the other, then he dug his elbow sharply into Jim's ribs as being the more nervous of the two.

"Bill," Jim whispered huskily, "he nudged me!"

"Not he; he's done with nudging. You be timid, you be. Set up, can't 'ee!" Bill said, pushing the corpse, which lolled against him.

Presently Isaac's elbow struck his ribs.

"Durned if he didn't nudge me," Bill exclaimed uneasily.

Isaac waited again and then made a savage dig on either side of him.

"Did you feel that?" both men exclaimed together.

"Durned if his hands ain't hot!" Bill exclaimed.

"It's hotter than that where I came from, and where you're going," Isaac said in a sepulchral voice.

"God in Heaven, it's the old 'un himself!" Bill shouted, abandoning the reins and springing out of the trap. Jim was gone also, and Isaac uttered a fiendish roar. Bill sprang wildly at the fence and disappeared into the ditch beyond, with Jim on the top of him, the two clutching one another and fighting desperately in the darkness, each under the impression that he was held in satanic clutches. They fought till they were exhausted and then lay still in the mud and water, neither daring to move.

Isaac sat listening to the smothered curses and sounds of battle, then he edged the mare on to the grass by the roadside and made his way home by a by-road, knowing well that neither man would dare to claim the mare and trap.

Two hours later Isaac Prince conveyed the body of the old squire back to its resting place. He went alone and unaided; it was a work of restitution, so he had no fears, but he made some strong remarks to the body with regard to the treatment of "Miss Lettice that was."

"However can you expect to lay quiet, turning her out of her natural house and home and putting that wastrel in her place? If I'd been Thomas Sneth I'd have lined this coffin with clout nails, durned if I wouldn't! Maybe he did."

Isaac raised his lantern from the floor and passed his hand over the lining of the coffin in search of nail points; presently there came the crackle of paper, and the landlord of the "Dog and Gun" withdrew a long blue paper. The lantern threw a dim light on the surroundings, but it was sufficient to enable him to decipher the superscription:

"The last will and testament of Geoffrey Hawkhurst." He turned it over and over in silence and then put it carefully in an inner pocket of his coat.

"Maybe this will make a difference; if so I asks your pardon for my remarks," he said. "Laid right under the old gentleman's too! I wonder who done it!"

Isaac Prince hoisted up the remains of Geoffrey Hawkhurst and placed them in the coffin, screwed down the lid, made all tidy, and retired, carefully replacing the stone above the flight of steps. He whistled for company as he walked home, and then fell to meditating on some plan for handing over the will to those concerned without exciting suspicion. If he took the document to the lawyer he would have to give an explanation; if he took it up to the great house there would be the same difficulty. No wonder his wife thought him unusually restless that night.

Fortune is said to favor the brave; whether she does or not, unforeseen circumstances undoubtedly arise at times which help to shape the ends of destiny.

With the ostensible purpose of purchasing some meal for his pigs at the mill Isaac Prince made his way towards the village on the following day.

The footpath made its way through a coppice with the ground falling slightly on either hand; near the manor house another pathway crossed it at right angles, a stile marking the entrance to the park. To the right Isaac could see Mr. Reginald Hawkhurst flourishing his cane and looking round him with an air of proprietorship, to the left Mrs. Beauclerk followed slowly so as not to overtake her cousin.

Isaac grinned, hurried forward, placed the blue envelope at the foot of the stile, and disappeared behind an ivy-covered stump to watch results.

Presently Mrs. Beauclerk arrived, picked up the envelope, uttered a low cry, and stood perfectly still, glancing at the retreating form of her cousin.

"He had it all the time, and now he has dropped it," she said aloud in the tone of a person convinced against her will. Her eyes glittered, and she looked very beautiful.

Isaac in hiding rubbed his hands together.

Two persons always considered that to be the solution of the mystery of the disappearance of the will. Possibly it went as near the truth as do the solutions of many mysteries in this world. Reginald's hands were tied; he could only swear to himself and that he did freely.—The Tatler.

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The Saanich Peninsula.

Description of the Prosperous Farming District at the Back of British Columbia's Capital.

(Staff Correspondence of The Week)

It often is said that British Columbia is not "a farming country," and that is likely to be the verdict of those visitors to the province who travel over the C. P. R. railway and do not diverge to either side. In fact, the traveller is so much impressed with the magnificent mountain ranges that he is apt to overlook the agricultural possibilities of the valleys that intervene. Nevertheless the agricultural and fruit-growing industries—and especially the latter—are rapidly increasing in importance and prosperity, and the many advantages that the country offers to settlers who do not desire to undertake agriculture proper on a very large scale are so notable that the most desirable land in the province commands a good price, and is rapidly being taken up.

Strawberry Picking, Saanich.

From the point of view of climate, accessibility to market, and fertility of soil, there is no farming section in British Columbia which can claim any advantage over the Saanich peninsula. This district, extending from the city of Victoria to beyond Sidney, has been settled for a long time past, and the majority of the farmers enjoy that prosperity which comes to energetic tillers of the soil. Excellent transportation facilities are afforded by the good roads which extend in every direction, and by the Victoria and Sidney railway, which carries both produce and passengers at very reasonable rates. The soil of the district is a good, rich loam, varying somewhat according to altitude. Sub-drainage is the rule, and the rainfall is sufficient to obviate the necessity of artificial irrigation, while at the same time the settler does not have to work during a large portion of the year in gum boots, as is the case in some of the rich agricultural sections of the lower Fraser valley. Wheat, grown in Saanich, however, is not of the highest quality, and the most profitable crops are oats, hay, crops and fruit. Speaking generally, a conservative estimate of the crops of the Saanich district would allow from 40 to 45 bushels of oats to the acre, and about 3 to 3½ tons of hay.

Many of the farmers prefer to grow crops for the consumption of their cattle, for dairying has become a leading feature of the district. The Victoria creamery handles the bulk of the cream, charging 3½ cents per pound for making it into butter. The market price for butter never falls below 25 cents, which leaves a good margin of profit for the dairymen. The quality of the product of the Victoria creamery is first class, and the butter is in great demand in Victoria and elsewhere. There are some very fine herds of dairy cattle in Saanich. One of the best of these is owned by Mr. Sangster of North Saanich. He has 30 cows and runs a steam separator. He is showing some Poll Angus cattle at the forthcoming Dominion Fair at New Westminster, two of the animals to be exhibited being heifers from Lord Rosebery's farm, in the Old Country.

