



Sunlight Soap is made from the purest and sweetest oils and fats. It is especially adapted for any kind of delicate and dainty fabric.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR. Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSSLAND. William Heron, superintendent of the city waterworks system, is to undergo an operation at Victoria for the removal of particles of bone from the vicinity of one of his eyes.

NELSON. James Wilson, Western superintendent of the Canadian Pacific telegraph and W. J. Camp, electrical engineer of the company, were in the city Wednesday.

VANCOUVER. W. F. Brogman, who has been in the office of R. Marpole, general superintendent, has been appointed local right-of-way and lease agent for the C. P. R., with headquarters here.

WHEN YOU ARE GETTING OLD remember that you are bearing about a body that needs patching here and there. This is the time a stitch in time saves nine.

SUBMARINES. Little Craft Was Unable to Force a Passage Through Net. These submarines can be caught by the simple operation of trailing has been demonstrated in Portsmouth harbor.

Good ironing is principally a matter of good starching. Anyone can do excellent ironing with Celluloid Starch. It requires no boiling, soaks into the fabric without rubbing, iron never sticks—the result is pliable stiffness and a beautiful finish.

Celluloid Starch saves labor and time, never discolors, and keeps your white goods clean longest. Ask your grocer for Celluloid Starch. Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking. The Standard Starch Works, Limited, Bradford, Canada.

Jetsam, Jokes and Jingles.

LINCOLN AS A CROSS-EXAMINER.

In order to illustrate his remarks, Francis L. Wellman, in his new book, "The Art of Cross-Examination," quotes a simple but instructive example of cross-examination from Judge J. W. Donovan's "Tact in Court." The example is doubly interesting in that it occurred in the course of Abraham Lincoln's first appearance for the defence in a murder trial.

VERNON.

No meeting of the council was held, as planned, on July 7th, it having been found impossible to induce any one to accept the vacant seat at the council board. As the mayor left the same day, the lack of a quorum will prevent any meetings of the council till he returns in about three weeks.

UNSHIGHTLY WARTS

When an enemy smites me," said the pious-looking hypocrite, "I always turn the other cheek." "Why?" asked the man who knew him, "do you want your enemy to swear away so falsely the life of one who never did him harm? With such determined emphasis did Lincoln present his showing that the court ordered Sorvite arrested, and under the strain of excitement he broke down and confessed to being the one who fired the fatal shot himself, but denied it was intentional.

HOW TIM BROKE THE NEWS.

Mr. Nolan had acquired a great reputation for tact, so that when Mr. Cassidy fell from a ladder and broke his leg it was quickly decided by all the workmen that Mr. Nolan should bear the tidings to Mrs. Cassidy.

THE MAIDEN

Nay, it nearly breaks my heart, But I cannot be your own; You must love me, we must part, Gladness from my heart has flown.

SUMMER CROUP

A crumple cough is a dangerous thing for the little folks in summer time. The fever that accompanies it is liable to cause serious illness. Give them Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

"Fleur de Lis" Galvanized Iron would be the best in Canada, if we stopped making "Queen's Head" It's next best.

Manufactured by JOHN LYBAGHT LIMITED A. G. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL. MANAGER CANADIAN BRANCH.

don't know, sir," was the answer. "Well, then, why do you hand it to me if you don't know whether it is my hat or not?" asked Mr. Smith sharply.

"Special attention given to the requirements of the stout," as a placard notice appears in a tailor's window. His intention is clear. He means to live on the fat of the land.

"I notice the bellboys at the hotel are invariably called 'Buttons.' Wonder why not?" "Probably because they're off when you need 'em most," Philadelphia Ledger.

"Fred took me to the opera last night," said the first dear girl. "We had a box." "Yes," rejoined dear girl No. 2, "I saw you eating candy in the gallery, but I wasn't quite sure whether you had a box or a paper bag."—Chicago Daily News.

From "T. N. B." we receive another of Smith Minors' pretty observations. Hypocrite, observed this excellent youth, comes from the Greek Hypoco, a horse, and Kritos, a judge. I. e., a judge of horses; hence, a horse-judge, and hence, a deceiver. The last "hence" excellent.

"What's the crowd doing down at the court house?" Inquired the stranger. "Oh, they're tryin' the case of Moss Johnson," replied the Southerner. "Why, that was the man they lynched yesterday, wasn't it?" "Yess, but to-day some o' the boys got teched with a foolish curiosity to know whether he was innocent or guilty, sah."—Philadelphia Press.

When it's vulgar to be rich (Eight Years Hence). I believe that in the next generation it will be vulgar to be rich, vulgar to spend money.—The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.

My darling, come away From those dressed-up children there, For their father yesterday Got to be a millionaire: Get your playthings, dear—make haste Or I'll have to wield the switch— They have ceased to have good taste, It is vulgar to be rich.

Three women stood before him and gazed at the paper he held in front of his somewhat sanguine face. At length he half arose and said, "Take this seat, madam."

"Then he doesn't want to be called the Hon. Mr. Smith?" "No. It's an unpleasant reminder that he used to be in politics, and, with strangers, it might hurt his reputation."—Puck.

Quizzing a boy is not always so easy as it seems. A man named Smith came out second best in a passage at repartee with a youngster named Claude, who looks after the hat-rack in a well known restaurant. Mr. Smith was coming out after enjoying his meal, and was seized, as Claude handed him his hat, with the impulse to quiz the lad. "Is this my hat?" he asked.



Free Silver with This Cereal. Coupons in every 15c. package are redeemed in handsome heavy plated silverware.

Just Arrived. ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF Singer Bicycles and Motors.

THOS. PLIMLEY CENTRAL CYCLE DEPOT, Opposite Post Office, Victoria, B. C.

Tents! Tents! Tents! We rent tents cheaper than ever; new and second-hand. We have a large assortment of tents, bags and covers, all grades, sizes and prices.

F. Jeune & Bros. Props. PRACTICAL SAIL AND TENT MAKERS, VICTORIA, B. C.

Paul Beyrau 52 Fort Street House Painting And Papering WALL PAPER NO OLD STOCK.

\$25 Reward. Is offered for evidence that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who at any time during the year 1904 shall have stolen a DOG TAG issued by this City, and a caution is hereby given that any person who unlawfully uses a dog tag on an unlicensed dog will be proceeded against.

Trucking, Teaming and General Contracting. JOHN HAGARTY, 40 DISCOVERY ST. TELEPHONE 184.

BEST QUALITY SHINGLES Rough and Dressed LUMBER. MOORE & WELLS, CONTRACTORS and Lumber Dealers, Mill at Colwood - Wharf at 150 Yates St. PHONE A750.

The British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Company. DIVIDEND NO. 12.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of EIGHT per cent. per annum has this day been declared on the Permanent Stock of the Company for the half-year ending June 30th, 1904, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, No. 221 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C., on and after July 15th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at the next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the corner of Blanchard and Yates streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the Retreat Saloon, to Geo. T. Jones.

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Jas. A. Douglas

REAL ESTATE OFFICES No. 73 1/2 Government Street. TELEPHONE 1040.

For sale or rent, "Regent's Park." Suite of 3 furnished rooms for rent, gas range, bath, electric light, etc.; \$15 per month.

