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HOPE FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

In spite of the action of the provincial government in the past in tying up as much as possible of the public lands of Vancouver Island, it is possible that the members of that government will yet repent and, under the pressure of public opinion, take some steps which may result in settling up the wild parts of the country. So much of the land has already been taken that it is necessary that the portion now remaining be subdivided into smaller tracts. Such a subdivision would probably be of advantage to settlement, especially if surveyed in such a way as to make it possible for settlers to build their homes near together.

We can understand that the members of the delegation from the Victoria Board of Trade and the Vancouver Island Development League, which met the government, were anxious not to say anything which might antagonize Mr. McBride and his followers, else they would, instead of giving him fulsome praise, have told him to his face how the country had suffered from the past policy of the government. Their point of view was, perhaps, the correct one. We sincerely hope that they will succeed in getting something. The government is rather inclined to grant applications for roads, because by doing so they give employment to faithful followers in different parts of the country. In the matter of land settlement, however, there is nothing to be gained except the satisfaction of having done certain work which is for the general welfare of the province. As the ministers are politicians, and not statesmen, this point of view does not affect them.

One of the speakers for the delegation asked that the land should be reserved for actual settlers. That is our point of view exactly. We would like to see the land settled instead of being sold to speculators. We want to see Vancouver Island a hive of industry. We went to see it thickly settled with prosperous farmers and intelligent fruit-growers. For this reason we are sorry that the members of the delegation had not the courage to ask for the abolition of the present abuses and the introduction of a policy of "land for the settlers only, and the settlers for the land." We want to see all the land on the Island surveyed and made available for settlement. We want to see provision made for giving prospective settlers all the information they could possibly need before choosing the land. It is senseless to expect a man of small means to travel all over the island looking for lands, which often exist only in the imagination of the officials. There is plenty of good land here. There are plenty of people who would like to live on the land and cultivate it. It is for the provincial government to bring these two together. The sooner they take steps to do it the better it will be for them and the better for the country as a whole.

INFLATED CAPITAL AND COAL PRICES.

The captains of the coal mining industry in the province of British Columbia are reported to have expressed with confidence the opinion that coal is more likely to increase than to decrease in price. It would, of course, be a reckless thing for a mere outsider to express an opinion contrary to the views of the management of the coal mines. Still, we will take a chance and say there is little likelihood of coal rising in price. The captains of this particular industry are not blind, neither, we may be sure, will they close their keen eyes to the signs of the times. One of the effects of the exaction of exorbitant prices is evident already. Other corporations which have the power to apply a remedy for unreasonable prices are equipping their plants with oil-burning appliances—and the corporations in question are in a position to obtain fuel from the coal-producing corporations at much lower rates than the small and unorganized consumer. It is not beyond the realms of possibility that the latter may also arise and insist upon an authority which is even higher than the steamship and railway companies and the coal companies taking a hand in the game of bluff. The advent of a corporation in this province which is addicted to the inflation of capital by the process known as watering is not likely to have an ameliorating effect. But if a tribunal akin to the Dominion Railway Commission were set up with powers corresponding to those of that useful court, the result might be much beneficial letting of water.

RECIPROCITY.

If the reciprocal agreement negotiated between the United States and Canada becomes law, as there is every reason to believe it will, a new era of prosperity will dawn in this country. For several years the people of Canada, Conservatives as well as Liberals, have been crying out against the constantly increasing cost of living. Consummation of the trade agreement will lower the cost of living, will open our new markets for the Canadian producer, and will stimulate all lines of productive industry.

After many years the Liberal government has been able to fulfil one of the principal pledges which its leaders made when first returned to power in 1896. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues made an effort to carry out their undertaking immediately after they were elected, but were spurned by the United States politicians. They accepted defeat in a dignified manner, and the country stood by them. As years passed the value of reciprocal trade between the two countries became more apparent. That was a period of education for the American people. Now they have consented to, not a treaty, but a reciprocal trade arrangement by which voluntary concessions shall be made on either side which will be of mutual advantage to both countries.

