

HISTORIC NOOTKA

For more than a hundred years Nootka Sound has had a place in history. How it came to be selected as the headquarters of the operations of the early explorers cannot be very readily explained, but doubtless the excellence of the approach to it from the sea and the safe refuge which it afforded for ships, are reasons enough. The navigators of the eighteenth century who ventured in the waters of the Pacific Northwest had nothing to guide them, and when Juan Perez, in 1774, discovered and made known to the world that at Nootka there was a safe haven, it was only natural that other sailors should follow the furrows of his keel. From that date till 1811, says Edmond S. Meares, professor of history in the University of Washington, "Nootka was filled with the romance of the sea, of the Spanish conqueror, of the explorer, of the British and American trade in furs." How superficial were the observations of the first explorers may be judged from the map, which Quadra prepared to illustrate his voyage of 1775, on which the continental coast line is shown as without a break as far north as the 60th parallel. In 1790 Capt. Meares published a map in London, which bears this legend: "A chart of the Interior part of North America, demonstrating the very great probability of an inland Navigation from Hudson's Bay to the West Coast." This map shows the supposed track of the Sloop Washington in 1789, beginning at the Strait of Juan de Fuca and extending in a wide sweep easterly, northerly, and then westerly until it emerged into the ocean at Dixon's entrance. Eastward of this supposed track, the map bears the words: "the sea, the sea," and yet further eastward the words "land seen,"; but Nootka Sound is shown, and also "Berkeley's Sound." By the way, it may be mentioned that Capt. Barkley, whose descendants are with us on Vancouver Island, visited Nootka in 1787.

Friendly Cove, two pictures of which are given in the preceding page, is a small harbor at the entrance of the sound, and a point of call for the West Coast steamers. There is a general store here and a Roman Catholic mission. The latter is in charge of Father Stearn, who enjoys deservedly the love and confidence of his people. In both the pictures there will be noticed on the right a small valley, in that of Nootka of today there will be seen a church. This little valley is the piece of ground which Capt. Meares bought in 1788 from Chief Maquinna for two pistols. Here several ships were built, and this little spot is what Quadra proposed should be ceded to England in compensation of her claims on the Northwest Coast.

The principle industry of Nootka is that of the Nootka marble quarries. The quarries are situated on an excellent harbor near the centre of the Sound. A marble mill has been erected here, and during the past year excellent examples of monumental work in blue marble, and large blue marble slabs have been manufactured and sold to dealers in Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle. A Doric column of extra blue marble was manufactured at the request of the Dominion government for the A.Y.P. Exposition at Seattle. This will also be sent to Brussels, and after exhibition there will be returned to Ottawa to be placed among the permanent exhibits in the Dominion Museum. A turned shaft and die and a large marble slab have also been purchased by the Dominion Government for the Ottawa Museum. During the past autumn the company has been core-drilling in deposits of dark blue, variegated blue and white, and white marble, using for this purpose a four-inch core-drill. The cores have been polished on one side to show the quality and beauty of the stone. The company has prospected over 1000 acres of marble property accessible to the mill and harbour. There are other marble deposits in this vicinity.

The shore line of the Sound measures more than 100 miles in length. One branch of it runs in an easterly direction about 20 miles to Gold River. From Gold River to Campbell River a trail runs through a country in no place higher than 750 feet above sea level and any railway passing from Victoria to the north of Vancouver Island will, on account of the grade, necessarily pass within a few miles of Nootka Sound. Another branch of the Sound extends north about 10 miles to Head Bay, where one of the most important iron deposits in British Columbia is found. This deposit, known as the Head Bay Iron Mine, is owned by Lieut. Governor Dunsmuir. To the north-west an arm extends about 25 miles and is called "Tahssis Canal," opening into a navigable channel passing through picturesque scenery to the ocean on the way to Kyuquot Sound.

