### The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1898.

A CRITICAL TIME.

next half century will depend.

the best and most cautious considera- erown colony days. tion-namely, the harbor improvement The British North America act did

which they shall be dealt with. extraordinary coincidence come up for ed to by the representatives of the crown consideration at the same time, and or reserved for the assent of the crown treat them as antagonistic proposals.

ocean.

commerce at this port.

as an alternative to the route to the dealt with, and this, we contend, is still south by way of the Sound.

It is claimed of the first that it will not entail any charge upon the property of the city. The other two, if accepted parliament under its general legislative as they have been made, would imply a authority is quite beside the question, charge equal to about one-fourth of one for there is nothing incongruous in the per cent, annually upon the real estate existence of the same authority in both Doubtless the value of this property islatures. We know, in fact, that the would rapidly advance, so that the same power is exercised by both. For charge may be regarded as the maximum, and as subject to a steady

It will be observed that the request of the Port Angeles railway people is substantially equal to one-half of the deals with the same class of subjects. amount involved in the proposal submitted by request by Mr. Dunsmuir on though the latter proposition involves the acquisition by the city and its transference to the company of nineteen acres of the Indian Reserve, the company offers to give certain property to cash bonus asked in one case is \$700,000; pose to which they were applied to be in the other it is \$350,000 in the other it is \$350,000.

The Vancouver ferry is designed to tion, and is unconnected with any other project. The Port Angeles ferry is an important adjunct to a new railway enterprise. The ferry to Vancouver will not of itself increase the volume of

to the others, the party with whom terms are to be made in that matter admiration for the sovereign, whose the most deliberate and public manner time for this. being the Dominion government.

It occurs to the Colonist that a public meeting ought soon to be held, not for the purpose of passing any resolutions, but in order that the several propositions may be more thoroughly debated than they can be through the press. It would perhaps not be advisable to attempt to pass any resolutions just now.

POWERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The offer of the provincial government Pacific cable has directed attention to the powers of the local legislatures. This lege of testifying in the way proposed to very important subject is not very well their loving loyalty.

never called for adjudica the courts. We incline to the view that the general idea entertained in this province of the powers of the leg islature is too narrow. This may be due in part to the fact that responsi-It is not too much to say that Victoria ble government was only established in has reached a critical hour in her his- this province concurrently with confed-Rarely does it happen that any eration, which would naturally create city is called upon to decide upon mat- the impression that the province has no ters of such relatively great importance legislative authority, except such as is as those presented to the people of Vic- specifically given by the British North toria. Upon the decision which they America act. It will, of course, not shall make in the course of the next be contended that British Columbia has few months the future of the city for any less legislative authority than the other provinces, no matter how limited Three very important projects call for its authority may have been in the old

scheme, the ferry to Vancouver and the not in any degree enlarge the legislative ferry to Port Angeles. Either of them powers of the British North American is of sufficient gravity to give rise to provinces, as defined in the royal instrucdeep concern. Together they form a tions to the governor generals and the combination whose full significance it is lieutenant governors. These instructions. not easy to grasp. If all three are car- which form a voluminous document, proried into effect the whole city and its vided what might be called the consticommercial relations to the rest of the tution of the provinces before confederprovince and to the growing commerce ation, and under them each province had of the Pacific will be revolutionized. full authority to deal with all matters They mean the incurring of large re not international in their character, subsponsibilities. There is not a resident ject to the royal veto and the paramount of the city, whether he owns a dollar's authority of the British parliament worth of property here or not, who is not Thus, at the time of the Trent affair. most deeply concerned in the manner such provincial legislatures as were in session placed all the revenues of their The three projects contemplate the respective provinces at the disposal of establishment at Victoria of what would the Imperial government for military unquestionably be a harbor without a superior, so far as conveniences for provincial funds from the purposes for traffic go, on the Pacific Coast, a con- which they were raised to an object not nection with the Mainland of our own of a local nature, but the authority of province, which would reduce to a the legislatures to so divert them was minimum the inconvenience of our in- never questioned. Our impression is sular position, and substantially remove that some of the provinces incurred cerall objections to Victoria as a terminal tain expenses in connection with the and distributing point, and a connection Crimean war, but whether they did or to the south, which would give us the not, no one would have suggested at best possible means of communication that time that they had no authority in that direction. While these three to do so. No constitutional questions propositions are wholly independent of arose in the courts of the British North each other, and either one of them may American provinces before confeder be rejected without affecting the merits ation, the reason being that any act pass of the others, they have by a rather ed by a provincial legislature and assentmost people will think of them together. and afterwards receiving it, became and The arguments for the three are very remained law until repealed or amended. different. Care must be taken not to By confederation, that is, in 1867, the four provinces in the Union, namely Up-