Canadians generally will look forward to the adoption of the arrangement with much enthusiasm, for they will see in it great possibilities for the advantage of their country. The greatest of these advantages undoubtedly will be the provision which gives us untaxed food. The cost of living will be lowered considerably, and this will reach home to every man, woman and child in the country. The staples of life, such as meat, potatoes and fruit, will be sold at reduced prices. It is like increasing the wages of the whole community, for the purchasing power of the dollar will be greatly increased. On the other hand, the opportnities for trade with the United States will be greatly enlarged. For instance, the market for Canadian fish will be secured without having to throw open Canadian waters to the American fishermen. This in itself is a concession of great value to this province. The reason the Canadian fisheries have not been developed has been largely because there has been no market. Now the market is provided, and the fishing industry ought to grow marvellously. There is a reduction in the duty on coal, a commodity which we export largely.

The duty taken off lumber, however, is perhaps the greatest concession of all. Canadian mills will now be in a position to increase their trade with United States points. Even with the heavy duty some business was done. Shipments were made from Victoria and Vancouver to California and other states, but the handicap of the duty was serious. Now this market will be open to local shippers, with the result that the immense Canadian timber limits which are at present held by Americans will be developed by mills erected on Canadian territory.

The fear has been expressed that the British Columbia fruit industry will suffer. We do not believe it will. The large increase in prosperity in this province will open out a constant market for the local growers, and nearness to the market gives them an advantage which no competition can take from them. On the other hand, local grown fruit is not on the market to any large extent for much more than half the year, and in the interim British Columbians are dependent on the supply from California. The result of the duty has been to make this fruit, when our own fruit is not in season, so high as to be practically out of reach of the poor man. The removal of the duty will change all that.

That the treaty will be acclaimed by the people who live on the prairies goes without saying. The increased market for their oats and flaxseed will be worth a tremendous amount to them, and the decrease of duties on agricultural implements is a step in the direction in which they have been agitating.

Taken as a whole, it may be said that the arrangement will be highly beneficial to this country. An American, speaking of the treaty this morning, remarked: "You Canadians have handed it to us all right this time. You say that we have had the better of some of the treaties, but this time you score all right." That is the common feeling. We do not think, however, that we have more than our share. We believe the convention should be ratified, and we believe that when ratified it will prove of lasting benefit to the country at large.

MILLIONAIRE AND SINGLE TAXER.

Thursday Mr. Fels' address at the Canadian Club lunch was one of the most interesting that has been given in this city. There was a good attendance, partly because of the subject on which Mr. Fels was expected to speak, but mostly because the speaker was a millionaire. Strange to say, the larger number of those present did not agree with the sentiments expressed by the speaker, and, for that reason, the gathering was the more remarkable. It was plain that few of those present thought a change in the method of taxation would right all the ills which flesh is heir to, and there was nothing convincing in what Mr. Fels said, yet everyone was interested. The speaker was evidently a millionaire with a fad. He was a pleasant speaker and the company enjoyed the twenty minutes, more or less, during which he was speaking. He talked all round the question, spoke with fluency, but never gave a single conclusive argument in favor of that which he was advocating. He made sweeping statements, for which he quoted no authorities. He quoted Vancouver as an example of the success of the single tax idea, whereas Vancouver gained her present enviable position under the old system, it being only a year ago that she adopted the new method of assessing only land values. This was an unhappy illustration, for it showed the audience that the other statements made might have been equally as fallacious. There are many who would like to see the adoption of the single tax system, but not with an expectation of curing the world of its ills. They simply think that it would be more equitable, and on that account be one small step in advance. When Mr. Fels was asked a question as to why buildings should not help to pay for fire and police protection he sidestepped altogether.

It is clear that while Mr. Fels is undoubtedly a successful business man, and while his sympathies with the downtrodden and oppressed are to be commended, as a public speaker and ardent reformer he is not a success, and would have commanded little attention were it not for his money. It was much more interesting to watch nearly one hundred business and professional men listening attentively, and even respectfully to opinions with which they were not in sympathy and at the close applauding the speaker for giving those opinions, than it was to attempt to analyze the speech itself. We do not think Mr. Fels advanced the cause of single tax, admirable as that system may be, but we do know that his address proved entertaining, and for that reason we join with the club in thanking him for it.

GOVERNING THE CITY.

