

The Colonist.

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HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

It is to be assumed that Mr. Templeman put forward the best case he could to lead the electors of Victoria to believe that the government is committed to such a plan of harbor improvement as was discussed in this paper yesterday. We may surely take it for granted that if he had any better evidence than that presented, he would have advanced it. The project is one of such importance that we have no desire to discuss anything bearing upon it in a flippant spirit, and for that reason we analyzed yesterday Mr. Templeman's announcement in detail, and showed very conclusively, we think, that it was of no value, and that it did not afford any reason whatever for believing that the least progress has been made towards the consummation of this work, for which so many Victorians have labored for so many years. We shall examine the leading article in Mr. Templeman's paper of yesterday in the same spirit, and hope we do him no injustice in stating that the case therein set out is his case. That indeed is the only reason for considering it at all. In that article it is said: "It would be idle to pretend—in the face of the demands of other cities—that he has not been compelled to be insistent in regard to the breakwater proposed to be built at Brodie Ledge." It adds: "Not even his defeat at the last election has estranged him from his set purpose to further this plan for the city of Victoria until its accomplishment could be confidently predicted."

To advance such a proposition in the face of Mr. Templeman's well known course in regard to this work and in the face of his telegram to Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Pugsley's reply implies a recklessness of statement that is astonishing. There are certain points upon which we do not believe Mr. Templeman will pretend he can produce any evidence. We shall enumerate some of them. He cannot show any reason, whatever why any one should believe:

(a) That he as much as spoke of the proposed breakwater to his colleagues in the ministry or any one of them during the time in which he was a representative of this city or during his previous senatorial term.

(b) That he has ever insisted upon the government undertaking this work.

(c) That it was ever regarded by any member of the government, not even including himself, as a project which was to be immediately taken in hand.

(d) That when he returned from Ottawa after the dissolution he had the least intention of presenting this project to the electors or had any idea of referring to it until it was represented to him by Mr. Kingham and others that he must do so to avoid humiliating defeat.

(e) That he has today any undertaking binding upon the government that the work will be favorably considered.

Mr. Templeman's appeal to the electors on this question is based on false pretences. He has relied upon a telegram from Mr. Pugsley, which would be utterly meaningless if it is true that the work has been approved by the government as to its necessity and cost, as he states in his announcement.

Mr. Templeman must take one of two positions. Either the work has been approved of, in which event his election will make no difference one way or another; or it has not been approved of, in which event he has misrepresented the case. There is another way of putting it. If the project has been approved of by Mr. Pugsley's endorsement is of no value. If Mr. Pugsley's endorsement is the basis of Mr. Templeman's case, then the project has not been approved of.

Anxious as we are to assist in the promotion of everything calculated to advance the welfare of Victoria, we are unable to find the slightest reason for believing that Mr. Templeman has advanced the case for the breakwater by so much as a hair's breadth.

Mr. Templeman is asking the electors of Victoria to accept as satisfactory a telegram from Mr. Pugsley, which he himself did not consider satisfactory. Being unsatisfied with the telegram, he appears to have sent a second wire to Mr. Pugsley, and to that he received the following reply: "My wire was sent after I had seen Sir Wilfrid." Note: Mr. Pugsley did not say that he was authorized by Sir Wilfrid to make any pledge. Is it not reasonable to assume that if he could have given such an assurance that he would have done so? Is it not absolutely certain that if Mr. Pugsley could have said that he had seen Sir Wilfrid, who approved of Mr. Templeman's proposed announcement, he would have hastened to wire it to his colleagues? As he did not send any such word, we are safe in assuming that he could not send it.