The harbor improvement scheme is per Canada, Lower Canada, New Bruns based upon the theory that the existence wick and Nova Scotia, agreed to sur of first-class facilities here will enable render to a federal parliament such of Victoria to secure a large share of the the powers as they then enjoyed as might trade to be developed on the Pacific be necessary "for the peace, order and good government" of the Dominion, cre The immediate reason for advocating ated by the British North America act, the ferry to Vancouver is to develop and in order to prevent any conflict of traffic between this city and the Main- authority certain subjects were speciland, but it is obvious that the existence fied over which the federal parliamen of such a connection would have an im- was to have no control, and certain othportant bearing upon the development of ers with which the local legislatures might not deal. There remained The Port Angeles project is presented a residue of legislative authority not

vested in the local legislatures. How much of the unclassified powers of leg islation may be exercised by the federal within the city at its present valuation. the federal parliament and the local legexample the provinces pass laws relating to health and declare certain things to be offenses punishable by a penalty. The federal parliament, in its enact-

It is claimed that the provinces are directed by the British North America behalf of the E. & N. railway, for al- act to apply provincial funds only for local purposes; but just as the parliament of Canada acquires jurisdiction over the most purely local work by declaring it to be to the advantage of Canada, so the provincial legislatures might the city which might be regarded as funds in any way by declaring the purto pronounce upon the validity of a decimprove an existing line of communica-have the right to do so upon one of the laration of the latter nature, they would former nature, and this would be to give them the right to pronounce upon the policy of legislation, which is wholly foreign to British principle of government.

believe this until it has been proved. We believe on the other hand that the school boys will turn out "to a man" and exhibit their loyalty, public spirit and admiration for the sovereign, whose birth will then be commemorated.

In the very nature of things none of us can hope to have many more opportunities of doing honor to our beloved Queen. She has reached an age which very few persons attain. Her life is full not only of years but of henor. It will be something for the boys of 1899

Barded this obligation to secrecy. The moval of the Kamloops office to Vancour that the Kamloops office to Vancour the Kamloops to remember in after life that they de- consistent statements made by both Mr. lessly ventilate it, it would be well for voted a part of a holiday to the honor Martin and Mr. Luagate as to the re- all concerned. There are two sides to of this great Queen and noble woman. lation in which they stood towards each every story. It may be the last time they will ever other. It is now admitted by both of to subscribe a portion of the cost of the have such an opportunity, and we be them that Mr. Martin was Mr. Ludlieve they will be proud to have the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying in the way proposed to coased to see the privilege of testifying t

Yesterday we briefly outlined some of contrary it is quite evident that, while

Referring first to the Port Angeles such a plan when it was under discussion on a former occasion, its merits have not recently been explained to the pub-

company addressed a meeting of citizens in the city hall a week or so ago, he of his scheme before the people for their consideration. He has not been invited to do this, but we think such an invita tion should be extended to him. If he would like to use the Colonist as a means of placing his views before the people of Victoria, we will gladly accord him reasonable space to do so. We may say frankly that the Colonist is not im- net, and that is not impossible, he will pressed with his ability to make out have removed the chief obstacle between such a case as will warrant this city in himself and the premiership. giving anything like the assistance asked

offer is not accepted there is an end to the matter, unless some modification of

### of the subject.

were not for the unseemliness of the whole business, and its reflection upon the province, those persons who are not in political sympathy with the two gentlemen could afford to laugh at their controversy. But it is quite too serious for that, not because of the value of the property involved, but because it introduces new and very objectionable features into provincial politics.

