

ISLAND RAILWAY EXTENSION

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Daly State That the Subsidy Will Be Given.

So Soon as Finances Permit It Will Be Placed Among the First Receiving Aid.

Since the discussion at the board of trade rooms on Friday afternoon between Sir Mackenzie Bowell, premier; Hon. T. M. Daly, minister of the interior, and members of the board, an impression prevails that only an indefinite statement was made in regard to the granting of a subsidy in aid of Island railway extension. Yesterday a representative of the COLONIST interviewed the two ministers on the matter, when both said their statement in re the E. & N. extension was as definite as any minister could make. Sir Mackenzie added: "It has been and still is the policy of the government to encourage the building of colonization roads, and in this class is the extension of a railway northward on Vancouver Island. So soon as our finances permit us to give railway subsidies, it will be among the first to receive not only consideration, but to be placed among those receiving the usual aid."

Hon. Mr. Daly assented to his chief's statement, and thought it should be satisfactory to the public. It was necessary, as he had explained at Friday afternoon's meeting, to curtail Dominion expenditure, and so this year railway subsidies had been refused to all applicants. However, business prospects were brightening all over Canada, and the time was not far distant when the money now made would be faithfully fulfilled, for they were agreed that the extension was in the general interest of the country.

THE SALMON PACK.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
VANCOUVER, Aug. 16.—(Special)—Since the big run began, the COLONIST correspondent has personally visited the canneries on the Fraser river, with a view of obtaining accurate information in regard to the reported big catch, the probable pack of the season, and the ruling price of fish, etc. In almost every instance, the manager was interviewed, and thus the most reliable information possible was obtained. The fifteen miles drive between Vancouver and the salmon canneries at Steveston was most enjoyable; the roads were in excellent condition and the crops on the island looked exceedingly well. The large acreage of oats seemed thick and even. The hay was all cut, but in dozens of fields the fine, yellow stalks showed of what excellent quality and quantity the hay crop was this year. On arriving at Steveston everything was changed; the quiet of the country gave place to bustle, energy and noise. With the exception of the usual number of hilarious Stevestoners decorating the boulevard, everyone was on the move, and—according to the statement of one man—everyone but the canners was making money.

Steveston is a live fishing town; during the season there is no other life, and the sights are so unique that it is worth traveling miles to see. Every nationality under the sun is seen on the street, in the canneries and sitting side by side in the restaurants. And fish, you could see them everywhere lying in the streets. Canned salmon, unopened, you heard them, smelt them, felt them and breathed them. In traveling along the dyke for two miles on the water front you see many strange sights. You pass in quick succession the Chinese village; the Siwash village; the Hebrew quarter; the Japanese village; and the long cabins where the Italians hang out, to say nothing of the neat, roomy quarters of the ordinary British Columbians. But everywhere is cleanliness. On the hottest day the air is laden with a pungent, but not unpleasant odor of steamed salmon, but there are no offensive smells in any quarter of the busy little metropolis. And owing to the recent rigid enforcement of the law, there is now excellent order kept in the town. In fact, as far as could be ascertained, the stories of lawlessness at Steveston were incorrect. The little town might well be called a model fish town, and placed on exhibition before the world with Roseland, the model mining town of America.

One peculiar incident happened which may serve as a warning to others. If Steveston was not visited with the purpose of getting a feast of fresh salmon, I thought that the opportunity was a good one to taste salmon for the first time fresh from the river, and at a restaurant lunch salmon was ordered by the COLONIST correspondent, but the waiter with a surprised expression on his face thus soliloquized in reply: "Lord bless your soul, you couldn't get a piece of cooked salmon in the city for love or money. The last chef we had left because we made him fry a piece of salmon for some fellow from the cannery wharves, and you want salmon for lunch, you had better get it cooked before you leave Vancouver and put it into your lunch basket. After a run through the commercial part of the town the water front was reached and the search for information commenced."

The Atlas cannery was first visited. They were as busy as bees inside, but everything was as clean as possible, and with the exception of the fish house, which is scrubbed every few hours, and always looks fresh and healthy, a man could eat his dinner off the floor. This state of things prevailed in all the canneries along the river. At the Atlas fish had been offered freely; during the big run they had bought fish as low as 5 cents, they purchased a number at 10, but they had since advanced considerably. The pack was nearly finished. They had enough cans to them at present price were not being bought freely, and the price was uncertain. They had put up 2,500, and would finish at 5,000 cases.

