

# The Colonist.

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## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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### MR. MANN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mann's speech at the Canadian Club luncheon yesterday was deeply interesting. Making no claim to oratory, but only talking "straight out" what he says is to be taken as the matured idea of a man of business whose place in the affairs of Canada is shown by the position which he holds, and his associate, Mr. William Mackenzie, have been instrumental in constituting the Canadian Northern Railway company since day he is not giving expression to an optimistic dream, but to the definite plans of the province which he has shown in the past that they do not make known their projects until they are ready to carry them out. It is true that the realization of the company's plans seems to depend upon the provincial government, but the observations made by Mr. McBride in the legislature and supplemented by him yesterday show that unless the requests of the company are unreasonable, they will be met as the government is able to pledge the legislature.

British Columbia is so vast a province and possesses such an extent and variety of resources that there is room in it for all the railways likely ever to be constructed. There is no likelihood that any one railway company can provide the full utilization of the great possibilities of the province, even if it were desirable that the monopoly of such a magnificent domain should be placed in the hands of any corporation, however enterprising and public-spirited. To favor the entry of the Canadian Northern is not to be hostile to the Canadian Pacific or the Grand Trunk Pacific. Indeed, as we look at the matter from the standpoint of an outsider, it seems to be in the best interests of all the railways, that the development of the province should proceed with all possible speed. We find every railway company seeking to reach points where there is population and business already established, and it seems to follow logically from this that the greater the development, the greater the advantage to all lines, which will share in the traffic resulting from it. It is believed that a great province like ours, two railways are likely to create more business for each other than one railway can for itself and three more than two. The area is vast. The natural resources are varied and incalculable in value. In a great province like ours railways may be rivals, but there is no reason why they should be enemies.

But we have traveled a long way from Mr. Mann's speech. It was interesting to hear from him that the Canadian Northern already has its rails into the capitals of six of the provinces and that he hopes to reach seventh to be reached will be the capital of British Columbia. We take this as indicating the plans of the Canadian Northern, to which he will ask the consideration of the government, contemplate the best possible connection that can be made with this city. We are very glad to have a public announcement to this effect, for we are satisfied that when once any railway company begins the serious investigation of the province, the magnitude of those advantages and the traffic that can be centered here will be such as will lead to results of an importance far greater than the very great majority of persons believe possible.

### HOCH DER KAISER.

Wednesday was the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the German Kaiser. It is very odd how many persons have regarded the conduct of this monarch on certain occasions, when his course seemed inexplicable, as a result of the vagaries of youth. So many people remember that his grandfather was crowned emperor, that they can hardly appreciate that the grandson is now himself a grandfather.

Perhaps no reigning sovereign has been the subject of as much criticism as the distinguished ruler of Germany, and perhaps none has been more misrepresented. He is a man of strong impulses, who does not always stop to think before he gives expression to them. He has a high appreciation of the dignity of his position, which he fills, and if he holds himself as on a little higher plane than most people occupy, the illustrations of his family affords some excuse. But with all the acts of his reign, which have elicited unfavorable comments, it is not to be forgotten that, though he is the head of the greatest military establishment in the world, perhaps the most powerful that the world has ever seen, and has in his hands the control of the foreign policy of his country, he has never as yet thrown his influence in favor of war. This must always stand to his credit, although doubtless there have been times when his lack of tact has led him to take a line of action, which might have been attended with perilous results.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be of William of Hohenzollern as a ruler, there can be none as to his merits as a man. He is thoroughly manly; his home life is a model which many in humbler walks might well emulate. He is a kind father and a loving husband. Yet his kindness to his nation is not of a kind that is inconsistent with discipline. Recently his ideas as to his personal place in the state have received a severe shock, but he has met it with a dignity, which shows that he possesses a resolute character and is of no ordinary nature. While there have been times, when the British people have felt that his professed friendship for their country was not as obvious as could be wished, there is no good reason for refusing to unite with good Germans everywhere in wishing him many happy returns of the day and much prosperity.

