

The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 5 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

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TIME TO WAKE UP.

Because a few so-called public men have chosen to get disgruntled with some recent political incidents, the Times wants the House called together, a redistribution bill passed and a new election brought on. So far as redistribution goes, we are quite prepared to admit that, if possible, there should be a measure of that kind put through before the people are again appealed to, but we do not look at the political situation from the same point of view as that from which our contemporary discusses it, which seems to be that British Columbia is little else than the football of a score or so of people, and that all things must wait upon their political aspirations. We do not mean that this is the view which our contemporary actually takes, for though differing from it frequently on public questions, we would be very sorry to deny it the inspiration of patriotic motives or to insinuate that it is animated by any other spirit than a desire to see the province progress. Our reference is solely to its leader of last night, which we submit was conceived rather from the politicians' point of view than any other.

There always must be politicians. The trouble with British Columbia is not that there has been too much politics, but that there has been too little of the genuine article. We do not regard office-seeking in any of its various forms as politics. We do not call personal intrigues politics. Of these things we have had more than enough, but of devotion to the interests of the province, of the presentation of strong policies, which their promoters were ready to live up to, we have had all too little. For the last ten years British Columbia has been governed by that most un-British of all institutions, the party caucus. The very essence of the caucus is a compromise of principle. The chief aim of most of our public men has been to avoid defeat, as if it were not absolutely true that an honorable defeat is a thousand times better than a victory gained by compromise. What is defeat in politics anyway? If the defeated party is right, its principles will ultimately triumph, because the public judgment is always right in the long run. If it is wrong, it is better for itself and for the country that it should be defeated. There have been political leaders stronger in defeat than in the hour of victory.

We say that it is time for the people of British Columbia to wake up and give their representatives to understand that their personal disappointments cut very little figure in public estimation, notwithstanding the false magnitude given to them by inflation. May we ask some of these gentlemen, who are spending their days and nights scheming to get office, to point to some one thing that they have done calculated to inspire public confidence in them? We search the records of the legislature in vain. What man among them has ever sounded a note that appealed to the people? And yet the affairs of this great province and all its great possibilities are supposed to stand still while they intrigue for power. We tell these gentlemen that the next time the constituencies are appealed to, whether it is before or after a redistribution, they will have something more to think about than their own personal and paltry ambitions, and the country will have something else to pronounce upon besides the success or failure of their petty schemes.

The Vancouver World says that the people of British Columbia are waiting for Mr. Gilmour to make up his mind as to where he stands politically. Surely not.

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WESTERN POLITICS.

An Eastern paper says, with a not ill-natured dippancy, that British Columbia is never comfortable unless it has a political crisis once a year. Unquestionably the province has given very fair justification for an observation of this kind, and there is no occasion to take offence at it. Indeed, we are not sure that there is not something to be glad of in these rapidly recurring periods of political unrest. We may feel very sure that if the province had got down into a rut, there would be no political upheavals. As a matter of fact, it is getting over the ruts, and this gives it many a jolting. During the last decade there has been an increasing tendency to the new men, new ideas, new prospects, new opportunities, and to expect political conditions to continue in the same monotony as prevails in Ontario, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia is to be very unreasonable. Since 1891 the white population of the province has more than doubled and the area embraced within the scope of industrial pursuits has expanded in even greater proportion. During the same period we have had two redistribution bills and six premiers, while scores of aspiring politicians have gone into oblivion. There seems to be a very logical connection between this gain in population, this broadening of utilized territory, these redistributions and this formidable array of premiers and political derelicts. They are all very Western. They indicate that we are in the growing stage, and if the pile of cast-off garments seems somewhat large, we have only to say in excuse that the child is growing fast.

ABOUT SOME WORDS.