One of the most profitable undertakings in Saanich is the hop ranch of Mr. Wm. Towner, who is the pioneer of the province in this industry. He started hop-growing in 1849, having come from Kent, the hop growing county of England. Some of Mr. Towner's North Saanich hops were shown in the colonial exhibition at Earl's Court, many years ago, and received high commendation. He has 16 acres in hops this year, and the crop is in excellent condition. Another hop-grower is Mr. Downey, who has been raising hops for 30 years past. He has 13 acres in this year, and Mr. Sangster, with 14 years' experience of hop-growing, has 14 acres in crop. The crops go on the average about 1,200 to 1,300 pounds pere acre, and the price realized last year was 35 cents per pound. Any price from 12½ cents upwards is profitable.

It is not improbable that fruit growing, especially apples and prunes, will become, some day, the principal industry of Saanich. The soil is particularly well suited for these fruits, although many other varieties do very well. Mr. Chas. Berch, of Sidney, has 1,600 apple trees which are now four years old. This is a splendid looking orchard, containing Ripston Pippins, Red-Cheeked Pippins and King of Tompkins trees. Mr. Harrison, of Sidney, goes in extensively for squashes. Last year he raised a couple which weighed 184 and 160 pounds respectively, and this year he has a number of watermelons and citrons. Mr. Thompson has a fine orchard of 600 prune trees near Saanichton. He ships his fruit to the Northwest, where he gets a good price for it. The demand for prunes, by the way, seems to be inexhaustible, and the price is high. An important settlement of fruitgrowers is to be found in Happy Valley (Keating, P. O.), where the land has been cut up into small lots suitable for this industry. The valley is, as its name implies, a very charming spot.

Among other features of farming on the Saanich Peninsula are sheep raising and honey making. Mr. Shopland is a prominent sheep farmer, and has a number of pure-bred sheep, some of which have taken first-class honors at the shows. He will be an exhibitor at New Westminster this year. Mr. Armstrong, of Sidney, makes a specialty of honey bees. He has 30 hives, and has an ingenious machine for extracting the honey from the combs. He finds this a profitable industry, getting 20 cents per pound for the honey.

No description of Saanich would be complete without a reference to the famous horse breeding establishment of Mr. W. J. Taylor, K. C. Mr. Taylor has a splendid ranch, and his thoroughbred horses are well-known down the coast, where they have taken high honors on the race tracks. Mr. Taylor has imported from England, Australia and elsewhere, and his stud is one of the best known on the Pacific slope.

There are two townships on the peninsula, Sidney and Saanichton. Sidney is the biggest and, by reason of its situation, the most important. The terminus of the Victoria & Sidney railway, Sidney, is well equipped with wharves and other shipping facilities, and it is the home port of the steamer Iroquois, which carries most of the trade of the islands. The ferry steamer of the Great Northern, which carries most of the trade of the islands. The ferry steamer of the Great Northern, which carries most of the trade of the islands. The ferry steamer of the Great Northern

Social

Mrs. A. F. Griffiths gave a most enjoyable croquet party last Saturday at her charming residence on Coutts street.

Mrs. E. S. Blackwood spent a few days this week at Mrs. Ker's camp at Cordova Bay.

Mrs. Monteith left this week for Salt Spring Island, where she will spend a few weeks visiting friends.

Miss Violet Pooley returned from Vancouver on Sunday last.

Mrs. C. C. Worsfold is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Charles, of Fort street.

Mrs. Tye, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Coles are spending a few weeks at Mr. W. J. Taylor's farm, North Saanich.

Mrs. F. Scott and Mrs. Tolson spent some days in Victoria this week, the guests of Mrs. J. B. Miles, of Swan Cottage, Esquimalt.

Mrs. A. Stuart Robertson has returned with her family after a lengthy visit to Shawnigan lake. Mrs. Robertson is loud in her praise of the Strathcona hotel, where she stayed.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzherbert Bullen visited Vancouver last week, staying at Hotel Vancouver.

Miss Wey, of Vancouver, accompanied Mrs. Butchart and family to spend a week at Mr. Butchart's summer residence at Todd creek.

Miss Francis Mara is the guest of Mrs. James Reid, Melville street, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Crow Baker and Miss Alice Bell were guests of Sir Charles Hibbert and Lady Tupper during tennis week in Vancouver.

Miss Blossom Fawcett is visiting Miss Margaret Burdis of Comox street, Vancouver.

Mrs. H. Hamilton-Abbott is visiting Mrs. N. B. Gresly.

Mrs. Frank Hanington is visiting friends in Vancouver.

Mr. C. M. Roberts, of the lands and works department, has been confined to the house for some days with a severe cold.

The many friends of Mr. Charles Baxter will be glad to hear he is recovering as well as can be expected.

Captain and Mrs. Muspratt Williams were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lewis for the tennis week in Vancouver.

Mrs. Henshawe, of Vancouver, gave a most enjoyable bridge party on Tuesday evening in honor of her cousin, Mrs. (Captain) Watts.

Mr. Jack Cornwall, formerly of the Bank of Montreal of this city, but now of New Denver, is spending his holidays in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Marvin and daughter returned from the East on Sunday, where they have been on a three months' trip, visiting all the principal cities, Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City and Portland.

Dr. O. M. and Mrs. Jones returned on Sunday from Europe, where they have been for the last four months. They experienced very hot weather in the East.

Mrs. Alfred Cayzer, of Gossip island, spent the week with Mrs. Gibson of Oak Bay avenue. Mrs. Cayzer recently underwent a very serious operation at the Chemainus hospital under Dr. Rogers.

The Misses Devereux have returned from camping with Mrs. Cardew.

T. J. Lendrum, a well known mining man of the Kootenays, is in town renewing old acquaintances.

Mrs. Clive Phillipps Wolley is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Bunbury, of Esquimalt road.

