

The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.50 Six months .75 Three months .40 Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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NO REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

YOUNG VICTORIA.

We have in a former issue commented upon the indifference of the younger men in Victoria to public affairs. It is especially noticeable in public gatherings such, for example, as those called to consider affairs like the reception of the royal visitors, the celebration of the Twenty-Fourth of May and so on. The majority of those present on such occasions are grey-headed men, and yet there are hundreds of young men who ought to be participating in all matters of that kind. It is the same in politics. A meeting addressed by the young men of the city is unusual. As a rule the speakers are those who have been making political speeches for a generation.

Yet there are in this city a great many men, who have, or at least ought to have, all the fire of youth and whose ideas ought to be progressive. Some of them are in evidence on public occasions, but the majority of them are not. It is time for a change in this regard. If you go into an Eastern Canadian city of the size of Victoria, you will see young fellows under twenty-five taking an active part on the platform beside men of riper years. We recall an election held in St. John, when the late Sir Leonard Tilley simply swept his opponent before him, and it was due to the organization of the young men, by a gentleman, who now occupies a very prominent public position in the service of Canada.

There are some who object to the prominence of the younger element because they say it is the older people who have the greatest stake in the country. That is a poor reason, for it is not a true one. The man who has passed the meridian of life, even if he has a great estate around him, has nothing like the stake in the country held by the younger man, who has all his life before him and his fortune to make. The greatest of all estates is youth. Russell Sage is an octogenarian and a multi-millionaire, but we venture to say that he would give all his wealth if he could purchase his lost youth. The young man, who brings to bear upon a political situation, the fresh enthusiasm of his ambitions, is the best of all people for older men to counsel with. We would like to see the youth of Victoria more prominent in public matters of all kinds.

THE CORONATION OATH.

There is very little prospect of the phraseology of the Coronation Oath being altered. The only change to which the Roman Catholics would assent is one that would eliminate all reference to the peculiar matters of faith, which the sovereign is required to abjure. A mere change in words, even if it made the reference less offensive, would be of no value in their opinion. The Roman Catholic Church sets very little store by verbal formulae in political declarations of any kind. It looks to the spirit of them, and it matters little, if the King is to abjure certain things, what words he uses to do it. There was great apathy upon the part of the Non-Conformist bodies on this subject, and one of the leading Wesleyan divines wrote an exceedingly able letter to the Times in which he argued against requiring any religious test whatever from the King. His position was substantially that if the King wished to subvert the Protestant religion, an oath would not prevent him. He held that the time has gone by when a king can declare what the religion of England shall be. The outcome of the long and wide-spread discussion apparently will be that no change will be made, nevertheless we observe that petitions are being circulated in Quebec asking for the elimination of the objectionable expressions.

FIREWORKS

For celebrations, garden parties, camping out, etc. Promptly shipped, carefully packed, with full instructions for firing. Send for List.

HITT BROS

Fireworks Manufacturers, Victoria, B.C.

ONCE IN A BLUE MOON.

Let no one think it is by a typographical error that the following extract is assigned to the Ottawa Citizen, that most ultra-conservative of all papers: Sir Wilfrid Laurier put the population question in its most sensible and favorable light in his speech at the opening of the Toronto exhibition. If 125,000,000 Americans export and import \$29 per head, and 5,400,000 export and import \$380,000,000 worth or about \$70 Canadian is three times the man the American is, judged by worldly gear, it is the same old story. What difference does it make whether a man lives in a city of 40,000 or 400,000, or in a country of five million or fifty million, so long as he is comfortable, prosperous, protected in the enjoyment of his property by equitable laws and has all the advantages of a high civilization?

Better be small in numbers and select in quality than gross numerically and no account otherwise. China is the largest nation on earth and the most no account. If Canada goes on building up her trade and keeping the population select we will one day be a nation of millionaires. Doubtless Sir Wilfrid was quite right in what he said, and doubtless the Citizen is wholly correct in its comments. The amazing thing is that in the opinion of the Citizen the Premier could have said anything sensible. There must have been a blue moon in Ottawa last week.