Victoria is not yet very large, comparatively speaking, and there is time enough to consider carefully any change that might be thought necessary in our system of municipal government. Our civic works are not yet so unwieldy that the mayor and aldermen find it impossible to do the business. It is now about time, however, we were investigating with a view to adopting at some future date whatever system is found to work to the best advantage, and with that end in view the experiments being carried out in other cities will be watched carefully. A commttee of the citizens of Duluth has been making investigations and has decided that the commission form is the best, the reasons they give for their decision being as follows:

"1. Because it establishes the city on a business basis and under it the city is operated as any large commercial corporation would be, thus eliminating political interests of all kinds.

"2. Because it centralizes responsibility so it cannot be evaded.

"3. Because it naturally follows that greater economy will result from a purely business administration.

"4. Because it provides, or should provide, that the commissioners shall give all their time to the city's business, and that they shall be paid salaries sufficient to attract the right kind of men.

"5. Because the provision of the referendum, initiative and recall give the citizens greater responsibilities, greater interest in public affairs, and greater incentive to participate in them.

"6. Because it abolishes the ward system by electing city officers from the whole city, makes them responsible to all parts of the city and compels them to take care of the needs of all parts of the city."

The Conservatives say that the Liberal Government are "ill advised" in securing cheaper food for the people. That remains to be seen. The majority of the people probably think otherwise.

* * *

Special interests may cavil at the terms of the reciprocity agreement, but the interests of all the people are paramount. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier said on a recent occasion: "Gentlemen, ours is a democratic government, working in the interests of the democracy."

* * *

George H. Cowan, M. P., has emitted an apparently insane, and certainly an incoherent, outburst relative to the new tariff agreement with the United States. Positively and seriously, the member for Vancouver should be taken in charge by his friends.

* * *

The danger of a policy of protection lies in the difficulty experienced in taking off any of the duties once they are imposed. There is always a cry of, "Industry is being ruined." Under protective tariff it is the people who are ruined.

ESQUIMALT LIBERALS DEMAND RESIGNATION

Association Executive Adopts Resolution Regarding John Jardine's Position

(From Monday's Daily.)

At a meeting of the executive of the Esquimalt Electoral District Liberal Association, held on Wednesday last, a resolution regarding the position taken in the House the other day by John Jardine, M. P. P. for Esquimalt, was unanimously adopted.

The resolution, copies of which are in the hands of every member of the legislature to-day, reads as follows:

"Whereas, Mr. John Jardine accepted the nomination of the Liberal party as their candidate in their provincial election of 1909, in opposition to the policies of the Conservative party and the government of Mr. McBride;

"And whereas, the election was duly contested by Mr. Jardine as a Liberal, and he was then elected as a Liberal to represent Esquimalt electoral district;

"And whereas, in the 1910 session of the legislature, Mr. Jardine, in supporting the Conservative government on outstanding issues of the campaign which he had opposed and was elected to oppose, thereby stultified himself and betrayed the electors of Esquimalt whose suffrages had placed him in office;

"And whereas, in the session of 1911 Mr. Jardine has upheld and applauded the Conservative policy which he was elected to oppose, and has further declared himself as endorsing and approving the present Conservative government and their policies and administration;

"Therefore, be it resolved, by the executive of the Esquimalt Electoral District Liberal Association, that as Mr. Jardine has no longer the confidence of the Liberal party of this riding and no longer represents their views he is hereby called upon in fulfilment of his statement on the floor of the legislature and in common decency and propriety to resign his seat in the legislature as representing Esquimalt Electoral District, and that his name be struck from the membership roll of the association."

OBITUARY RECORD

(From Monday's Daily.)

Andrew Shaw, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Victoria, died last night at the residence of his grand-niece, Mrs. W. Ekton, 922 Mason street, at 10 o'clock. The late Mr. Shaw was born in Mexboro, Yorkshire county, England, 81 years ago. In his youth he worked as a seaman, and coming out to Victoria in 1885 was employed as water carrier to the navy at Esquimalt harbor for some years. In '66 he and one of his friends, Thomas Carrington, went into the Nicola valley and took up land. Mr. Shaw, however, sold out his share to Mr. Carrington and returned to Victoria, where he acted as city pound-keeper for 15 years. Noah Shakespeare, one of the deceased's old friends, relates many incidents of the jolly old times Mr. Shaw, Capt. McCulloch, Richard Thornhill and he had when living close together in the James Bay district, in the early sixties. Now, with the exception of himself, all these old timers have passed away. Mr. Shaw, it may be mentioned, was one of the first white men to go up the Fraser river. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, under the auspices of the Columbia Lodge No. 2, A. O. O. F., at 2.15, from the house, and at 2.30 from the Hanna chapel. The Rev. T. E. Holling will conduct the services. Interment will be made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