The scenery of Nootka Sound is probably the most beautiful on the Coast, and the numerous rivers and fresh water lakes, easily accessible from the Sound, afford sport for hunter and fisherman. The country surrounding the Sound is covered by a dense growth of timber, suitable for export trade, and coal is found on the Estevan Peninsula. Timber, limestone, marble, iron and coal are known to exist in sufficient quantity at Nootka to warrant the establishment of large industries. The port itself is so excellent, so easy of approach from the ocean and so central that it is well up in the race for the terminus of a transcontinental railway.

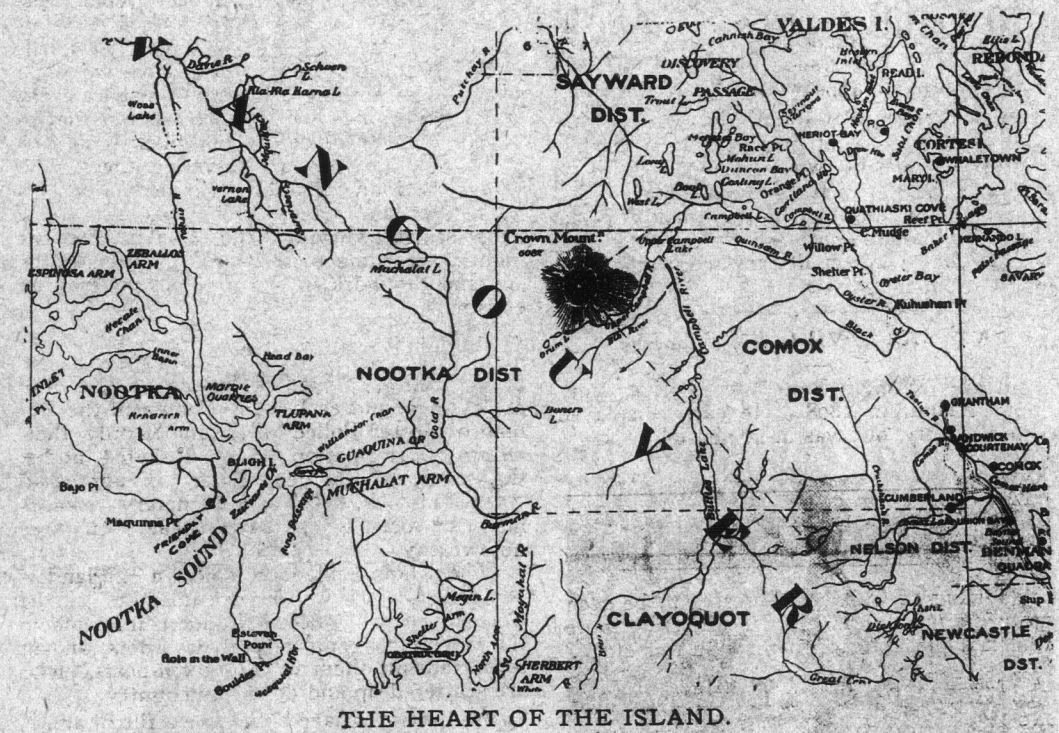
The mountains shown in the several pictures range from 2,500 to 4,500 feet in altitude.

Many of them are easy of ascent, and the view from the summits is enchanting.

NOOTKA SOUND

By Captain J. T. Walbran, Fisheries Protective Service; Author of British Columbia Coast Names, Their Origin and History

Nootka Sound, a world known name during the latter part of the 18th century owing to the bitter dispute that then took place between Great Britain and Spain as to the right each nation had to the country, was discovered and named by Captain Cook in April, 1778, who entered the sound with his ships "Resolution" and "Discovery" and remained there refitting for about four weeks in a small bay, on Bligh Island, now known as Resolution Cove. Cook first named the inlet King George's Sound, afterwards changing the name to Nootka under the impression the latter was the Indian name, this impression has since been found to be incorrect, the word "Nootka" being simply a frequentation of "Nook-sit," which in the Italian language means to go around, make a circuit. "Nookamish," we have been around, etc. Thus the name has doubtless been given in the following manner: Cook, having made the tour of the sound with his boats, as is recorded in his journal, may have asked the natives at the termination of the excursion, with a comprehensive sweep of his arm and other motions,



what was the name of the place he had been around. The Indians knowing this, having followed the boats with their canoes, probably replied with some form of the word "Nootka," which being frequently repeated may have become in this way impressed on Cook's mind as the native name of the sound.

