The Colonist.

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THANKSGIVING DAY.

The first Thanksgiving Day in America of which we have any record was ordered by the Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts a few years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. The New England Chronicle, a very old book, of which the extant numbers are few, relates in the quaint phraseology of that day how the authorities, in view of the fact that a ship had come from England bringing succor to the well-nigh perishing colony, the Governor did ordain that a day should be set apart for thanks unto Almighty God for his mercies toward his people in a strange land. From that day to this a day has annually been set apart for national thanksgiving. From this we learn that, while the day is peculiarly an American institution, it was of British origin, for the founders of it were loyal subjects of the British crown, and the descendants of many of them were among the United Empire Loyalists. We are, therefore, not copying our neighbors today, but are only perpetuating a custom which those who were our ancestors as well as theirs inaugurated.

The true significance of Thanksgiving Day is that it is a national recognition that Divine Providence is active in molding the destinies of mankind, a recognition that there is an overruling Power from which we derive the blessings which make life happy. Our government proclaims a Thanksgiving Day and the people observe it because this is a Christian nation, nominally at least, and it is an excellent thing that there should be this recognition, that once a year we should, not individually only, but as a people, acknowledge that "the Lord, He is God."

Of all the countries in the world, none has greater reason for thankfulness than Canada. It has been an exceedingly prosperous year. We can say with the writer of old: "Truly our lines are fallen into pleasant places and we have a goodly heritage." What is true of the whole Dominion is likewise true of our own province and also of our own city. This is in many ways the brightest year which Victoria has experienced in a long time, a year fuller of well-founded hope than perhaps any previous year in its history. An opportunity is being given us as citizens of Victoria, as residents of British Columbia and as Canadians, an opportunity such as has rarely been afforded any other people. With this opportunity there are obligations. If Providence confers especial favors, He also with them imposes special duties. Let us not forget the duties in our appreciations of our advantages. Other peoples before us have seemed to enjoy the fullest measure of divine favor, but they have perished utterly. They forgot that benefits imply responsibilities; they forgot that the laws of God carry their own sanction with them, and that for transgression they always mete out punishment. It is idle for us to have days for Thanksgiving if every day in our national life we do not remember that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." This thought is worth laying to heart in these days when, amid so much that is pleasant to contemplate, we find so many instances of corruption in public life and dishonesty in high business circles. Let us be thankful for our mercies, but let us show that we deserve them.

CANADA AND THE HINDUS.

In a letter printed in Thursday's Colonist, a correspondent asks two questions, which deserve the best answer that we can give them, and which furthermore must be answered by the people of Canada. Doubtless our correspondent is fully aware that the fact of military service neither strengthens nor weakens the right of a British subject from any other part of the Empire to enter British Columbia, or the Dominion. Military service under our common flag may invest an individual with special title to consideration, but it in no way affects the principle involved. In his right to enter this country. Our answer to his first question must be that every British subject, unless he comes within the clauses in the Immigration Act debarring him from entering because of some cause personal in its character and having nothing whatever to do with his place of birth, has a perfect right to enter Canada and hence to enter British Columbia. This statement must be qualified by the statement that it does not apply to persons of Chinese origin, "irrespective of allegiance," this phrase having been put in the Chinese Immigration Act of 1903 doubtless for the purpose of making the Act apply to British subjects of Chinese origin naturalized in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, or elsewhere. Therefore Sikhs, Hindus and other natives of the East Indies, not being of Chinese origin, or not shut out by the general provisions of the law applicable to people of all nationalities, may freely enter Canada and British Columbia.

In regard to the franchise we are upon another ground. Each province may regulate its own franchise, and if the legislature should see fit to declare that no bald-headed man, or no man over a certain age should be entitled to a vote, we do not see what could be done about it. Therefore the franchise can be withheld from any British subject, if the law making power, having jurisdiction in the premises, sees fit to withhold it.