A mere accumulation of people in a country is of itself not a particularly desirable thing. The important thing is to have those people who are in the country prosperous and contented. This is undoubtedly the case with the five and a third millions of Canadians today, and it is better to be able to say that than to boast of a great influx of people without corresponding prosperity. The prosperity will bring population in good time, and the country will be none the worse because its growth is somewhat slower than it might be.

THE POWER OF THE CROWN.

The claim is put forward in many of the newspapers and magazines that the power of the Crown in Great Britain is increasing at the expense of Parliament. We have seen nothing to justify such a contention. The power of the Crown under our system of government must always be an undefinable quantity. We have no theory of government or fixed rules to which reference can be made to settle whether the sovereign is to be or is not becoming in any sense a personal ruler. A few things are so evident, the whole progress of the state must be vested somewhere at all times. In the United States this supreme power is vested in the people, who exercise it in assemblies, and between the occasions when it is exercised, the officers elected by the people enjoy it, subject to constitutional limitations. But even in that country it has been found necessary to postulate the existence in the President of certain powers not mentioned in the constitution, or otherwise the government of the country could not go on. The President is understood to exercise these extraordinary powers by virtue of his position as Commander-in-Chief of the army. It was in that capacity that President Lincoln made his emancipation proclamation. It is by virtue of that power that President McKinley has assumed the right to decide temporarily how Puerto Rico and the Philippines shall be governed and what shall be done by the United States in Cuba. If this has been found necessary in a country where it was thought that the written constitution had provided for all emergencies, how much more must it be necessary in a monarchy, where there is no fixed constitution, except what the Parliament makes from session to session, to suppose that the whole power of the state, which has not already been defined by statute, must be vested somewhere in trust for the people until they themselves have said through their representatives duly elected that they desire it to be exercised in a specified direction. This reserve of constitutional authority is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercised by him according to the advice of his responsible ministers. The King's government must go in. If Parliament has not said how it shall go, the King must nevertheless carry it on under any emergency that may arise.

To what extent the Sovereign shall make his personality felt in this respect must depend upon his character and that of his ministers. The King has undoubtedly the right, subject always to the control of Parliament, and the capacity to impress his views upon his ministers. Whether he will do so will depend largely upon whether he is a man of strong views and resolute personality. He can do so and yet remain a constitutional sovereign, although by a looseness of expression this term has come to signify a monarch who will subordinate his views in all things to those of his ministers.

We do not believe that the power of the Crown has been at all enhanced or lessened by the present King's endeavoring to assume any greater prerogative right than is properly vested in him under the best constitutional precedents. At the same time it must not be forgotten that he is not a mere figure-head. It is his duty to give his country his best efforts to advance its welfare. It is said of Queen Victoria that she frequently advised her ministers, who found her long experience in affairs of great value. And we are to be told that, whereas every individual in the land, though he became a British subject only yesterday, and every outsider who has access to the columns of a newspaper has the right to advise what shall be done, that is every one except the King, and that he who of all men in the kingdom is most personally interested must remain silent? We hardly think this will be claimed. Holding these views of the place of the sovereign in the British Constitution, we are unable to understand what is meant when the claim is made that the Crown is gaining power at the expense of Parliament. Parliament can at any moment take it from one man and give it to another. If the King comes to exercise more influence in the state than the present generation has been accustomed to see the sovereign exercise, and we see no reason to think so, it can only be because his views are so sound that they command themselves to his advisers who have the confidence of Parliament, and behind Parliament, behind the ministers and behind the King himself stand the people, the only source and fountain of authority within these realms.

LABOR DAY.

This is Labor Day. To have suggested a quarter of a century ago that there should be such a public holiday would have been to declare oneself a dreamer. Even now it is difficult for many people to understand why the state should have passed a law creating it. Perhaps if we looked very closely into the motives, which influenced the public men of Canada to do so, we should find rather a mixed assortment. We will learn something more to our advantage if we endeavor to ascertain why it was demanded by those to whom it is easily the chief holiday of the year from one point of view. We do not mean that the working men of Canada are not heartily loyal to the government of their country or that they join with less spirit in the celebration of Empire Day than other people. We do not mean that they make less of Christmas than the rest of the community. But Labor Day signifies to them something very different to the others. It is representative of ideas, which the workingmen think are essential to their personal welfare and the happiness and prosperity of their wives and families. This makes it a day apart from all others and surrounds it with sentiments, which the others do not inspire.