THE UNANSWERED QUESTION

We have a letter from an esteemed correspondent in which he draws our attention to what he thinks is an answer to what we have called "the unanswerable argument against reciprocity." As it may not be convenient to print the letter itself, we will state here what the purport of it is. Our correspondent contends that our argument is answered by the terms of the reciprocity agreement, which provides in language that admits of no misconstruction that either party to it is to be at liberty to alter it in any respect whatever so far as it can be altered by the action of one of them. That we may not be accused of misrepresenting this provision, we will add specific illustrations. Thus, Canada may, after the agreement has come into force, impose a duty on vegetables coming into the country from the United States, and in like manner the United States may impose a duty on lumber imported into that country. In such case either party may or may not annul its part of the agreement. We have endeavored to make it clear whenever we spoke on this point that the agreement is open to variation by either party at any time. But this consideration does not touch our point in any way whatever. What we hold is that, notwithstanding all the ingenuity that may be possible in framing an agreement, there is no way at all whereby Canada can in point of fact regain her freedom of action once she has made a trade agreement with the United States.

A well known Victoria business man, who has hitherto always voted with the Liberal party, said yesterday: "I am not opposed to reciprocity in trade; but I am opposed to an agreement for reciprocity and therefore I will vote for Mr. Barnard." He went on to say that he did not fear the result of expanding trade between the two countries, but he did fear the result of any agreement between them looking towards mutual action, for he said: "They never yet did play the game honestly and they never will. The existence of an agreement will give the United States an excuse for interference in our purely domestic affairs." This was the answer of one Liberal to the argument of our correspondent, who holds that this interference can be safeguarded against by the inclusion of certain words in the agreement.

The letter deals wholly with the language of the agreement; but the argument, which has been unanswerable and is, we think, unanswerable, arises out of the character of the people of the United States, who are an aggressive people, and will interpret the agreement as Hosea Bigelow defined the promises of a representative to his constituents. "For this is a kind of agreement, you see. That is binding on you but not on me."

PULP WOOD

We have already pointed out the very probable effect of the provision in the reciprocity agreement as to pulp and pulp wood. Pulp may be imported from Canada into the United States from lands from which pulp wood may be exported into the United States. If there are any lands in British Columbia from which pulp wood may be exported, pulp manufactured in British Columbia from wood grown on those lands may be exported to the United States without paying any duty in that country. Pulp wood cannot be exported from Crown Lands in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Hence wood pulp or paper made from wood cut on those lands cannot be sent into the United States without the payment of duty.

If the agreement goes into effect there will certainly be a steady pressure brought to bear upon the governments of the provinces mentioned to permit the export of pulp wood, and it by no means unlikely that this pressure will come to a large degree from Ottawa. We are not unmindful of the fact that the pulp schedule of the agreement is already in operation, but if the agreement is rejected that will be the end of it as far as the Canadian government is concerned; while with the agreement as a whole in force, the natural desire of those who took part in framing it will be to extend its operations, as widely as possible, and the result may be friction between the Dominion and the several provinces.

When Mr. Templeman's announcement about the proposed harbor improvements came out, a laugh went round the town "like the neighing of all Tattersal's." It was like another case of Rip Van Winkle. People asked themselves where Mr. Templeman has been for the past ten years that he should think the residents of this city would look upon his proposal as a gift from the gods. There are young men who will vote against him at this election, who heard of this project when they were in pinafores. The Liberal candidate for this city seems to have been the one person in the constituency who had not talked it over and over long ago. Then people turned to Mr. Pugsley's telegram, and many of them felt sorry because the Minister of Public Works had let

Mr. Templeman down so badly. If Mr. Pugsley had been in earnest, he would have telegraphed to Mr. Templeman to this effect: "I'm with you. Set the engineer to work."

THINGS UNEXPLAINED

Mr. Templeman is going to the polls and to defeat with many things unexplained.

He has not explained the position he is going to take on Chinese immigration, provided he is elected. He is on record as admitting that the present restrictions are insufficient; he has declared that he does not favor an increase in the head-tax; he has asserted that he would prefer an agreement with China similar to that with Japan, and the agreement with Japan places the control of Japanese immigration in the hands of Japan. Therefore as far as Mr. Templeman can be understood to occupy any position on the question of Chinese immigration, it is, that he favors Chinese control of the entrance of Chinese into Canada. This point Mr. Templeman has never yet explained.