The manager of the Gulf of Georgia cannery was not particularly well pleased at the phenomenal run. Salmon were kept up high early in the season, and many canners bought largely, and now the fish have dropped from 30 to 8, and sometimes as low as five cents per fish, which of course affects the price in the London market. To show how sensitive that market is, the next day after the big run the price of salmon in London dropped. Even now the run was about over, but the harm was done. Their expenses this season were about \$20,000 more than last season (\$1 a case). This was very scarce; this was not a bad thing in one way, for all things considered the pack was big enough already. In 24 hours the big run they had bought 40,000 salmon at from

8 to 15 cents. They had bought fully 23,000 fish at 8 cents. They had time enough to pack 22,500. They had already put up 12,000 cases.

The manager of the Star cannery said that in the big 24 hours' run they had bought 28,000 fish, for which they had paid 8 and 10 cents. The run was now subsiding. They had packed 10,538 cases, and would pack 16,000 cases before their cans ran out. There was great scarcity of cans and they were glad of it, as it would curtail the pack to safe dimensions. They had sold 9,000 cases of their pack.

The manager of the Federation cannery said he was then paying 10 and 15 cents a fish, but they had been selling much lower on Monday when the phenomenal run was on. In 24 hours they had bought 25,000 fish. Their pack to date was 11,000 cases, and they would have cans enough to put up 19,000 cases.

At the Lulu Island cannery it was found that all the cans available were filled. They had bought 25,000 fish in the first 24 hours of the run. They had put up 10,000 cases and sold part of their pack. If they could get more tin they would pack a few more thousand cases.

The manager of the Brunswick had all the time he wanted. During the big 24 hours he had bought 20,000 salmon; they had packed 9,000 cases to date, and their pack would be finished at 15,000 at the most. He thought the cannery men had acted like a lot of fools in keeping the price of fish up in the early part of the season. And, now the rush of fish had come, they had themselves to blame for the position they found themselves in. The run was slackening off and fish were going up in price already.

The Imperial cannery had bought 26,374 fish during the first of the run; they had packed 13,000 cases, and would pack 15,000 all told; they had plenty of cans.

The Britannia had purchased during the first two days of the run 40,000 fish at 10 and 8 cents; they had 100,000 offered at their wharf; they had 24,000 cases up and were out of tin. Mr. McIlraith, the owner who was present, did not care to give many details for publication, for he thought, if a great hullabaloo was made about an enormous run and a big pack, that it would affect the price unfavorably in the foreign markets. The run has been for a short time certainly marvellous, but it was about over already. He certainly gave credit to the hatcheries for the unexpected rush of salmon up the river at this time.

At Esau's cannery 30,000 fish had been bought during the big run; 12,000 cases had been put up; a scarcity of cans prevented them from saying what further packing would be done.

At the Beaver they had all the cans they wanted, they would put up all told 10,000 or 12,000 cases; they had 7,000 already up. In the past 24 hours of the big run they had bought 10,000 fish.

At Winche's (the Canadian Pacific Co.) 40,000 fish had been purchased from fishermen in the big 24 hours, at 8 cents; 17,000 cases had been put up and they had tin enough for four more, so that the total pack would be 20,000 at least.

At Steveston was received that at Sea Island Mann's Cannery, the present pack would be 17,000 and would reach 20,000 at least. Rowan's present pack would be, it was said, about 7,000. Dan's 7,000 and Robson's 7,000, and the total pack of each would run about 10,000.

At Seasmith's cannery, Sea Island, about 3,000 cases had been put up. The total pack may reach 5000, whilst at the Richmond cannery about 12,000 cases were put up, all their cans being filled.

At Boutiller's cannery, Westminster, it was found that 6,000 cases were put up, that they had received tin from Victoria and would finish at 6,000.

At the B. C. Canning Co., 12,000 cases were packed and the full up sign out.

At Even's cannery 25,000 cases were put up and the pack finished.

At Findley, Durham & Brodie's cannery 7,000 cases had been filled.

At Ladner's British American and Canoe Pass Cannery Co. have filled up at 10,000 cases.

The Fisherman's Canning Co. have packed 8,000 and will finish at 12,000, while the Wellington, Delta and Harlow, have packed 34,000 and would finish at 45,000.

During his visit to the canneries, your correspondent met Prof. Prince, who took occasion to again express his pleasure at the cleanliness of the canneries and the universal capability and courtesy of their managers. Prof. Prince says the future of the province rests on the fisheries and mining, but especially on the fisheries—which are capable of immense development.