Wilhelm II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, is the eldest son of Frederick III., German Emperor and King of Prussia, who was eldest son of Wilhelm I., at first King of Prussia and afterwards German Emperor. His mother was Victoria, Princess Royal, of Great Britain. He was born January 27, 1859; on February 27, 1881, he married the Princess

Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Austenburg, and became German Emperor and King of Prussia June 16, 1888. He has seven children, six sons and one daughter. The Hohenzollern family trace their descent from Thasso of Zollern, one of Charlemagne's generals, but there is some doubt as to the family pedigree previous to 1273. The male line became extinct in the 16th century, but its estates and traditions were public continued in the female line. The first of the family to enjoy royal honors was Frederick, who assumed the title and dignity of King of Prussia in 1701. The present Kaiser is eighth in descent from this line.

### A CANADIAN NAVY.

When Mr. D. D. Mann stepped aside from the railway question yesterday to say something in regard to the responsibilities resting upon the Dominion because of its rapid development and certain commercial greatness, he laid stress upon our obligation as Canadians to take the initial steps towards defending our coasts and our ocean-borne traffic. He touched upon a theme, which has a warm place in the hearts of his hearers. Whether or not the war has been the cause of the ocean, where ships come and go, or because we have been accustomed to see the British flag flying from the water-shed, that they were only fit for police duty—there is a strong conviction in the minds of all who have listened that Canada is not doing her duty to herself, not to speak of her duty to the empire, when she delays taking the initial steps towards a naval establishment. It is interesting to hear views of this character expressed by a gentleman who is certainly not usually regarded as a sentimentalist, and who is a Canadian by birth and by the ties of personal interests in the Dominion.

### THE CASSELLS' REPORT.

The report of Judge Cassels in the working of the Department of Marine and Fisheries is a document of more than ordinary interest, and we hope will prove of great value to the country. He states that the Department is not only a source of revenue, but also a source of employment, and after directing attention to Col. Gourdeau's statement that the use of the patronage list has cost the country \$200,000 in three years, he says:—

To my mind the adoption and continuance of the system is absolutely wrong. It is apparently based on the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils," utterly ignoring the fact that the money to be disposed of is money contributed by the people generally, and not money of the political followers of the party at the time being in power.

The revenues of the Dominion are entrusted to those who are supposed as any other trust money should be expended, namely, for the best advantage of all. No man can reasonably complain if in the open market and in full competition friends who furnish goods of equal quality with goods furnished by political opponents, and at equally low prices, are preferred, but every one should have the same opportunity of tendering, no matter what political party he represents. One of the points to which he directs attention is the enormous cost of the patronage list. He states that \$4,800 was paid for instruments that only cost \$420, which he thinks is "an enormous profit to be made by a company without any capital," an observation to which no one can take any exception except to say that it is an exceedingly moderate characterization of what he understands that there is some explanation, which will account in part for the great disproportion between the cost of the patronage list and the value of the goods charged the government, and suppose it will be forthcoming in the course of the debate, which will arise on the report. Meanwhile we may say that it will be exceedingly difficult to convince any disinterested individual that such a vast amount of profit can have been legitimate.

Referring to the case of Mr. J. U. Gregory, the Quebec agent of the Department, Judge Cassels says that although his disbursements were near \$1,000,000, he received his salary was only \$2,200. The Judge finds that Mr. Gregory exacted a commission of 5 per cent from persons who came to the Department through him, and upon this he makes the following comment:—

It may also be assumed that those paying his commission did not pay it out of their pockets, but so arranged that the price paid to him was simply recouped, there for such outlay, and the toll was paid by the country. The conduct of some of these officials who have been guilty deserves nothing but condemnation. They were placed in positions of trust, and were entrusted with duties requiring them to protect the interest of the Department as against contractors and others who seek whom they received gratuities.