John Augustus Wood, aged 75 years, passed away this morning at the family residence, 1030 St. Charles street. The late Mr. Wood was born in Edmonton, Middlesex, England, and there received his early education. Coming to Canada he settled in Guelph, Ontario, and while there established a reputation for kind-heartedness and business integrity which has followed him in his extensive travels through many lands. On retiring from business he first settled in Toronto, but, visiting Victoria four years ago, decided to remain here the rest of his days. Deceased is survived by a wife, in this city, and an elder brother, George, with several nephews and nieces in England. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2.15 from the house and fifteen minutes later from Christ Church cathedral. Bishop Perrin, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Miller, will conduct the services. Interment will be made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

The remains of the late Andrew N. Bell, who died some time ago, will not, as was expected, be shipped east for burial. Arrangements have been made by his relatives for the funeral to take place to-morrow at 10 a. m., from the Hanna chapel, where the Rev. J. McCoy will officiate. Interment will be made in the Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral will be private.

The funeral of the late John Thomas Bennett, who was killed out at Colwood a few days ago, took place this afternoon at 2.15 from the Hanna chapel. Services were conducted at 2.30 at the Christ Church cathedral by the Rev. Canon Cooper. There was a large attendance of members from Court Northern Light, A. O. F., and of friends from Colwood. Interment was made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

The death occurred this morning at the St. Joseph's hospital of Dominique Cernoni, aged 37 years. The deceased was born in Italy and had been employed as a laborer in this city. The remains are lying at the Victoria Undertaking parlors, from where the funeral will take place at a date to be announced later.

Many Lots of Goods, Not Wanted After Stock Taking on the 31st, Will be Sold at Prices to Clear To-Day and Tuesday

Men's Shirts and Pyjamas Specially Priced

MEN'S SHIRTS of print or cambric, in fancy light stripes. Soft fronts and starched cuffs. Reg. $1.25. Monday **75¢**

MEN'S SHIRTS, in fine print and cambric, in plain colors or fancy stripes. Coat shape with soft fronts and starched cuffs. Regular values $1.75 and $1.50. Monday..**$1**

MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS, made of heavy twill. In dark grey and blue stripes. Well made and full sizes. Regular $1.25. Monday .....**90¢**

MEN'S PYJAMAS, in heavy imported flannelette **$2.25**

MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS in black and black and white twill with moleskin backs. All sizes. These are very special. Regular values $1.25, $1.00. Monday.....**85¢**

MEN'S OXFORD AND GALATEA WORKING SHIRTS. All sizes. Regular 75c. Monday .....**50¢**

MEN'S PYJAMAS of fine Ceylon flannel, in plain colors or fancy stripes. Three sizes. Price **$3.50**

MEN'S PYJAMAS of heavy imported flannel, in light fancy stripes. Made in three sizes. Special $4.75 and.....**$3.00**

Only Two More Days to Buy at January Prices. Unequalled Values for Monday's Selling in Our Staple Dept. This List Offers Many Opportunities to Save

7 DOZEN READY-MADE SHEETS, full double bed size. Regular $1.25 each. Monday, pair **$1.00**

3 DOZEN HAND DRAWN LINEN AND BATTENBURG in runners, pillow shams and squares. Value up to $2.25. Monday, each **$1.00**

12 ONLY WOOL COMFORTERS, in assorted patterns, full size. Regular $6.50. Monday **$3.50**

8 ONLY FEATHER COMFORTERS, covered featherproof sateen in good patterns. Regular $8.50. Monday, for.....**$4.90**

2 ONLY, PURE EIDERDOWN covered floral satin on one side, plain on the other. Regular $27.50. Monday.....**$15.00**

5 ONLY, WOOL COMFORTERS, quilted throughout, very durable, in Paisley design. Regular $7.50. Monday...**$5.00**

12 PAIR PURE WOOL SAXONY BLANKETS, full size. Regular $8.75. Monday, for **$6.50**

6 ONLY, PAIR GREY WOOL BLANKETS Regular $3.50. Monday.....**$2.75**

500 YARDS OF FINE HALF BLEACHED TABLING, close heavy quality, 54 inches wide. Regular 40c. Monday .....**29¢**

250 YARDS FULL BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, fine Irish linen, extra fine quality close weave and heavy weight. Regular $1. Monday **75c**