Mrs. Croft was hostess at a very enjoyable dinner and dance in honor of her neice, Miss Olive Bryden, last Wednesday.

Mrs. H. Setters, of Winnipeg, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Coates, are visiting Victoria friends.

Last Saturday afternoon a large number of Victorians attended the N. P. A. A. O. regatta at Esquimalt. Unfortunately the wind was very strong and spoilt some of the races. The J. B. A. A. big four again won the championship of the Pacific Northwest. The ladies' double paddle canoe race was a new feature of interest, and was won by Miss D. Sehl and Miss May Newcomb, Miss Jay and Miss Clarke second. Another race for ladies was that of the double dingy. Miss Sehl and Miss Newcomb were again victorious, Miss Isbister and Mrs. Pauline finishing second. The yacht race and steam motor races were the most exciting events of the afternoon. The City of Nanaimo was run out for the convenience of those wishing to attend the races, while a number of private yachts with their parties made the harbor very gay.

Miss Winterburne and Miss Florence Wagner, of Seattle, are visiting Mrs. M. Wylde of Fort street.

Mrs. A. E. McPhillips, of "Clonmore," Rockland avenue, gave a most enjoyable lunch party on Thursday. The house was most artistically decorated for the occasion. In the dining room and the lunch table decorations nasturtiums and montoreasia were used, the hall in mauve sweet peas, while in the drawing room were ferns, cerise, fuschias and sweet peas. Mrs. McPhillips looked very well in a cream lace gown. The party consisted of Mrs. Loewen, Mrs. James Gaudin, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. F. Barnard, Miss Dupont, Miss A. Dupont, Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, and Mrs. Bodwell.

Mr. M. B. Ewart is in the Jubilee hospital, where he recently underwent an operation, having shot removed from his shoulder. Mr. Ewart, it will be remembered, had a very severe experience in being shot at by mistake a short time ago.

The finals of the Vancouver tennis tournament took place at the Denman street grounds last Saturday before a very large and fashionable attendance. The matches played were most interesting and some of them very closely and evenly contested. After all the matches had been played Mr. C. N. Beecher, secretary of the club, gave a short address and the prizes were presented by Mrs. Beecher. Amongst the visitors from Victoria and Seattle were noticed: Captain and Mrs. Wright, Captain and Mrs. Muspratt Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baker, Mrs. and the Misses Todd, Mrs. Bromley, Mr. L. A. and Mrs. Genie, Captain and Mrs. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Goward, Miss Violet Pooley, Miss Violet Powell, Miss Alice Bell, Mrs. and Miss Mara, Mrs. F. Hanington, Mr. Langworthy, Miss Paschal, Miss Garland, Mr. Russell, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Weston. Different Vancouver ladies provided tea each day of the tournament, the tables being most artistically decorated.

Captain Wright won the men's singles championship of the Mainland by defeating J. Tyler (Seattle), to the score of 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Doubles—S. L. Russell and J. Taylor (Seattle) beat Captain Williams and Wright, 6-1, 6-0, 19-17, 6-1.

Ladies' Singles—Miss Marion Pitts defeated Miss King, 6-1, 7-5.

Ladies' Doubles—Miss King and Miss Hobson defeated Miss Ethel and Marion Pitts, 6-2, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles—Captain Williams and Miss M. Pitts defeated Captain Wright and Miss Bell.

Mixed Handicap Doubles—J. B. Farquhar and Miss Hobson won.

Ladies' Doubles Handicap—Miss V. Pooley and Miss Powell defeated Miss Angus and Miss N. Baker.

The Misses Blackwood entertained a number of their young girl friends on Saturday afternoon last. Progressive hearts was the chief amusement, the prize being won by Miss Doris Clute, New Westminster, and the consolation prize falling to the lot of Miss Eva Holmes. The guests present were: Miss Marjorie Rowe, Miss Kathleen Taylor, Miss Eva Holmes, Miss Doris Clute, Miss Chace Going, Miss Eleanor McDougall, Miss Daisy McDougal and others.

Mrs. Beauchamp Tye entertained on Thursday afternoon in honor of her sister, Miss Doris Clute, New Westminster. The guests were: Miss Eva Holmes, Miss Winona Troup, Miss Suzeete Blackwood, Miss Eva Blackwood, Miss Marjorie Rowe, Miss Kathleen Taylor, Miss Ina Norton and the Misses Dumbleton. The tea table was decorated in pink rosebuds. Miss Mainaring-Johnson assisted the hostess in entertaining her young guests.

The engagement is announced of Mr C. P. D. Dundas, formerly of Victoria West, but at present in Kelowna, B. C., to Miss Helen C. Nuttall, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Nuttall, of Quebec street, Victoria.

A most unique and enjoyable "At Home" was given on Wednesday evening by Mr. R. H. Johnson, P. Johnson, E. Haines, H. B. Hewitt, R. Fraser and R. Hayward at their camp at Oak Bay. This energetic party of young men had built a platform to dance on, which was most beautifully decorated with flowers and rows of Chinese lanterns. About a hundred young people were invited. At midnight the party sat down to a most delightful supper and after a few songs, stories and much laughter a few more dances were played and the happy throng were conveyed by special cars to their homes.

The annual flower show took place at the drill hall on Wednesday and Thursday. There was a very large and fashionable attendance on both evenings. The table decorations made a very pleasing appearance, being ranged in two lines down the middle of the hall, with a stand of plants, palms and ferns to separate the lines. There were 23 tables, all of different designs. Mr. W. Beaven is to be congratulated on winning the first prize, which was presented by Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. Beaven's table was done in sweet peas and hollyhocks. Mrs. Gunter received the second prize, this table was decorated with montbreasia and clamatis, and Mrs. Geuge took third. The color scheme of this table was yellow and white, and was most artistically arranged. Mrs. W. F. Burten's was highly recommended for originality. The centre piece was an umbrella formed of gladioli with bunches of the same flower on the table. Miss O'Reilly deserves great praise for her table done in pink ivy geranium and maiden hair fern, which was very much admired by everyone. Unfortunately Miss O'Reilly's vases were objected to by the judges. The exhibition of dahlias, sweet peas and begonias were the most beautiful ever shown here, while the ferns and pot plants simply baffle description. During the first evening an excellent programme, arranged by Mrs R. H. Pooley, was rendered. Amongst those kindly contributing were: Miss A. Boscowitz, Prof. Claudio, Miss Sehl, Mr. A. T. Goward and Miss Lugrin, Miss Gertrude Loewen acted as accompanist. During the second evening the Fifth Regiment band rendered some very excellent numbers.