Judge Cassels comments upon the difficulty of procuring books and other papers at St. John, and the fact that many documents, pertinent to the inquiry, were destroyed. At Halifax he found the patronage system taking a very wide range, extending far beyond the members representing the constituency were in the habit of indicating the individuals to whom specific orders should be given. He declares that the employment of eighty errand men at the dockyard just before the election is a transaction that cannot be justified. Commenting upon Col. Gourdeau, he makes the following severe statement:—

I think it is unfortunate that the Deputy Minister after the issue of the commission should have been obliged to the files of the department. It appears that papers have been destroyed. It may be papers burnt without any light on the matter investigated, nevertheless I would have preferred a perusal of the papers destroyed rather than a perusal of baskets full of papers of a semi-private character. I cannot see how the irregularities in St. John and Halifax could have been unknown to Col. Gourdeau and his associates. Commander Spain he says: "It is impossible for me to absolve him from the charges brought against him by the Auditor-General." His charge against Mr. J. F. Fraser, former commissioner of lights, amounts to one of tampering with the books. We quote his recommendations:—

The chief remedy for the amelioration of the conditions I have sought to portray lies in the awakening of the public conscience. If the public generally could be brought to view with abhorrence graft and abuse of

trust on the part of those administering the public moneys and property, the end of such abuses as have occurred in the past would be in sight. Secondly—Capable and efficient officials should be adequately remunerated. Thirdly—The abolition of the patronage system in the department of marine and fisheries is a long step in the right direction, but it is not enough. According to the evidence a saving of about \$100,000 per annum would be effected in the marine and fisheries department alone by the change. Are there no other departments administered by the government, which could be dealt with in the same manner? Would it not be feasible to appoint a board of say three competent men, assisted by inspectors conversant with the ruling market prices, to act as purchasing agents for all departments?

The office of the auditor-general is a very valuable and necessary one, and it is to be hoped that the personal integrity of any of the Ministers who have been at the head of the department. They may have been much more complaisant than they ought to have been, but this is as far as the most critical can go.

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

An important statement was made by Mr. McBride in the course of his observations upon the Address in reply to the Speech. He stated that he is in consultation with the Canadian Northern Railway company for the extension of its railway through British Columbia to the coast. He did not intimate that an arrangement will be reached in time to be submitted to the legislature during the present session, and we can readily imagine that the details of any plan would require greater consideration than could be given to them, while the business of the House is being carried on; nevertheless, Mr. McBride's statement that he shall lose no time in elaborating his proposed policy upon the merits of which the patronage list has cost the country \$200,000 in three years, he says:—

To my mind the adoption and continuance of the system is absolutely wrong. It is apparently based on the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils," utterly ignoring the fact that the money to be disposed of is money contributed by the people generally, and not money of the political followers of the party at the time being in power.

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BIG BARGAINS IN USED STORE FIXTURES. WRITE US FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF THESE.

# FURNITURE SALES

## —An All-the-Year-'Round Event With Us

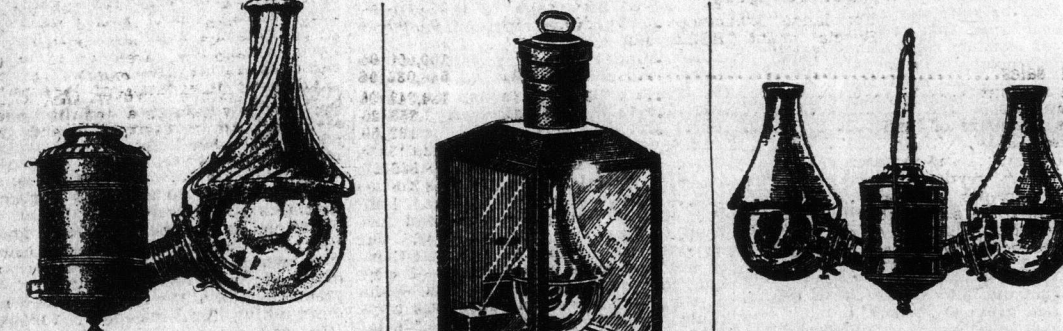
It simply simmers down to this—can you afford to furnish your home about once a year? That is what it means to you if you buy cheap and flimsy furniture and furnishings. They look "good," perhaps, but they don't "stay good." Some factories make a specialty of "Sale Furniture"—cheap, trashy kinds—cheap wood, cheap labor, and a fancy finish, but mainly "finish." That is the brand of furniture we leave strictly alone—wise homekeepers also pass it up. In such a collection you'll occasionally find some worthy piece—some bargain—but it is generally there to help the sale of other pieces—to give a touch of genuineness to the sale. Wise buyers who carefully examine and compare our offerings will find our regular all-the-year-round prices are as low as most "sale" prices. There isn't any question about the superior quality of the Weiler offerings.