A certain Lady Grove has written an article to the Westminster Review, in which she deals with the alleged tests by which the true gold of the Aristocracy can be distinguished from the alloy of the Middle Class. Her final and absolute test is the pronunciation of the word "girl," although she is not quite clear if "hotel" is not an equally good one. Lady Grove has, we fear, written herself down a parvenu. Her test word is simply no test at all, for there are almost as many ways of pronouncing "girl" as there are kinds of girls. There is a beautiful liquid sound of the letter "r" in this word quite defying explanation or representation in type. It is as unspellable as the noise usually written "rumph" or as the note of a canary. You cannot learn it. It must be born in you. To illustrate by a reference to another language: When the writer was at college his French professor, a native of the Maritimes, used to labor with his classes to get them to pronounce the word "Monsieur" in the particularly melodious way, which he himself used, but our stubborn tongues never could manage it. After leaving college the writer met many Frenchmen in all grades of society, but never heard the exquisite "Monsieur" of the professor, until some years afterwards, when walking through a little French-Canadian town, he was accosted by a small, dirty-faced ragamuffin with: "Bon jour, Monsieur," and once more for the last time he heard the professor's pronunciation. Or take another illustration: "No white man," said a student of Indian tongues, "can ever get the shades of tone which make Indian words, spoken by an Indian, melodious." So with Lady Grove's "girl." An acute ear can distinguish various sounds of the letter "r" as used by various people. Which of them is the final test? If Lady Grove really knew what she was talking about, she would know that the English word, which is spelled g-i-r-l has an ancient pronunciation, common alike to peer and peasant, but altered through carelessness or affectation, and through the fact that the English are a mixed race, whose pronunciation of their own language has been varied by the foreign element in the blood, and that ancient pronunciation was as though it were written "gurril."

As for the word "hotel," her ladyship insists that we must say "an hotel," and that "a hotel" stamps the man who says it as something less than first cut. Unfortunately for her rule on this point, something like forty per cent. of the aristocratic people, whom she consulted, do not agree with her. She claims unanimity for such an abomination as "diamond." To her "aim" is also a test of high tone. If you should feel like saying, on a suitable occasion: "She ain't wearin' diamonds today," she left "with a gear" at an "otel," you may know that you will pass muster with the social elect, according to Lady Grove. If you should feel inclined on reading this to observe: "Soywotcherivious," you will please understand that you are not an aristocrat by any means, although you might think so, from the sort of lingo that will pass with the tribe, while if you should express the first proposition by saying: "She is not wearing her diamonds," she left them with a girl at a hotel," you are "hopelessly middle class." The latter phrase is Lady Grove's.

In our humble judgment, which may be a "hopelessly-middle-class" judgment, we submit that Lady Grove and her tribe are snobs pure and simple. She betrays the fact when she says in her paper that she once saw a duchess eat cheese with her knife, and a countess of "irreproachable breeding" drink tea out of her saucer. May we, from the depths of our ignorance, ask how duchesses usually eat cheese, so that when the royal party come here next month we may eat our cheese, not as the rest of the galaxy do? Lady Grove is strangely silent as to whether we are all to drink our tea out of our saucers, as her countess of "irreproachable breeding" did, or shall continue to drink it out of our cups. We have a recollection of reading a good many years ago in a book on manners, that in pouring out tea or coffee into a saucer, one should be careful to always set the cup down in the same place, so as to avoid making more than one damping on the tablecloth. Is this sort of thing to be revived and to become a mark of high nobility? We pause for a reply. There was once a peer who visited Canada, and who used to sit at table with his knees crossed and resting on the edge of the table, while he literally shoveled strawberries into his

mouth with his knife. This high-bred gentleman was only an earl, and perhaps his vulgarity does not establish a precedent. This recalls the story of the children who, as they watched their bachelor uncle violating what they thought correct table manners, whispered to their mother: "Say, Ma, Uncle's eating peas with his knife," to which the mother answered, also in a whisper, but with fine discretion: "Children, your Uncle's rich enough to eat peas with a fire shovel, if he wants to."

If Lady Grove is really giving a true picture of the sort of manners and the sort of language prevailing in aristocratic circles in England, the aristocratic must be in a bad way, and they might well pattern themselves after an advertisement that lately appeared in a London paper for waitresses at a restaurant. They are required to speak grammatically and without a twang of any kind. They must also be well-behaved.

THE LIFE OF KLONDIKE.

Dr. A. C. Robertson, inspector of mines in the Yukon, has been telling some things about the Klondike, a paying placer proposition at least twenty years ago, and says that for the next ten years the annual output of gold will be from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars annually. He has reached this conclusion after a careful examination of the country, but in arriving at it he has taken into account improved methods of mining, cheaper transportation and consequently cheaper labor and a lower cost of living. He thinks that it will be found profitable to re-work every foot of ground that has been already mined. "They have only begun to open up the Klondike," he said to an interviewer.