THE 20th CENTURY SHORTHAND

The studio is over the IMPERIAL BANK, cor. of Government and Yates streets, Victoria, B. C. No quarterly fee. No attending classes. No books to buy. So totally different to all others.

Mr. Norton Plimley, Principal. (Late Special Reporter, British Houses of Lords and Commons, and War Correspondent in the East.)

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

MR. NORTON PLIMLEY will personally teach the 20th Century Shorthand, payable by pupil on result, thus: \$1 for each of the 20 lessons for \$10 in advance, without being called upon for further payment unless the pupil finds he, or she, can learn the system within 6 weeks, AND IS SATISFIED IN EVERY WAY. And the cost of the full fee, viz. \$20, shall be paid on receiving the last lesson and obtaining a certificate of competency.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN FANNIN, DECEASED. Take notice that, pursuant to the Trustee and Executors Act, all creditors and others having claims against the estate of John Fannin, deceased, are to deliver to the executor, Frederick Beauford, of 27 Blanchard street, Victoria, or to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of July, 1904, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, and the amount of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

NOTICE

All mineral rights are reserved by the Equilmart & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of the Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the R. & N. Railway. LEONARD H. SOLLIT, Land Commissioner.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES HILTON NICHOLSON, LATE OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, DECEASED. All persons who are indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of such indebtedness to the executors forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the said estate are required to send in their accounts, duly authenticated, to the executors, duly authenticated, to Mr. Lionel Dickinson, No. 113 Douglas street, Victoria, B. C., on or before the 14th day of August, 1904, after which the executors will proceed to distribute the estate to the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims as may have been received.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF LEWIS LEWIS, LATE OF VICTORIA, DECEASED. All persons who have any claims against the above estate are required to send in their accounts, duly authenticated, to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of September, 1904, after which the executors will proceed to distribute the estate to the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims as may have been received.

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VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY JULY 16, 1904.

The Victoria Gazette, 1858

Victoria's First Newspaper as Reviewed by Edgar Fawcett.

Through the kindness of a "fifty-eight" I am enabled to give my readers, especially the old-timers, some extracts from this, the pioneer newspaper of Victoria, if not British Columbia. To me, although only a fifty-niner, and at the time a juvenile, these extracts are very interesting, for I remember nearly all the personages mentioned, and it is the incidents that these names are connected with that I mention. The editors announce in this, the first number, that they at first intended to name their paper "The Anglo-American," but on second thoughts changed it to the Victoria Gazette, as more appropriate. The editors and proprietors were Williston & Bartlett, and the paper was a semi-weekly. To show the primitive and makeshift nature of things in early Victoria I will quote the first local item: "It is cheering to note the increase in frame and canvas buildings that are springing up."

branch of the Y. M. C. A. instituted in Victoria. The steamers Orizaba and Cortez have arrived with the large number of 2,800 passengers. Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Present: J. D. Pemberton, Jas. Yates, J. Kennedy, J. W. McKay, T. J. Skinner and Speaker Helmecke. The latter gentleman asked to be relieved of the Speakership for reasons he has already stated. After a discussion on the subject it was decided that the Speaker be not allowed to retire, and the hon. gentleman continued to act. The paper complains that the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers have lately jumped Victoria passengers at Esquimalt, and carried the freight to Bellingham Bay, and after unloading Bellingham Bay freight have come back to Esquimalt with the Victoria freight. In consequence of this arrangements were to be made so that the steamers land the Victoria freight in our harbor. The Free Masons are invited to meet at Southgate's new store on Monday evening, July 12th, at 7 o'clock, to consider important matters connected with organization of the order. Three thousand five hundred mining licenses have so far been granted. In a cutting from a European paper there is an item to the effect that it was generally understood that the Queen's family name was Guelph, but that such was not the case, as that was the name of a religious faction, of which the Elector of Hanover was the head, but that the real name of the family was

this article, the Gazette stated that there was great dissatisfaction at the fencing of the vacant lot on Broadway (Broad Street), opposite View, which they stated was used as a "rabble patch," and there was talk of pulling the fence down. All the agitation seems to have amounted to nothing, for not only was the fence not pulled down, but J. J. Southgate, one of the earliest merchant emigrants, erected a large wood building on the street. By referring to the engraving this building may be seen, and later on J. J. Southgate erected the present brick building. The paper stated later that the Governor had sold the lot to Southgate, and that settled the matter. Sheriff Muir announces by advertisement that anyone found with firearms on their person would be arrested and punished. A salute was fired from the fort bastions on the arrival of Governor F. McMillen, of Washington Territory, who was accompanied by Governor Douglas, who had met the American Governor at Esquimalt, this being a friendly visit to our Governor. In future Sheriff Muir will arrest all gamblers. An Indian convicted of stealing was tied up in the fort grounds and received twelve lashes by Sheriff Muir. Capt. Wm. Brodie has been appointed harbor master for Victoria by Governor Douglas. Exclusive grant by the legislature to a company to supply Victoria with water for ten years. The fare by steamer from San Fran-

ful few, brothers of the mystic three links survives. August 4th, 1858.—The first arrival of the steamer Pacific in Victoria harbor is announced. The Public Examination of Craigflower Colonial School (Midsummer).—In the absence of the Governor, Rev. Edward Cridge examined the pupils, and prizes were presented to Jessie McKenzie, Wm. Lidgate, Christine Veitch and Dorothea McKenzie. The prizes were donated by the Governor. Old-timers will remember these names well. Married by Rev. E. Cridge, Wm. Reid to Margaret Work. First trip of the steamer Leviathan to Puget Sound. Captain Mitcomb. This Leviathan of the deep was so small that she was hoisted on the deck of a steamer from San Francisco, and so arrived from that place. The paper announces that over 100 vessels from all parts were then on the berth for Victoria, and what was to be done to find wharfage room for so many in Victoria harbor? Fire Engine Co. No. 1 held its first meeting at the American saloon, August 6th, 1858. J. H. Keet was elected president and Charles R. Nichols secretary. The American saloon was on Yates street, and I think was kept by Thos. Burnes, who for years was a most enthusiastic fireman. An editorial calls for the establishment of a public hospital, a jail and a deadhouse (the latter seems a strange want, at least an urgent one). The present jail is too small, and coroner's inquests have to be held in the open air in front of the jail; the jury stand around the corpse, some leaning against it, spread on some boards, and the coroner sits on the top of an empty barrel (very primitive) of Victoria Colonial school (on the site of Central school). Rev. E. Cridge and the master, Jno. Kennedy, examined the pupils. Prizes were given to David Work, Wm. Leigh and James Pottinger. Six months later the writer was a pupil of this school. Birth.—August 12th, 1858, the wife of Wm. A. Monatt of a daughter. Married.—Same date, Edward Parsons, H. M. S. Satellite, to Emma, eldest daughter of James Thorn. Improvements.—Since 12th June there have been two hundred and fifty brick and wood houses erected in the city. A writer thinks it time that Victoria's streets were named and an official map be made. A. Pemberton, commissioner of police, notifies the public that no more canvas or wood and canvas houses will be allowed, as they are a public nuisance. August 24th, 1858.—The stern wheeler Enterprise has arrived from Astoria. Capt. Thomas Wright, master. She is to run on Fraser river to Langley. An open letter appears in the Gazette from an indignant American to Rev. E. Cridge, who, with his family, had attended Rev. Mr. Cridge's preachings, and who now feels insulted at the treatment he received lately by the sexton showing a negro into the same pew occupied by himself and family, as also treating other