There is no difficulty about answering these questions under the law as it stands, but a very great deal of difficulty may arise if legislation is attempted to exclude British subjects of Hindu origin, using the word "Hindu" as descriptive of all the races of our Indian Empire, without regard to racial distinctions. We gather from our correspondent's letter that he thinks Hindu immigration ought not to be prohibited, but in this we are unable to agree with him. In the long run the free admission into Canada of persons from Southern Asia would be bad for the Asiatics themselves, and bad for the country. At least that is our view, and we believe it is one that the fundamental differences between the nature, religion, education, manners and customs of the Asiatic races and our own fully justify. In their own land, the Sikhs, for example, have shown themselves worthy of the respect and even the admiration of the British race. In the terrible days of the Mutiny they stood steadfast in defence of British men, women and children, and in many a campaign on the border they have proved themselves a fine fighting race. If the Empire were in danger their assistance could be counted upon in any quarter of the globe to which they might be sent. Disraeli recognized this at the time the Russians were thundering at the gates of Constantinople, and when he called a halt, he sent for the Sikhs and others of the Indian army to emphasize his demand. We do not forget these things, and we would have to blot out many a glorious page from the history of the Empire, if we would forget all that the Sikhs, the Goorkahs and others from India have done for the honor of the flag and the protection of British lives. But when this has all been said; when the services of these races have all been reckoned at their full value, there remains between them and us a chasm that cannot be bridged over. We may talk of the brotherhood of mankind in whatever terms we will, but there are races that Nature and centuries of isolation have put so far asunder that it is hopeless to endeavor to join them together.

These observations do not bring us much nearer the solution of what may become an exceedingly difficult problem, and give rise, if caution is not exercised, to other even more difficult ones. The Hindus are with us; let us be very careful how we deal with them. In Bengal sedition is only too much in evidence, but the Hill tribes and the people of Northwestern India generally are thoroughly loyal. It would be an unfortunate thing if there should arise any cause for ill-feeling there, and we may depend upon it that if we treat those Hindus, who are with us, in a harsh manner, the story will run through all the bazaars, and the reputation of the British race for fair treatment will be seriously prejudiced. If we expect to enjoy the advantages, moral and material, of being a part of the world's greatest empire, we must also expect to share some of its responsibilities, and we certainly ought to be careful not to do anything that will render the problems presented daily to the Imperial government more difficult of solution than they naturally are. So much in regard to the Hindus who are here, or who may come here before any plan of checking the influx is determined upon. For the future, we venture to hope that the stream of immigration can be dried up at its source, and that in this way the necessity for any anti-Hindu legislation can be avoided. This ought to be adopted only as a last resort. The simple truth, if told to the natives of India, would, we believe, solve the whole difficulty. At any rate until this has been tried, no one can say that legislation is necessary. If it is tried and fails, the Canadian Parliament will undoubtedly have to try what can be accomplished by legal enactment.

CONDITIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The story of San Francisco as it is today is a very sad one. The great and beautiful city has fallen upon evil days. While yet the ruins were smoking and walls, weakened by the earthquake, were falling, the people were full of hope and courage. They saw in imagination a more beautiful city arising to take the place of that which had been destroyed, and to become the metropolis of the Pacific coast. There was something admirable in the courage expressed. It seemed as if the spirit, which inspired the old Argonauts, had seized upon the hearts of their descendants, and that the world was about to see a marvelous exhibition of recuperation. Unhappily this has not been the case, but on the contrary something almost like paralysis appears to come upon the people. The streets are yet covered with debris in very many places. Almost the only kind of building undertaken is of wooden shacks, and very many of these remain empty. Millions in money and vast quantities of all kinds of supplies were sent to the stricken city, and instead of these being administered in the spirit in which they were contributed, a perfect carnival of graft was inaugurated. To add to the seriousness of the situation, crime and violence have become horribly conspicuous. "A Crimson Record" is the title used by that conservative paper, the San Francisco Chronicle, for the heading of an article describing the prevalence of crime, in the course of which it makes such statements as the following: "The city is infested with known criminals, who do not work, but are well supplied with money. Brutal robberies occur in broad daylight and in crowded streets. Neither man nor woman feels safe out of doors after dark. They hardly feel safe at their own firesides." This is a terrible condition, and as yet there seems to be no sign of improvement, nor will there be any as long as a police force, which owes its existence to a corrupt organization, and police judges, who are indebted to the criminal class for their positions, have control of the administration of the law. The city by the Golden Gate is fast becoming a byword and a reproach. The old-fashioned principles of honorable living never were respected there as they ought to have been. Doubtless there were tens of thousands of right-living men and women in San Francisco, but the city prided itself upon what it called its freedom, but others called its laxity, and it is suffering the consequences now. This is a simple truth. We do not want to preach a sermon, but there are laws in the moral universe as well as in the physical universe, and disregard of the one will bring its own punishment just as surely as disregard of the other. And this is the lesson of San Francisco, which other cities would be wise to heed.