He has not explained what position he intends to take upon the construction of vessels for the Canadian navy. Mr. Barnard has announced that, if elected, he will urge upon every possible occasion that some of these ships shall be built on this coast, and he has said that in his opinion the surplus of any moneys remaining after the sealers have been compensated ought to be devoted to meeting the increased cost, if any, of building warships here, and at any rate that the whole of the money derived from this source ought to be devoted to British Columbia interests. Mr. Templeman has not seen fit to say where he stands on this very important question. His whole position regarding the building of the ships and the disposition of the moneys to be derived by the government from the seals remains unexplained.

Mr. Templeman's position in regard to the maintenance of the defences and the garrison at Esquimalt is also wholly unexplained. The question has been brought to his notice several times, but he has seen fit to dismiss it with a few generalities.

Here are three questions of very grave importance, questions in which the citizens of this community are vitally interested, and yet Mr. Templeman, who is seeking for their suffrages at this election, declines to tell where he stands in regard to any one of them.

AN ILLUSTRATION

The despatches have told us that the Canadian Government will ask the British Government to denounce the treaty under which an attempt has been made to regulate the salmon fisheries in the waters reached by the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the reason is that the United States Government either will not or cannot live up to its agreement.

There appears to be some constitutional difficulty in the way of the performance by the federal government of what it undertook to do by the treaty, and the reason is that the State of Washington will not take the steps necessary to make the treaty effective.

We are not seeking to discover any parallel between this treaty and the reciprocity agreement. Our reference to the matter is only to illustrate the uncertain nature of the factors involved in any agreement with the United States. The treaty was a bona fide attempt between two governments to settle a local difficulty, but the State of Washington refuses to supplement what the federal authorities have done, and hence the treaty is of no value at all.

