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NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Owners of lots are brought before the magistrate and punished by fine for allowing thistles to grow on their land, yet all the while the prosecuting corporation allows thistles to grow by the thousand along the sides of the streets and roads. In this sort of procedure there is involved a double injustice and a large measure of stupidity. The lot owner may be careful to clear the pests off his land only to see an army of them in the street ready to send their seeds to invade it in a week or so. If the citizen neglects his duty he is fined, but the mismanagers of the corporation's business go unpunished. A similar state of affairs prevails outside the city, where the "paternal government" prosecutes the negligent property-owner but raises a fine crop of thistles and other noxious weeds by the roadside. This is a very uncomfortable phase of "paternalism."

A REWARD IN ADVANCE.

The Canadian Pacific did not get all the additional mill subsidy that was asked for it, but it has evidently secured a substantial increase. No explanation has been offered on behalf of the government for this increase, which Sir John Thompson found good reason for refusing. Neither is it explained why the additional subsidy should be granted by order-in-council immediately after the close of the session instead of having the matter passed upon by parliament. It is possible that the government does not see any necessity of offering explanations, feeling sure that the people are ready to swallow all its acts without question or censure. In all probability, if the government does vouchsafe to set forth its motives they will not be the real motives; these will be kept a secret between themselves and the select knight who presides over the destinies of the C. P. R. The public need not be long in finding a true explanation for itself, for the attitude of the big railway corporation at the coming general election will provide one. The statement is made that the sudden change of tone by the Winnipeg Free Press in connection with the "deal." That turnover may have been part of the "consideration," but it is not likely to be all. An additional subsidy of \$100,000, or thereabouts, per year is worth more than the support of a solitary newspaper in Winnipeg. A generous subscription to the campaign fund and such earnest efforts as the C. P. R. authorities put forth on behalf of the government in 1891 would be none too big a return, in the eyes of the government at least. If the government should be successful through the assistance of the C. P. R. and the Red Party, what new method of raising the treasury would next be devised? How long are the people prepared to "pay through the nose" for the privileges of keeping up these unholy alliances?

ORANGE PRONOUNCEMENT.

At the meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge at Halifax it was proposed that a special resolution should be passed concerning the Manitoba school question. This was opposed by friends of the Ottawa government, but notwithstanding their opposition the following resolution was brought in and adopted, only ten votes being cast against it: We, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of B.N.A., express our adherence to the principle of a non-sectarian school system, and view with regret the persistent efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy to propagate sectarian doctrines through the medium of the public school. We strongly disapprove of the decision of the governor-general-in-council calling upon Manitoba to enact further legislation which would have the effect of virtually repealing laws within the legislative competence of that province to enact, and which we believe to be in the best interests of Manitoba. We appeal with confidence to the superior in-

telligence of the Dominion parliament to look beyond a mere vote-seeking policy on this great question, and reject any action that will tend to create an unavertable conflict between the federal and provincial authorities, which the enforcement of the proposed remedial legislation would probably engender. We will support the people of Manitoba in their attitude of opposition to unjust interference with Manitoba, regarding this as a commendable and patriotic line of conduct worthy of the approval and support of all loyal Canadians, and confidently anticipate strenuous opposition to all candidates for parliament who are supporters of the proposed remedial legislation.

The nature of the opposition and its purpose are shown by the following comments of the Hamilton Spectator. It may also be noted that the Spectator's utterances show pretty clearly the trend of independent Conservative opinion in Ontario: "Conservative Whip Taylor seems to have experienced a change of heart since he stumped Hal-dimand with the cry of non-interference with Manitoba. Indeed, his conversion seems to be dated after he counted noses in parliament and reported 39 Conservatives as opposed to the government policy; for Brer. Jones charges that Mr. Taylor then betrayed his trust and canvassed the Conservatives in the interest of non-interference. We do not know what led to the change; but change, sudden and complete, there has been, for at the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge in Halifax Mr. Taylor joined Brer Birmingham in an attempt to defeat a vote of censure upon the government for the course it had taken in the Manitoba school matter. Brer Birmingham seems to have lost his old-time grip upon the brethren, for the result of his effort, ably seconded by Oliver Taylor, was ten votes out of about three hundred."