"CHOCK FULL OF PIZEN."

The Times says: "Why the necessity for appealing to the Imperial parliament in this particular case then? Obviously, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier says he must have unanimity amongst the provinces on the subject of amendments to the British North America Act as he intends to ask the Imperial parliament to amend the Canadian constitution, he cannot be sincere. He must have had some ulterior purpose to serve or he would do as has been done in the past—concoct some specious excuse for giving additional financial assistance to all the provinces."

The Colonist supposed that its contemporary had expended all its nastiness on Hon. Mr. McBride, but it was mistaken. So accustomed is it to question the motives of others, so prone is it to assail every one with unmeasured abuse, that it uses the above extraordinary language in regard to the Premier of Canada, and after telling its readers that the Colonist would approve of the course above outlined—which is absolutely untrue, and that "we have become accustomed to such practices in British Columbia"—which is rather a severe observation for a Liberal paper to make concerning the head of its party, it adds: "But if Sir Wilfrid Laurier decides to proceed in the regular manner his course will meet with general approval." What does all this mean? Why does the Times belabor Sir Wilfrid in this extraordinary fashion? Is Saul also among the prophets?

A story is told of a man of whom it was alleged that "he was so chock-full of pizen that if he'd bite himself he'd die." We fear the Times has bitten itself.

THE GLOBE'S VIEW.

The Toronto Globe says that British Columbia would not have needed to ask for better terms if her successive governments had not undertaken works which ought to have been left to municipalities. Such deplorable ignorance of conditions in this province is wholly inexcusable. At least it is inexcusable that a leading newspaper should speak upon such a subject without first taking the trouble to inform itself as to the facts. If the Globe had done this, it would have learned that it was absolutely impossible to apply the municipal system to British Columbia to any greater degree than it has been applied. It would have learned that great expenditures were needed in advance of even very sparse settlement, and that if the province had waited until municipalities could undertake the burden of roads, bridges and the like, it would still be a howling wilderness except in the immediate vicinity of Victoria and a few points on the Fraser river, where the requirements of the Hudson's Bay Company compelled something in this line to be done. This charge of needless extravagance on the part of our provincial administrations is getting a little too common. It is quite true that we do not do things in this part of the world in the picayunish way so dear to the heart of the Globe, but we deny that any large amount of the resources of the province have been wasted; but on the contrary claim that they have for by far the most part been applied to purposes from which not only British Columbia but the whole of Canada is reaping an advantage today. Pioneer work had to be done here, and pioneer work is always costly.

A SLANDER NAILED.

The Times, with reckless disregard of truth and its customary innuendoes, saw fit Friday night to question the accuracy of information received by the Hon. Mr. Green in regard to observations attributed to Premier Whitney at the inter-provincial conference. To set all doubts at rest, we print on the first page of this issue a copy of telegrams which passed between Mr. Green and Mr. Whitney. These show beyond all question that the latter did not make the remarks derogatory to Mr. McBride to which our evening contemporary has given such great prominence, and upon which it has based its whole attack on Mr. McBride. Mr. Whitney's denial is explicit and will be accepted by all honorable men.

The Times had the hardihood to say that Mr. Whitney would not deny the statement attributed to him, because the deliberations of the conference were held in private. Mr. Whitney has denied it. And may we ask our contemporary how anyone could have made the statement, if, as it says, the deliberations were held in private, and, as Mr. Whitney says, they were confidential? On the face of the facts the statement of the Times must have been unauthorized. We now know that it was absolutely untrue.

THE TIMES ON BETTER TERMS.

We all are more or less in the dark as to what the conclusions of the inter-provincial conference were and what value must be attached to them, but the error, made by the Times on Wednesday, is so extraordinary as to be inexplicable. The Colonist pointed out the inequalities of the existing arrangement as to subsidies. We gave only general conclusions, and these will now be supplemented by the data from which those conclusions were drawn. The per capita subsidies now paid to the provinces are as follows:

Ontario	$1,116,872.80
Quebec	889,252.80
Nova Scotia	320,000.00
New Brunswick	264,896.00
Manitoba	203,950.00
British Columbia	140,525.00
P. E. Island	82,607.00
Saskatchewan	200,000.00
Alberta	200,000.00

The maximum per capita subsidies payable under the existing arrangement will be as follows:

Ontario	$1,116,872.00
Quebec	889,252.80
Nova Scotia	320,000.00
New Brunswick	320,000.00
Manitoba	320,000.00
British Columbia	320,000.00
P. E. Island	320,000.00
Saskatchewan	640,000.00
Alberta	640,000.00

Each of the provinces is entitled to receive annually certain fixed payments in addition to the per capita subsidies, but it is not necessary to go into these, because the inequality of which we complain arises from the per capita payments. We think every British Columbian will admit that an arrangement that gives this province only $320,000, no matter what its population may be, while Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan will receive much larger sums on the basis of population is inequitable, and the unfairness of it so impressed the Times that it imagines "it can be shown that this is the very state of affairs which the provincial premiers sought to abolish," and hence argues that Mr. McBride made a serious mistake in withdrawing from the conference. For this arrangement it says the conference proposed to substitute one under which subsidies on a sliding scale from $100,000 to $240,000 would be paid according to population, and thinks that by so doing "the Eastern premiers have shown themselves not unsympathetic." The error into which the Times has fallen is a very simple one. It confounds the payments "for the support of the governments and legislatures" with the per capita subsidies. The proposed readjustment of these is reasonable enough, for under it this province would receive $115,000 instead of $35,000; Nova Scotia would receive $190,000 instead of $60,000; New Brunswick $180,000 instead of $50,000; Quebec and Ontario each $240,000 instead of $70,000 and $80,000 respectively; Manitoba $180,000 instead of $50,000; Prince Edward's Island $100,000 instead of $30,000; Saskatchewan and Alberta each $190,000 instead of $50,000. The amount payable to Ontario and Quebec would never be increased, but amounts receivable by the other provinces would automatically increase until they reached $240,000. The Times is quite mistaken in supposing that Mr. McBride objected to this. What he objected to was that the sum of $100,000 a year for ten years should be accepted by the province as adequate compensation for the exceptionally large contributions of this province to the federal revenue and for the exceptionally great cost of administering its affairs. In view of its extraordinary blunder, the Times will surely not expect its deliverances on this subject to be taken seriously.

Commenting on the arrangement as set out in the tabulated statements above, the Winnipeg Free Press, the leading Liberal organ in the West, says: "Such an arrangement, with varying conditions for each province, does not possess the elements of finality, and it is desirable that it should be replaced by some broad general arrangement which will be applicable to the whole country." The Free Press understands that the provincial premiers proposed in lieu thereof a plan whereby instead of 80 cents per head, each province should receive $1.00 per head upon the population as determined by each census up to 2,500,000 people, and after that 60 cents per capita for any additional population. If this plan is to be adopted, or if it is proposed to increase the grant for the expenses of government and legislation, it will be necessary to amend the British North America Act. But neither of these things touch the special claims of British Columbia, and it was over these that the deadlock occurred, which was only broken by the withdrawal of Mr. McBride from the conference. The Times seems wholly to lose sight of this fundamental element in the case. Mr. McBride would have found no difficulty in agreeing to either of the above mentioned propositions, if the last named was really submitted to the conference about which there is room for doubt; but in neither of them is there a suggestion of special consideration for this province. If he had gone to Ottawa and told the conference that he was willing to abandon everything for which his predecessors in office, and among them the premier of a government in which two such staunch Liberals as Mr. W. C. Wells and Mr. W. W. B. McInnes were prominent members had contended, if he had refused to carry out the views of the legislature, as expressed in a resolution moved by himself and seconded by the leader of the opposition, wherein it was declared "that the claims of the province are based upon permanent conditions peculiar to British Columbia, and entitle this province, as distinguished from the other provinces, to distinct and separate relief"—if he had done this, we ask, what would the Times have said? What would Mr. Macdonald have said?