We have been witnessing for some time the progress of a very remarkable movement, one which, perhaps, in its effects upon nations and individuals, will be among the most important that the world has ever seen. When thinking of it and after reading something of what the more conservative leaders of the movement have to say, we are reminded of the time when Peter the Hermit preached the Crusade throughout Europe. That this epoch-making man had any conception of the tremendous consequences of his enthusiastic work cannot be supposed. He seems to have been an instrument in the hands of Providence not only to stay the course of Mohammedanism, which threatened to overwhelm the civilized world, but to break up the feudal system and make individual liberty possible and compatible with individual safety. And there is a traceable connection between his work and that of trades-unionism today, for in the franchises which the guilds obtained from kings and nobles, anxious to have their hands strengthened for the campaign to wrest Jerusalem from the Infidel, we find the beginning of the movement towards the full emancipation, politically, socially and educationally, of the laboring classes. For the benefit of those who may read into what has just been said very much more than is intended, we will add that Peter the Hermit did not accomplish what he sought, Jerusalem yet remains in the hands of the Infidel, although centuries have passed since the flower of European chivalry set out to rescue it. But he inaugurated unconsciously something far grander and more profitable to his fellow men than what he himself had in view. Personally he was an ill-balanced enthusiast, and his impossible dreamings brought untold misery and disaster in their train. But he "blessed" wiser than he knew," and we today, whether we are capitalists or workmen, whether we belong to unions or stand upon our own individuality, enjoy the unexpected good results of his self-sacrifice and apparently pointless endeavor.

Two results are possible from the modern crusade to which this day is dedicated, and he is no friend of workingmen or of his country, who shuts his eyes to the fact that there are two possible results. One of these is the betterment of the condition of wage-earners, and consequently the advancement of personal liberty and the elevation of the whole tone of society. This is the object at which trades-unionism aims. Like all good things this great power is sometimes used for purposes and in a manner which are not laudable; but the object of the organization of labor is praiseworthy. That this object may be attained must be the hope and prayer of every good citizen. But another result is possible, namely discord, social confusion and national decay. The utmost care must be exercised to avoid such a result, for there are headstrong self-seeking men who, if they are permitted to have their way, will bring about just such a result without actually intending it. Caution must be exercised. Extremists must be held in check. The rights of others must be respected. That there are two sides to every question must be recognized, as sound philosophy and must be allowed to govern the action of organized labor. If contrary ideas prevail, collision between organized labor and the government of the country may be precipitated, and while it may be true enough that in the end the workingmen will be sure to triumph, they may awake on the morrow of their victory to find it a barren one, for even a more formidable collision than any possible domestic one threatens us, namely, that between Occidental and Oriental civilization.

United Labor has become such a potent factor in the world that it must be carefully studied and its demands must be carefully weighed. The time has come when the best statesmanship must take it into account. What it asks must be examined into, and not be conceded merely because it is asked by a body which contains a great many votes. The touchstone of reason must be applied. We have faith in workmen and believe they will listen to reason, and that if they are shown that what they ask is not for the public welfare, they will cease to expect it, for let it not be forgotten that in the ranks of labor whether organized or unorganized, are to be found not only the bone and sinew of the nation, but the great reserve of virtue and mental power, which alone make a state permanent.

to come from various sources. Mons. de Lobel says, or he is reported in the Seattle Times to have said, that he had not made up his mind whether to allow Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan or Mr. J. D. Rockefeller to finance the enterprise, although Mr. Rockefeller has offered him \$10,000,000 for the scheme, which to our humble judgment is as much as it could bring at a forced sale. The date at which work will be begun is not announced, for a few minor preliminaries have to be arranged. One of them is the consent of the United States government, another is the consent of the Russian government, another is a mere

trifle, but it is the money, some \$300,000,000, which apparently Mons. de Lobel expects to have some one hand out to him whenever he gets ready to expend it. A few engineering problems must also be solved, and one of them is the best way of crossing Behring Strait. A car-ferry is likely to be interrupted by ice, and a bridge 36 miles long is likely to cost something, seeing that the water is pretty deep and the ice pressure serious. But a little matter like that will not stand in the way of a project backed up by the "traditional friendship of France and Russia," as this is alleged to be. With due humility of soul we venture to suggest that Mons. de Lobel might figure on balloons to get across the Strait. He would then have something which would appeal to the soul of his compatriots with special force. The whole story is a wonderful thing. The only thing more so is the astounding manner in which the Seattle newspaper accepts as law and gospel the oft-repeated tales of enterprising gentlemen who are going to build a railway in that part of the world. This is at least the fourth that has been given to the public in the last five years.