## Saving Prices on Linoleums Here Today

With the new additions to the Linoleum Remnant Sale we are able to show quite an extensive range of sizes—pieces quite ample in proportions to cover any moderately large Bathroom, Hall, Pantry or Kitchen. Measure up your rooms and come in. If we have a piece to fit the room, the price is bound to fit your purse, for the reductions make interesting price figures. Remember that these are first quality lines, and the best selling patterns, the only reason for reductions being the fact that they are short-lengths that must make way for alterations in the department. Bring along the size this morning.

## New Arrivals in Angle Lamps Today

We have just received a large shipment of Angle Lamps—the light with no "under shadow." The elimination of the "under shadow" is but one of many superior points of this lamp. The superior quality of the soft, restful light, the great illuminating power, the saving in oil consumption, the absence of odor, etc., are a few. The lamp is lighted and extinguished like gas and requires practically no care, save for refilling. The new arrivals include some very attractive styles in one, two, three and four light lamps. If you are interested write for our interesting book, "The Light That Never Fails." Mention this paper and it is free.



**One Burner Angle Lamp**  
Nickel plated, lift out fount, capacity 1 quart, burns 16 hours. Complete, as cut. Price **\$3.75**  
In antique brass—a very handsome finish, each ..... **\$4.25**

**Two-Light Angle Lamp**  
Nickel plated, lift-out fount, capacity 1½ qts., burns 12 hours. Complete, as cut. Price **\$6.25**  
In antique brass—an attractive finish—each ..... **\$7.00**

**ANGLE LAMP—Three light**  
style in nickel finish. Capacity quarts, burns 15 hours. Price each, complete **\$9.25**

**ANGLE LAMP—Four light**  
style in nickel finish. Capacity 3 quarts, burns 11 hours. Price each, complete, at ..... **\$10.50**

It is doubly important that Baby get the benefit of every sunny and pleasant day such as yesterday. There is only one way for him to enjoy such days to the fullest, though, and that is comfortably fixed in one of our Whitney Go-Carts. Come in and see them. Prices range from \$40.00 down to ..... **\$3.75**

## Distinctive Bedroom Furniture Styles

We have a grand assortment of Early English Bedroom Furniture of Mission design. Don't, however, confuse this with the usual Mission furniture—it is lacking in that "deadness" which is so objectionable in some of the more extreme styles of finish.

These pieces are finished in the pleasing Early English—a rather happy medium between golden oak and weathered oak. The designs of these pieces are new and the combination of new design and pleasing finish is admirable.

If you would have a bedroom furnished in a "different" way, and yet be comfortable and inviting, see these pieces. Shown on our third floor.