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

The Globe has been calling attention to some remarkable expenditures in connection with the travels of Dominion officials, as recorded in the auditor-general's report. One official charges for "wear and tear of coat and suit," another charges for room rent at Ottawa while drawing his traveling expenses abroad. There are items for shaving, shining boots, etc., that should fill G. R. R. Cockburn's soul with disgust over lost opportunities. Why should the country have to pay for a man's shaving? A few of the items are reproduced to show the poor taxpayer how artistically his money is spent by his ministers at Ottawa:

Blais, J. C. (\$698.70)—At Chicoutimi—Board, paid Mme. Tremblay, 16 d. at \$2.30; office rent, July 1 to September 15, \$25; single fares to Tadoussac, 3 at \$4.50 at \$4.50; cabs to St. Alphonse, 3 at \$3.50 at \$4; sundry cabs, \$24.50. At Tadoussac—Board, paid Nap. Ron-leau, 30d. at \$2.50; single fares to Chicoutimi, 3 at \$4.50 at \$4.50; sundry cabs, \$23.25. At Beaubien—Board, paid Wm. Gagne, 37d. at \$2.50; horse-hire, 43d. at \$1.50; office 2 m., \$0.

Board, Quebec, paid B. Trudel; 74d. at \$4.25 at \$3.50; St. Alphonse, paid P. McLean, 13 d. at \$2.50. Single fares, sundry, \$115.25; Pull-mans, \$14; porters, \$2.25; boats, \$7.50. Washing, \$19.50; 60 meals while traveling, \$40.75; telegrams, \$5.20.

Cabs in Ottawa, \$5.25; sundry cab-hire, \$25.50; express and freight, \$11.50. Cote, L. paymaster, 33 trips (\$1,821.28)—Cabs, office to house, \$13.50; to Ottawa station, \$34.25; stations to hotels, \$72.05; hotels to stations, \$66.75; sundry, \$87.75; from Ottawa station, \$30.25. Single fares, Ottawa and Montreal, 38 at \$3.50; sundry, \$534. Pullmans, \$90; car porters, \$31.50. Stegmars, \$37.30; boat-hire, \$5.75, ferries, \$2.55. Horse-hire, \$57; team, Ste. Anne's to Murray Bay, etc., twice at \$25. Board, \$468.16; telegrams, \$10.87; phone, 30 cents.

Porters, waiters, shining boots, etc., (items not given), \$80.55; street car, Kingston, 20 cents. Fur coat, 26 d. at 50c., \$13; umbrella, \$2.55. Desrochers, R. C. Private Secretary, 27 trips (\$778.03)—Cabs to Ottawa station, \$26.75; stations to hotels, \$21.50; hotels to stations, \$18.85; sundry, \$54; from Ottawa station, \$20.75. Single fares, Ottawa and Montreal, 46 at \$3.50, \$161; sundry, \$68.70. Fares to New York, March 28, and return, \$22; Calumet and return, 2 at \$3.10. Pullmans, \$40; porters, \$13.25; steamers, \$5. Telegrams, \$15.28; phones, \$1.03; stationery, \$1. Railway to Chicago fair grounds, \$1.50; entrance tickets to World's Fair, \$3.

Board, \$255.20; American postage, \$2. Sundries not divided (waiters, bell boys, papers, etc., in early accounts). Waiters, porters, bell boys, car boys, \$9.15; newspapers, \$3.05. Barber, \$1.30; laundry, \$1.50; cleaning boots, \$1.00; 2 books, \$1. Dionne, Octave, Accountant, 11 trips (\$300.35)—Cabs, office to house, \$4; to Ottawa station, \$5; stations to hotels, \$11.25; hotels to stations, \$12; sundry, \$60.03; from Ottawa station, \$9.50. Single fares, \$93.15; Pullmans, \$10; porters, 6, \$8.20; tolls, 30 cents.

Steamers, \$8; boat-hire, \$3.20; ferries, 66c.; phones, 65c. Telegrams, \$3.44; envelopes, \$25c.; room for paying men, 50c. Board, \$49.40; shaving, 30c.; shining boots, \$1. Wear and tear of coat and suit, September 16th to October 2nd, 1893, \$0.

CONTROLLER AND GRAND MASTER.