respectable Americans in the same way. He further stated that the day being warm the peculiar odor was very objectionable, so that several Americans left before the service was over. A day or two later this is answered by a letter signed M. W. G., who was a colored grocer of Yates street (Lester & Gibbs). He was a clever writer, and handled the gentleman, Mr. Sharpstone, without gloves, saying some very pertinent as well as impertinent things, taking especial exception to the reference of Mr. Sharpstone to the peculiar odor and perspiration. Mr. Cridge appears with a letter, throwing oil on the troubled waters, and the editor thinks enough said. Arrival of the steamer Otter with news of a massacre of 45 miles at Fort Hope by Indians; the news is considered of doubtful truth. There is a project to build a bridge across French rapids, where Stour street passes over said rapids. Was this ever done, or was it filled in instead? Who can answer? House of Assembly, Aug. 26th, 1858.—Petition from Nelson & Sons for exclusive privilege to supply city with water from a spring two miles to northeast of city, at the rate of 1/4 cents per gallon, and a free supply to the Hudson's Bay Company; also a petition from Hy. Toomy & Co., to light the town with gas. Mr. Pemberton gave notice of a resolution to provide for the erection of a bridge at Point Elliot; also a petition from Edward Stamp to grant him the privilege of bringing water into Victoria by means of pipes along the streets. A Chinaman (one of the first batch to arrive) was found shot dead with five bullets in his body. He was on his way to a spring to fetch a bucket of water, and had to pass a camp of miners. Further comment unnecessary. A change of ownership of the Gazette is announced, and Abel Whitton becomes proprietor. A notice appears that all persons requiring seats in Victoria district church should apply to J. Farquhar, in the Fort. Bayley's hotel, corner Yates and Government streets, J. C. Keenan, proprietor. Board, \$15 a week. A cricket match between H. M. S. Satellite and Victoria XI. at Beacon Hill. "Tipperary Bill" shoots a man at this cricket match and kills him. He is still at large. September 14th, 1858.—News just arrived of the laying of the Atlantic cable, and a salute of 21 guns to be fired from the Fort. There have been 344 houses erected in Victoria in three months. New May of City Issued.—The first three streets named after the three governors—Quadra, Blanchard and Douglas on the coast—Vancouver and Cook. Thirdly, after the first ships to visit these waters—Discovery, Herald and Cormorant. Fourthly, after Arctic adventures—Franklin, Kane, Bellot and Rae; and fifthly, after Canadian cities, lakes and rivers—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Superior and Ontario.



GOVERNMENT STREET, BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF THE "OLD BASTION."

The above view of Government street was taken a short time previous to the removal of its most prominent feature—the Old Bastion—located at the eastern angle of the stockade of the H. B. Co.'s fort. That obstruction has since been taken away from the line of the street, leaving a clear sidewalk on the west side. West of the enclosure is a small building erected since the "Fraser fever" populated the town, and used as a post office and custom house. The house next to it, originally designed for the purpose indicated by the sign over the porch, has been somewhat altered, and is now occupied as a residence by Lieut. Governor Moody and family. On the opposite side of the street several changes have taken place since the foregoing was placed in the hands of the engraver, which, while they do not detract from the accuracy of the picture at the time it was taken, render it less perfect in detail than if its characteristics were brought down to the present writing. The principal buildings on this side of the street at this time are the Colonial restaurant, Metropolitan hotel, residence of Capt. Dodd (of the H. B. Co.), the large building of Capt. Stamp, the store of Wm. B. Smith, Esq., and the Hotel de France; while in the distance, on the same side, may be seen the Victoria hotel, the first brick building erected in Victoria.—The Victoria Gazette, 1860.

A most important announcement is that up to the present time there were no taxes levied in Victoria, except as liquor licences. To sell retail, the privilege cost \$800 per annum, and for a wholesale license \$100 or \$125. In nearly every number there is a cry of no water, who will dig the first artesian well? In case there should be a fire how was it to be put out? Then a suggestion of a public meeting to consider the important question, and a petition to Governor Douglas to have large tanks erected at the foot of Johnson street, near the bridge, and to have salt water pumped up. Then a fire engine is asked for. In fact Governor Douglas seems to have been appealed to for everything they wanted, and in this instance he seems to have been the right man to appeal to, as will be seen later. In a later edition is the announcement of the arrival of the steamer Oregon from San Francisco with mail, express and 1,900 passengers. Alex. C. Anderson is appointed collector of customs by Governor Douglas. The Governor has ordered two fire engines from San Francisco, and still the cry is "water," "water," "dig wells, citizens," but we must have a "supply." The editor seems to have water on the brain. It is suggested that there be an ordinance compelling people to have so many buckets of water alongside each tent. The council have ordered the removal of all bodies from the cemetery on Johnson and Douglas streets to the new cemetery on Quadra street. July 7th.—Complaints are made that a fence obstructs View street so that pedestrians have to go along Broad to Yates or Fort, and down these streets to reach Government. This obstruction does not seem to have been removed permanently, for Hibben & Co.'s store occupies this lot, and before the brick building then owned by J. J. Southgate, that it was not intended that View street should end at Broad is evident, as Esplanade street was then known as View street, being so called in Macdonald's first directory in 1860. Another petition to Governor Douglas. This one by the local clergy to have a

"D'este." Wells, Fargo & Co. will soon open a bank. Collector Anderson notifies the public that all necessary provisions for miners for personal use may be taken up the Fraser river free. It is announced that Rev. E. Cridge holds service every Sunday afternoon on Wharf street, opposite the Fort gate. In consequence of the reduction in the price of lumber to \$50 per 1,000 feet, houses were springing up everywhere. Governor Douglas has appointed Mr. Augustus Pemberton—commissioner of police. Theatricals are held in a mammoth tent, as there is so far no theatre. One of the fire engines named "Telegraph," bought by the Governor, has arrived from San Francisco, the cost of which is \$1,600. There has not been a death from natural causes in the city during the last thirty days. The Gazette having received an Adams power press, the paper will be issued daily in future, and the proprietors look for a recognition of their enterprise. The rates are \$20 per annum or 12 1/2¢ per copy. The First Brick Building.—This matter may now be considered settled by this item, which reads: "Our first brick building is about completed, and is to be opened as a hotel (referring to the Victoria). The first steamer to reach Fort Yale is the Umatilla, 21st July, 1858. The streets of Victoria have not yet been sprinkled, and there are many complaints from shopkeepers as to the damage their goods receive from dust. Why not use salt water, if fresh cannot be had? Ronsett is building a wharf at the foot of View street, and Chas. B. Young one at the foot of Johnson. The former of these items would be hard to understand by people of the present day, "at the foot of View street." This is, I think, the explanation. As originally laid out View street extended from above Cook street to Wharf street, and would today were it not that Hibben & Co.'s building or stores stand in the way. On July 7th, as already mentioned in