This is very interesting information, and it is something that the people of Canada must take into account. Under the conditions now existing too much of the business of the Klondike goes to the United States. Seattle business men and the Seattle banks are making vast sums of money out of the trade of the British cities, while the British Columbia cities are losing a good deal of the ground that they once held. One reason for this, and we think it is the principal reason, is that Canadian capitalists have fought shy of commercial ventures in the Yukon. Every person familiar with the conditions prevailing in Dawson today will bear us out in this statement.

It is no part of the duty of a newspaper to point out to moneyed men any line of action for them to adopt. We have done our share of the work when we state the facts, and it is an unquestionable fact that Canada is losing a great deal of very profitable trade simply because Canadians with capital at their command refrain from engaging in the Yukon trade.

POLAR RESEARCH.

The return of Mrs. Peary from the polar regions is an interesting event. The courageous wife of the courageous explorer went north to look for her husband in the spring of 1900. She had already accompanied him on an expedition, so that her voyage for his relief was not wholly a novel experience. Lieut. Peary is one of the most level-headed of all the explorers. He is full of pluck, but coupled with it is a wise discretion. He takes no needless risks. Commander Cheyne, of the British Navy, who spent a good deal of his time in the Arctic regions, used to say that the deaths among Arctic explorers were usually due to a disregard of ordinary precautions. Peary seems to have proved this, for he went on one expedition and came home safely. Then he went on another and took his wife with him, and had a pleasant time. Then he went on a third and she followed him according to arrangements, spent a year with him, and came home again, safe and well, leaving him to spend another winter in the North.

This is the best testimony that can be given to his admirable management. Peary has reached 83 deg. 50 min. North latitude, which is about three degrees south of the farthest points reached by Nansen and Amundsen. He says that his explorations seem to dispose of the possibility of land being found at the North Pole, and while he is not hopeless of reaching the Pole next year, he says that the broken character of the ice, which is rarely solid for any great length of time, may prevent. He is not unhopful that next season may be one of open water in the far north, and he is ready to take advantage of it should such be the case. Peary is a fine explorer, and he does his work, not for the spectacular interest attaching to it, but purely in the interests of science.

BUSINESS OF FARMING.

Farming originally was simply the effort of an individual to raise sufficient food for his own use from such land as he might actually have in possession. It was not regarded as a business. In very many cases it is not now so regarded. It is considered more as a necessary pursuit, carried on in many cases not from choice and under an unspoken protest. Of course the exceptions are many and some of them are very conspicuous, but speaking generally the application of business principles to farming is not as yet the rule. A farmer has to deal with more varying conditions than any other business man. In addition to the fluctuations of supply and demand, common to every industry, he must cope with uncertainties in the weather, and have in mind the varying fertility of soil. Instead of being an avocation where muscle alone tells, it is one where high success can be gained only by the exercise of excellent judgment and business qualities of a high type. So wide is the range over which the attention and thought must be extended, that no one can hope to cover it in any article or series of articles that can be written, but there are a few salient points which may be touched upon with advantage. One of these is the loss of invested capital so common in all farming communities, and due to the failure to make profitable use of all the land that has been cleared and made ready for crop. The loss on this account is very much greater than any one would suppose who has not given the matter consideration, and

