

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six months75
Three months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THANKSGIVING.

The institution of a special day for annual thanksgiving is of comparatively modern origin and was first adopted in the United States. The exact beginning of the custom is somewhat uncertain, but Edward Everett Hale is the authority for the statement that it began with a service expressing the gratitude of the people of the original Massachusetts colony for the safe arrival of a relief ship from England at a time when their food supplies had been reduced almost to the vanishing point. For a long time it was not generally observed in the United States, one of the distinctions between the people of the North and South being that the former observed Thanksgiving Day as the great time of family reunion, while the latter kept Christmas for that purpose. Canada only adopted the idea within half a century. One reason of this probably was that the Anglican church declined to accept a thanksgiving decreed by the political power in placing its own harvest festival. Even in the United States the Episcopal church held aloof from recognizing Thanksgiving Day until the year 1789, when a synod formally acknowledged the right of the government to appoint such a festival. It was not, however, until 1888 that the Roman Catholic church in that country took a similar course. At the present time Thanksgiving Day is recognized by all English-speaking America, although the same day is not observed in Canada as in the United States.

The idea of which a national day of thanksgiving is an expression is an admirable one. We do not look upon it as an occasion when the people should review the great and quick certain events that seem to them to be in the natural or special favors from the hand of Providence. None of us is wise enough to discern the good from the evil with sufficient certainty to be able to discriminate between those things for which we should be thankful and those for which we should feel sorrow. The day, ought chiefly to be considered as a recognition of the immanence of the Deity in the affairs of men. It ought to be regarded as an expression of national righteousness, of that righteousness which we are told "exalteth a nation." It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, not that the Lord may be pleased thereby, for it is inconceivable that human praise can add to the glory of the Infinite; but that we may draw ourselves a little nearer to the source from which flows every good and perfect gift. It is well as a nation to "praise God from whom all blessings flow," not because God is gratified thereby and may feel disposed to do something more for us, which is the idea of thanksgiving entertained by such people, but that we ourselves may learn to realize that we live in touch with the Divine. By thanksgiving we exalt ourselves.

OBSERVANT VISITORS

A very great many visitors from the United Kingdom come to Canada with preconceived ideas upon what they are pleased to regard as imperial questions, keep a sharp lookout for everything that will confirm those ideas, and go home and give expression to them in terms of a vague and general nature, among which loyalty and imperialism play the chief part with a plentiful sprinkling of phrases about the necessity of doing something to keep Canada within the Empire. Of course there are exceptions. One conspicuous exception was Viscount Milner, who said to a representative of the Colonist that his trans-Canadian journey was a note of interrogation three thousand miles long. True when he went to England a few people, who did not know what they were talking about, said certain things about the effect of his trip, that ought to have been left unsaid, but that was not his fault. Recently we have had two other visitors who have come to the country with perfectly open minds and wide open eyes, and they have gone back to the Motherland to speak of things as they found them. The reference is to Mr. J. Norton Griffiths, M. P., and Mr. Harry E. Brittain. They are both keen and intelligent observers, and they are telling the people what they learned in plain and simple words, uttered without any other desire than to let the people of the United Kingdom know the facts about Canada as far as they were able to learn them. Mr. Griffiths, who accompanied her husband on a part of his Canadian tour, is also showing

herself to be a good Canadian mission-ary. As has been mentioned already in the Colonist, Mr. Griffiths was instrumental in sending out to Canada a number of families. Some of these are in Victoria and at a meeting of the Wednesday Primrose League, of which she is President, Mrs. Griffiths is reported by the Midland News as having spoken to the following effect:

Proceeding to enlarge upon her visit to Canada, Mrs. Norton Griffiths said that it was hard to realize the difficulty which was experienced in getting about such a vast country as the Dominion. It was in Victoria, that she first came to know a number of the families of the immigrants, and she received, she said, a most cordial welcome from Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Frost and Mrs. Daft, while accompanied away Mrs. Ely, who was accompanied out by Miss Jordan, was as she was driving through Victoria heard about, "There's Mrs. Norton Griffiths," and four children wearing white dresses with red spots, with their hair bedecked with red ribbon, came running up laughing. They took her to their parents' homes, where they were flying and everything presented a very happy appearance. The houses were of the same class that we find in this country, and there were all conveniences, including splendid cooking ranges, and hot and cold water, while each had a charming garden. All the women, continued Mrs. Norton Griffiths, were very joyful to see her, and said they wanted to pay the money back which had been advanced to their husbands, so that more families could come out. It was clearly evident that they were living well, and indeed they were above the average of the working man's family in this country.