THE MINING MEMORIAL.

Mr. Turner closed his interview, as published in yesterday's Colonist, with the following remark: "The facts are simply as follows: This is a costly country to develop, the expenditure, especially in mining districts, for roads, government service, etc., must be very heavy, and it is absolutely necessary to have a revenue in order to carry on these services. The government has levied a tax which entirely relieves mines in process of development and only touches those actually shipping. In 1900 this tax produced some \$31,000, but will, of course, be much more in the present year under the higher rate. It is estimated for 1902 at \$80,000. Now one mine in Kootenay is valued at \$5,000,000. It would certainly be within the limit if we value the whole of the mines (mineral) in the Province at \$50,000,000. If they were taxed as farmers, canners, merchants, lumbermen and all others are taxed, they would pay \$75,000, while for \$80,000."

It would be as well if this could receive wider publicity than is possible through the press of British Columbia. It is a reasonable statement of the case, and if it were widely known far and wide would do much to counteract the evil that is sure to flow from the great publicity given by the Mining Association to their memorial. Its accuracy cannot be called in question, and it certainly disposes of the claim that the mines are paying more than their fair share of the taxation of the Province. We do not say that it may not be possible to devise a plan whereby the beneficial altered. This is altogether likely, since a similar observation would apply to most taxes, but that a contribution of \$80,000 from properties worth at least \$50,000,000 is surely not an onerous burden.

We also published yesterday a letter from Mr. Tolmie, the secretary of the Mining Association, in which he says that the divergence of opinion existing in regard to matters associated with mining shows the necessity for the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to take up the whole subject. We have thought for several years that it was desirable to deal with mining interests through the instrumentality of a commission, which would put the public as well as the government and legislature in possession of the actual facts of the case. That is why we favored the proposal made in the session of 1900 to appoint such a commission. Some people object to such a step, because they say that the government itself ought to take the responsibility of originating legislation. With this latter proposition we agree, but we do not agree that it is an argument against a commission. The government must in any event take the responsibility for legislation. That cannot be shirked. But it is also the duty as it is within the right of a government to find out for itself and publish for the information of the people all the facts upon which any proposition for legislation is based. We think it would be a very excellent thing for the government to act upon the powers conferred in 1900 and appoint a commission to take up the whole question of mining. But while holding this opinion, we are unable to agree with the Mining Association as to the wisdom of its course in making public the memorial.

Mr. Tolmie expresses the appreciation of the association of the course pursued by the Colonist in regard to the memorial. We do not know that we have anything to say on that score, except that the Colonist conceives it to be its duty as a public journal to do what it can to bring the truth to light upon all public questions. We know that a contrary idea prevails among many persons, who think that the news columns of a paper should always reflect the opinions expressed editorially, and that is an old-fashioned notion, which is exploded in most places as they find it, making no distinction between what favors their own political party and what is apparently against it. The day has gone by, when a self-respecting journal will suppress a piece of news because it may not be pleasant reading to its political friends. The Mining Association's memorial was a matter of news, and very important news. Therefore we printed it. Having printed it, the duty of the Colonist was to present the other side of the case, if there was one. There was another side and we printed it. By taking this course, and we think the Colonist was the only paper in the Province that did so, we enabled the public to reach something like an intelligent conclusion in the matter, or, if we did not do this, we showed most conclusively that the association made an excellent statement, and like most of our party statements an excellent one. We decided, one, and we have also demonstrated that in spite of the very ingenious use made by the memorialists of statistics, the mines of British Columbia are not by any means treated unfairly in the matter of taxation.

That third feeling is a burden you need not carry. Good's Sonnet will rid you of it and renew your courage.