During the big run half a million fish were sold to the canneries on the Fraser river. It was further ascertained that at the time the canneries were visited, as near as it was possible to estimate, the Fraser river canneries had packed 286,000 cases, which added to 149,000 packed in the Northern waters makes the pack in sight on August 15 434,000 cases. From what could be learned, in most cases from the managers of the canneries themselves, the pack of the Fraser would be 350,500 cases, which added to the Northern pack of 149,000 cases, makes the probable pack of the province for 1895 reach 499,500.

RECAPITULATION.

No. Salmon bought during big run	No. of cases packed	No. of cases up	No. of cases to be packed
1—Atlas	24,000	2,500	5,000
2—Gulf of Georgia	20,000	10,000	20,000
3—Star	28,000	10,500	18,000
4—Federation	25,000	10,000	19,000
5—Lulu Island	25,000	10,000	15,000
6—Brunswick	25,000	9,000	15,000
7—Imperial	26,374	13,000	15,000
8—Britannia	40,000	10,000	15,000
9—Bain's	30,000	12,000	12,000
10—Beaver	20,000	7,000	20,000
11—Winche's	40,000	17,000	20,000
12—Robson's	10,000	7,000	10,000
13—Dussumm	10,000	7,000	10,000
14—Rowan	30,000	17,000	20,000
15—Boutiller	15,000	12,000	12,000
16—Seasmith's	10,000	6,000	8,000
17—Richmond	12,000	10,000	12,000
18—B. C. Canning Co.	20,000	12,000	12,000
19—Even's	25,000	25,000	25,000
20—Findley	7,000	7,000	7,000
21—Brodie's	10,000	10,000	10,000
22—C. Harlow	10,000	8,000	12,000
23—Fisherman's	8,000	8,000	12,000
24—Wellington	34,000	21,000	35,000
25—Delta	34,000	21,000	35,000
26—Harlow	34,000	21,000	35,000
Total	500,000	265,000	350,000

RAILWAY RATES.

To the Editor.—Mr. Fred J. Claxton has discovered that pilgrims can travel by the C.P.R. from Montreal and Quebec to St. Anne de Beaupre, a distance of 384 miles, for \$2, and he wishes to compare this with the fare by the G.N. which is \$7.20. In British Columbia the fare for a round trip of 160 miles on the C.P.R. is \$7.20. For the same service on the E. & N. the fare is \$2. Try it again, Frederick.

QUINCY.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

FLORAL DECORATION.

FOR THE ADORNMENT OF TOILETS, HOUSE AND TABLE.

Flowers and Plants Are More Used Than Ever For Decorative Purposes—Floral Parasols For Garden Parties—Table Centerpieces—Tall Plants For the House.

On every possible occasion the display of flowers and the elaborate floral designs proclaim that the taste for floral decorations is rapidly growing not only among the rich, but those in moderate circumstances, and that blossoms from the rare and costly to the more humble ones are almost indispensable to the average household. Many would be practical persons will no doubt say that other things are much more important, but it is quite certain that nothing gives a house a more cheerful and refined appearance than artistically arranged blossoms or plants, however inexpensive these may be. At this season even the most economically disposed housewives may at almost no cost enrich their surroundings by a few well chosen plants and flowers that will harmonize with the general colorings of their rooms and tables.

It is not only the house and dinner table that absorb vast amounts of flowers this season, but the exigencies of the present fashion for natural flowers for personal adornment. Flowers are being worn on every possible occasion and not by any means only in the evening. Hat, sunshade and general trimmings of natural flowers are patronized by those to whom expense is no great object.

Parasols ornamented with flowers are to be used a great deal this season at garden parties, races, etc. When closed, they look like bouquets, and when open the flowers outline the ribs and give a very festive appearance even to a parasol which is not in its first youth. On the whole, flowers will be worn more than ever, both by day and at night, in the park and at the theater. Of course they always harmonize with the style and color of the wearer's toilet, simple bunches or buttonholes being worn with morning dress and elaborate sprays or bouquets of more costly flowers in the evening.

In table decoration the wattleau remains a favorite style. It has a very good effect if carried out entirely in roses with double crescents of the flowers laid flat on the table and graceful, artistically arranged sprays standing upright all about it. These are of course tied with the inevitable ribbon.