And here it may be as well to mention that the resolution referred to was drawn by Mr. Macdonald. Commenting upon its acceptance by Mr. McBride, our contemporary said: "For once in its memorable career the McBride government has been well advised and has had the common sense to accept good advice when given." In the course of the debate on this resolution, Mr. McBride spoke of the urgent need of relief, and the Times reports him as saying: "It was the duty of this province to make it felt at Ottawa that this relief must come or this province will have to go out of business," and "that he had even thought that the province of British Columbia might with reason appeal to the British government in seeking relief." Mr. Macdonald is reported by the Times as saying that "the premier had throughout his speech said little with which the people would not agree." Here then was the case of the province as it appeared to both Conservatives and Liberals in the legislature in 1905. We are entitled to separate and distinct relief, and if Ottawa would not grant it we would be justified in appealing to London. For the resolution the Times had only the strongest approval; for the urgency of the case and the right of the province to appeal to the Imperial government it had no adverse comment. Neither had Mr. Macdonald, the provincial leader, whom the Times follows. How then has it come about that when Mr. McBride pressed the separate and distinct claims of the province, he must stand accused of every crime in the political catalogue, and when he speaks of the possible necessity of laying our case before the Imperial authorities, he is assailed with senseless ridicule? We can understand how Eastern provincial premiers, who cannot be expected to understand our case and our necessities, how the Eastern press, which is necessarily unfamiliar with what has taken place here, might be surprised at the strong position taken by Mr. McBride and his refusal to accept a pittance as a compromise, but we cannot understand how a British Columbia newspaper, speaking for a party, which has, or at least claims always to have, supported the demands of the province in their entirety, can take the course followed by the Times. It occurs to us that our contemporary has not only blundered as to its facts, and blundered as to its law, but has blundered worst of all in its policy; for if what it says about Mr. McBride is justifiable, it would be equally justifiable if said in regard to Col. Prior's ministry, Mr. Dunsmuir's ministry, Mr. Turner's ministry, the Provincial opposition, and the British Columbia press on both sides of politics.

OUR NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

If it is true that "the Twentieth Century belongs to Canada," our responsibilities, as a people are of great weight, and our duty as nation-builders is no light task. In the order of human events it has come about that a people numbering not much if any more than the inhabitants of London, are possessed of a land of Imperial dimensions. Rome at the height of her greatness ruled over a region not much greater than Canada, and certainly not more richly endowed with those things which are the essential elements of stalwart nationality and permanent power. The Caesars substantially accomplished little more than sovereignty over the shores of the Mediterranean. The ocean, the African deserts, the forests of Central Europe and the ancient civilization of Asia barred the progress of their armies and limited the scope of their power. Canada fronts upon three oceans, and regards them, not as an obstacle, but as contributing to her development. There is no North so far distant that Canada shrinks from subduing it, not with arms, but with the arts of civilization. Trackless forests are only to her so many sources of potential wealth; unexplored mountain ranges present no barriers to the enterprise of her sons. She presents to the world the sublime spectacle of a handful of freemen undertaking the conquest of a region of vaster dimensions than that over which Alexander the Great held sway when "he wept for more worlds to conquer." This is the task that we have set ourselves to do. The manner in which we shall discharge it is full of moment not to ourselves alone—for no people can live wholly to themselves, but to humanity at large.

The great question for Canadians to consider is not as to how many acres we have upon which we can grow wheat, nor how many square miles of valuable forests we own, nor what is the wealth of our mines and of our fisheries, but, what shall be the character of the people bred in this great land—this "last great gift of God to humanity"? Not breadth of domain, not natural wealth, not the number of the inhabitants constitute national greatness, but the character of the people. Therefore if we content ourselves with constructing railways to reach the furthest limits of our territory, with utilizing the vast material resources at our command and with attracting to our vacant areas the people of other lands, and fail at the same time to build up our national character, we will be like the foolish man "who built his house upon the sand." No people ever had a greater opportunity than we. No people ever had less excuse for misusing their opportunity, for we have the errors of others to warn us of the directions in which danger lies. It is not difficult for a nation to become materially great; but it is difficult for it to become morally great, and yet unless moral strength is developed along with the development of our material resources, we will make but a very poor use of the century, which we call our own.

How shall we become morally strong as a people? Manifestly by adhering to sound principles in public life, and by the inculcation of the rules of right living in private life. That there is need for reform in public life everyone knows. Daily we are told that politics is a game of grab, that high office is only valued as a means of personal aggrandizement, that the functions of government are employed only for the illegal advantage of a few favorites. Happily this is not wholly true. Even in the short history of the Dominion there have been men whose patriotism rose superior to selfishness, who refused to use power for personal advantage, and who lived comparatively poor though the country prospered by the wisdom of their statesmanship. Happily, also, we have some such men with us today. But while this is true, and is a source of pride to all Canadians, it cannot be desired that there is much corruption in public life, which, if it is not checked, will lead to irreparable mischief. We are having just now an unveiling of some things that are not pleasant to contemplate, and what is disclosed attracts all the more attention for the reason that it is not obscured by great matters of policy. If these disclosures are followed up by the ostracism from public life of the men, who have violated their obligations as public men or as private citizens, no matter what their abilities may be, it will be a most excellent thing for the country. One of the responsibilities resting upon Canadians is to purify public life. We are inviting immigration, and among those who come there will be many who do not understand the difference between freedom and licence. Let us see to it that they are taught by example that free government may be honest government, and that as a people we know how to punish those who are false to its principles.