LABOR DAY SERMONS.

Sir, - Having read with interest the advice of pastors to their flocks who certainly claim to represent the voice of God de- claring His message to mankind, the thought suggests itself, Why so many con- flicting thoughts? If the same spirit that spoke through Christ speaks through the clergy of today, how is it that their words have not the same authority and weight, speak- ing the one voice. If Christ is our example why not study His actions? He never Himself once resisted temporal power, teaching that the cloak should also be worn up to him that stole the coat. That he resist not evil and to even love your enemies. The only harsh words of our Sa- vior were addressed to the self-righteous Pharisees and to the Scribes filled with worldly wisdom. His authority was only publicly demanded on earth in driving out those who turned His Father's house into a house of merchandise. Man always loves a fallacy, so to my mind have the churches of today, who fail to teach the true spirit of Christ. His lifted His feet above this earth, teaching them that Heaven was their home, and that the short life in this world but a stranger life. By being content with such things as one has brings the only true earthly happiness, and a really other minds know whether you are poor, fame nor even perfect health can give restful happiness. Christ's happiness was in that He did the will of His Father, and it is the Father's will that we believe on Him and do His will, which can only be done by doing good, which is X.

Tonight Dr. Drummond will give readings of the Victoria Theatre from his own works. It is not a good time of year to come to Victoria with any kind of an attraction and there are other matters which will militate against the poet of the habitants being greeted by a very full house, but all Canadians who take an interest in the literature of their country, should go to hear him.

We print a letter from Miss Perrin this morning in regard to juvenile offenders. Miss Perrin states the case so strongly that it is needless to do more than invite careful attention to what she says.

Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, continues to air his grievances. Mr. Richardson will give the country a grateful feeling if he will kindly suspend. He cannot make an issue of himself.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Sir, - Will you kindly allow me a short space in the Colonist to call attention once more to the juvenile offenders who are continually being brought before the magis- trate on charges of theft, etc. Three of them between 12 and 13 years of age are now awaiting their trial. The law can take only one course, but the committing of these boys to the reformatory is most undesirable, as they have to mix with older boys, from whom they can learn very remote. In this province, an Act has been lately passed, which gives authority for the apprehension of "any child apparently under the age of 15 years, who is found guilty of petty crimes, and who is likely to develop criminal tendencies if not removed from his home." The Children's Protection Act further empowers the magistrate to commit the child to the Children's Aid Society, the "duty of such society being to use special diligence in providing suitable foster homes for such children as may be com- mitted to their care, and the society is authorized to place such children in foster homes on a temporary basis during their "morality."

The Children's Aid Society has only been in existence a few months, and it has al- ready dealt with two children, one of whom has been sent to a home, the other refused to remain in the home where it was provided for her, so other measures must be taken. The police have the assistance of the Children's Aid So- ciety with regard to the three boys now committed to their care. It is to be regretted that the Children's Aid So- ciety is not able to find good homes to which they could be sent. My object in writing now, is to en- courage other citizens who are Chris- tian men and women living in the country districts of our island, to have a chance to let them work, and to teach them by honest work to be honest and upright citizens. There is much good in these boys that could be developed if they were put into proper surroundings.

It will be a very great help if any willing to assist will communicate with me at the earliest convenience. E. C. PERRIN, President Children's Aid Society, Bishopscroft, Sept. 4th, 1901.

THE FUTURE OF VICTORIA.