We have, for example, Mr. Martin's statement of what took place at a meeting of the government. Hitherto it has been supposed that the seal of secrecy covered cabinet deliberations. We all knew that in every cabinet differences of opinion arise. The best guarded secrets of this kind ooze out, but the public is usually left to guess work for details. Persons who are familiar with parliamentary practice know that the rule has been for a member of a government to preface any account of what trans-We have not at hand the decisions of the straight increase the volume of unshieses done over the Canadian Pacific jut the ferry to Port Angeles will increase the volume of the meaning or the Bittish North American have decided committee of the pirty council, in which the meaning or the Bittish North American have over a railway to that city. We mention these things now to show how different are the classes of considering in the property of the wide powers of the projects, and not for the purpose of championing one at the expense of the which as the matter propose of them, the which as the matter propose of the wide powers of the projects, we think the opinion of the great majority of the citizens would be great majority of pired at a meeting of the cabinet by say-

ceased to act for him in the Deadman's ters. Try one and be free from pain. Island affair, when the province became

The Patent

The Patent

The Patent

The Patent

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The Patent

Not Infringed.

The Company.

The Company.

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The THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS a party to the dispute, but Mr. Ludgate the features of the three large projects before the public of Victoria, and said that most people would think of them Ludgate to take away his workmen. Mr. Ludgate understood that this advice was all in connection with each other. It does not follow that they should be de-Martin is desirous of having the public cided upon simultaneously. On the understand that he then acted for the the ferry schemes may be disposed of ing for Mr. Ludgate, when by his own at any time, the harbor scheme must admission he ought to have been actwait until its feasibility has been fully ing for the province, or he was acting for shown. The citizens ought to be pre- the province and against Mr. Ludgate, pared to take up the ferry propositions when the latter, who was his client, and decide upon them one way or thought he was acting for him. He can project, it may be said that, whatever tin would find either decidedly uncom may have been advanced in favor of fortable. We are not so oblivious to his When Mr. Atkinson of the railway port has it that if it came to a trial of said he would be glad to lay the merits an issue, the Attorney-General would

siving anything like the assistance asked by his company; but we, in common with every one else in Victoria, would like to hear his side of the case. The impression most generally held here seems to be that it is at least quite as much in the interest of the railway company as of Victoria that the suggested communication shall be established, and hence that the idea that Victoria should contribute practically the whole cost of establishing it is preposterous. Mr. Atkinson may be able to disabuse the minds of Victoria people on this score, and if he can he ought to lose no time in doing so.

The ferry to Vancouver stands in a different position. We are all agreed that we want the best service that can be had. The service proposed by the E. & N. company will do very much

THE OFFICE OF PREMIER.

The observations of the Attorney Generally held here seems to be that it is at least quite as much in the interest of the railway company as of Victoria had the suggested communication shall be established, and hence that the suggested communication shall be established, and hence that the suggested communication shall be established, and hence that the suggested communication shall be established, and the colonial assay on the point. In the first place we may mention that no such office as Premier is known to the minds of Victoria people on this score, and if he can he ought to lose no time in doing so.

The ferry to Vancouver stands in a different position. We are all agreed that we want the best service that can be handed the constitution, nor has it any of ficial recognition in Great Britain. Thus we find Sir Robert Walpole in 1741 repuding the different position. We are all agreed the constitution abhors the idea of a machine for sold E. & N. company will do very much "the constitution abhors the idea of a better than that now given by the C. P. prime minister," and in 1829 Lord Lands-N. Company. Do the citizens think the downe observed that "nothing could be difference worth paying taxes to the more mischievous than to recognize the amount of \$30,000 a year for? It is existence of such an office in an act of to be remembered that this case is not parliament." . Earl Grey defined the poone where a transportation company has sition of Premier to be that of "the asked the city to aid it in establishing a member of the cabinet who possesses prenew service; but that the citizens have eminently the confidence of the crown. asked a transportation company for an offer to establish a service. If the ernment." Dr. Alpheus Todd says:

The position of the Prime Minister to it can be proposed that would be acceptable to the railway company. Wards the cabinet is peculiar. Although he is at the head of the administration, able to the railway company. No modi- and necessarily its most important and fication suggests itself to us, but the influential member, yet he meets all his discussion is at a very early stage at colleagues upon a footing of perfect present. We submit however that it equality. At meetings of the Cabinet present. We submit, however, that the Dominion government might be memorialized in connection with it. We shall make a further reference to this phase put to vote, and decided by a majority adverse to the opinion of the Prime Minadverse to the opinion of the Prime Min-ister. If he chooses he may insist upon the Cabinet deciding in any matter in acnation or a dissolution of the Cabinet.