The Hon. Clarke Wallace has not a seat in the Dominion cabinet, but he is the controller of customs and is practically a member of the government. It is therefore a noteworthy fact that he differs from the policy of the government in the matter of the Manitoba school question. By the cabinet's judgment of the privy council was interpreted as a command to restore the separate school system in Manitoba; if this were not done by the province then the Dominion authority was to step in and perform the task. Controller Wallace says there was no such injunction laid upon the federal power. In his speech as Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge at Halifax he said: "Now, as you are aware, a great deal of stress has been laid by the friends of remedial legislation upon this decision of the highest court in the empire, approved by Her Majesty, the Queen, as being practically a command to the Dominion government and the parliament of Canada to provide the redress asked by the Roman Catholics, namely, the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba, but in my own view, and I know that I am not alone in holding it, all the judicial committee has declared is that the appeal of the minority may be heard, and that jurisdiction may be given to the parliament of Canada by the government by making an order upon the Manitoba authorities. This phase of the question, however, is essentially and distinctly political, and not judicial, or merely automatic. The Dominion government cannot divert itself of political responsibility by assuming to act as a judicial body. In the last resort, the parliament of Canada, the matter must be dealt with on political, though not party, grounds." Later on in his speech the grand master said: "What has been proved by experience to be sound policy in the case of Prince Edward Island, of Nova Scotia, of New Brunswick, of British Columbia, may safely be applied to the young and lusty province of Manitoba, and if the time should ever arrive when coercive interference with its educational system is attempted, I will not fail to give effect to the views which I have so often previously expressed, and which I have now once more reiterated." The cabinet decided that the privy council judgment was to be taken as a command; Mr. Wallace says it merely settles the matter in the hands of the government to be treated as a matter of policy. The government is solemnly pledged to provide remedial legislation; Mr. Wallace says he will oppose any such legislation. Most men would decline to hold office in a government to whose policy they were so diametrically opposed, but Mr. Wallace has apparently a conscientious and an accommodating character.

INDIFFERENCE OF BRITISH CAPITALISTS.

Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley, of Victoria, has done a good service in calling the attention of British capitalists to their openings for safe investments in British Columbia. In a letter to the British Trade Journal he says: There are great openings for capital upon this western coast, if used boldly and prudently by business men who can rely upon their own judgment and experience, and who are prepared to come out and see for themselves, and rely upon that judgment only. That we know British Columbia at home, except as a name upon a map, is not true. If we did, our capitalists would not have allowed such a large proportion of the mines of Kootenay to fall into American hands. They would not allow our American trader to be hooped into the country entirely due to the fact that few for the first time the districts which were skinned by the poor man have been rendered accessible to the machinery of the rich man, and they might not have done so if it were not for the American firms, the Alaska Fur Company controlled by Mr. Louis Stoss and Mr. Gerstle and the North American Trading Company (controlled, it is said by Messrs. Cudahy and Wears of Chicago) should be purchasing goods in Victoria to take into British territory upon the Yukon for trading purposes. A first consignment of goods for the Yukon was ordered here this month by this company has hitherto used its capital, though it is but a small proportion of the goods which this company will turn over in a year, would turn over a big income if used as profitably as this company has hitherto used its capital. The records of the Wasserman-Stoss law suit will show, if referred to, what kind of dividends this company has paid in the past. They were by no means entirely due to the fur seal, though largely so, no doubt. A trader with whom the writer went into the Cassiar country last year, took with him \$8,000 worth of goods and brought out this spring \$20,000 in furs. As the trader gets deeper into the country he will do better. On the Mackenzie river martens skins are said to be bought for about seventy-five cents in trade. But it is almost useless to write further. The men at home will say at once, "if this is so good, why do not the local men take hold of it?" The answer is simple. Such business men as there are out here have taken hold of business propositions and are doing exceedingly well (take, for instance, the rapid

rise and present position of Messrs. H. P. Rithet & Co., Messrs. Robt. Ward & Co., or, in the fur trade, Messrs. Hoscovitz & Sons), but they have their hands full, and the number of men who come out here with energy, business ability and capital is extremely limited. The capital which comes out is for the most part frittered away in real estate speculations, or strapped up by dishonest land sharks. It is very seldom that it is invested in a business of which the capitalist has some knowledge, and which he proposes to control himself. What is true of this country as a field for business enterprises should be more emphatically true of that Great Beyond now about to be opened to the English trader in the districts traversed by the Trans-Siberian railway. But it seems hardly worth while to write of it. France truly thinks it worth while to send her commissioner from Lyons to spy out the land; but the greatest trader of the world knows very little of her own Northwest; why, then, should she trouble to look beyond?