Mrs. Rithet and Mrs. L. Geuge were hostesses at a most enjoyable garden party and tennis tournament on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The tournament was won by Captain Busbe and Mrs. (Capt.) Wright with Mr. E. H. Pooley and Miss Francis Mara second. Tea was served in the garden from artistically decorated tables. Amongst those present were noticed Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Mrs. Bromley Mrs. and Misses Pooley, Mrs. and Misses Butchart, Mrs. and Misses Todd, Mrs. and Misses Gaudin, Mrs. Gibb, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. and Misses Bell, Mr. Blanchard Bell, Mrs. and Misses Pemberton, Mrs. and Misses Loewen, Miss Bryden, Senator. Mrs. and Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Hannington, Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson, Captain and Mrs. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Bunbury, Capt. and Mrs. Bushe, Mrs. G. L. Courtenay, Mr. D. Ker, Mrs. C. Rhodes, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Blackstock, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Poff, Mr. and Mrs. Lampman, Mr. and Mrs. Eberts, Mrs. and Miss Lawson, Mrs. J. Lawson, Col., Mrs. and Miss Holmes, Mrs. R. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. and Miss Mara, Mrs. H. Barnard, Mrs. Roper, Major and Mrs. Bland, Mr. Foote, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Beaven, Dr. Helmcken, Mrs. D. Higgins, Mrs. Wason, Mr. and Miss Langley, Capt., Mrs. and Misses Devereux, Mrs. and Miss Heyland, Miss and Miss Nelly Newcomb, Mrs. and Miss Keefer, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. Sherwood, Capt. Geary, Mr. Foll, Mr. Yates, Mrs. Ling, Miss Erskine, Miss Drake, Miss Keefer, Mrs. McCallum, Miss Dorothy Beanlands, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Powell, Mr. H. Gillespie, Mr. and Miss Brady, Mr. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Hulton Harrop.

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VARIOUS VIEWS.

ALBERTA OIL FIELDS.

D. J. Elmer returned the first of the week from his trip over the Crow as far east as Pincher creek. At Pincher he left the railway and went out to the Alberta oil fields, 45 miles distant. Times are good over in that country, he says, which is caused by there being a diversity of industries. The people have wheat, coal, stockraising and oil to depend on. Mr. Elmer is of the opinion that there will be a big rush to the oil fields before long.—Moyie Leader.

MEN ARE SCARCE.

Breckenridge & Lund, who have the contract of grading the first ten miles of the Corbin road at this end, are not getting along with their work as fast as they would wish. Laborers are difficult to procure and hard to hold when they do get them. The harvest in Manitoba and the Northwest is giving employment to a lot of men, and the work is more remunerative than railroading.—Moyie Leader.

RECLAMATION WORK.

Once again attention is being directed to a number of reclamation schemes in British Columbia. Mr. Roy, of the department of public works at Ottawa, is due here on a mission connected with the False creek flats; the federal government has approved the proposal to reclaim Sumas lake and adjoining lands subject to overflow from the Fraser river; there is talk of reviving the idea of bringing under cultivation a huge area in the Kootenay valley, and it is understood that the people who wanted to drain Burnaby lake have not entirely abandoned hope of obtaining the requisite permission and powers. The James Bay reclamation scheme is, so far, the only one of the number talked of years ago which has been accomplished, but it is not likely to long remain alone as the one successful work of the kind.—Vancouver World.

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Kootenay Notes

Nelson, August 15th.

The directors of the Reliance Mining Company, operating the May and Jennie properties in the vicinity of Nelson, together with Dr. Hendryx, of Spokane, who has the satisfaction for the first time of seeing his cyanidization process in successful running order, have been holding a great pow-wow down at the mine during the week. The proof of the pudding is always in the eating thereof, and if the Reliance succeeds in keeping its shipments, their name, not to forget Hendryx's, will be blessed in the Kootenay country. For the point of the matter is that the Reliance have a wide ledge of milling ore, which probably does not average more than $4 or $5 to the ton. If it can be successfully operated there are many other properties which will follow suit, and Dr. Hendryx, incidentally, may make quite a stake in the country. For every high grade mine there are twenty, possibly a hundred, low grade properties. The high grade mine has usually but a small ledge, and naturally there is often much waste taken out in developing it. The low grade frequently runs big. That is to say that most of the work counts, and more men are employed and there is far more ore in sight, giving permanency and permanent employment. That is why the community likes a low grade property better than a high, for all the sensationalism attached to the latter.

Hendryx's application of the cyanide process, quite an old thing in mining, is simple and ingenious. The idea is that the cyanide attacks the metals and thus separates them from the rock. Afterwards the metals are saved from the cyanide. Either the cyanide is destroyed or it is renovated by an electric shock. Either is more or less costly if the metal recovered contains much iron, for that is practically valueless. But Hendryx discovered that less cyanide would do if it was well exposed to the air. That is to say, oxygenated. To do this he evolved an agitator which exposes the slime in a very thin sheet to the air. That is the whole thing. He uses oxygen instead of cyanide or electricity to a certain extent. It is cheaper, and he has not got to pay for the air, for no one has as yet discovered how to form a trust in this connection.

Apart from this there is nothing of particular moment in mining annals. The smelters are all doing a good business, especially the lead stacks, and good reports are also coming from the Granby, while still more smelters are projected on the Boundary. Rossland, the premier mining camp of the Kootenay, is still remarkably dull, considering the bigness of the pay roll. The chief trouble would seem to be the incertitude of the mines. The Le Roi concentrator is saying very little, and general rumor has it that it is not doing very well. However, it is extremely well located, and it is merely a question of time before the process in use is so modified as to be able to treat the ores economically and well. The chief trouble would seem to be the water. There is plenty of water in the neighborhood, and when the city and the mines conjointly go after it there will be no trouble in obtaining it, nor will the cost be prohibitive. However, Rossland is not the only city in the Kootenay which has trouble with its water. Fernie recently is a case in point of the advisability of a city having the control of not only its water system, but of the water in the neighborhood of the place. The resolution that was recently passed in Manitoba by the convention of Canadian municipalities to the effect that legislation be passed giving to cities the first opportunity of utilizing their public franchises is approved in this city, which, by the way, is more go ahead in this direction than are many others.