When Nootka became known to the fur traders, on Cook's discovery being given to the world and British vessels proceeded there for the valuable fur of the sea otter, the first vessel arriving in 1785, the Spaniards realized the value of this port and claimed the ownership, not only of the whole west coast of America through a Papal edict, but this portion particularly, by priority of discovery, stating that the Spanish frigate "Santiago," commanded by Juan Perez, sailing from San Blas, in 1774, on an exploring voyage to the north, had, on her return southwards, anchored in August of that year, in Nootka Sound, naming it Port San Lorenzo. This statement has since been proved to be incorrect, the frigate never having been nearer Nootka Sound than Estevan Point which still bears the name Juan Perez gave to it. Nevertheless, on hearing of British vessels frequenting Nootka, where, during 1788, land had been purchased by a British merchant captain named Meares, who was also an ex-captain, R.N., from Chief Maquinna of that place, a storehouse erected, the British flag hoisted, and a vessel named "North West America," built and launched, the Viceroy of Mexico, Don Manuel Flores, despatched, in 1789, under the command of his nephew, Don Estevan Jose Martinez, who had been second lieutenant of the "Santiago" with Perez, an expedition consisting of two vessels "Princesa" and "San Carlos" to occupy Nootka Sound where they arrived on the 6th May, 1789. Formal possession was taken of the place in the name of the King of Spain on the 24th, Martinez naming the anchoring place, now known as Friendly Cove, Puerto de Santa Cruz de Nootka," thus recognizing Cook's name of 1778. Barracks were erected in the cove and a battery of 16 guns the Spaniards named "La Insula y Bateria de San Miguel." On this island, in 1803, a small granite monolith was erected to the memory of Vancouver and Quadra on which is the following inscription:

"Vancouver and Quadra met here in August, 1792, under the treaty between Spain and Great Britain of October, 1790. Erected by the Washington University State Historical Society, August, 1903."

Friendly Cove, in which was the Spanish settlement and the village of Maquinna, was named in 1786 by Mr. Strange, supercargo of the fur trading expedition to this coast consisting of two vessels (snows) named "Captain

Cook" and "Experiment." Yuquot is the Indian name of the place.

On the Spanish occupation of Nootka, the British trading vessels arriving there were seized, their cargoes confiscated and the crews sent prisoners to Mexico. When this high handed conduct on the part of the Spanish authorities in thus unwarrantably seizing British vessels became known in Great Britain the greatest indignation was manifested and war between the two countries was nearly the result. A powerful British fleet was placed in commission early in 1790, known as "The Spanish Armament," and an ultimatum sent to Spain to immediately restore the captured vessels, release the crews, and pay a substantial indemnity for the injury to British trade; the insult to the British flag, King George's crown and dignity being also fully considered. In view of this material threat the ships and crews were released and the indemnity paid, and to arrive at an amicable settlement as to the future sovereignty of the country, Captain George Vancouver, on the part of King George, was despatched in 1791 with two vessels, "Discovery" and "Chatham," with which also to examine the Northwest coast of America, to Nootka, there to meet the Spanish commandant of the place, a naval officer, Captain Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, the representative of the King of Spain. The meeting between these two officers, though not productive of any result was of a most friendly character. Vancouver, in his journal, often speaking of the noble qualities of Quadra, and deplores his early death which took place at or near San Blas in March, 1804. It was whilst boating together on one of the inlets of Nootka Sound that Quadra suggested to Vancouver the pleasure it would afford him if Vancouver would give their joint names to

FASHION NOTES

Dinner, theatre and evening gowns are at the moment the subjects of most earnest thought and consideration to the majority of women, who, realizing that the winter social season is nigh at hand and that this same season bids fair to be especially strenuous socially, are anxious to get the first choice of the newest models exhibited. There is a wide diversity of style to choose from this autumn in the many attractive designs, colors and fabrics, and there is a delightful individuality to be obtained, so that women need not all look as though they were wearing gowns that had been turned out by the wholesale.