Mr. Todd says that the Prime Minister is the recognized medium of communication between the sovereign and the heads of the various departments, and he is thus enabled to exercise the control-

ling influence which properly belongs to his office. He says further: Not only insubordination in office, but opposition to the measures of a government, or to the policy insisted upon by the Prime Minister, are sufficient has grounds to warrant the dismissal of a ly

member of an administration. These authorities show that it is for Mr. Semlin to say if Martin shall have an equal voice with himself in deciding the policy of the government in regard to Deadman's Island

We have not at hand the decisions of the ing that he has obtained the permission have the most friendly intercourse with

harbor improvement scheme as well as boys will turn out "to a man" and than otherwise, and was through his dis-

Backache is almost immediately r

# The Patent

"The two machines are similar in appearance, and a combination of known mechanical devices is used in both machines in a similar way, but the mode in which the object is sought to be attained is different." tained is different.

"The plaintiff uses an endless chain and sprocket wheel with a pmion and rack to give the required motion, he uses a novel link in the engless chain which gives to the machine the required angle for cans to dip into the bath.

cans to dip into the bath.

"The can case which contains the cans for soldering is made with a slot, and the required movement of the cans in order to make them revolve is attained by
a pinlon working in the slot in the can
case and the cans after being soldered
drop out of the can case automatically.
"Walter Morris has for a long time
been experimenting in the same direction.
He constructed a somewhat similar machine
with an endless chain and sprocket wheel
and pinlon and rack, but the circular
movement required was given by a series
of rollers of iron. This machine was constructed in 1895, but was not satisfactory,
it did not give level work and was abandoned. Morris still continued his experiments and eventually hit upon a machine
like the plaintiff so, but when he discovered
that the plaintiff had patented a similar
machine he abandoned it and continued his
experiments until he made the machine
he patented and under which he worked. MINISTERS AT WAR.

We do not know that anything can add to the most unusual controversy now in progress between Messrs. Cotton and Martin over Deadman's Island. If it were not for the unseemliness of the Mr. Todd says that the Prime Ministers

ister. If he chooses he may insist upon the Cabinet deciding in any matter in accordance with his own particular views; "His machine he abandoned it and continued his experiments until he made the machine he patented a similar deciding in any matter in accordance with his own particular views; "His machine is made with the endless chain and sprocket wheel the same as plaintiffs, and the whole machine is set an angle proper for the cans to meet the solder trough. He aslo uses a planton and rack to give the motion the samulation of the Cabinet.

> to the cans. is also not dissimilar to the mode which the same results were sought to be obtained by his original solder ma-chine, for in that machine he used the endless chain and sprocket wheel and a pinion and rack.
>
> "The defendants' machine requires the can when soldered to be pushed out by hand instead of falling out automatical

"This alone would not constitute a new

PASSING COMMENT.

The Spokesman-Review affects to regard the opposition to the Kettle River Valley railways as inspired by the idea of non-intercourse. The Review is quite incorrect. Canada has every desire to have the most friendly intercourse with the United States, but does not think the triendship over the half on one side.

principle of the machines are very much the same.

"On the part of the defendants it is alleged that there are features common to both machines which are not batentable, such as rack and pinion, the endless chains and sprocket wheel, but the rotation of the cans is different and arrived at by a different process and by different mechanism; and the view that the defendant's machine was novel in the mode in which the rotation of the can case was obtained and the necessary angle given to the cans in the solder-bed, and this view was sup-

another part differing from the plaintiffs. Held not an infringement. And in Harris vs. Anderson Foundry Company, 1 A. P., at p. 578, the Lord Chancellor says: 'If there is a patent for a combination the combination is ex necessitate the novelty, and there is no infringement unless the whole combination is used; and it is in that way immaterial whether any or which of the parts are new.'

immaterial whether any or which of the parts are new."