Water is a thing much to be desired just now. The continued sunshine of the last few weeks has rendered the forests as dry as timber, and fires are blazing in all directions around the Kootenay, and many a wagon road, and not a few mine buildings, prospectors' cabins and the like, have been destroyed, while more than one unfavorably situated and imperfectly cleared ranch has also suffered. The latest project in Nelson is for the city to own their fair building and to erect a grand stand for the accommodation of visitors in the recreation grounds immediately behind. These already are in possession of this enterprising borough. It is calculated that an income of 12 per cent. can be got on an outlay of $5,000 odd. It is probable that this will be taken up. Of course in this the underlying idea is the accommodation of tourists. The trouble is that the policy will eventually involve the making of other attractions, notably some kind of a city pier on which the band can play and the citizens obtain a decent view of the water sports which are becoming yearly more popular. There is also a golf link and cricket ground which are in the air. Tourists who come here want something to do. The fishing is good and the shooting is growing better as the game laws are better observed, and more and more game is being turned down. But apart from this sport in the way of the games, such as do attract the health and pleasure seeker, games at which he can play himself instead of watching a lot of semi-professionals, are necessary. It is rather a novel move, but in the opinion of most not at all a bad one.

Mayor Houston did not turn up from the coast, where he has been lately for the purpose of looking after some city cases, and consequently Driver Coulter has been again formally reinstated by the council for the ninth time, Mayor Houston not being on the spot to again suspend him. In the meantime Coulter is bringing action that he may be reinstated. What the situation will develop into when the mayor returns remains to be seen. Aldermen Bird has been put in as acting mayor by the council. Now it was Alderman Bird's ticket that was turned down last January. The next election will prove who was right, but John Houston's friends are not at all unanimous in their approval of his policy of firing a man out without giving some justification, and giving it at the time. That is the reason why the opposing faction have been so obstinate about having a question of principle, not Coulter. John Coulter and no one else as driver. It is naturally says it is a question of Coulter, not principle. He has given his opponents a splendid opportunity by his lack of tact, and the Tribune, his own paper, broadly declares that Houston will no longer serve the city. Which is of course is met by unkindly laughter.

Sport.

The annual regatta of the North Pacific Association, held at Esquimalt on Friday and Saturday of last week, was not a success by any means. The course was badly chosen, as the races ended some distance beyond the principal points occupied by the spectators, whereas had the course been placed further in there would have been less rough water for the crews to encounter, and the people on shore would have seen the most interesting part of the races. But, even so, the experience of Saturday proves conclusively that the Esquimalt harbor is not suitable for the contests in river racing boats, and on the next occasion a course should be laid out on the Gorge, commencing possibly on the harbor side of Point Ellice bridge A course laid out upon a sheet of water of the size of the Esquimalt harbor is not productive of the best results. Those boats that do not have coxswains are certain to be badly steered, as the crews are not afforded the assistance in keeping a proper direction rendered by landmarks on a river course. Besides the water at Esquimalt is quite as likely to be rought as smooth.

The condition of the water both on Friday and Saturday was not such as to enable accurate criticism of the oarsmanship displayed. The principal event of the regatta, the race for the Buchanan trophy, partaken in by senior four-oared boats, had to be postponed until Sunday, when weather conditions fortunately were more favorable. The race was won by the James Bay crew, Vancouver being second, three lengths behind, and the James Bay juniors came in half a length ahead of the Portland crew, whose style of oarsmanship—a quick arm-stroke—gives gives them no chance in a long race against the English University style adopted by the J. B. A. A. men, and in a lesser degree by the Vancouver oarsmen. A bad start was made in this event, the Portland and Vancouver crews getting out of third water and sandwiching the James Bay seniors. The umpires decided, on the collision taking place, to restart the race, against which Portland protested. However, if Portland went out of its course, as appeared to be the case, the foul was against them and a new start was the only chance they would have. The J. B. A. A. crew won from the start, going to the lead and staying there. They steered much better than their opponents, and were undoubtedly the best crew in the race. The crews were as follows:

Senior Fours.

Victoria (J. B. A. A.) Seniors—Donaldson (bow), P. Austin (2), C. S. Finlaison (3), C. B. Kennedy str.) 1
Vancouver—R. C. Spinks (bow), J. A. Dilabough (2), G. W. Seymour (3), N. C. Sawers (str.) 2
Victoria (J. B. A. A. A.) Juniors—F. Dresser (bow), W. R. Jenkinson (2), E. Brown (3), A. McLean (str.). 3
Portland—R. A. Lamberson (bow), F. Zimmerman (2), N. H. Montgomery (3), P. F. Smith (str.). 4

Junior Fours.

The race for the junior fours, which took place on Friday, was participated in by Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria crews. The water was rough. The Victoria crew jumped to the lead at the start, rowing about 32, followed by the Nelson and Vancouver boats together. The Victorians kept the lead, but the others held on gamely. At the half-mile mark Victoria was a length ahead of Vancouver, with Nelson closer up, but McLean, stroke of the J. B. A. A., quickened at this point and dropped Vancouver another length behind. At the half way mark Vancouver and Nelson were beaten, the Victorians doing much better steering round the buoy than their opponents. Nelson shortly after abandoned the race. Won by 3 lengths. The crews were:

Victoria (J. B. A. A.)—F. Dresser (bow), W. R. Jenkinson (2), E. Brown (3), A. McLean (str.). 1
Vancouver—O. C. Sawers (bow), R. M. Knox (2), A. E. Tennant (3), H. T. Minouge (str.). 2
Nelson—D. Manhart (bow), W. H. Smythe (2), N. M. McIntosh (3), J. G. Robertson (str.) 3

Senior Pairs.