cisco to Victoria is \$30. A fire occurred in the ravine on Johnson street, which destroyed a canvas house tent and contents. Two fire engines have arrived, and a petition is being signed to the Governor, praying him to organize a volunteer fire department under an officer appointed by himself. Communication with Esquimalt.—A regular stage now plies between Victoria and the naval station, leaving Bayley's hotel, corner Yates and Government streets (Pritchard House corner), hourly, the fare being one dollar each way. The following gentlemen call a public meeting by advertisement to organize a volunteer fire department: M. F. Truett, J. J. Southgate, A. Kaindler, A. H. Guild, Charles Potter, Samuel Knight and J. N. Thain. This was the initial movement to form a volunteer fire department which did such good service for 30 years afterwards. July 28th, 1858.—The steamer Wilson G. Hunt left San Francisco to ply in these waters. Where is she now? and how old is she? The Volunteer Fire Department.—At the public meeting called to organize a volunteer fire department M. F. Truett was called to the chair, E. E. Erbes was elected secretary, and the following working committee were appointed: Jas. Yates, Chas. A. Bayley, J. H. Doan, Leopold Lowenberg, Ronsett, Truett and Myers. The Hunneman engine to be known as No. 1 and the Telegraph as No. 2. The committee were to select 100 men to each engine to form the companies. The first meeting of No. 2 company was called, and the notice is signed by H. J. Labatt, W. F. Bartlett, F. W. Turnbull and David Green. Albert H. Guild calls a meeting of all Odd Fellows to good standing to meet July 5th, at which it was decided that a register of all Odd Fellows should be kept, a weekly meeting was to be held each Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock over Guild & Webb's store, corner Wharf and Fort streets, C. Bartlett, secretary. From this meeting of a few members of this most beneficent order has sprung into existence 42 lodges scattered all over the province, with a total membership of 3,527, and I am afraid that to-day not one of these faith-

A Story of the Canadian Militia

The minister of militia for Canada came in contact a few days since with a large body of the volunteers at the district camp at Ottawa where over 2,000 men are encamped. He got a great reception. Sir Frederick Borden has now been at the head of the militia force of Canada for a longer period than any other minister since confederation, and as he has made a record in this respect so he has made an undeniable record also as far and away the best minister of militia the Dominion has ever possessed. One incident in his official career made it clear that in him the militia of Canada had a head to whom they could appeal with confidence and rely on receiving justice, irrespective of party, race or creed. It is worth telling. Major Markham was an officer of the 8th Hussars in New Brunswick. Lieut. Col. Donville was the commanding officer. The head of the corps was not only the colonel but also a member of the House of Commons supporting the government in which Lieut. Col. Borden was minister of militia. Major Markham was not only a political opponent of the minister's, but he was an active director of the most prominent of the St. John newspapers, opposing the minister and the government. He was accused at one of the annual camps of an infringement of regulations in giving permission to light a fire, a bonfire, the last night in camp when the boys were in for a time. Col. Donville was bent on prosecuting him and the case came to Ottawa on appeal to the general officer commanding. In that appeal Col. Donville was sustained. Here then was the case of Major Markham, a Conservative, convicted of a petty offence, which took on importance only in the fact that a major

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The above cup represents the new Massey-Harris cup, which is to be presented by the Massey-Harris Company's local agents, Messrs. E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., for the best district or agricultural society exhibit of fruits, grains, dairy products, roots and vegetables grown within the district. The cup is a magnificent ornament. It is in silverware, and stands fully two feet high. The collection of agricultural implements at its base is ingeniously arranged, and leaves no doubt as to the purpose of the cup. It is to become the property of the district association winning the same three times, but not necessarily in succession, with silver medal and \$200. The second prize given will be a bronze medal and \$150; the third prize, \$100; the fourth prize, \$75; the fifth prize, \$50; and the sixth prize, \$25. All entries for the district exhibit must be mailed to the secretary on or before September 5th.

A Beautiful B. C. Valley

Who that has travelled west on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway could imagine when at Sicamous Junction that he is at the gateway of the most lovely and fertile valley in British Columbia? says a writer in the Canadian Monetary Times. If we except the placid Shuswap Lake, in whose peaceful bosom the mountains surrounding are mirrored, all else is "stern and wild." The traveller southward on the Shuswap & Okanagan railway is conveyed past the screen of rugged rocks, however, and then, opening to the view, he will see well-tilled farms and comfortable looking farm houses. In fact, the smile of plenty is over all. Prosperous towns are growing up. The first of these one comes to is Enderby, with its grist-mill and lumber mill. The shunting done at the station, and the delay of which some fellow-passengers strongly complain, as a hindrance to our getting through, is all an indication of business, which is increasing, so that better accommodation will in the nature of things have to be provided, and that before very long. The next town reached as we travel south is Armstrong, 14 miles from Vernon, and we note how clean and neat the residences are. Lawns and gardens grace and add a charm to the town. Wealthy farmers are quite numerous hereabout, for this is the centre of one of the best agricultural districts in British Columbia. Formerly the land was held by large landowners who raised stock; but latterly the land has been subdivided and worked. The shipments from Armstrong last year were 65 tons of apples, 207 tons of grain, 281 of hay, 2,000 of roots, 2,593 of flour, 113 of millstuffs, about 50 head of cattle and horses. A creamery, sawmill and flour mill are the

leading industries of the place, and give employment to a large number of men. As we continue our journey south we note the well-kept farm stock, the orchard breaking into bloom, while, in the field, seeding is in full swing, and the furrows "at it" early and late. Vernon is the next stop; a charming rural city. Neatly English. The swains hereabout convey a suspicion of Surrey or Kent. "Don't ye know," and has his "club" and everything quite English, even to exaggerated riding unmentionables. The population of Vernon, which must now be 1,000 or more, is being added to steadily. The small holdings of well-to-do fruit farmers are increasing in number, and soon the thousands of acres that were used for the pasturing of cattle only a few years ago will be converted into farms of from 10 to 100 acres. It can be easily understood how these changed conditions are favorably affecting the general prosperity not only of Vernon, but of the entire valley. On every train coming in are settlers, mostly from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, who, after years of wheat-growing on the prairie, look for a more moderate climate. The climate in this Okanagan valley is almost ideal; extremes of cold and heat are unknown. From Sicamous to Penticton, on Okanagan lake, at its southern end, there is not anywhere in the Dominion a more excellent country. Here we are only 30 or 40 miles from the United States boundary. Coupled with its vast resources of fish in lake and river, and game of every kind in abundance, a market for the products of this district lies near at hand on these vast prairies, so rapidly filling up, with prices for these products always good.



SIR FREDERICK BORDEN.

INDIAN MARRIAGE AT THE SONGHEES RANCH.

BY C. M. K. S.

It was on a pleasant evening in the month of August, 1888, a short time before sunset, that the good citizens of Victoria were somewhat startled on hearing a wild and swelling chant coming from the direction of the straits. The strange sound somewhat resembled the song of sailors when engaged in heaving the anchor, but differed from that in some respects...