it forms a large percentage of the investment in cleared land. If in any other business a man tied up ten or fifteen per cent. of his capital in absolutely useless stock, he would be reckoned a very foolish man, yet hundreds of farmers, who have spent their capital in clearing land, and it is capital whether the clearing has been done by hired help or by the labor of the man's own hands, allow even a larger percentage of it than this to remain absolutely unproductive from year to year. Extravagance in the use of land is one of the crying evils of the American Continent. The probability is that there is nearly enough land wasted to support the whole population if a close system of tillage were followed. Our farmers do not mean the farmers of this province specially seem to take it for granted that there must be a certain amount of waste land under any circumstances, and they go on year after year, and in the older communities generation after generation, permitting what in the aggregate amount to large areas to remain absolutely unproductive. Doubtless a certain area of land must necessarily remain unproductive. Fences take up room; roads are necessary; it is not possible to till up to the very limit of an enclosed field. Nevertheless economy in land can be practiced in many ways. We have in mind now a certain farming district in the East where there are no road fences. The land is cropped up to the wagon track, and this amounts to a very considerable area across a farm of any magnitude. This is not always possible, but it will do as an illustration of what may be possible in many places. Another important principle in business farming is to make the several departments of husbandry aid each other. It has been said by good authorities that the profits of farming are to be found in the by-products. They are usually like so much money found. We cannot pretend to discuss this feature of the case at any length, but the general principle of it is that a farmer should endeavor to get out of his work everything there is in it, and to do this his work must be planned in a business-like way. We do not mean by this that he must work hard, or that he must work intelligently, for most farmers do that already. We mean that he should make a study of the best methods of turning to advantage his land, and the product of his live stock. For example: One cannot go through the streets of Victoria without being impressed with the fact that some one is losing a good deal of money by not going into the business of raising poultry for the table. The market demands a large supply, provided the quality is good. It has been said not only here but elsewhere that as long as one chicken is as good as another for sale purposes, nothing is to be gained by raising large well-fattened chickens. This is true, but there is no more sense in selling chickens by the dozen than in selling turkeys that way. You cannot go out into the market any day in the week that you may select and buy a goose. You may be able to get one that has been brought from Manitoba in cold storage, but no one wants these, if he can get any other kind. These will do as illustrations. We used to be told some eight or ten years ago that there was something in the grass of the Northwest Coast, that made it impossible to produce good butter. We are sometimes told now that there is something in the climate here that makes it impossible to produce eggs at a profit. We suppose there is something in our rain that is hard on ducks and geese, and that is why so few of them are raised. Farming as a business should take note of the things which the market demands and should endeavor to produce them as cheaply as possible. We remember hearing the editor of the Maine Farmer say in a public address: "The average chicken has within it the germ of about 400 eggs, and the object of the poultry farmer should be to get these eggs out of the hen in the shortest possible time, and then sell the fowl as a spring chicken." With this instance of what a very high authority regarded as an epitome of business farming, we will defer further consideration of the subject for the present.

OUR FISCAL SYSTEM.

We have in previous articles outlined some of the things which we think necessary to be accomplished in this province to bring about a satisfactory condition of affairs. They were: A cessation of personal politics. The practice of judicious economy, so as to bring the governmental expenses to a lower figure in comparison to the whole revenue, or in other words, to so arrange the civil service that the proportion of the revenue, going for salaries and the personal expenses of officers, shall bear a smaller proportion than it now does to the whole revenue. The cessation of the present policy of over-expanding generally and substituting one under which loans will be hereafter made only for specific public works.

The presentation to the people of a definite practical policy. The creation of an understanding with the federal government, looking to the co-operation of the two governments in the large projects of provincial development. The promotion of railway enterprises under a plan that will, whenever possible, make the resources of the country contribute to the cost of opening them up by lines of transportation, and will in any event make the companies contribute to the revenue of the province. The placing of the mining industry upon the best possible basis as far as this can be done through legislation and the incidence of taxation.

Other matters remain for consideration, and one of them is the provincial fiscal system. Our manner of raising a revenue has been developed as the conditions existing in the province have changed. No attempt has ever been made to systematize it, or to consider how it squares with the principles of sound political economy. Under our plan of collecting the direct taxes, for instance, we reward the rich man, or punish the poor man, but as you choose to look at the case. A heavy tax is allowed upon taxes paid on or before a certain date. The men who can pay promptly do not use the rebate. It is in the man who must postpone his payments, who really needs it. Of course it would be unreasonable to give the man who is slow about paying a re-

bate, but his taxes would be lessened if the rich taxpayers did not receive so great a bonus for being willing to pay up promptly. Under our existing system, the rich man is taxed relatively less than the poor man. We would not advocate the abolition of the whole rebate, but would retain enough to make it an object for people to pay their taxes promptly. In the eastern provinces five per cent. is found to be sufficient, but in British Columbia the bonus is in the case of real estate 20 per cent., in the case of personal property, 33 per cent., and in the case of most incomes 33 per cent. This is unreasonable. We only give this as an illustration of the defects of our existing system.

It is not our intention to go into this branch of the subject any more in detail than we did into the others, for the object of this series of articles is, as was stated at the outset, to show the public what a variety of important questions call for solution by the voters of British Columbia, and they afford them some means of measuring the smallness of the personal politics with which they have been so much afflicted.