Sir, - Every progressive minded man must have read your articles on the future pos- sibilities of this city, and the liveliest in- terest has been manifested in them. You mention the young men who have the vision of life and progress opening before them. You say: "There is no good reason why the trade of the Orient should not, in part at least, be transferred to the coast of Vancouver Island," and then you go on to state that it was rumored "that the Great Northern completed the Quatsno Sound bridge, terminals of its railway line." On the 19th of April, 1896, I had a long conference with a gentleman from Victoria, who was connected with the Great Northern railway, on the proposed improvement of the Victoria harbor. He proposed to build a fleet of propeller steamships for the trade of the coast, and to register as English bottoms, to trade from one English port to another. My proposal for the improvement of this particular harbor met his entire approval, providing, as he said, that all the facilities that would be required by this company, and he said: "Had you not your act, or the definite promise of the Government, to confer the liability of your shoulders." It was manifestly impolitic to make the public aware of the fact that these facts had been the misapprehension of a great deal that has since come to us, or to anyone else. Finally at Ottawa that it was impossible to carry through my scheme in its entirety. I urged upon Sir Louis Davies the vital im- portance of this act in connection with the harbor board, as in Montreal, Quebec and other ports. A board that should represent the interests of the harbor of Victoria; a board with power to negotiate with powers to invest in the harbor of Victoria; a board with a place of no commercial consequence, or no attraction of value to any commercial enterprise. Had we the one and only thing a seaport requires, a safe, commodious harbor, with the facilities for transportation, we should have something to offer, something to sell that everybody wants. The transportation companies from the Atlantic shores, from Europe, from the Orient, from Russia, from Australia, would crowd our harbor with their goods, and we should offer these great companies; they won't come here, they won't invest their capital here, if it is not ready to their hands. We have the location but we have no harbor; the place is of no use to us or to anyone else. It wants improving, and we are the persons to have it done. Trade might be anchored here, but it certainly cannot be held secure if there is no anchorage or if there is better anchorage elsewhere. THOS. C. SORBY, Sept. 3, 1901.

THE SLOOAN.

From Sloan Drill. From a mining standpoint, the dry ore belt tributary to the city is in a flourishing condition. More men are employed on the various properties than a year ago and the payroll has increased. The amount expended in supplies and for wages will total \$900,000 this year. \$100,000 has been distributed since January 1 in various mining deals, while a large sum of money has been expended in general improvements, machinery and trails. It is safe to say \$1,000,000 will not be short an estimate for the total expenditure in the camp during 1901. Added to this is the largely increased tonnage of ore exported. Taken all together, no camp in the country has more reason to be thankful and hopeful than the Sloan City division. The prospects for the future are bright and ere the snow flies a number of other important deals will be closed up.

"Well-I don't think she loves her husband at all." - Why? - "Because he was two hours late coming home last night, and she didn't imagine anything dreadful about him at all."

DON'T BECOME AN OBJECT

Of Aversion and Pity. Cure Your Catarrh. Purify Your Breath and Stop the Offensive Discharge. Rev. Dr. Doehron of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this disagreeable malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application, so costs. Sold by Campbell & Co., and Hall & Co.

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It will be a very great help if any willing to assist will communicate with me at the earliest convenience. E. C. PERRIN, President Children's Aid Society, Bishopscroft, Sept. 4th, 1901.

THE FUTURE OF VICTORIA.

Sir, - Every progressive minded man must have read your articles on the future pos- sibilities of this city, and the liveliest in- terest has been manifested in them. You mention the young men who have the vision of life and progress opening before them. You say: "There is no good reason why the trade of the Orient should not, in part at least, be transferred to the coast of Vancouver Island," and then you go on to state that it was rumored "that the Great Northern completed the Quatsno Sound bridge, terminals of its railway line." On the 19th of April, 1896, I had a long conference with a gentleman from Victoria, who was connected with the Great Northern railway, on the proposed improvement of the Victoria harbor. He proposed to build a fleet of propeller steamships for the trade of the coast, and to register as English bottoms, to trade from one English port to another. My proposal for the improvement of this particular harbor met his entire approval, providing, as he said, that all the facilities that would be required by this company, and he said: "Had you not your act, or the definite promise of the Government, to confer the liability of your shoulders." It was manifestly impolitic to make the public aware of the fact that these facts had been the misapprehension of a great deal that has since come to us, or to anyone else. Finally at Ottawa that it was impossible to carry through my scheme in its entirety. I urged upon Sir Louis Davies the vital im- portance of this act in connection with the harbor board, as in Montreal, Quebec and other ports. A board that should represent the interests of the harbor of Victoria; a board with power to negotiate with powers to invest in the harbor of Victoria; a board with a place of no commercial consequence, or no attraction of value to any commercial enterprise. Had we the one and only thing a seaport requires, a safe, commodious harbor, with the facilities for transportation, we should have something to offer, something to sell that everybody wants. The transportation companies from the Atlantic shores, from Europe, from the Orient, from Russia, from Australia, would crowd our harbor with their goods, and we should offer these great companies; they won't come here, they won't invest their capital here, if it is not ready to their hands. We have the location but we have no harbor; the place is of no use to us or to anyone else. It wants improving, and we are the persons to have it done. Trade might be anchored here, but it certainly cannot be held secure if there is no anchorage or if there is better anchorage elsewhere. THOS. C. SORBY, Sept. 3, 1901.