The rococo style is also much used. A gorgeous table of this kind might be produced by the use of tulips, with erect foliage of the same color, stands at the side as usual, and light, delicate sprays upon the cloth. For a very hot day an appropriate table decoration would consist entirely of white flowers and foliage, such as hibiscus, freemint, begonia, roses and caladium leaves.

A charming table decoration consists of chains and baskets, which might be carried out in orchids, the baskets being filled with flowers. The lyre decoration is also very light and delicate and has a charming effect when worked out in scarlet and white.

The silversmiths and glass manufacturers have given valuable aid to floral decoration in the pretty novelties introduced as flower holders. Quite new for the season is a table center consisting of a large, shallow, bowl-shaped holder, both for flowers and candles or lamps. The whole decoration is composed of sections of curves and is susceptible of almost infinite variation. Another of the new table centers is a quasisymmetrical style with no very definite symmetrical shape, but giving a novel effect, the cut crystal flower holders being fitted into a framework of silver plate simulating stalks and ivy leaves, while the holders represent blossoms.

Wall decorations are mostly of a light and airy description this season. Great use is made of the gigantic Cocos palms, whose handsome branches sweep right up to the ceiling. If the rooms to be decorated are not very large, smaller palms and grasses are employed. To

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ARTISTIC SUMMER DRAPERIES.

Dotted Swiss, Cheesecloth, Japanese Crape and Grasscloth Are Suitable.

Dotted swiss never loses its popularity for window draperies, and there is nothing in curtain materials which one can so safely select if in doubt. The valance is a form of window drapery especially suited to such soft material, and many handsome houses have all the sash curtains made in this way. Its depth depends upon the height of the window, certain proportions needing to be observed in order to get a good effect.

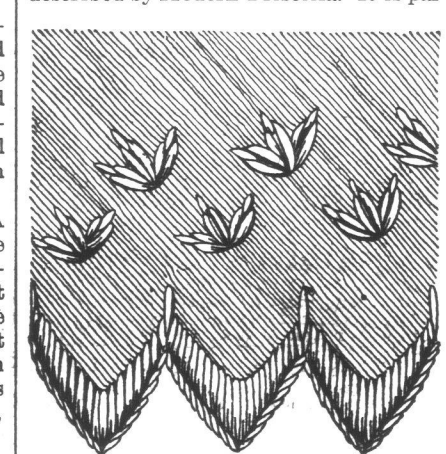
A new method of draping white curtains is odd and well suited to the windows of a summer parlor, as, being well drawn apart, they admit plenty of light and air. Each curtain is hung so that it covers fully two-thirds of the window—that is, the two crosses each other at the top instead of meeting in the center after the customary fashion. They are then drawn back at the very top of the upper sash and are secured with bands and bows of satin ribbon or with ruffled bands of the goods as preferred. From the point of draping they hang perfectly straight, and for this reason would look well in a high, double window.

Cheesecloth in its finer qualities is a thoroughly artistic material for summer draperies, especially if edged with ruffles of the same, and these are greatly improved in appearance by being twisted in the hands before being sewed on to give a soft effect.

The windows of a blue and white room may be charmingly draped with the Japanese crape known as chijimi cloth. It is very desirable for the purpose, as it lathers well and will bear considerable sun without fading appreciably. A simple hem or white ball and tassel fringe may trim these at the edges.

Madagascar grasscloth is a very suitable material for outside window draperies or summer portieres, as the dust does not cling to it, and it is also much used for sofa pillows and chair cushions, imparting a sense of coolness which is most agreeable in summer. The writer of the foregoing advises in "The Ladies' Home Journal" that wherever it is possible the heavy rugs and draperies in use in winter should be replaced by stuffs and furnishings as distinctively summerlike as possible, not only comfort but health itself being often dependent upon such a radical change.

Embroidered Border.
An embroidered border adapted to the decoration of underwear and for infants' and children's clothing is sketched and described by Modern Priscilla. It is par-



BORDER FOR INFANT'S SKIRT.
ticularly useful for a flannel skirt and could be worked in white or color with embroidery silk. The pointed scallop is done in close buttonhole stitch with a short, straight stitch at each upper point of the scallop. The figures consist of groups of three birdseye stitches.

Popular Shirt Waists.
The rumor is afloat that this is the shirt waist's last season. However true or false this rumor may be, there remains no doubt but that the demand for shirt waists exceeds that of any other season on record. They are made in a greater variety of materials than ever before, the latest of which is dimity made up with white linen collars and cuffs.