THE FORESIGHT OF THE JAPANESE

"This is not war," the man said impatiently, as he watched the officers devoting their attention to details of rice supply, blanket reserve and the purchase of cattle. "This is war," the one who knew better, replied; "war in its most vital point, new style." We had come expecting to hear the clang of arms, to see the glories, the horrors, the splendors of a nineteenth century campaign...

like Korea, thanks to an epidemic, is denuded of most of its ponies, and the oxen are now wanted for food. "It has been very hard work," the head of one of the Japanese transport stations confessed to me as we sat one afternoon talking the matter over. "Our first problem has been to get our supplies over from Japan. Every transport ship is wanted for the troops. There is scarcely anything to be had from the country itself. The people are so poor that they have not got it to sell to us. At every step one sees the care taken for the comfort of the individual soldier. He has to have a hard time, but the military authorities see that what comfort he needs shall be there for him. Hours before a company, even on forced march, reaches a place, men have arrived ahead, have prepared the houses, lighted great fires in the street, and have cooked food. The essence of successful business, experts tell us, is organization. Japan has adopted that as the essence of successful war. Japanese Correspondence London Mail.

Many other articles of various kinds were landed from the canoes, some of them for general consumption, while others were intended for presents, as is their custom on such occasions. The Indians were nearly all painted red and black, and their heads covered with feathers. While some of them had their entire face besmeared with vermilion and grease, others had their faces streaked with black and vermilion, and some of them wore as black as an Ethiopian just from the banks of the Congo. The costumes were still more varied than the hues of their faces, being of the most fantastic kind imaginable. If one of them had a blanket around him and displayed a pair of bare legs, another made up the deficiency by wearing two pairs of pants of different colors—one pair reaching down to his bare heels, the other being knee breeches, hardly reaching to the knee. Some of them wore hats and caps, but the majority were bareheaded, with a large quantity of quills and feathers stuck into their hair.

The proceedings all through were of a decidedly uncivilized character, and had not the least appearance of a wedding, such as is seen amongst civilized people. Not a smile or other indication of joy was to be seen on the faces of any of them. At night a great feast and pow-wow took place in the ranch, after which a musical treat with drums, horns, tambourines and other instruments of various kinds, together with the uncivilized shoutings of the savages was continued all through the night, and was distinctly heard by the citizens in their homes, preventing some nervous persons from getting their usual rest.

The next day, after purchasing a quantity of goods at the Hudson's Bay Company's store, the marriage party boarded their canoes and dipping their paddles into the placid waters of the harbor quietly glided out into the straits, the smaller canoes leading off, the larger one following, while the chief in his war canoe, containing some 20 Indians, brought up the rear. The young bride sat in the canoe with downcast eyes, scarcely raising them to take a farrowing look at the place of her birth, or home of her childhood days. No adieu took place between her and her friends she was leaving behind. No waving of hands or handkerchiefs to say good-bye, but it was all conducted in the most stolid and unfeeling manner that can possibly be imagined, and quite the opposite of what takes place on such occasions in civilized life.

A few minutes ago, the marriage party discovered that it was a wedding party from Pacheña, the most warlike tribe on this portion of the coast, headed by the chief of that tribe, whose son had contracted a marriage alliance with a young woman of the Songhees tribe, and they had now come in state, bringing the price agreed upon with her father as a consideration for her, and were prepared to complete the transaction and convey her to Pacheña. A deputation of the marriage party landed and proceeded to the lodge of the young chief's father-in-law, where they remained but a short time, and returned to the canoes from which they took a number of blankets, a lot of dried salmon, which they conveyed to the ranch, with a pile of blankets to the value of one hundred dollars, which was the price paid for the young chief's wife. The fish, oil and kamasee landed were in all probability intended as a contribution towards the feast, which was to come off that evening.

At every step their troops had to stop to hunt for fodder. The idea of feeding an army of local supplies in northern Korea is about as practical as a scheme for decorating St. Paul's Cathedral with flowers gathered off Clerkenwell Green. The Japanese have gone to work in different style. Long ago they started Korean language classes in Tokio for picked soldiers. While some of the best Japanese officers were making their way to Mongolia, to organize and train the so-called robber bands there—who are now, many of them, practically Japanese irregular cavalry in disguise—they went all over northern Korea. Men living as Koreans, speaking the language as natives, regarded by even the natives as people of their own race, were in every district. The Japanese knew not merely every road, but apparently every person. The German general staff once surprised a British officer by informing him how many blacksmiths' shops there are in Ouham. The Japanese general staff could leave this behind. They apparently have a biography of every village elder. This, when fighting came, they knew the land, while the Russians, living on its borders, did not. Every Japanese officer has his map of the part he is working in. The Russians, apparently, have had to make their maps as they go, for the first Russian scouting expeditions have been accompanied by staff officers, who draw plans and sketch maps as they went. The Russians have had difficulty in obtaining reliable interpreters, and, if report speaks true, have been utterly misled more than once by the stories related to them by Koreans. The Japanese have their own people, trained for that purpose. The first great movement northwards.

was not of troops but of transport. A few soldiers were forwarded up to save Ping Yang from the Russians, but the remainder waited until there were supplies ready for them. In every town between Seoul and Ping Yang Japanese, dressed as coolies, but armed with regulation rifles and bayonets, appeared on the streets. One man, in officer's war uniform—free, from all superficial decorations—takes possession of a temple or a palace, and gigantic stocks of food and clothing rise, as it were, from the earth. Here is a mountain of red blankets, here an avalanche of coolie loads of rice. Here come men from 50 miles away, bringing cattle. In Thosan came a slaughtering chicken and 'in Anho, they are gathering pigs, while the advance guard of the Japanese fighting men is 80 miles away.

You enter a village, knowing that it is at least two days before the first soldiers, pushing on from Seoul, can reach there. At the entrance to the village you will probably find a newly erected notice board with a large map showing every village and road around, and with minute directions below for billeting. You go some miles off the main road to find one or two cavalry vedettes there, and a civilian bargaining with the Koreans about the purchase of their pigs and rice. And very likely an army of coolies is setting out in another direction for soldiers who are coming by a side road. The same foresight is shown in every detail. The rice is made up to the exact weight for a coolie to carry. These weights are further calculated, so that so many of them go to a pony or ox load. Picked natives are decorated with stripes of red, to show that they are now in the service of His Imperial Majesty's Transport Corps. At this time the Japanese do not haggle over money. Coolies are paid wages scarcely dreamed of by them before, and the price of pack ponies has gone sky-high. I had to pay \$114 for the hire of three pack ponies from Seoul to Ping Yang. It must be borne in mind, in justice to the Russians, that the Japanese have worked in this land before. Campaigning in Korea is no new thing to them. Their armies marched through it in 1894, and spent a hard winter in northern Korea. Those in England who are doubtless expressing their amazement that the Japanese army is not moving quicker and in greater numbers would do well to wonder and would understand more if they knew the land. In this northern country the natives are so poor that little can be had from them. Stocks of fodder and of meat, ready to hand in most other lands, are practically unknown here. The fortunate Korean, by the hardest work he gives enough to keep his family until the next crop comes. In hard seasons he falls to do this. This year, for instance, he has taken to eating crows—and where they are not to be had he starves. To more an army, again, you must have not only food, but burden-bearing animals—horses, ponies, cattle, or the