QUARANTINE PRECAUTIONS.

The correspondent who writes to-day on "quarantine versus civic cleanliness" is undoubtedly right on one point; the civic authorities are far from doing what they should to keep the city clean. Unclean streets and private premises, unclean open drains and cesspools, sewage poisoning the air in countless places—these are all menaces to the public health which ought to be removed. Operations are in progress to improve the water supply, but if our civic rulers in the past had been doing their duty these operations would have been completed before this time. But we by no means hold our correspondent in his objections to quarantine precautions. Of course it is not pleasant to contemplate any interruption to the flow of commerce, but we have always to remember that an epidemic of infectious disease would have far more disastrous effect on commerce than all the measures of precaution that are recommended. Those who remember the summer of 1892 need not be told that. Nor is there much room for doubt about the prevalence of infectious diseases in the Orient; both the cholera and the bubonic plague are raging, though the latter has not become nearly so formidable as it was last year. Nobody who knows the circumstances will be likely to deny that there is more danger of cholera being brought to this coast from the Orient than of its being introduced in Atlantic ports from Europe, yet when the disease is prevalent in Europe very strict precautions are taken on our eastern coast. It is also the fact that such precautions are likely to interfere with a larger volume of commerce on the Atlantic than on the Pacific coast. Dr. Montzambert, superintendent of Canadian quarantines, in his last year's report to the minister of agriculture, said in respect of cholera-infected countries in Europe: "In view of the possibility of immigrants bringing clothing and effects soiled with cholera discharges, and the danger to this country and continent which would follow the handling and washing of such clothing, etc., at inland destinations, all packed luggage from cholera-infected countries arriving in the holds or staterooms of passenger vessels, has been, by your direction, throughout this season, steam sterilized at the ports of arrival before being allowed to pass inland."

In another paragraph Dr. Montzambert says: "This sterilization of luggage has been carried out at the deep-water terminal of the railroads immediately upon the landing of the immigrants. It has therefore not involved any delay to healthy vessels. All vessels on which there had not been a death or an attack from cholera have been, after inspection, at once given free pratique, even though they may have come from an infected port. This is in accordance with the conclusions and rules adopted by the Dresden international conference." It is therefore quite freely recognized by the quarantine authorities that though the cholera may not have actually made its appearance on a vessel dangerous germs may be concealed in the immigrants' luggage. If it is wise to guard against these on the Atlantic side surely the precaution is still more necessary on this coast. There is another paragraph in Dr. Montzambert's report to which attention may well be called. In dealing with the bubonic plague he says: "No case of plague has entered Canada this season. How much this has been owing to the orders issued by you for the steam sterilization of the clothing of all Chinese passengers arriving at the British Columbian quarantines it is of course impossible to establish."

Now it is a well known fact that the clothing and luggage of Chinese passengers were not so treated at the British Columbian quarantines. How did it come that the directions which, according to Dr. Montzambert, were issued by the minister were neglected? Is there anybody connected with the quarantine who is superior to the minister himself and able to countermand his orders? If Dr. Montzambert had made any inquiries he would at once have found that the exemption of Canada from the plague was not in the slightest degree due to the orders issued by the minister, for those orders were never carried out. It may be remembered that when Dr. Duncan undertook to supply the omitted precaution he was at once checked by an appeal to the courts, which decided the matter to be beyond his jurisdiction. It is well understood that the Canadian Pacific was behind this appeal to the courts, and the circumstance seems to throw light on the situation. Nobody will be at all sur-

prised to learn that the orders issued by the minister at Ottawa were ignored or over-ridden through the influence of the big corporation.

A Halifax dispatch says: "A prominent Orangeman from New Brunswick now here, who has long been one of Minister Foster's right hand men in King's county, says Foster cannot now be elected in York county on account of his action on the Manitoba school question. He left King's county because he and his friends realized that defeat was imminent. He accepted nomination in York county under the belief that he would practically have a walk-over, and be able to devote his attention to other constituencies. His pledge of remedial legislation has entirely altered the situation and he now faces defeat in that county. In fact he is looking for another constituency."