The race for the senior pairs brought out only two boats, one of the James Bay Association and one from Vancouver. The water was too boisterous for the boats. The J. B. A. A. pair went a long way out of their course and were easily beaten. The crews were:

Vancouver—Waite (bow), Pattison (str.) 1
Victoria—(J. B. A. A.)—W. Jesse (bow), D. O'Sullivan (str.). 2

Junior Pairs.

In this event the James Bay boat also was beaten by Messrs. Waite and Pattison, who won by one length.

Senior Sculls.

Trouble resulted in the race for the senior sculls, which was participated in by H. Springer (Vancouver), E. Gloss (Portland) and D. DesBrisay (str.) The boats left close together until the half way mark was reached, when DesBrisay had a lead of a length and a half. Then Springer, who had got out of his course, fouled Gloss, and the umpire called for a new start. Des Brisay declined to go back and finished by himself. In the second race Gloss won easily from Springer, and without special knowledge of the local rules, it may be pointed out that the laws governing races elsewhere do not permit of a new start being made under such circumstances. The boat responsible for the foul is disqualified.

Junior Sculls.

Geo. Luders (Portland R. C.) and S. Finlaison (J. B. A. A.) participated in this race, but Finlaison upset, giving an easy victory to his opponent.

On Sunday last the annual shooting match for the Peter's cup was held by members of the Capital Gun Club at their new grounds near the Willows. There were 24 entries and 40 was the possible number of points—20 birds at known and the same number at unknown angles. The competition was keen, especially between Messrs. Banfield, Weiler and Lenfesty. The former was successful with a score of 33, while the two latter were even, making a total of 32. Had either Mr. Weiler or Mr. Lenfesty won the trophy it would have been held permanently, as, according to the conditions of the competition, the marksman winning three times is entitled to it, and both those mentioned have been victorious twice.

Okanagan sportsmen are looking forward with anxiety to the opening of the game season at the first of next month, says the Armstrong Advance. The supply of game this season is reported very plentiful, and some of the more zealous are counting the days when with dog and gun they will be at liberty to pursue the festive chicken and duck.

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The famous Poodle Dog Restaurant. Cuisine unexcelled.

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NOTICE.

LICENSES FOR SELLING NURSERY STOCK.

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

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

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

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

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

SAVOY THEATRE

W. G. Stevenson, Mgr.

WEEK OF AUG. 21st, 1905.

Feeley and Bimboo
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Flowers and Decoration.

Fashion Borrowing from History—Muslin Dresses and How to Wear Them.

By "BABETTE"

Dear Madge:—This week we have been treated to a most delightful flower show, and a more bewildering mass of beautiful flowers, ferns, begonias, etc., I have never seen. Flowers in themselves are indeed wonderfully perfect, but of course by the art of cultivation they are brought to even a greater degree of perfection. Such a display of glorious dahlias and what a variety! And the huge, rich colored geraniums, and the masses of different colored sweet peas, choice lilies, gladiolas, and hundreds of other magnificent flowers, the names of which I cannot remember. Then the tall palms, choice maidenhair ferns, deep, rich colored begonias, tree ferns, etc., all massed together produced such a pleasing picture of brilliant color. Besides this grand display there was also a dinner table-decorating contest, a number of ladies of artistic temperament having been chosen to decorate dinner tables to compete for a prize. I will not go into a lengthy description of the decorations that I saw, knowing your own capabilities in this line. I think it would be of little interest. Sufficient to say that some were indeed dainty, but of no new or original designs, while others spoke of a temperament far away from the artistic.

Small wonder, Madge, that French history teems with interest, seeing how beautifully the men and women of the Louis periods were gowned to play their little parts. Who, for instance, could fail to feel triumphantly attractive in such a perfect example of the "deshabille" as Madame Du Barri is pictured to us in that well known painting of her, in her boudoir. The rose-pink silk which lines her peignoir of cloth of silver throws off alluring gleams like tiny rosy cloudlets after a showery day, and the under garment of fine, soft white somehow carries the illusion further. The gown is bordered with a rose embroidery set in green leaves, the effect of which on a silver background is perfectly enchanting. Truly, the artist who painted this celebrated picture took in every detail, and his coloring effects are certainly most wonderful. There is every reason to congratulate ourselves on having so far as we dare, borrowed an idea here and there from this lovely period for our own adornment in this year of grace, and especially where colorings are concerned we are really taking our courage in our own hands and going to be superlatively Watteau, Pompadour, or Du Barri. Hence, the directoire silk coats, mostly in plain Pompadour blue or pink, or in chene designs, have come very much to the front, and are extremely effective on a distinguished looking wearer. Some of these are worn with the tight fitting pointed waistcoat, buttoned across, and setting in a yoke or vest of lace or embroidered muslin. A lovely dress I saw made up in this dashing style, had the skirt of cream silk muslin painted in faint cloudy large pink roses and green foliage, the garlands tied up with equally faint blue bows and ribbons; near the hem was a flounce of Irish rose point lace, and the bodice was a directoire coat of Pompadour blue taffeta silk, cut low at the top with silk collar and revers. It was very short in front, showing, when buttoned, a full vest of the painted muslin appearing between the coat and the belt. At the back the silk basque, folded and bordered with silk quillings forming themselves at intervals into Louis XV. bows. The revers and collar were trimmed to match, and there was a frill of the Irish lace round the neck, and more of it on the gauntlet cuffs of the puffed elbow sleeves. The neck was filled in with very fine Flemish lace, and the buttons were of real old paste. It was an extremely stylish gown, and with it was worn a large hat, the back turned up and trimmed with ping roses and a long white ostrich plume.

This might also be well described as "the day of small things," taking into consideration the innumerable little touches and different items of trimming which go to the making of the up-to-date smart dress. Very narrow pleatings of the dress material edged with narrower lace, or frills of lace alone, mixed in with rows of little puffings or beading. Incrustations of lace or embroidery, applications of the same, hanging flowers or other ornaments, buttons, buckles, loops and ends of ribbon, all enter freely into the present scheme of beautifying garments. The thin muslins, chiffons, batistes, and ninons so charming for summer wear require much dressing up to avoid a flimsy effect. Our grandmothers and great-aunts may have run up muslin frocks in a day and a half and worn them triumphantly afterwards, but owing to the fastidious tastes of the present generation or its greater necessities, the "run up" muslin looks but a rag in these days, whilst the little frock you have properly made with dainty trimmings and garnitures, will repay itself a thousand times over and redound all the time to its own credit.