REMINISCENCES OF ARCHIBALD FORBES

It has been my good fortune to come in personal contact with war correspondents of all civilized nations. Of all these the late Mr. Forbes impressed me as being the best informed, the most truthful, and what is of great importance at military headquarters in war time, the most tactful. Besides, Forbes was a brilliant writer, which is more than can be said of most of our latter-day war correspondents, and was kind and considerate to his associates. I first became acquainted with Forbes on the battlefield of Gravelotte, August 8th, 1870, soon after the close of that eventful battle. My horse had been killed under me, and had fallen so suddenly that I had no time to extricate my right leg. The accident occurred in the midst of a cavalry charge, which carried my squadron away from me to an entirely different part of the battle. The fall had dazed me, and when I awoke from the stupor it was about 8 o'clock p.m. I cried lustily for help, but there did not seem to be any human beings in the neighborhood, not even wounded soldiers, as far as I could discern in the darkness, but any number of wounded horses, to my great dread, pranced frantically about me. I finally espied a cavalry bugle a few feet away from me and managed to draw it towards me with my saber. The tunes I noticed out of that bugle were ev-re-ven-der-enough to awaken the dead and to terrify the living; but they brought to my assistance a comrade and a civilian in slouch hat. Scotch checked suits, high riding boots and a field glass. This latter individual was Archibald Forbes. Unfortunately, the combined strength of these two did not suffice to lift the horse from off my leg, so my comrade, a lieutenant of Dragoons, went to summon help, while Forbes stayed with me, stayed full six hours, till at last my comrade came back with four men and a stretcher, which latter I stood sorely in need of. Forbes and I, meanwhile, had become fast friends. I could speak English—not very good—but it was a little better than his French, and much better than his German. Forbes accompanied me to the nearest field-ambulance, and did not leave me until I was well cared for. That was the last I saw of him in that campaign. His journalistic achievements in that war, and the many important views he was able to render to both Germans and Frenchmen, have been described too often to need further comment. Seven years later I met Forbes at the headquarters of Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, before Plevna, and I have always considered it a great privilege that then I was enabled to thank him for the kindness and courtesy he had extended to me on the bloody field of Gravelotte. At Plevna I was, like Forbes, a war correspondent, writing for the Vienna Freudenblatt. In this war, it will be remembered, the sympathy of England was strongly on the side of Turkey, and, consequently, the lot of the English correspondent in the Russian camp was not a means enviable; and no privileges, not even common civility, were shown them by the Russians. The Austro-Hungarian correspondents fared but little better; for their country, also, sympathized with Turkey. I, however, made an exception, for I did not tell them that I was writing for an American journal, but had introduced myself by presenting my German military papers. This, and the fact of being an ex-officer, brought me on a quasi-equality with the Russian officers. In this way I enjoyed unusual privileges, while Forbes was heavily handicapped. To make it short, I placed all my notes at Forbes's service, and at the latter part of the siege, obtained for him an introduction to King Charles of Roumania, whose headquarters he then joined under much more favorable conditions. It was years later before I had an opportunity to read Forbes's reports on this celebrated siege. They were colored slightly in favor of Osman Pasha; but they were withal so accurate and intelligently compiled, that I do not hesitate to pronounce them by far the best reports of all the many correspondents before Plevna. How he managed to get all the material, while laboring under the above described disadvantages, has always been a riddle and surprise to me. Many readers will remember Forbes's "Ride Around Plevna," which appeared some nine years ago, and which is considered a masterpiece of descriptive war journalism. The ride, itself, is a fiction, and I could not help quizzing Mr. Forbes about it when I met him in New York in 1884. He laughed and said he had gone amongst the poets and, as such, had taken poetic liberties. In 1883, during the Egyptian war, both Forbes and myself were in Alexandria while that city was bombarded by the English fleet. Again, Forbes's descriptions of the scenes in and around Alexandria surpassed all others in correctness and vividness of detail. From a military and statistical standpoint the best article ever written by Forbes was "The Outlook for War in Europe," which appeared in the North American Review, April, 1883. In this article Forbes proved himself a strategist of no mean order. He avoided the mistakes of most writers by judging the war strength of the different nations solely by the number of the trained soldiers each nation could dispose of. He took into consideration every detail pertaining to efficiency, transportation, armament, equipment and quick mobilization. From those he drew his

conclusion, which were, probably, more correct than the statistics on file in many a war office. Comparisons are not to my taste, but I wish to cite the acts of two of our war correspondents of the late war with Spain, merely to show what such correspondents have to avoid. Poulton Bigelow and Richard Harding Davis, both writers of merit in their respective spheres, but without military experience of any kind, were employed by the New York Herald. Bigelow, I believe, never set foot on Cuban soil, but managed, on his way to it, to make himself extremely unpopular by his severe criticism of American army methods. There can be no question, but that everything Bigelow wrote, was strictly true and to the point; but the publication of such matters at that stage of the war was inopportune to use a very mild expression. As soon as Davis saw Bigelow's article he wrote a long and scathing contradiction for the Herald, and so utters flatterers worse. Besides, Bigelow, though his article was in bad taste, knew what he was writing, which Davis, evidently, did not. Davis went to Cuba on the same transport with Gen. Shafter, and asked the general to allow him to be landed in advance of the other correspondents, claiming that his work was of a "higher order" than that of the other writers. This Shafter refused to accede to. To revenge himself for this supposed slight, Davis now commenced to abuse the commander-in-chief in the most ridiculous and unwarranted manner in all his reports. I do not wish to refer to these matters further than to say that both these correspondents would not have been tolerated by any European army after writing as they did, and most likely would have been punished for it. A war correspondent is not allowed to criticize the actions of his army, or the commanders, during war times. In fact, even if he is a military man of ability, he is hardly ever in a position to judge the correctness or incorrectness of the movements, because he cannot know the motives. Archibald Forbes, in his long and honorable career, never brought himself or his paper in discredit at any of the many headquarters to which he was attached, and will long be remembered as a war correspondent commensurate with his REMEDY.

REMINISCENCES OF ARCHIBALD FORBES

Suffering Reached Limit of Endurance. THE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL KNOWN YOUNG LADY WHO WAS CERED OF PILES BY USING THE NEVER FAILING REMEDY. Dr. Hamilton's Pills. CURED HER PILES AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED. From all quarters of the country letters like the following are constantly received by Dr. Hamilton. They speak strongly of the great merit of his Pills of Mandrake and Butterum. Unquestionably Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the best laxative on the market. Year by year their sale has increased, and their growth in popular favor is almost phenomenal. It is the honest satisfaction, permanent cures and the instant relief afforded by this grand medicine that has placed it so high in the esteem of the people. To be tried means to be always used. Read the following: "I suffered up to about the limit of human endurance with piles," writes Miss Luanders, of Cornwall, Ont. "I was employed in a factory here, but for a while had to give up work till I got better of this trouble. I read in the Montreal Herald about Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and after using them for two weeks were cured. I can recommend these pills very highly; there are none better. They at once relieve and prevent a constipated condition of the bowels and from my experience can be depended upon as a perfect safeguard against piles. Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butterum, I am sure would be a benefit to every girl or woman." Price 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1. Sold by all druggists. Beware of substitutes and insist on having only Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butterum Pills, which will be mailed to your address if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A. "Now, sir," said the cross-examined counsel to a witness he thought he had "cornered," "you say that you were walking behind this woman. Could you distinguish her figure because of the cape she wore, saw nothing of her face, and yet know that she was a very pretty woman. How do you account for that?" "Why," said the witness, "I could see the faces of the men coming towards me."