Black evening gowns for theatre, dinner and ball wear are to be far more fashionable than last year. Satin, velvet, lace, chiffon and many new lace nets and thin materials, as well as embroidered crepe de chine, must be included in the category of popular fabrics for the all black gown, while jet, silver and gold and colored silk embroideries are one and all used for trimmings. There are new weaves of black satin, heavier than last year, with more substance and yet delightfully supple and most practical both for the draped folds and long lines; then once again the soft satin finish crepe de chine is regarded with favor and it also can be draped so as to emphasize to the best possible advantage the most fashionable lines of the modern dress. Both princess and two-piece models are in style, although there are probably more of the two-piece gowns being made up at the moment; but, after all, it is the question of the more becoming that solves the problem every time. Some women look better in the one-piece gown that shows to greater perfection their long, slender lines; other women look far better with the waist cut separate from the skirt and with the draped folds of material on the waist drawn down and arranged so as to remove any necessity for a belt, in other words, to look as though skirt and waist were really all in one.

Double or Tunic Skirts

The skirts of the newest gowns are trimmed or made with tunic or double skirts, but not for one moment does the woman who knows how to dress well allow either trimming or double skirt to interfere with any lines that will make her look slender. This may be a time when every effort is being exerted to bring back full skirts, but the slim figure and the long lines will for many months to come be chosen by the smartest gowned women, and she who can successfully combat the newest fads or combine them with these slender lines will be the envied of all her acquaintances. Most cleverly is trimming introduced on the skirts; the front breadth is drawn to one side or draped back to show an under-skirt of lace or embroidery, always of the most elaborate description, and the same trimming is repeated in the waist, but half hidden there also under the soft folds of drapery. White Venetian point lace on black velvet so treated is most regal in appearance, but the same idea worked out in jet or silver on a black satin gown will also win well deserved praise. To display and at the same time conceal would seem to be one of fashion's main desires this autumn, and just the glimpse that is given of rare lace or costly embroidery is almost more effective than where there is a more flagrant and ostentatious display afforded.

Almost too artistic, almost too startling are many of the new models for evening gowns that are exhibited to the seekers for the autumn and winter styles. Draped so tightly that locomotion would be practically impossible is one of the new models. The material, embroidered crepe de chine of the most exquisite texture, forms the upper part of the gown, which is draped over a satin robe, the satin of the finest, softest description. In the original model the effect of this tightly draped gown is far too extreme, too theatrical for ordinary use, but any woman with the slightest knowledge of dress can easily remedy the defects or rather modify the extreme to a most fascinating and becoming possibility and give that touch of originality and individuality that will make it one of the most popular of the season's fashion.

Extremely delicate in coloring and general effect are many of the newest models. White has returned to favor once again, while pale shades of grey, yellow, pink and blue are in great demand. The silver, crystal and pearl embroideries are especially well adapted to these colors and to the light transparent textures that this year are displayed in such numbers as to make the choice most difficult. The overskirt and double skirt style can be most easily carried out by the aid of the trimmings, for the latter are in themselves so attractive that when used to trim the upper skirt they not only do away with any hard lines, but in some fascinatingly subtle manner blend into the material itself, and while emphasizing a change of style from the long plain skirt, keep its charm of length and grace.

The embroidered tunic suit and the embroidered cuirass, which fit close to the figure, while so constructed as to seem like a loose armor, are both fashionable. The latter style calls for an almost perfect figure to be becoming; the former can be utilized to hide defects of nature and can be so death with as to display any good lines. Queer, odd colorings are immensely popular in these embroidered transparent tunics: Blue or cerise on black and grey, gold or silver on black and white, blue or mauve on pink and blue; were fashionably, but the combination must be most carefully treated. Turquoise or coral beads, quantities of them massed together, are very smart on black and white net, the coral on the

black and gray net being especially effective, while rhinestones are most cleverly utilized whenever possible, to give brilliancy or lighten a too dark effect. A pale grey satin with an overdress of net, with trimming of coral beads and rhinestones, is a most charming color scheme, provided always that the right shade of grey be chosen.