"Now, what does Short claim by his patent? He makes six ciaims which appear as far as they are intelligible to cover the whole machine, sprocket, belt, shackle link, spindles arranged to journal in apertures fixed at an angle in the links and self-adjusting can receptacles arranged on depending ends of the spindles, and pinions rigidly fixed near the opposite ends of the spindle made to engage a fixed real; stand

pending ends of the spindles, and pinions rigidly fixed near the opposite ends of the spindle made to engage a fixed rack; standards having adjustable frames carrying wheels having a sprocket belt passing then around toggle links; pinion or shaft passing through aperture therein, which aperture at an angle of twenty degrees to the plane of the sprocket belt. "Wheels arranged on either side of a sprocket belt; spindles arranged along the chain with self-adjusting can receptacles on their depending ends; a rack engaging the pinions; a guide rod, and so on; in fact, it appears that the plaintiff nowhere distinguishes the new from the old. He claims the whole series of combination and the mechanical devices forming the combination as his own.

tion as his own.
"The defendant has utilized the "The defendant has utilized the chinery, which consists of ordinary notanical devices, and from thence he verges and obtains the same result it the plaintiff contends for, by a different of the contends for, by a different has been no infringement of the plaintiff's patent, and judgment will be for idefendants, with costs.

"M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, J." FIRST SPRING SALMON.

Small Shipment Arrives From Port Essington on the Steamer Boscowitz.

Fishing at Port Essington has started earlier this year than ever in Northern cannery business. By the steamer Boscowitz, which arrived from the North yesterday afternoon, there came, con signed to Simon Leiser of this city, 8 "This alone would not constitute a new machine, but only a slight change, therefore the actual difference between the two machines consists in the can case and the mode in which the can is made to revolve through the soldering trough and setting the machine at an angle.

"In my opinion the can case and the mode in which the circular motion is imparted are quite different in the two patents."

"In my opinion the can case and the mode in which the circular motion is imparted are quite different in the two patents."

"In my opinion the can case and the mode in which the circular motion is imparted are quite different in the two patents." cases of the spring fish put up at Essingthe steamer, prospectors from Princess Royal Island and Cantain Clark and Mr. Meyers of this city, who have been doing some vey work in the northern end of Van-

BULLOCK WEBSTER'S YARN

learn something of European manners and customs. He is a dignified old gentleman of vast means and travels with a large suite. But to resume-he boarded the train and went into the smoking car His extensive suite greatly impressed the

Swede, but when the potentate himself, re-splendent in all the glory of Oriental garb, seated himself beside the Swede, the astonishment was so great that it almost made his sane. On the sat opposite two made him sane. On the seat opposite two Long and earnestly did the Swede gaze at the placid features of the Illustriou Mongolian beside him. But at last h Mongolian beside him. But at last he found tongue and to the horror of his ex cellency's servants, politely said: "I am sorry dear, but I will have to leave you at next station as I have friends ther It's a most remarkable thing how long stay under the water without drowning

Don't you think so you old stiff?" Then he port you think so you old still?" Then he reached out, caught the pig tail and commenced stroking it with the words, "Poor pussy, poor pussy," but that was too much. He was immediately left alone for the potentate and his suite had the situation explained to them and immediately went into the sleeper. The man had been culet dethe sleeper. The man had been quiet for some time and his outbreak was as rapid and unexpected that he could eyed companion in the most undignifie language quoted above.

SENT TO THE HIGHER COURT The Charge Against C. P. Le Lievre Passes Out of the Magistrate's Jurisdiction.

Charles P. Le Lievre, proprietor of the Horse Shoe saloon, on Government street, was charged in the city police court yesterday with the circulation of a business card "having a tendency to corrupt the public morals," and therefore prohibited under the criminal code. The information was laid by Detective George M. Perdue, before Justice of the Peage E. Peage and was bestern. Peace E. Pearson, and was based a short publication on the back of the Exchange Expressions." Two of the bjectionable cards were entered as exhibits, and after taking the evidence of Frederick Ray, John Jardine, Alexander Wilson, Mayor Redfern and Detective Perdue, Magistrate Hall committed the accused for trial in the higher court. City Solicitor Bradburn prosecuted, and Mr. George E. Powell (for Mr. Le Lievre) reserved his defence, Mr. Justice Drake fixing the bail at \$150—which Messrs. Max Leiser and E. E. Leeson

promptly provided.

The evidence all touched upon the two exhibits, which are held to have a double meaning. The one card had been given by the accused to the witness Frederick Ray (at his request); by Ray passed to his employer, John Jardine; by Jardine given to Alex. Wilson; and by Wilson (accompanied by Jardine handed to the mayor. Detective Per due had helped himself to the second card behind Le Lievre's bar.