100 YARDS FULL BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, close heavy quality in assorted patterns. Regular 75c. Monday...**50c**

25 HUCKABACK TOWELS, plain or hemstitched. Regular value 35c. Monday, each .....**25¢**

Clearance of Women's Full Length Coats

WOMEN'S FULL LENGTH COATS, in a splendid selection of all the season's prevailing styles, in semi-fitting, loose and raglan effects. The coats are built of the best tweeds, serges, broadcloths and cheviots, and each mode represents the most skilled workmanship. Many plain tailored, others elaborately trimmed. Regular $15 to $25, for.....**$8.90**

Regular $25 to $45, for.....**$13.90**

Dress Goods and Silk Clearance

500 YARDS OF DRESS GOODS, 42 inches wide. Colors, brown, taupe, navy, wisteria, myrtle, garnet, cardinal, black, fawn, old rose and grey in Panamas, diagonals, cheviots and serges. Regular value to 65c. Price.....**25¢**

250 YARDS OF CHOICE SILKS, in Taffeta, Peau de Soie, Dresden and Paillette Satin, in all colors and black. Regular values to $1.00. Price .....**45¢**

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Bowes' Buttermilk Toilet Lotion

Abolishes redness [illegible] of the face, heals chaps or chafing, counteracts the bad effects of dust-laden winds on the complexion.

Keeps the Skin Soft and Smooth. Makes Hands and Arms Delicately White.

Does not promote hair growth, is neither greasy nor sticky. Always fresh and pure. Unrivalled for men's use after shaving.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVIN[illegible] COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.

No. 449.

This is to certify that "E. P. Ch[illegible] & Co., Limited," is authorized and li[illegible] to carry on business within the P[illegible] of British Columbia, and to carry [illegible] effect all or any of the objects [illegible] Company to which the legislative [illegible]ority of the Legislature of British C[illegible]bia extends.

The head office of the Company is [illegible]ate at the City of Montreal, in the [illegible]vince of Quebec.

The amount of the capital of the C[illegible]pany is seventy-five thousand doll[illegible] divided into seven hundred and [illegible] shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in [illegible] province is situate at 339 Hastings st[illegible] in the City of Vancouver, and M. O[illegible]ton, Manager, whose address is Va[illegible]ver aforesaid, is the attorney for the [illegible]pany.

Given under my hand and seal of [illegible] at Victoria, Province of British Colu[illegible] this 2nd day of September, one thou[illegible] nine hundred and eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Compa[illegible]

The objects for which this Compan[illegible] been established and licensed are:

1. To carry on in all its branche[illegible] business of traders, dealers in and m[illegible]facturers of all kinds of goods, ware[illegible] merchandise:

2. To acquire and take over, as a [illegible] concern, the business carried on [illegible] City of Montreal, and elsewhere i[illegible]ada, under the name of E. P. Charle[illegible] Co.;

3. To acquire and undertake the [illegible] or any part of the business, propert[illegible] liabilities of any person, company o[illegible]poration, carrying on any business [illegible] Company is authorized to carry [illegible] possessed of property suitable fo[illegible] purposes of this Company:

4. To subscribe for, take, or in an[illegible] acquire the stocks, shares, bonds, d[illegible]tures, or other obligations or securit[illegible] any company having objects simil[illegible] those of this Company; to sell, o[illegible]wise dispose thereof, subject always t[illegible] provisions of section 44 of "The C[illegible]panies Act"; to guarantee any bonds [illegible]bentures, obligations or securities s[illegible] or disposed of by this Company, or of a[illegible] company having such objects:

5. To purchase, lease, or otherwise [illegible]quire real or personal property, and [illegible] rights or privileges which this Comp[illegible] may think necessary or convenient [illegible] the purposes of its business:

6. To sell or dispose of the undertak[illegible] of the Company or any part thereof, [illegible] such consideration as the Company m[illegible] think fit, and in particular for shares, [illegible]bentures or securities in any other c[illegible]pany having objects similar to those [illegible] this Company.