The news goes on to say: During Mrs. Norton Griffiths' remarks, she gave an insight into the way the people live in Canada, and she said that they developed a marked spirit of self-independence, and they lived with one another in making their home bright and comfortable. They never saw any ill-dressed children, while their dwellings were of a superior character. They lived, as indicated, better than the working classes of this country, and this they were able to do owing to the fact that the wages were much higher. The people also took a pride in their appearance, and an untidy person was rarely encountered.

This is very interesting and it is talk of a kind that gives the people who hear it an excellent knowledge of the conditions of things in this country. One other remark made by her is especially worthy of mention. She said that when she landed at Bristol, the sharp contrast in the expression of the faces of the men hanging about with that of men in Canada was so striking that she said to her husband: "We have never seen that expression since we left England." Mr. Griffiths was given a very hearty "welcome home meeting" by his constituents, whom he addressed as they were gathered in an assembly, numbering over ten thousand. We regret not having a report of his remarks, for we read in the Wednesday Herald:

For an exposition of the value of Canada to British trade, and the all importance and the pressing need of an Imperial Union, based on a sure and better foundation than mere sentiment, I refer my readers to the report which appears on another page of Mr. Norton Griffiths' able and well thought out speech delivered before so many thousands of his grateful and admiring constituents.

Mr. Brittain has been giving expression to the result of some of his observations through the medium of the London Daily Express, from which we quote:

One hears sometimes that the old Canadian backings she has given to that statement is found to be absurd, for we discover that during the last five years over £100,000,000 has been swallowed by the ever-hungry Dominion.

This is, of course, a huge sum, and as far as it goes eminently satisfactory. Further inquiry, however, reveals the fact that for the most part those holdings are in "gift-edged" securities, and that to this country Canada owes her railroads and many of the improvements in her provinces and cities. From these securities we draw regular dividends, which, though returning a comparatively low rate of interest, are as safe as the Bank of England, and not productive of the least anxiety to the holders of the stock.

So far, so good, and a fine thing for both countries, as well as for the careful investor who is satisfied with a

small return and an entire absence of worry.

But the energetic business man, who does not mind a slight risk in desirous of larger dividends than those of Government bonds, and it is, therefore, surprising to find, when we investigate the appalling industrial progress of Canada, that the old country has been left behind, and that Uncle Sam is annexing or creating every kind of industrial undertaking as rapidly as he can. What has happened to a large extent in the East is taking place again in the West, and unless we bestir ourselves, one of the jewels of the Empire, British Columbia, will be apt to pass under American control, as far as its industries are concerned.

It is a distinct advantage to have the points made in this extract brought home to British readers in the clear words of Mr. Brittain. Among the many wealthy men in the United Kingdom the idea of what may be called speculative investments in Canada. We do not use the word "speculative" in the sense that implies risk, but to describe those investments that are made with a view to the appreciation of value rather than to any consideration of present income. This attractive and highly profitable use of money is one which the people of a country where conditions have been for a long time settled, as they have been in England, seeking more especially to be familiar. Speaking more especially of British Columbia, Mr. Brittain said:

British Columbia is forging ahead in a manner perfectly wonderful: new cities are being hatched out of the forest, while rail and roads are being driven ahead in every direction. Two or three weeks ago it was my good fortune to make a tour through the "New B. C." into the district of Cariboo as the guest of British Columbia's able and active Premier, and there I had one vivid illustration after another of the extraordinary pace in which the province is opening up and "making good," from Banff to Victoria, from Nelson to Fort George.

Since my last tour three years ago the largest city, Vancouver, has more than doubled its population and cities which then did not exist are now the proud possessors of mayors and corporations.

Enormous profits will be made in the near future and on the opening of the Panama Canal, four years hence, greater impetus will be given to the trade of the Pacific slope. But just an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory, so we all realize that a personal visit (even a short one) is more convincing than whole oceans of adjectives, and it is the personal visit which all who can should endeavor to pay.

Although more Englishmen than ever before have visited British Columbia this year, it is but a small proportion of the whole, particularly of the class deeply interested in industrial development.