You asked me about children's headgear. In hats and bonnets for the little people, Madge, it is really amusing to note how there is an attempt to copy the latest modes on a miniature scale. Mushroom hats were in vogue last year, and soon after mushroom hats in cream silk and satin were made up for infants, or toddling boys and girls. Picture bonnets and hats, as closely on the lines of those made for grown-ups as possible, are introduced every season. This year the introduction of flowers trimming little bonnets and hats has been steadily making way. At first the most daring modiste only ventured to put tiny button roses or daisies on a baby's coiffure, but lately one sees quite large roses and other flowers, but I cannot think the style is one to be commended. Ostrich tips have probably come to stay as a fitting garniture, and, of course, lace and ribbon have been worked up in every possible fussy way to ornament the Liliputian millinery. Such trimmings are surely sufficient without pressing into the service artificial flowers which, somehow or other, seem too garish, even in their smallest form, to deck a little child's head. Children never look as well, or as natural as when dressed with real simplicity in fresh light washing garments, prettily made and trimmed, but quite free from any suspicion of bedizenment. Some of our large stores here have a fine assortment of children's hats, bonnets and dainty little frocks.

The advent of the little hat almost invariably inaugurates a boom in sunshades, and seeing that comparatively few women, even amongst the well dressed, are in a position to live up to the ideal allowance of a shade to every gown, the majority will find most requirements met by the possession of three. These will naturally include one of the tall directoire "en tout cas" in plain gros-grain silk with a double border and a barbaric handle, the heads of quaint beasts and birds being specially popular. The second in command will obviously be one of the charming chine sunshades which are as bewildering in variety as they are individually delightful, or it might equally well be of black and white check silk with a chine border, an effective and exceedingly dainty style. Thirdly, a thoroughly smart parasol for occasions must be considered. Here, again, the choice, Madge, is limitless. Some of the newest examples are veiled in chiffon and bordered with a deep trellis of ribbon or chiffon threaded through silk loops. I have seen such a variety in the shops in town and it would take too much time to describe them, for really some of the dressy ones are a mass of embroidery, and applique worle. And now to the household department. For your new curtains, Madge, I should advise you to take a trip to Weiler Bros. and inspect their special showings of "Liberty goods," exclusive fabrics in all the latest designs. Their linen taffetas are especially suitable for curtains, loose covers, and upholstering wicker furniture. I have seen a whole sitting room literally trimmed in this linen taffeta, curtains, cushions, window seats, etc., and the effect was decidedly effective and bright. The pattern was a quaint one in "Jacquard" style, carried out in blue and green. For your bedroom nothing could be prettier or more serviceable than chintze. Weiler Bros. have also a most fascinating selection of the daintiest patterns in these goods, some of the stripes and floral designs are too irresistible for words. Art sateens are also much used for bedrooms, and are particularly good for re-covering down or cotton filled quilts. I should certainly suggest having all your linen marked before sending it to the laundry. So many articles go astray in the wash, and if they are properly marked it is quite a neasy matter to find them again. The best marking ink on the market I think is Carter's Household Indelible Ink, sold at Terry & Marett's, on Fort street. It is intensely black, non-evaporating, and can be used with any pen, and there is no need of applying heat of any sort before washing. I am sure you will find it very good, Madge.

One of the newest piano playing devices, and one that is a great boon to any household, is called the "Appollo," for sale at Fletcher Bros., on Government street. For dance music, Madge, nothing can be more perfect, and the best of it is that it can be managed or played by anyone. Of late I have spent many a most delightful evening at a lady friend's who is the happy posessor of an "Appollo," and she tells me that her Chinaman always plays it for the children when they have their birthday parties, and it saves her such an amount of time and worry. Is not the idea an original one?

There is no gossip this week, not even an elopement to tell you about, so au revoir till next Saturday.

"BABETTE."

THE SCIENCE OF FICTION.

They teach in fetching fashion
How to write historic books;
For gore they have a passion,
And the hero must have looks.

"Who is the first instructor?" I whispered to the editor of the Woman's Homely Guide.

"Mr. Grand B. MacClutchem. He wrote Six Hours a King and How I Loved the Princess Mary Ann. The books had a wonderful sale and he has called his new yacht Patricia—after his first heroine, you know."

"What is his subject?"

"Oh, he just lectures—gives little talks on his characters and things like that. I am trying to work out a plot he has Egypt, and to bring in the Pyramids and the Sphinx. He's enthusiastic about local color."

Mr. MacClutchem came forward in a minuet fashion, as he prepared to address the fit and few persons who had gathered in the hall where Romantic Science was wont to be made. It was a fearsome place, whose walls were frescoed with scenes from Grabstock and To Have and To Hoe. But these picturesque surroundings were as naught, when there rolled in melodious description about us the voice of the man who has written one of the two hundred and six best selling books of the last forty-eight hours. He talked of "The Making of a Hero" in words that ran thus:

"You had better call him Guy for short, although I have no objection to either Cuthbert or Hildebrand. He really must be tall, and if his hair has just a dash of cayenne he will be in all the better condition to rouge the town. His remarks must be brief and pointed, but his nose need fulfil only the latter condition. A chin is a positive necessity, and there is a prejudice in favor of two ears, although one is not unheard of. But his mouth must be firm, except when he ogles the heroine, who considers him a dear thing at any price. He may be of New England descent, but there should be a Prince or Baron who climbed the family tree and hung there in the gloom of the misty ages. It is well to give the hero an eagle eye. It costs nothing extra, and the public likes it. The eye may be of any fast color, but it must be able to confront a mad dog or any furious animal and reduce it to the meekness of the lamb which Mary loved. The critics may give the hero a black eye, but that is nothing to feel blue about, for there is always the gentle art of advertising.