THE SLOOAN.

From Sloan Drill. From a mining standpoint, the dry ore belt tributary to the city is in a flourishing condition. More men are employed on the various properties than a year ago and the payroll has increased. The amount expended in supplies and for wages will total \$900,000 this year. \$100,000 has been distributed since January 1 in various mining deals, while a large sum of money has been expended in general improvements, machinery and trails. It is safe to say \$1,000,000 will not be short an estimate for the total expenditure in the camp during 1901. Added to this is the largely increased tonnage of ore exported. Taken all together, no camp in the country has more reason to be thankful and hopeful than the Sloan City division. The prospects for the future are bright and ere the snow flies a number of other important deals will be closed up.

"Well-I don't think she loves her husband at all." - Why? - "Because he was two hours late coming home last night, and she didn't imagine anything dreadful about him at all."

DON'T BECOME AN OBJECT

Of Aversion and Pity. Cure Your Catarrh. Purify Your Breath and Stop the Offensive Discharge. Rev. Dr. Doehron of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this disagreeable malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application, so costs. Sold by Campbell & Co., and Hall & Co.

LABOR DAY SERMONS.

Sir, - Having read with interest the advice of pastors to their flocks who certainly claim to represent the voice of God de- claring His message to mankind, the thought suggests itself, Why so many con- flicting thoughts? If the same spirit that spoke through Christ speaks through the clergy of today, how is it that their words have not the same authority and weight, speak- ing the one voice. If Christ is our example why not study His actions? He never Himself once resisted temporal power, teaching that the cloak should also be worn up to him that stole the coat. That he resist not evil and to even love your enemies. The only harsh words of our Sa- vior were addressed to the self-righteous Pharisees and to the Scribes filled with worldly wisdom. His authority was only publicly demanded on earth in driving out those who turned His Father's house into a house of merchandise. Man always loves a fallacy, so to my mind have the churches of today, who fail to teach the true spirit of Christ. His lifted His feet above this earth, teaching them that Heaven was their home, and that the short life in this world but a stranger life. By being content with such things as one has brings the only true earthly happiness, and a really other minds know whether you are poor, fame nor even perfect health can give restful happiness. Christ's happiness was in that He did the will of His Father, and it is the Father's will that we believe on Him and do His will, which can only be done by doing good, which is X.

Tonight Dr. Drummond will give readings of the Victoria Theatre from his own works. It is not a good time of year to come to Victoria with any kind of an attraction and there are other matters which will militate against the poet of the habitants being greeted by a very full house, but all Canadians who take an interest in the literature of their country, should go to hear him.

We print a letter from Miss Perrin this morning in regard to juvenile offenders. Miss Perrin states the case so strongly that it is needless to do more than invite careful attention to what she says.

Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, continues to air his grievances. Mr. Richardson will give the country a grateful feeling if he will kindly suspend. He cannot make an issue of himself.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Sir, - Will you kindly allow me a short space in the Colonist to call attention once more to the juvenile offenders who are continually being brought before the magis- trate on charges of theft, etc. Three of them between 12 and 13 years of age are now awaiting their trial. The law can take only one course, but the committing of these boys to the reformatory is most undesirable, as they have to mix with older boys, from whom they can learn very remote. In this province, an Act has been lately passed, which gives authority for the apprehension of "any child apparently under the age of 15 years, who is found guilty of petty crimes, and who is likely to develop criminal tendencies if not removed from his home." The Children's Protection Act further empowers the magistrate to commit the child to the Children's Aid Society, the "duty of such society being to use special diligence in providing suitable foster homes for such children as may be com- mitted to their care, and the society is authorized to place such children in foster homes on a temporary basis during their "morality."

The Children's Aid Society has only been in existence a