To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprise and build up private fortunes is none the less robbery because it is done under the form of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative form. Nor is it taxation. There can be no lawful taxation which is not laid for a public purpose. From a judgment by the United States supreme court, rendered by Justice Miller.

It seems to be quite true that Minister Foster has been sent on a painful hunt for a constituency. The St. John Telegraph says: "The minister of finance has come back to New Brunswick in search of a constituency. It is thought that he was safely placed in the county of York, and a few months ago the faithful were figuring up his majority with great confidence. Now it has become clear as noonday that Mr. George E. Foster cannot poll five hundred Conservative votes in York county. A rumor is current that Mr. Alexander Gibson, who was expected to help the finance minister, has declined to have anything more to do with him. At all events Mr. Foster has concluded that the county of York is not for him, and he is said to be again casting his eyes towards the county of Kings. There, however, he finds Mr. William Ungless nominated as the Conservative candidate and by no means disposed to give place even to a finance minister. It looks now as if Mr. Foster could not be returned for any New Brunswick constituency with the possible exception of the county of Gloucester."

Speaking of representation in the cabinet the Montreal Herald notes Premier Bowell's attitude and says: "In this Mackenzie was not altogether right, for while it should not be possible for an unworthy man to get office for purely territorial reasons, every important section of Canada, provided it does its duty by sending capable men to parliament, should be considered in the composition of a cabinet. Canada, in its immense breadth of territory from Cape Eretton to Vancouver Island, includes so many important districts with varying needs and diverging views that if discontent is to be averted it is needful that all should be represented at the nation's council board. The west, in particular, is our land of promise. Its development is necessary to the fulfillment of our hopes that this may become a great country. The east has had full charge of it for over twenty years, and the results have been far from satisfactory. There is but a handful of people there; the public domain has been alienated under conditions which have not made for settlement, and the resources of the prairie country and mountain land are as yet undeveloped. If during these years the government had contained a representative of the west of firm will, more devoted to the interests of his section than to the fortunes of his party, incalculable advantage would have resulted to Canada as a whole."

AN UNHEALTHY JAIL.

Really the Ottawa jail ought to be inspected. There is nothing in the structure of the building or in the character of the landscape round about which should make the prison other than an abode of health, yet the jail is condemned by its almost deadly effects upon the ordinarily good health of four distinguished offenders.

After these gentlemen get out their health is as good as it was before they got in. Their physical disabilities begin with their incarceration and end with their escape. During Mr. McGreevy's short stay in jail he developed symptoms of many diseases ancient and modern. He was a bad case. Affliction sore long time bore until the physician intimated to the Governor-General that it would be a merciful act to release the old man and to spare his family the disgrace of seeing him die in jail. Accordingly Mr. Thomas McGreevy was released. Liberty toned him up to fitness for an arduous election campaign that brought him back, not to jail, but to Parliament in Ottawa. Now the latest culprit is released lest he should lose his health and leave his life in Ottawa jail. There must be something terribly wrong about that building. If the gentleman whose health has been impaired by a sojourn within the gloomy walls of Carleton county jail had been committed to Central Prison, Toronto, they could have made brooms and other things have found something else to do than develop symptoms of disease.—Toronto Telegram.

H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P., is expected to leave London on the 17th inst., and will reach home about the end of the month.

VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce—Carefully Corrected.