A correspondent writes us in violent language that the Duke of Cornwall should be made take off his coat in Victoria and go to work and that the Duchess should be compelled to labor over the wash-tub. We caution our correspondent, from whom we have received previous letters, not printed, that he is traveling along a very dangerous road. It is the same as that followed by the murderer of President McKinley.

The Vancouver Independent thinks we have had enough of "mongrel politics," which is quite true. Ever since Mr. Dunsmuir took office a squad of politicians have been complaining because they were not given office, and the recent hullabaloo is only the culmination of the racket. It has been a case of mongrel politics, and neither Mr. Dunsmuir nor any other man could hope to carry out a policy satisfactory to the people amid such surroundings.

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(L.S.) HENRI G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE, CANADA. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

To all whom these Presents shall come. Greeting. A PROCLAMATION. D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General. Whereas by section 24 of the "Game Protection Act, 1888," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on good cause shown, to remove the disabilities as to the shooting of Pheasants and Quail in any variety in the Province, and to declare within what period and limits the said birds be shot;

And whereas His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by order of the Council, dated the 19th day of September, 1901, has ordered that the disabilities as to the shooting of Cock Pheasants and Quail be removed with respect to the North and South Victoria, Esquimalt and Cowichan Electoral Districts, during the months of October, November and December, 1901. It is hereby ordered and declared that it shall be lawful to shoot Cock Pheasants and Quail within the North and South Victoria, Esquimalt and Cowichan Electoral Districts, during the months of October, November and December, 1901. In testimony whereof we have caused Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness, the Honorable Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this 19th day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of Our Regn. By Command. A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,

Notices to Contractors. Kettle River Bridge at Ingram's, West Kootenay District. Sealed tenders, properly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Monday, the 30th September inst., for the erection and completion of a bridge across the Kettle River at Ingram's, West Kootenay District, B. C. Drawings, specifications, and form of contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of the Government Agent, Greenwood, on and after the 9th inst. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of six hundred (\$600) dollars, as security for the due fulfillment of the contract, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 9th September, 1901.

Provincial Exhibition

VICTORIA, B. C. WILL BE OPENED BY ROYALTY ON OCTOBER 1st, 1901.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME SHOWS THIS TO BE THE ONLY FAIR IN B. C. TO BE VISITED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GORGE, DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

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Beaumont Boggs, Secretary.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.



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DATES OF FALL SHOWS.

- Kamloops, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 25th, 26th, 27th September. Agassiz, Tuesday, 4th September. New Westminster, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, October 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th. Wellington, no show. Langley, Wednesday, 18th September. Cowichan, Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th September. Victoria, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 1st to 5th October. Saanich, Friday and Saturday, 27th and 28th September. Kelowna, 20th and 21st September, Friday and Saturday. Islands, Wednesday, 25th September. Surrey, Wednesday, 24th September. Comox, Thursday, 26th September. Richmond, Tuesday, Wednesday, 8th and 9th October. Maple Ridge, Tuesday, 17th September. Inland, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 23rd, 24th, 25th September, at Ashcroft. Nanaimo, Friday and Saturday, September 20th and 21st. Chilliwack, Wednesday, 25th September, Thursday, 26th, Friday, 27th. Salmon Arm, Wednesday and Thursday, 18th and 19th September. Mission, Friday, 20th September.

(L.S.) HENRI G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE, Lieutenant-Governor, CANADA. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

To all whom these Presents shall come. Greeting. A PROCLAMATION. D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General. Whereas it is the intention of His Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, to visit the Cities of Vancouver and Victoria upon the 30th day of September, instant, and the 1st day of October, next, respectively; And whereas it is desirable that the said days should be set apart and observed as general holidays;

Now know ye that by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of Our Province of British Columbia, and by virtue of the provisions of the "Interpretation Act," we do hereby make known and declare by this Our Proclamation that Monday, the 30th day of September, instant, be, and the same hereby is, set apart as a public holiday in the City of Vancouver, and that Tuesday, the 1st day of October, next, be, and hereby is, set apart as a public holiday in the City of Victoria. In testimony whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness, the Honorable Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, at Our Government House, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this 19th day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of Our Regn. By Command. A. CAMPBELL REDDIE, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. 30 CHOICE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN VARIETIES. For full description and illustrated Catalogue. TANNER BROS. Young P. O., South Saanich, B. C.

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