But Mr. Brittain is not content simply with talking in generalities. He wants other people to have some of the opportunities of seeing what he has seen and of judging for themselves as he has been able to judge for himself, and so we find him making the following proposal:

Could it not be possible to take to the West a party of, say, one hundred of the leading men in the commercial and financial worlds from London and the great provincial towns and let them see for themselves the wonderful openings there are—not only in the West—for British capital and British enterprise? The results of that visit would without any doubt be of the greatest benefit not only to Western Canada and to England, but to those capitalists of industry who acquired their information at first hand. Can it be arranged? The journey is as easy as it is interesting; first, last and only change—Quebec!

This is a very valuable suggestion. We have every faith that Mr. Brittain, to whose foresight and energy the Imperial Press Conference was due, will carry this new idea into execution. If he undertakes to do so, he will receive the heartiest support from the people of Canada.

Hotel Inspection Trip.

On his bi-annual trip of inspection over the C. P. R. hotel system, Mr. Hayter Reed, general superintendent of C. P. R. hotels, is expected to arrive here tomorrow. He will inspect the new wing of the Empress hotel which will be ready for occupation in the course of a couple of weeks time.

Mrs. J. Milner Atkins of Vancouver is spending a few days in the city and is the guest of Mrs. James Forman.

Bowes' Liver and Indigestion Cure

"May good digestion wait on appetite and health on both."
Shakespeare.

From imperfect digestion arises a thousand ills, as constipation, that mother of maladies, sour stomach, biliousness, water brash, dyspepsia, etc.

It is a marvelous remedy for these, and we can safely recommend it, as it has benefited hundreds and will benefit you.

300 For Bottle at this Store.



CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist

1228 Government Street



We Have Everything to Make the Home Beautiful

There is not an article missing in our store at the present moment; everything for the home is complete. Come and see the latest that these new shipments have brought us. Our store is at its best now and the prices are likewise. The third and fourth floors are a sight of beautiful designs. They are worth while paying a visit to and we will be glad to see you taking a look around these beautiful attractions this store has at present. We are receiving carloads of goods every day now and it is not too soon to take a look around and see the values you are going to get this Xmas. Come in and choose something nice and let us keep it for you till you want delivery. It's a good scheme to buy early.

Jardiniere Stands

If you have not already got a Jardiniere Stand you just want to come and see the ones we have got. They are a nice piece of furniture and are exceptionally artistic with a nice jardiniere. We supply the jardiniere that look well on these stands.

SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK JARDINIERE STANDS, Early English finish \$5.00
JARDINIERE STANDS, Mahogany finish, \$3.50. \$2.25
FANCY JARDINIERE STANDS, Mahogany finish, \$10

SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK JARDINIERE STAND, Golden finish, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.25 and \$2.00
COMBINATION JARDINIERE STAND AND WORK TABLE, solid quarter cut Oak, Golden finish \$6.00

Ladies' Work Tables

A Ladies' Work Table is an article every lady should have. It is a husband's duty to buy her one if she is good enough to do sewing, etc., not only for herself but also for her husband, she certainly deserves one of these work tables. Married men, come in and see these on the quiet and take one home to your wife and see how pleased she will be. Here are a few of the prices:

SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK WORK TABLE, Early English finish \$12.00
SOLID MAHOGANY, IN THE SHERITAN STYLE, with one drawer \$10.00

SOLID MAHOGANY LOUIS XVI. STYLE, two drawers, drop leaf on both sides \$25.00
SOLID MAHOGANY, 3 drawers, cupboards on both sides \$35.00

Grandfather Clocks

We want you to come and see these Grandfather Clocks on our third floor. These time-pieces are the most artistic piece of furniture you could possibly put in your home. They are made after the style of clocks a hundred years old, only, these clocks are new. Some people pay fabulous prices for ancient clocks—why not get one of ours that are absolutely new, and have the ancient patterns.

SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK GRANDFATHER CLOCK, Golden finish \$55.00
SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK GRANDFATHER CLOCK, Early English finish, \$100.00
\$70.00, \$60.00, and \$50.00
MAHOGANY GRANDFATHERS CLOCKS, \$100.00 and \$75.00

Afternoon Tea Tables

SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK AFTERNOON TEA TABLE, in Early English finish, Mahogany finish and Golden finish. Price \$9.00

AFTERNOON TEA TABLE, with tray and stand, solid Quarter Cut Oak, Golden finish. Price \$10.00

Burrowes' Folding Featherweight Card Tables

Every one who plays a game of cards has played on a Burrowes table, with its Green Baize Top. These tables are useful articles and take up little room in the home. Your friends like playing on a Burrowes and you will find it will make you play better. Come in and have a look at them. We have them in Early English finish, Golden finish, Mahogany finish. \$5.50 and \$4.50

Ladies' Writing Desks

We have our usual fine assortment of Ladies' Writing Desks with several new designs added to it this week. Ladies, if you want something really handsome for your own use you want to come here and see these Desks. They are made of extra fine material and workmanship.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS, Mahogany finish, \$45.00, \$35.00, \$30.00, \$15.00, and \$14.00
LADIES' WRITING DESKS, Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Golden finish, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 and upwards.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS, Solid Mahogany, \$65.00 and \$60.00
LADIES' WRITING DESKS, Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Early English finish, \$45.00, \$40.00, \$30.00, \$25.00, \$20.00, \$18.00, \$15.00, \$12.00, Etc., Etc.

Order Your Goods by Mail

WEILER BROS

Ladies! Use the Rest Room on the Second Floor



FRIENDS

Of all the words of wisdom I have uttered, surely none sound advice with them than friendship in repair."

Friendship, to put it at its low most valuable asset in life, and at its highest, if it is not the ac life, it is, at least, the butter, or "make friends" is in itself an art do not naturally possess it, it is striving after; and having once a do all in our power to keep. After the successful people in the world that success through their popular other words, their gift of making

A well known society man "charming manners gave the least paid the highest interest," and I do was far wrong. But it is not only of friends which is so important as the still more vital part to be ed how to keep their friendship, who have made it.

That is more difficult, because certain amount of forethought at which, with the selfishness of human people are apt to forget.

The little note which might written when their friend was in t was postponed indefinitely, until the friendship of years, or the com messages which would have taken minutes to write, but which was completed, has severed many a primity.

Not only are these little delinqu kind, but they are distinctly undipl people must not be surprised if the turn, are forgotten on important oc their lives. If from no better motive pendency the woman who wishes to lar must ever guard against the deny to degenerate into a bore.

That the world will never forg any circumstances, and who can bla "She is always so breezy!" son marked of a woman renowned for ber of friends.

There is a little poem by an woman in which occur the following

"Laugh and the world laughs with yo Weep, and they weep alone; For the sad old earth must borrow ho But has trouble enough of its ow

"Rejoice, and men will seek you, Grieve, and they turn and go; They want full measure of all your But they do heed your woe."

How unsympathetic all this sounds But, ah! how true.

Nevertheless it is right that it sh so. People do not want to be wor harassed in life. They want to be and amused; and the sensible ones wou whole, rather visit the entertaining in a garret (figuratively speaking) th dull ones in a mansion.

It is a great mistake for people to it that they must wait until they be until they can entertain.

So much can be done nowadays on so with good management, that if they wite their friends till they are able to de a lordly manner, the time is apt to "sl and they may look round some fine da discover they have no friends to enterta

A warm welcome, a cheery hostess, prettily arranged table are by far the mo portant items towards social success.

How many a struggling professional has had cause, in after life (when his is assured) to look back and be thank his wife or womankind for their charmi self impromptu entertainments which t raged for his friends or clients, and possibly raised him another rung on th der of fame!

As to the girl, who has to make her way in the world, no better advice ca given than to cultivate the art of making self agreeable socially, not only when s visiting, but when she is at home.

Never lose an opportunity of doing a ness to anyone, remembering that old p are especially susceptible to a little att from a younger woman. And who knows they may not be entertaining an "angel awares!"

Who does not know the "jolly girl" is such an acquisition at picnics and little prompt parties?

How many an invitation she receives account of her cheerfulness and her powe making things "go!"

While Angela, the beauty, is consta seeking for a secluded spot where she can amine her face in her pocket mirror, h powder puff in privacy, or essence her without fear of having her complexion spo by the sun or mosquitoes, the "jolly girl" bustling about, making everyone comforta talking to the people who might otherwise a little "out of it," and generally impartin festive spirit to all around her.

Thus it behoves all-rich and poor-ma make themselves a necessary adjunct to city.

Be kindly, be thoughtful, literally do u others as you would be done by, and you v