There have been some changes in the local markets during the week, but as far as the general state of trade is concerned there is little new to report. The flour trade is in a very satisfactory state and prices are being cut by dealers to a point where the margin of profits is very small. There was a rise created in a peculiar way, but prices have come back to a low standard. Portland flour was advanced and the lead was followed by flour of all other brands. Sales of Hungarian flour fell off in proportion. Sales of flour and trade was quickly restored to generous marking down. It is difficult to get retail quotations on flour that will fit the prices prevailing at the different stores. It has been claimed that flour was being sold at a loss, but that is probably untrue. Ranch eggs are a trifle scarcer this week and the market has responded by growing firmer at once. The average retail price through the stores is 30 cents, and consignments from the farms are doing well and will do better. The Manitoba eggs come in regularly, and get there by the trade at 20 cents retail. They are generally in good condition, and the shipping facilities are excellent. Domestic butter is scarcer as the weather gets drier, and the market is firm at 50 cents. There is plenty of the Manitoba creamery in stock and it is coming regularly in very good condition. It sells well at 20 cents. The island fruits are beginning to come in, plums particularly. There have been fairly heavy receipts of the green gage and red varieties, and they are readily at 4 cents per pound. Strawberry purchases are being made for preserving. Other fruits will follow speedily and a good trade is expected to follow in domestic fruits. The growers are learning much about the proper packing and otherwise preparing their product for market and will profit by it. Berries and small fruits have disappeared from the stores after a very good season. The last raspberries received were from the Sound. The arrival of California in the matter of seasonal fruits and water melons from San Francisco. They are moving well at an average of about 25 cents each. Grapes are still higher, but tomatoes are coming better and they will soon be down to a market price for preserving. Cucumbers are having a good run at 25 cents a dozen. There is a very satisfactory trade in meats, but poultry is rather quiet. Consignments of domestic veal and pork fare very well in the local markets. The year has been a very good one for cattle and its success began with a very mild winter. New potatoes are coming in very well and the tendency of the market is downward. While prices are as a rule held at 1 1/2, there have been some reports at 1 1/4, and the market may shortly drop to the latter figure.

Retail quotations on staples are below: Eggs, Island, per doz. 30; Butter, Manitoba, 20; Butter, Creamery, per lb. 15; Hams, American, per lb. 15; Hams, Canadian, per lb. 15; Bacon, London, per lb. 15; Bacon, Long clear, per lb. 15; Bacon, Canadian, per lb. 15; Sausages, per lb. 15; Lard, 15; Veal, per lb. 10 to 12; Mutton, per lb. 10 to 12; Pork, per lb. 10 to 12; Spring Lamb, per lb. 10 to 12; Meat, Beef, per lb. 10 to 12; Veal, per lb. 10 to 12; Turkey, per lb. 10 to 12; Flour—Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl. 45; Lake of the Woods Hungarian, per bbl. 45; Victoria, per bbl. 45; Portland Roller, per bbl. 45; Salem, per bbl. 45; Bakers, per bbl. 45; Super, per bbl. 45; Flour, per bbl. 45; Oats, per ton 30.00 to 32.00; Barley, per ton 28.00 to 30.00; Middlings, per ton 28.00 to 30.00; Bran, per ton 25.00 to 27.00; Ground Feed, per ton 25.00 to 27.00; Corn, whole, per ton 25.00 to 27.00; Corn, cracked, per ton 25.00 to 27.00; Corn, rolled, per ton 25.00 to 27.00; Potatoes, local, per ton 15.00 to 17.00; Cabbage, per ton 15.00 to 17.00; Green Peppers, cured, per doz. 25; Onions, per lb. 15; Cucumbers, per doz. 25; Lemons (California), per doz. 25; Apples, per lb. 15; Peaches, per lb. 15; Grapes, California, per lb. 15; Nectarines, per lb. 15; Pine Apples, per lb. 25 to 30; Fish—Salmon, per lb. 15 to 20; Smoked Salmon, per lb. 15 to 20.

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THE BACHELORS' GUESTS.

Delightful Dance in Honor of Visitors To the Tennis Tournament. There was a delightful dancing party at the Mount Baker Hotel last evening in honor of the visitors from Tacoma and Cowichan attending the tennis tournament. It was arranged by the bachelors, and while there was no attempt at elaborate decorations everything passed off very well and the affair will go down as one of the most successful of the kind ever held here. The spacious dining hall made an excellent ball room and looked very attractive, as did the corridors, lobby and parlors. The floor was in splendid condition for dancing and the music furnished by J. M. Finn's Victoria Theatre orchestra pleased everybody. Mr. Finn had carefully rehearsed the programme in preparation for the ball, and he had his reward in the general congratulations on the music. There were a number of cozy-looking sitting-out places and one of the prettiest effects was obtained from a series of bon fires on the islands in Oak Bay. The latter lit up the water and surrounding shore and looked very pretty.

Cecil W. Ward and George E. Powell were directors of the floor and music and carried the programme through as arranged. The supper served at midnight having taken special pains with its preparation. After supper dancing was resumed and continued until 2:30 o'clock. The tramway company gave a good car service both ways, and the crowd, which numbered 250, was speedily hauled at the conclusion of the ball.