One other matter, among many, may be mentioned. Hundreds and thousands of young men are coming to Canada. The great majority of them are decent fellows, who come here with the intention of leading honorable and industrious lives. How many fail no one will ever know. How many would not have failed if those agencies—to which we look especially for the protection and development of moral character, had been able to reach them cannot be stated; but probably a very large proportion of them would not. We are far from wishing to see a bloodless type of young men engaged in building up the country, but it is possible to be both manly and moral, and Canada needs men who are both. The great need of the Dominion today is not people, for they are coming; not capital, for it is only waiting for opportunities; but for stronger church organizations. The strength of these organizations, next to their moral force, lies in their financial ability, and for a rich people Canadians, except in Quebec, are not doing their duty towards the churches. We hear frequently of appeals to England for money for church work. This ought not to be. England has plenty of money; but she has plenty of uses for it at home. We mean now money that is available for such purposes. Let the people of Canada shoulder their responsibilities in this respect. Depend upon it, no money can be better invested than that which is expended to up-build the moral character of the youth of the country, for in the long run that will be found to be the greatest of all our sources of strength and national greatness.

BULLETIN NO. 10.

The fifth edition of Official Bulletin No. 10 has just been issued from the Provincial Bureau of Information. It is a publication of great value and reflects great credit upon Mr. Frank I. Clarke, its editor, the Times Engraving Company, which made the very admirable illustrations with which it abounds, and the Porvincial printing office, which did the printing. It is in every respect a beautiful publication, and one which no British Columbian need hesitate to send anywhere. The edition is 20,000, and it ought to be quickly exhausted.

This Bulletin is much reduced in size from its former edition and there is a great deal of new matter in it, for which Mr. Clarke is responsible. The Dominion Government might well assist in its circulation by ordering another edition expressly for its use. This province has not had anything near its fair share of advertising in the East or in Great Britain. Tons upon tons of printed matter setting forth the possibilities of Central Canada have been sent everywhere by the Department of the Interior. To this no person in British Columbia has ever taken exception, nor is anyone likely to do so. But we all think, with good reason, that it is time that something was done on behalf of British Columbia.

Billy McLean, M. P., has discovered "a Star in the east" indicative of the birth of a new party, and it's dollars to doughnuts that Billy lies awake nights to see if the aforesaid Star is not settling down over the Toronto World office.

Notwithstanding Mr. Whitney's express statement that he did not charge Mr. McBride with lack of frankness or sincerity, the Times persists that he did. We fancy that the public will accept the statement of the Ontario premier in preference to that of a newspaper for which even its owner is not responsible.

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New Figs, 3 lbs	25c
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Roosevelt's Reductions

King Theodore slept and The Grate Mogul wafted his sole to the far Indees; he saw the men, wimen and children bisy pikin the smaulest leevs from th e kountless littel shrubs that dotted the luvly lanskape. "Whi do'nt tha uze a pare of sheres and save time?" asked King Theodore. "Bekorse this is speshul tee, ownly the smaul yung leves, kontanin the richest bookay r wanted in the famous Dixi Tee; when his majeste the grate Slap bang, visits Victoria the butiful kapital of B. C. he can get that tee at Dixi H. Ross and Kumpa nees store for 35 sents and 50 sents per lb."

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The Babine Indians want food in exchange for the fish which the government will not let them take. This is only justice, and their request should be complied with as promptly as possible.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated at Lion Point, Portland Canal:

Commencing at a post placed at the S.W. corner of lot 467, and marked "A.H.P.'s N.W. Corner," thence along the Southern boundary of lot 467 to the S.E. corner of said lot, thence South 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, to the shore of Portland Canal, thence along the shore in an Easterly direction to point of commencement.

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WANTED—young Jersey bull between one and two years old, state price and age T. Beckinsell, Comox, B. C.

FOR SALE—Shetland pony, cart, harness and side saddle. Apply 73 Menzies St. o11

FOR SALE—Fresh cow and calf; good milker. Apply 145 Superior Street. o12

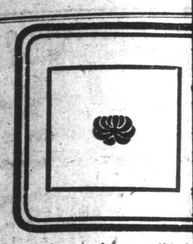
WANTED—Pullets; 150 or less; any good laying breed. George Barnard, Millstream.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS—A limited number of good range rams on hand, also some well grown ram lambs. G. H. Hadwen, Duncan.