"The hero must be particular about his repartee and be able to talk back. Reading George Ade will not be any real help to him. There must be something subtle about the language he sheds—a kind of Gaelic glow about his wit. In fact, he must import it from the pleasant land of France, and he will have no trouble in getting it through the customs, for the officers would never be able to detect anything so delicate.

"But, ladies and gentlemen, I am due at a little reception given in my honor by the Daughters of Delusion. To-

This Space Reserved for
Hotel Dominion, Victoria, B.C.

morrow I shall give you a talk on a 'Promenade With a Princess.' It has, I assure you, brought tears to the eyes of many a crowned head.

"At the door of this hall you will be given an announcement of my forthcoming volume. It is positively sparkling with dialogue a la Dolly. In fact, I may call it the soda-water of fiction. But I go."

"For this relief, much thanks," murmured Miss Mary Winkems.

"What's that you're saying?" asked Elizabeth Gallups-Well, fiercely.

"Just—just a little bit of Shakespeare," faltered the Exploiter of the New England Spinster.

"Shakespeare!" shrieked Elizabeth; "there wasn't ever any such thing. If you have anything to say about Bacon——"

Mr. Israel Zangwill interrupted in a voice of emotion, "This is purely anti-Semitic prejudice——"

"No one's hurting you, Izzie, dear," said Captain Dreyfus. "Don't worry about the reference to Bacon. The next on the programme is a lady."

A frail young person stood on the platform, surveying the combatants with an expression of pain in her gentle eyes.

"Oh, please, don't," she cried plaintively. "Anything that remotely resembles a fight makes me feel so ill." The writer of Twilight Talks With My Girls handed her a bottle of lavender salts in a sympathetic silence that could be smelt.

"Now I can go on," she said bravely, "but I do not feel strong enough yet to give you the story of how I came to write The Fights and Flirtations of an F. F. V. But there is on this blackboard the sketch of a sweet young creature in whom you should all take a deep interest. She is a maiden whom the youngest person may read about, and she belonged to——" The audience shuddered. "She belonged to one of the very first families of Virginia."

"Thank heaven that we know the worst," said the Dean of American Realism, hoarsely.

"You may observe," continued the lecturer, "the spirituelle hauteur of her neck, the patrician curve of her thumbs. She is a real lady and never chewed gum in her life. She lived on the banks of the James, in a house with pillars all over the porch and coons all over the back yard. Her father, fired by pious zeal and an angry monarch, came out from England in a great hurry. But his religion was cooled by the Atlantic breezes, on the weary voyage, and when he landed in dear old Virginia he became a gallant cavalier and learned to smoke cigarettes with the worst of them. He also learned to make compound fractures of the Third Commandment, but never in the presence of the sweet young creature. She had refused all the nobles at the English court, on the occasion of her visit to her distinguished kinsman, Lord Rupert Knollys, and so many of her despairing suitors flung themselves into the Thames that the King ordered an annex to be built to the morgue. Then she went to Paris, and of course she didn't do a thing to the heart of the Dauphin. She was tempted by the prospect of ruling such a nice, peaceful country, but she remembered her Virginia blood just in time, and thought of the lovely twilight hours on the plantation, when nothing could be heard save the merry clash of swords wielded by the gentlemen of the first families, whose after-dinner remarks were often followed by a course in carving. So she returned to her pillared home and the quiet of Virginia days, broken only by an occasional Indian attack or the gentle uprising of the convict settlement. She did not miss the luxuries of effete Europe, for every little while a vessel would sail up the river, bearing pearl ornaments and Parisian lingerie for Mistress Damaris Arundel, and the neighbors would say in admiration, 'Good land! Ain't that swell!' and the youthful cavaliers would murmur at a respectful distance, 'Gad zooks! the old man must have struck a rich in Virginia leaf.' But with all her beauty she was not foolishly proud, for she married a mere man who had been engaged in the hemp industry, although English historians say he was a common hangman before he sailed in the Smiling Susan.

"You may read of this perfect lady in any of my books, for I wouldn't think of writing a story without her. But she needs tender treatment, and unless you are to the manner born it will be wise not to trifle with her charms, because she must be dressed just so, and the plebian pen does not always discriminate between a partlet and a stomacher. But if you give due attention to her dress and her complexion, and take great pains w htiher manners, there is no reason why you should not venture to take a F. F. V. lady by the hand and introduce her to the world of politet readers."—"Canadienne" in Toronto Saturday Night.

GRAND THEATRE.

Never before since the opening of this popular house of entertainment, in our opinion, has Mr. Jamieson presented such able a coterie of artistes. , and great praise is due to him and the management of the Grand circuit. Undoubtedly the headliners of the week are the Music Kleists. Their performance is unique and novel, and one of the members is a first class pantomimist, in addition to his capabilities as a mucisan. This turn alone is worth the money charged for the whole performance. Caston and Harvey, fresh from Australia, so danced and sang their way into favor. The team consists of a man and woman and the scarecrow dance, with which they conclude their turn, was greatly appreciated. What the Rinaldos do not know about manipulating hoops would be hard to learn; the male member of the combination does some excellent balancing with billiard balls and cues, as well. Dreano, of the burnt cork fraternity, dances better than anything else. Little Edna May has become a first favorite with Victorians, and once more rendered with pleasing effect the ever popular illustrated song. A first rate and amusing set of moving pictures concluded this most excellent programme. The Grand has been crowded at all performances, money having to be returned very frequently, clearly proving that Victorians appreciate a good thing when offered to them.

Cohoe salmon are running plentifully at Plumper's Pass, one boat getting twelve fine fish in two hours. There are also a few spring fish.

Ladies' Gloves.

Expert shoppers save time by coming to FINCH & FINCH'S for their gloves. Experience has proven that only the most gratifying results are obtained through using our excellent makes. Ladies buy our gloves as they have positive assurance of wearing correct fitters.

Every pair guaranteed. If desired we fit them at the counter.
French Gloves by the best makers, $1.00 to $1.50.
Dent's and Fowne's English Gloves, $1.00 to $1.50.
Vallier, the only genuine washing gloves, best on earth, $1.75.

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Victoria. 57 Government Street