**CHIFFONIERE**—An Early English finished oak chiffoniere style, with 4 large and 2 small drawers, and large mirror. Price ..... **\$35.00**

**CHIFFONIERE**—Another similar style with 5 large drawers and large best quality mirror. Excellent style and value, at, each ..... **\$32.00**

**DRESSER**—An attractive design in Early English finished oak. Has 2 large and 2 small drawers and large mirror. Price ..... **\$45.00**

**DRESSING TABLE**—A piece of furniture that'll delight the women folk. Has 2 small drawers and large bevel mirror. Price ..... **\$24.00**

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## BIG SURPLUS AGAIN SHOWN BY GOVERNMENT

Public Accounts for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1908 Are Brought Down

The public accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1908, sent by Hon. R. G. Tait, minister of finance, at the opening of the session at Victoria, show a net surplus of \$1,883,811.78. The surplus for the year amounted to \$1,249,500. Despite the redemption of debentures to the extent of \$80,000 the net surplus amounts to \$1,883,811.78. The chief factor was the increase in the receipts from timber royalties, an increase over the previous year of \$1,103,220.53. Land were not as great during the term as in the twelve months preceding. Larger amounts of the government's policy of reserving land for

The following is a summary of the Service

Public debt.....	Service
Civil government (salaries).....	
Administration of justice (salaries).....	
Legislation.....	
Public institutions.....	
Hospitals and charities.....	
Administration of justice (salaries).....	
Education.....	
Transport.....	
Revenue service.....	
Public Works.....	
Works and buildings.....	
Government House, Victoria.....	
Roads, streets, bridges and irrigation.....	
Surveys.....	
Miscellaneous.....	

The following items, not included in the above, have been paid out of the province—

Shawap and Okanagan.....	
Salaries.....	
Nakusp and Slocan Ry.....	
Victoria and Sidney rail.....	
ante the province.....	
Dewdney municipality (e.....	
Municipality Relief.....	
Total expenditure.....	

### Comparative Statement of the REVENUE

Annual payment of interest.....	
Subsidy.....	
Grant.....	
For land.....	
Spent.....	
1908.....	

Land sales.....	
Land sales.....	
Survey fees.....	
Rentals, exclusive of land.....	
Timber leases.....	
Free miners' certificates.....	
General receipts.....	
Licenses, trade and timber.....	
Licenses, game.....	
Licenses, commercial.....	
Fines and fees of court.....	
Probate fees.....	
Succession duty.....	
Deeds.....	
Registry fees.....	
Gift of government property.....	
Personal licenses.....	
Revenue tax.....	
Real property tax.....	
Personal property tax.....	
Wild land tax (including coal and oil).....	
Income tax.....	
Revenue service receipts.....	
Tax on unworked Crown-grants.....	
Commission and fees on sales of land.....	
Registered taxes (all denominations).....	
Bureau of mines.....	
Hospital for the insane.....	
Provincial home.....	
Reimbursements for keep of prisoners.....	
Chinese restriction of interest.....	
Traffic tolls, New Westminster.....	
Interest.....	
Dykes Assessment.....	
Loan charge.....	
Loose scaling fees.....	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	

Interest on investment of sinking fund, deposits (revenue Act 1905).....

### EXPENDITURE

Public Debt.....	
Interest.....	
"Sinking fund (chargeable account) as follows:.....	
Trustees' account.....	
Interest invested.....	
"Loan.....	
"Loan Act 1891.....	
"Interest invested.....	
Sinking fund "Dyking Assets".....	
Premium and exchange.....	
Discount and commission.....	
[Redemption of Debentures].....	
Civil government (salaries).....	
Administration of justice (salaries).....	
Legislation.....	
Public institutions (maintenanc.....	
Printing office.....	
Hospital for the insane.....	
Museum.....	
Provincial home.....	
Bureau of mines.....	
Fish hatchery.....	
Hospitals and charities.....	
Administration of justice.....	
Detention.....	
Transport.....	
Revenue services.....	
Public Works.....	
Works and buildings.....	
Government House, Victoria.....	
Roads, streets, bridges and irrigation.....	
Surveys.....	
Miscellaneous.....	

Less amount of sinking fund to investment account.....

Less redemption of debentures against loans.....

Net Expenditure.....