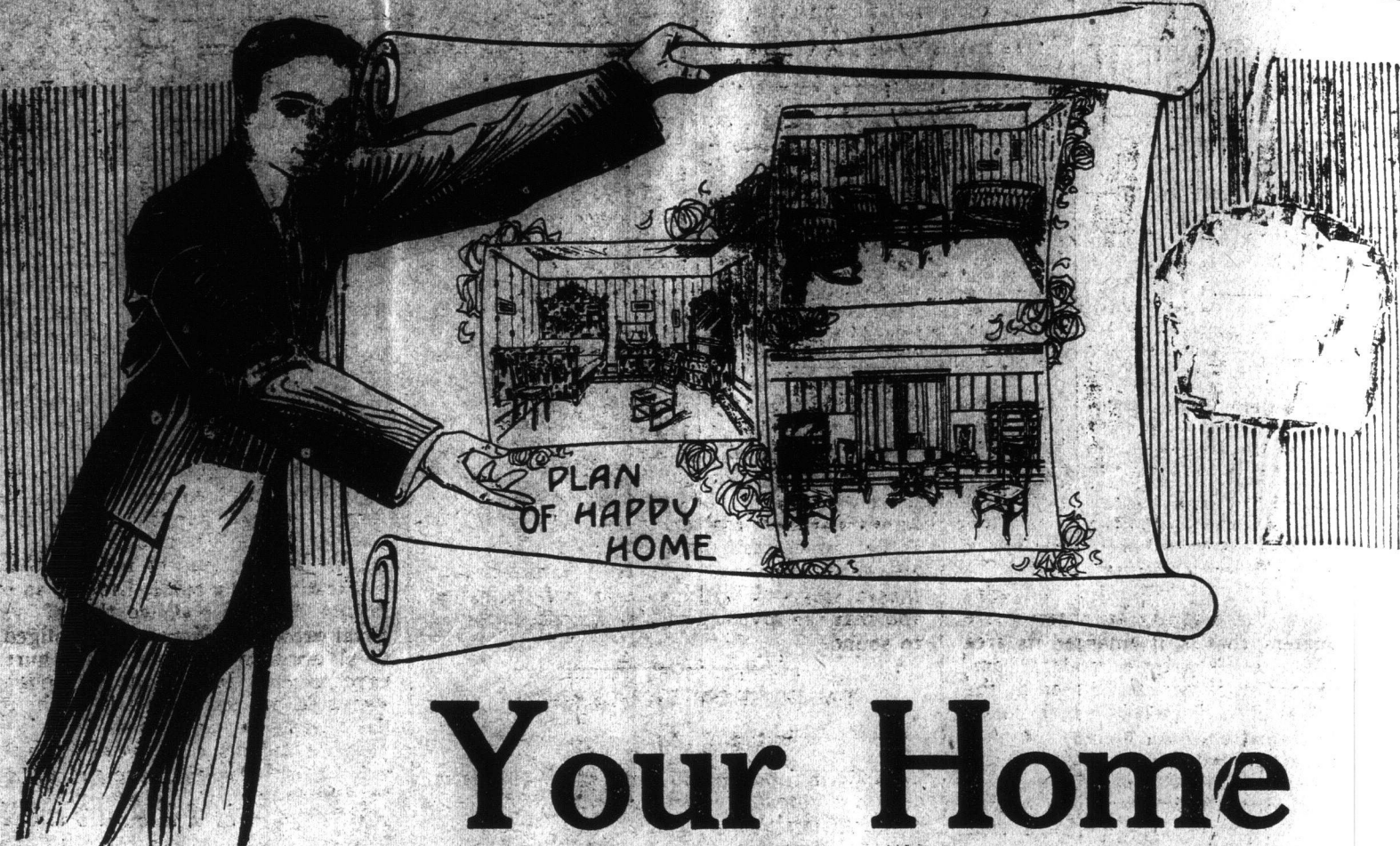
As long as this sort of thing is possible, it seems idle to call the United States a nation, and it is unsafe for any other country to try to come to any understanding with the Washington authorities. If Canadians will be warned by their past experience, they will have as little as possible to do with their neighbors as far as treaties or agreements are concerned. To whatever the Washington authorities do there is always a string attached. We may not be able to see the string in the reciprocity agreement, but if we swallow the bait, we will feel the pull and we will be mighty lucky if we do not also feel the hook.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself said that he would not rest until every pound of Canadian trade would be carried through Canadian ports. That was the sole purpose of the constructing of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and yet he is now prepared to turn his back on all this, and allow the trade to go where it pleases."—Hon. Clifford Sifton.

"Is it going to result in annexation? I do not say that. I do say, however, that the adoption of this treaty would be to tie us to the United States that we would be to all intents and purposes a commercial dependency of the big republic—absolutely under their control."—Hon. Clifford Sifton.

To Succeed General Otter

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—It is understood that General Otter, Inspector-General of Canadian Militia, who has completed the term of service necessary to entitle him to retire on full pension, will shortly vacate the position and will be succeeded by General Côté, commanding the western Ontario division, with headquarters in Toronto.



Your own home—it has been your thought, hasn't it, for some time? And now you want it, don't you? And you don't know just how to go about it to get it?

Well, just come down to Weiler Bros.' store. Come here, where there is to be found everything to furnish your home just as you want it—where prices are right and quality the best, and the largest assortments to select from. This store will make your own little home possible.

Magnificent New Arrivals, Wilton Oriental Rugs

These new arrivals are superb, never before have we seen anything to equal them, and when we say that we mean it, they are absolutely the most beautiful rugs that we have ever had the pleasure of showing. This is a very high grade, closely woven Wilton Rug, also correct copies of the finest product of the Orient coupled with sterling qualities of British manufacture and workmanship. The colorings, such as Cream ground with a Rose Border-Persian effect and accurate copies of Shirvan Rugs in beautifully blended half-tone Oriental shadings. We cannot properly describe these handsome rugs, but we will be pleased if you will allow them to speak for themselves. Here are a few of the prices:

3 ft. x 6 ft.	\$12.00	9 ft. x 12 ft.	\$60.00
9 ft. x 9 ft.	\$40.00	9 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.	\$65.00
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	\$50.00	11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	\$85.00
11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft.	\$95.00		

Signs of the Times—McIntock's Down Quilts Just Arrived

The arrival of the first shipment of McIntocks Down Quilts remind us of the approach of colder weather. We have never had the pleasure of showing so many really beautiful down comforts. Many of our customers have been waiting for these goods and we take this means of announcing their arrival. A large range of colorings to suit the decorations of any bedroom. The colorings are in silk sateen and French art sateen in the daintiest designs. The filling is of the best down and their beauty baffles description.

Satin Covered Quilts, in many different patterns and colorings—

72 x 60	\$13.50
72 x 72	\$15.50
72 x 66	\$20.00

Fine Sateen Covered Quilts—

72 x 60	\$14.50
72 x 66	\$15.50

Silk Covered Quilts, trimmed with silk tapestry bands in blues, reds, and greens, 72 x 66

72 x 66	\$40.00
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Satin Quilts, with brocaded centres in blues and greens, 72 x 66

72 x 66	\$45.00
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Satin Quilts, fancy centres, 72 x 66

72 x 66	\$22.50
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Silk Covered Quilts, plain colors, old rose, blues and greens, 72 x 66

72 x 66	\$22.50
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Extra Fine Fancy Sateen Covered Quilts, with frill 72 x 60

72 x 60	\$16.00
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Fancy Sateen Covered Quilts, with plain panels 72 x 60

72 x 60	\$10.00
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72 x 72

72 x 72	\$12.50
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6-Piece Early English Oak Dining Suite, \$144

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

Early English Oak Buffet—Top 20 x 48, mirror 12 x 40, drawer and 2 doors to cupboard, with glass doors on either side of cupboards, large linen drawer at foot \$42.00

Early English Oak China Cabinet Sixe 15 x 32, has four large shelves and large glass door to cabinet and glass sides. A handsome article and special value at the price \$25.00

Early English Oak Extension Dining Table—8 ft. x 48 in., pedestal style, beautiful grain in this handsome oak table. No better value to be found anywhere at the price of. . . \$45.00

Early English Oak Dinner Wagon—18 x 36, large drawer and shelf below. The latest style to match this beautiful set. Price \$18.00

Early English Oak Arm Chair—Up-holstered seat in leather. Beautiful and comfortable. Price \$7.50

Early English Oak Dinners—Seats upholstered in leather. Price \$6.50

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

WEILER BROS

THE

The standard physical capacity of the human eye is very limited. The average human eye can only see about 1/1000 of the objects that are around it. The microscope, however, is a very powerful instrument. It can magnify objects so that they appear to be many times larger than they really are. This is done by using a lens that is curved in such a way that it bends the light rays so that they appear to come from a much larger object. The microscope is a very useful instrument in many fields of science. It has helped us to discover many things that we could not see with the naked eye. It has also helped us to understand the structure of the human body and the way it works. The microscope is a very important tool for scientists and for anyone who is interested in the natural world.

Let us try to appear to increase means. An ordinary 5000 diameters wings extended, the head-lights of sand times more, that it could be that would be. Imagine a fly's wings reaching side to those on than the Sayway with a common able to form some littleness of an magnified as much only appears but nail is to a great smallest living of a microscope of the crease of appare means an incre times. Now im posed a photogra ful microscope y ute form of life know that the a 000,000 times les the photographi believe that if y yet more powe smaller organis

The next po Professor Jones these exceeding parently gifted thing that is fre of any object, is the possession of and sagacity is upon this line of barked upon a shore of which most far-seeing one anchorage fo idea that nothing cept relatively, organism and t alike in compar that created and

One variety of are known as in water, not need whole square m with them. Th great masses cli cubic inch of th as 10,000,000 sep have a mo food, and there tary canal by wh through several history is yet to th is incre coming at once ready in its own well supplied in twenty-four h ions and each s same. If this ha