Headache Relieved Instantly.

Get a constant headache? Ten chances to one that your suffering is that "white man's burden," catarrh. Here's a sentence from one man's evidence for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "One application gave me instant relief, cleared my eyes, and stopped the pain in my head. It's a quick, safe and sure treatment, and it never fails to cure." Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure is for heart, stomach and nerves.

TOURISTS' GUIDE TO LEADING HOTELS AND TOURIST RESORTS.

The Hotel Driard G. A. HARRISON, PROP. NEW MANAGEMENT European and American plans. Service and appointments first class. Rates reasonable. The only first-class hotel in Victoria.

The Gorge Hotel Mrs. Marshall, Prop. TOURIST RESORT.

The Hotel Dallas The Only Seaside Resort in the City. Cars Stop at the Door. Boats to Hire for Fishing, at the Hotel. Rates by Day, Week or Month. J PATERSON, Prop.

The Vernon Hotel First-Class Commercial Hotel... Central location on corner Douglas and View Streets. Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50. Fine sample rooms in connection.

Quamichan Hotel FLY FISHING DUNCAN'S STATION, B. C. Stage daily (except Sunday) to Cowichan Lake. THE Gordon Hotel LATER WILSON. Under Entirely New Management YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

HOTEL DAVIES And Poodle Dog Restaurant Family and Tourist Unexcelled Cuisine. Shawnigan Lake Hotel Shawnigan Lake The most perfectly appointed health and pleasure resort outside of Victoria. Twenty-eight miles ride on E. & N. railway. Tennis and croquet lawns, pleasure boats, fishing and hunting. Get off at Koenig's.

Don't Hesitate Where to take lunch, but just drop into the Victoria Coffee Parlors 40 Broad St. AN EXCELLENT FIRST-CLASS To select from. Everything menu-card and tip-to-date. Open from 7.30 a.m. to 12 p.m. Sundays from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Hotel Strathcona Shawnigan Lake NOW OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT Pleasure Boats, Fishing, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Bath Houses, Etc. MRS. J. H. WARK, Late of Burdette House, Proprietress.

Victoria Gardens Gorge Road B. M. RWING, PROP. Chicken Dinners a Specialty. Meals at all Hours. Grand Musical Entertainment Every Afternoon and Evening. PHONE, 332

ANGEL HOTEL, Langley St. Mrs. Carro, Prop. Temperance Family Hotel. MAYNE ISLAND HOTEL Under new management. Steamer communication between Victoria and New Westminster. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing. Rates \$1.00 per day. Cayzer Bros., Proprietors.

To The Gorge Steamer Dominion sails for the Gorge from here near P. O. building daily at 10.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and every hour after until 8.30 p.m. Single Fare, 10 Cents 12 fares, \$1.00; 25 fares, \$2.00. Special trips and rates made for parties.

NOTICE. In the Goods of Robert Heron, Deceased. The undersigned hereby request that any persons having claims against the estate of the above named Robert Heron, will, within one month from the date hereof, send particulars of same to the undersigned, and persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the same within that time. Dated this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1904. R. H. BROWN, P. H. BROWN, Executors.

Notice to Contractors. Tenders for the construction of the foundation of the hotel to be built by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the City of Victoria will be received up to noon on Monday, July 18th, 1904, and to be addressed to Mr. G. H. Webster, division engineer, Vancouver, at whose office plans and specifications can be inspected on and after July 8th. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. R. MARPOLE, General Superintendent. Vancouver, B. C., June 29th, 1904.

Victoria Waterworks. Tenders for Sand. Tenders sealed, endorsed "Tenders for Sand," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 3 p.m., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1904, for the supplying and delivering at the Filter Beds, Beaver Lake, of 750 cubic yards (more or less) clean, sharp sand, suitable for filtering purposes, as per specification, which can be seen at my office. Each tender must be accompanied by a sample, not less than 100 lbs., of the sand which it is proposed to supply. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. WM. W. NORTHCOPT, Purchasing Agent, City Hall, 6th July, 1904.

The Fourth Generation.

Grandfather rose slowly, with the aid of his stick, when they heard the carriage in the avenue, and gave grand-mother his arm. His lips were restless, and there was a moist smile in her eyes.

Anyhow, we shall guard and cherish her all the more carefully for the warning. My daughter—he laid his hand on Margaret's arm again—"we shall cherish you too."

Then he hobbled out, and Margaret sat down beside grandmother, and they talked of George Harnley. Grandmother cried a little, but Margaret shed no tears. She was made of stronger fibre than the Harnleys, though every vein in her body was tinged with blue.

When she looked at her, and they talked of George Harnley, Grandmother cried a little, but Margaret shed no tears. She was made of stronger fibre than the Harnleys, though every vein in her body was tinged with blue.

"I had thought that I would bring me," she said. "You will love me for his sake."

"I always seem as if she tried to speak to me," she told Margaret once. "Don't you think she looks as if she wanted help? Perhaps she hadn't a wise mummy like you, Marjy."

"You are surprised that Vera is so fair?" her mother asked. There was a suspicion of combat in her voice, and the old people looked at each other again.

"I do not attach any importance to the coincidence with the past," he said. "I do attach importance to your estimate of Vera's character. I shall do my best, Mrs. Harnley."

"When Vera was fourteen she took a fever as Lillian had, and they had to cut her hair. The portrait of Lillian at fourteen with short wavy curls might have been her great-grand-niece."

"I feel as if we were two people and yet the same," she said. "At sixteen she began to suffer from fainting fits. Lillian had suffered from fainting fits at that age. She grew thinner and quieter than ever, and her eyes were like great lamps in her head."

"You will understand our surprise," he said, "when you have raised the picture gallery. You will find Vera's portrait there; Vera as some one else was when she was seven. You will find her again as she is now; again as she will be when she is fourteen—seventeen—nineteen—twenty-one. She was only twenty-one when she died; Vera's great-grand-aunt Lillian."

"You're grandfather and grandmother are growing very old," she used to plead. "No one can brighten them as you can. Let them hear you in the night and sing."

"I love him, Lillian," she whispered. "Love him! You loved some one, didn't you? Your eyes say so. It isn't everybody who can love as we do, is it, dear?"

"You're grandfather and grandmother are growing very old," she used to plead. "No one can brighten them as you can. Let them hear you in the night and sing."

"I shall always come to you, too, dear, Marjy," she whispered. "Yes, dear, yes. It isn't that I shall be glad for you to have some one who will care for you when I am gone, whose family regards go back for four hundred years do not laugh at heredity."

"I shall always come to you, too, dear, Marjy," she whispered. "Yes, dear, yes. It isn't that I shall be glad for you to have some one who will care for you when I am gone, whose family regards go back for four hundred years do not laugh at heredity."

No, no. There is nothing the matter. Leave me a little while. . . .