Treatment For Mildew.
To remove stains of mildew from linen wash it thoroughly, rub plenty of soap upon the affected parts, also plenty of powdered chalk, and place the garment on the grass or in the sun. Before it becomes quite dry repeat the operation and continue to do so until the stains have entirely disappeared.

Helps to the Cook.
A few yards of cheesecloth, a large basting needle, a ball of coarse sewing cotton and a pair of scissors are great helps to a cook. The cheesecloth answers every purpose for pudding or vegetable cloths, and the necessary bags are easily prepared.

Household Brevities.
A good liquid for cleaning brass is oxalic acid.

A tablespoonful of powdered alum sprinkled in a barrel of water will precipitate all impurities to the bottom.

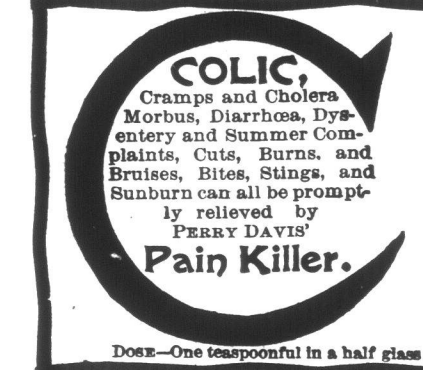

A pinch of powdered sugar and another of cornstarch beaten in with the yolks of eggs will keep an omelet from collapsing. Beat the whites stiff and then put them into the yolks.

Vinegar and sugar will make a good stove polish.

Old flannel shirts make good dusters and can be washed weekly. For the rubbing of silver they are invaluable.

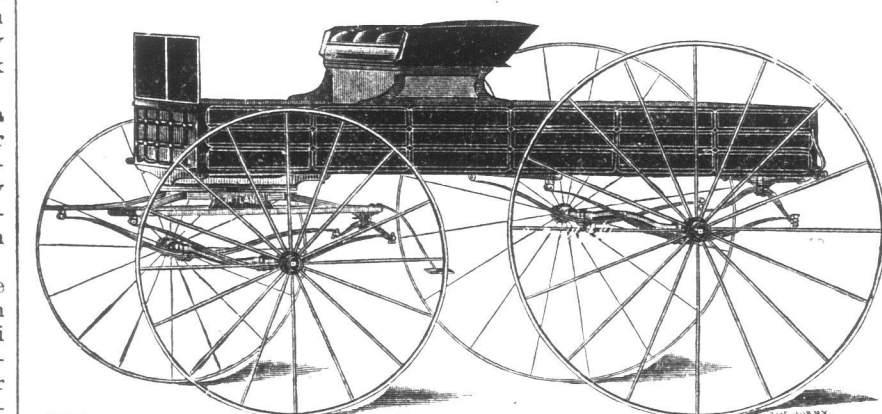
Chemists say it takes more than twice as much sugar to sweeten preserves, sauces and the like if put in when they begin to cook as it does to add it after the process is accomplished.

Heat the molasses to be used for gingerbread before beating up the cake, and it will be greatly improved.
A freckle cure that is said to be infallible and harmless is made of refined linseed oil, glycerin and rosewater. The lotion is cooling, not greasy and proves efficacious in cases of summer freckling.

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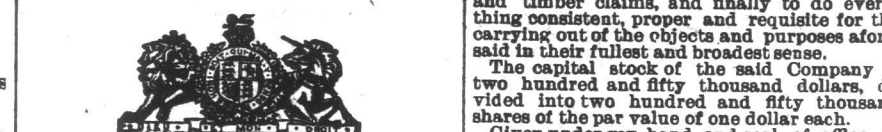
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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, under authority of the provisions of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1895," that all arrears upon pre-emption purchases outstanding on the 31st day of February, 1895, are payable in five equal annual instalments, together with interest on the unpaid balance at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The first instalment, together with interest from the 21st day of February, 1895, is due and must be paid on or before the 31st December, 1895. In default of such payment immediate steps will be taken for the cancellation of any records or agreements concerning such lands.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 8th August, 1895.
a1511m&wt

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Yukon and Skeena Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, Victoria, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1895. Dated this 18th day of August, A.D. 1895.

A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

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Please see you get it with
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FOR SALE—At Somers, near E. & N. C. Railway, a farm containing 130 acres; 30 acres cleared, fenced and cultivated, usual building, etc., and good orchard of large and small fruits. Price, \$7,000. For terms, etc., apply C. J. office.