Positively and Permanently Cured by Dr. A. W, Chase's

lute cure for piles, and has never been known to fail to cure the worst forms of this disease which has been been

but it is perfectly true, and headorsed by the grateful testimony ands of men and women who have cured by it after years of suffering ing the best doctors.
Mr. H. Bull, Belleville, Ont., says: Mr. H. Bull, Belleville, Ont., says: take pleasure in stating that after thirty years of suffering with Itching Piles, Dr Chase's Ointment has completely cured me. I tried every remedy that was adver tised, with little or no benefit, but as have told different persons affected as

Chase's Ointment has a record o cine. It is guaranteed to cure any case of piles. For sale by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Chafed Skins, Piles, Scaids, Cuts, Chilblanes, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are Quickly relieved by the use of . . . .

### CALVERT'S

Large Pots, 1x1½ each (English Rate.) Editor "Household Words" says: "W Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedles which can safely be used in domestic practice for such ills as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as colds in the chest. In all such cases, and, indeed, in a host of others, we have found Calvert's Carbolic Oiutment invaluable."

F. C. CALVERT M CO., MANCHESTER Awarded 85 Gold and Silver Medals, &c. AGENTS: Henderson Bros., druggists, Victoria, B.C.

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... APPLY ...

## Hotel Badminton

VANCOUVER. Entirely renovated, furnished and enlarged; heating and lighting (electric) perfect. D. Conte, late of Baldwin hotel, San Francisco, and St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, in charge of the kitchen.

W. H. Mawdsley,

# EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homosopathic Chem London, England.

BREAKFAST EPPS'S GOGOA

### St. John's Swel

A Scene of Public Inspe

Some of the the Friends Admini

A bazaar, upon th for various retail regulation." There much romance or turesque in this def music of the word its is derived from the cidental picture that of the drowsy squa Oriental town-gaily screening the fruit-l hind them dark-eyed tic garb that is a rio eyond, the and resting camels eral horizon line of

The fancy fair is the younger brother although the relation ble combination. perhaps class the two tify that one as a let those who say name just apply -is there anything of a "sale of work imagination or the tiful and the pictur degree as "bazaar?"
With which genera which gener known that the ladie church yesterday of fancy fair at the A. they will again make ily welcome to-day.

once it redeems the

ing and the pictures

conjures up at sound word. It is a contractrite cynicism that a the same; only som This one is different others that Victorians ed to them, and in th lies its attractivenes ally lends itself adn poses of a bazaar, the leries roofing the sta court or square a for promenading, sav stall rises in verdant tre just as the grea might break the bar ture is so evenly b iously colored, and it forthwith suggests ing of Oriental life

acking only the musi the play.
The stalls are eight ive of the floral pavili effective centrepiece, well supplied refreshm pond, weighing mach ing, candy vendors or as one veteran patro reverently classifies stalls is decorated vidual design, while harmonious whole The bower of bl which occupies the is designed after the octagonal summer delicate green hang base of moss and n festoons of ivy. The dies are Miss Duns ants, Miss Noel Har and Miss Cora Powell tette in their pretty centuated and made plete with becoming ture electric lights ivy make a most effe a large central light : generally attractive of No. 1 stall and N very much the Orien draperies being drawn told) from the stock the

the first Mrs. J. G sides, assisted by Mrs. W. Rebertson; the se of Miss M. Grahame The range of the fance are offering appears tainly includes many r idery, table centre cloths that are new ladies who make This applies part ble centres of drawn in silk. Contrasting very sh dainty fancy goods s neighbor, the adverti-table, which Mrs. Cra ants—Mrs. Gordon E ness-like and uncomp ble. It is for all the w iniature, framed rolled oats, jams and ing the chief features rations. The show of

tonishing bargains-

mentioned that all t

whose advertisements official guide book of this stall represented rom their stocks.
The home-made swe Miss Taylor, associate Miss Janion, Miss G Stone. Their confecti ed in an open front white wound pillar, s work in the same co soms setting out th umns are designed t pillars and slabs of ng admirably carried Of course the paper hades and similar l ever hue are to be Belyea, Miss Lowe. Miss Alice Bell or artistic illustration of tissue papers in dec arrangement of is almost as effective Less gaily adorned a

over which Mrs. Glov Mrs. Savage and Mrs. Longfield, Mrs. Blaiklo ford and Miss Johnson tronly efficiency. The variety stall of and Miss Woods is zaar, so far as the