When she had gone Margaret rocked herself to and fro in the chair. The twilight had grown deep, but the stars were peeping out, and the moon was looking in the east-most window of the gallery.

study desk, where he kept it as a paper-knife. She was rational in other respects, and they hoped that, as she grew stronger, the delusion would pass away.

"You are killing yourself, sweetheart," he said, "and breaking our hearts; and all for an absurd fancy. Can't you be brave and fight it? How can a woman dead and buried years ago make you do what you don't want to do?"

"I am descended from the people that she was descended from. There is some evil fate in them and me; I cannot help it."

"I can't, dear. . . . You must let me go. She sank back on her pillows and closed her eyes. Her breath was faint, and she might almost be dead to look at."

"I am a foolish, weak little thing, Bob," she said, "playing restlessly with his jacket; but you are very strong. You said that you could fight fate. Well, I am going to trust to you, and let you fight it for me."

"ITCHING, BURNING SKIN DISEASES relieved in a day. Eczema, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin quickly relieved and speedily cured by Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It will give instant comfort in cases of Itching, Bleeding or Blind Piles, and will cure in from three to six nights. 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—119.

JAPAN'S PEACE TRIUMPHS.

Japan, with her 47,000,000 population, has 4,302,323 pupils in her elementary schools, or ninety-one in every thousand. While Russia, with her 130,000,000 population, has only 4,193,504, or thirty-two in every thousand.

Mother—What is the matter, my dear? Why are you crying? Bobby (sobbing)—I left my toilet on that chair, and the gentleman's sitting on it!

"Your little baby will make you different forever from Lillian," her mother whispered; and then, for the first time, she smiled.

"I love him, Lillian," she whispered. "Love him! You loved some one, didn't you? Your eyes say so. It isn't everybody who can love as we do, is it, dear?"

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. MONTREAL.



The Club Man

As home from the Club he wanders late He gently smiles at the wiles of fate For he knows the effect of wine and malt Is quickly banished by Abbey's Salt.

A night, at the club—an unusually elaborate banquet—even a "bird and a bottle"—ought to be followed by a foaming glass of ABBEY'S SALT, next morning.

It cleans the stomach and bowels—stirs up the liver—clears the head—gives snap and vim to the whole system—and sends a man to business as "bright as a dollar."

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Is "the Joy of Living."

We Carry the Best Selection of Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose and Poultry Netting Call and Get Prices. Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd. Corner Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

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The Daily Times Has All the News



SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. No more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miners' certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$750 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

Placer Mining.—Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—Placer mining generally is done on each five-acre entry fee, \$5, renewable yearly.

Dredging in the Yukon Territory.—Sixteen miles of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, also renewable.

Placer Mining in the Yukon Territory.—Creek, gulch, river and hill claims shall not exceed 200 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet.

The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate. The discoverer of a claim is entitled to a claim of 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet altogether, and the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least \$200. No certificate in work has been done must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by the survey made and publishing notice in the Yukon Official Gazette.

Petroleum.—All unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon Territory are open to prospecting for petroleum, and the Minister may reserve for an individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospecting, an area of 640 acres.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, February, 1904. JAMES A. SMART, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

"Land Registry Act."

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the certificate of title to the above lands, issued to The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, namely, lots fronting lots 137 and 138; and further, that I have on behalf of the said Company applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof.

Notice is hereby given that we have deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and the Registrar General of Titles, Victoria, B. C., plans and descriptions of site of a wharf proposed to be constructed by James Murchison of the Victoria Planning Mills, of the said City, in Victoria Harbor, immediately fronting lots 137 and 138; and further, that we have on behalf of the said Company applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof.

Children's Corner



SCENES FROM CANADIAN HISTORY.

Having made her way through the enemies' lines, after twenty miles' walk through the bush barely in time, and half dead from exhaustion, this brave woman brings word of the plan to capture the little fort. Answer to scene No. 38.—The death of Tecumseh. Battle of Moraviantown, 1813.

CINDERELLA. In the kitchen by the grate Cinderella lay asleep; Late it grew, and still more late Came the little mice, creep, creep, At the pumpkin-shell they gnaw; Bubbly round about her springing; Fairies in her dream she saw, And she fell a-singing: Patient and true, Prince, in the dust I sit; Little glass shoe, No foot but mine you fit; Fairies to give Ball dress and coach and four, Now I shall live Happy for evermore.

Ruby, pearl and diamond Gleam for her in ring and brooch, Touched with fairies' magic wand; Lo! the pumpkin-shell's a coach; Little horses fairies ride Little fairy grooms are bringing; Cinderella leaps inside, Thus with joy a-singing: Patient and true, Prince, in the dust I sit, etc.

In the Prince's ball-room bright She is standing fair and glad; Save for her the Prince that night Byes and ears for no one had; Midnight on the very stroke (Every clock his chime was ringing), From the dancers swiftly broke Cinderella, stinging: Patient and true, Back to the dust I sit, etc.

In the kitchen once again Cinderella lay asleep; Until through the window pane Came the morning sun to peep; On the herald with the shoe, Round her pretty ankles clinging, Came the Prince himself to woo— Then she fell a-singing: Patient and true, Prince, in the dust I sit; Little glass shoe, No foot but mine you fit; Fairies to give Ball-dress and coach and four, Now I shall live Happy for evermore.

LION HUNTING. We went to kill a lion, My cousin Jim and I, For spears we had umbrellas, Our courage was full high, We stalked him up the passage, And down the kitchen stairs; We hoped to find him drinking, And stab him unaware. Jim heard him growl—he said so— And next he heard him roar; While I discovered footprints Beside the pantry door. We crawled all round the kitchen, And got in Cook's way; She said she wished to goodness We'd go upstairs to play. At last we found the lion, We tracked him to his lair Outside the housemaid's cupboard, Just underneath the stairs; And though he fought like twenty, And we were only two, We dashed in like brave hunters, And stabbed him through and through. We cut his lovely head off, And took his mighty paw; We marvelled at his muscles, And wondered at his claws. Then home we faded rejoicing, A small but glorious haul, And put our prey to rest. In the old umbrella stand, This tale is not intended. Dear readers, do deceive; Though Jim and I went hunting, 'Twas only 'make believe'; You know the sort of lion You hunt when that's the case; How you always find and kill him In the most unlikely place!

THE TOYS. (By Coventry Patmore.) My little son, who looked from thoughtful eyes And moved and spoke in quiet, grown-up-wise, Having my law the seventh time disobeyed, I struck him and damie'd With hard words and unkind; His mother, who was patient, being dead, I visited his bed; But found him slumbering deep, With darken'd eyelids, and his lashes yet From his late-sleeping wet, And I, with moon, Kissing away his tears, let others of my own; For, on a table draws beside his head, He had put within his reach, A box of counters and a red-velvet stone, A piece of glass ebraded by the beach, And six or seven shells, A bottle with bluebells, And two French copper coins, ranged there with careful art To comfort his sad heart. So when that night I pray'd To God, I wept and said— 'Ah, when at last we're with tranced breath, Not vexing Thee in death, And Thou remember'st of what toys We made our joys How weakly understood Thy great commandment good; Then fatherly not lost Than I whom Thou hast moulded from the clay, Thou'lt leave Thy wrath and say, 'I will be sorry for their childishness.'

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