FOR SALE—Span farm horses, wagon, harness, few good roadsters, buggies, carts and wagons; house and acre land; five room house to let, centrally located. Apply I. J. J. Fisher, Carriage Shop, Store street. o11

FOR SALE—First class heifer, just fresh, very gentle; also family cow, good milker, gentle. Can be seen after 3 p. m. Bessemyer, Fraser street (take Esquimalt car). s13

WANTED—Horse, buggy and harness; parties having same to dispose of please communicate. Inquire Box 451 Colonist. State full particulars and lowest price.



Ask for Amherst solid le wear.

Bank Clearings—The clearings for the week en ber 16, as reported by th Clearing house, were $1,181,

Recruits for Esquimalt.— exchange has an item to that 20 cents per day mor usual permanent force all being offered to recruits a for the garrison at Esquim

St. Andrew's Society.—Th drew's Society entertainme were so popular last winte continued this season. Th the concerts to be given by will be held on Thursday, t Sir William Wallace Hall.

A Canadian Club—It is that initial steps will short to arrange for the organizat a Canadian Club. Winnipeg couver have similar clubs felt that the time has arr Victoria should fall in line.

Invitation Skating Club.—T tary of the Invitation Skatin sires it to be understood tha will meet on Tuesday next, Thursday. After this date th adhere to Thursday for i meetings.

Now in Chicago.—Karl Rie who, with his quartette, pla Victoria theatre under the a the Arion club during the ear months, is now solo violinist a master with the Chicago Ph Orchestra, on tour.

Fine Mare Sold—The pr Nellie McLean, who swept before her in the standard- in connection with the recen here, has been sold by her Morris. Mr. Morris intends p one of Nellie's sisters if he c a California fancier to part

Acquired Herring Busi plant and works of the Nana eries Company were on sold to the Bell-Irving Co Vancouver. It is said that company will follow the m successfully adopted in Scotch cured herring for the The business will be quickly

Illegal Fishing—A few d Fishery Guardian Colvin app several of the Canadian Ind fishing with nets in the b Duncan's, and they will com a few days before Magistrat The trial has been postpone ing the return of Indian Ag ertson, who is in Victoria on mental business.

Another Pioneer Gone.—An Victoria's pioneer residents pas at New Westminster on Thursd person of Charles Pardoe, who the city a few weeks ago on friends on the mainland. H years he followed the trade of g being proprietor of a store on street next to the old Grand Deceased arrived here in the e and was well known to all the ers. He was a native of W shire, Eng., and 73 years of remains will be interred at R the funeral taking place from undertaking parlors tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

Back From California—E. lings has just returned from months' stay in California, mo time being spent in San Jose Francisco. He states that a nu veterans are doing well in tha try. T. Bradbury, who is on Calousa Sandstone Company, contract for the stone for t Alto University buildings, a that a truce to labor tou been called, stands to make stake. Oscar Promis, the b the Promis block here, is also dent of San Jose, and so is McAlister, well known in th The latter owns a thirty-acr orchard. Jim Post, with a va company is doing a big bus the San Jose theatre.

Situation in 'Frisco—Sergean Redgrave, of the local police ment, returned on the City of from a trip through Californ went as far south as Gilroy, w stayed three days. Five da spent in San Francisco and s San Jose. Mr. Redgrave repo the citizens of San Francisco a ing a determined effort to rebu city and are only hampered want of labor. There are 60,0 chanics and laborers employed Francisco and as many more employment. The wages are go the cost of living is not excessi erywhere new buildings may rising from the ruins, steel bei almost entirely, and when co there will be buildings from t sixteen stories high. Many buildings injured by the eart have had repairs almost con included in this lot the Flo and Chronicle buildings and th mont and St. Francis hotels.

ISLAND TO FIGURE IN G. T. P.

A Statement Attributed t Morse of Particular Inter to Victorians

During a conversation with a r of nothern British Columbia Wed a Colonist reporter learned of a ment made by Frank W. Mors president and general manager Grand Trunk Pacific railway of p lar interest to the people of V The gentleman interviewed said t speaking to Mr. Morse during the recent visit to Port Simpson, Mr. had said that it was the intent his company to run a line of fast