Surplice folds over the shoulders are invariably becoming, and there are many most attractive gowns made up this autumn that exhibit to the best possible advantage this fashion. If the gown is of satin or satin crepe de chine the material lends itself wonderfully to the design. Brocades and the heavier fabrics are not so good for this purpose, and therefore Fashion most cleverly has commanded that with them shall be combined lace of the finest description, tulle or chiffon, and for the moment the tulle is the most in demand on account of its being the more becoming material so near the face.

Cut of the New Evening Cloaks

New evening cloaks and wraps are all on burnos or kimono lines. Variation, of course, is given in the trimmings, but the lines all suggest the kimono or burnos. In colorings they contrast with the dress worn underneath, but the linings are of the same shade as the dress, and very often of the same material.

For instance, a soft green satin evening gown embroidered in gold has an evening wrap or cloak in black satin, charmeuse, lined with the green satin of the dress, and touches of the gold embroidery appear on the cloak on the shoulders, collar and down the fronts.

Cloak Trimmings

The trimmings are a complete change to what they used to be. The fur collar not so long ago was the recognized trimming of the evening cloak, but nowadays embroidery takes its place, and when fur is used it borders the hem.

Ermine is the one exception. The fur of kings—and queens—blends so charmingly with lace that ermine collars and stole effects softened with fine old lace, are still retained on many of the newest evening wraps.

The embroideries that have taken the place of furs to a large extent are very handsome confections of jet or metallic thread, with beautiful clasps ensuite.

Fur-Bordered Cloaks

Very picturesque are the evening cloaks in black satin, with colored linings and embroideries, with borders of mink and sable, and there are similar cloaks in color, such as coral pink, with hems of opossum, green with black fox, and primrose or soft grey with bands of chinchilla, all lined with black satin.

Another of the season's fancies in cloaks is satin or crepe de chine, veiled in mousseline de soie or chiffon to tone, or in some contrasting color which gives a shaded effect, the veiling being laid smoothly over the satin or crepe de chine surface.

New Jewelry

Filigree is liked. Earrings are lengthy. Pierced work is in favor. Chrysochase is much used. Peridot is noted in charming schemes. Old settings are a feature of much attractive jewelry. An enamelled snake ring shows a splendid emerald in the head.

The "architectural" necklaces are good, providing they are beautiful and becoming. Jewelry is a snare and a delusion unless it harmonizes with the costume and is suitable to the occasion.

THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

A debate, in the House of Lords on a full dress night when the attendance is fairly good, is a very interesting sight. It takes place in a very beautiful and inspiring chamber, much more beautiful and inspiring than the House of Commons. The first impression everyone gets who visits the House of Commons is one of disappointment. What! this small, rather dingy chamber the seat of that great assembly which rules an Empire? The prevalent color even of the House of Commons is unimpressive; it is a dull green, and even the benches seem to be worn and shabby. Then the chamber is much too small for the number of members it is supposed to house, and, finally, the glass roof has the effect of making it look dwarfed rather than lofty. In the House of Lords you find a great hall with a lofty roof, with great pictures on gigantic walls, and the seats are upholstered in a rich red, so that you have the sense of being in the mighty hall of some great palace.

The members are often as interesting as the hall. Apart from the great central figures—and when these figures were a Disraeli or a Salisbury you can understand what mighty personalities you could see in the House of Lords—apart from the great central figures, the general crowd is interesting, and largely because it is so individual. In the House of Commons there is a certain monotony even of dress. But in the House of Lords you see men who belong to a past age both in demeanour, in look, and in costume. Often you catch sight of a figure that seems to come straight from the eighteenth century; sometimes you see a figure that seems to walk straight out of the pages of Thackeray and the other Victorian authors.

Old Chap (weighed down with luggage)—"I say, my boy, tell me the quickest way to get to the station." Small Boy (aggravatingly slow)—"Well, the quickest way is to run to it."