

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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MR. R. L. BORDEN

The Colonist most heartily congratulates Mr. R. L. Borden upon his election and upon the prospect that he will soon be called upon to assume the honorable, if onerous, duties of First Minister of the Crown in Canada. A well known Liberal editor, speaking of the incoming Premier, said: "Whatever may be said of him as Leader of an Opposition, there can be no question as to his eminent fitness for the position of Premier. He is a man of integrity, broad sympathies and undoubted patriotism. It is a great thing for Canada to be able to look forward to the accession to power of a man of his stamp, when the time comes for a change of government." This, we are sure, is the feeling of all Canadians irrespective of party. Mr. Borden will bring to bear upon the discharge of his forthcoming responsibility not only a ripe experience in public affairs, but those finer instincts which have gained for him the respect and esteem of his political opponents in no less degree than of his political friends.

Mr. Borden is a fine type of public man. He is in public life only from a sense of duty, for it is at great personal sacrifice. A lawyer of the highest standing in his profession, he might easily enjoy a large and remunerative position on any position on the Bench when he desired it, but he has listened to the call of his country, and his country has rewarded him with the highest honor in her gift. He is in the very prime of his physical and intellectual manhood, for he is only fifty-seven years of age. In the ordinary course of events he has many years of usefulness before him.

He can hardly accept the task, which is his, with a light heart, for the problem of guiding the destinies of Canada at this period in her history is no easy one. Fortunately he can count upon a unanimity of support from the people such as has rarely been the fortune of an incoming premier. The manner in which the citizens of Canada responded to his appeal to their patriotism cannot fail to be full of encouragement to him in the necessarily difficult labor which he will be called upon to perform.

AN EPOCH.

Thursday's election marked an epoch in the history of Canada. Perhaps not many of us can fully appreciate the significance of the verdict of the people; indeed, it is doubtful if any of us can. Yet it is right that we should try to understand it. The first thought that arises in one's mind is that the old historic Liberal party is a thing of the past. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the last of its leaders, and he has told us that he will retire from participation in public life. He will leave no successor. Indeed there were few members of his cabinet who could truthfully be said to be representative of historic Liberalism. Mr. Fielding was, and so was Mr. Stafford. They, with Sir Wilfrid, stood for Liberalism when it represented a principle—a living, active principle in Canadian public life, a principle that grew robust under the blows of political adversity. They were the successors of the men who maintained for years the unequal struggle for responsible government. It would not be just to them to say that they "laged superfluous on the stage"; but it is true that they represented a condition of things that has passed away. Liberalism, as it was understood when they entered public life had long since ceased to be, and the name had become "a voice and nothing more." (Vox et praeterea nihil.) With their passing all that was vital in Liberalism has ceased to exist. They were able, by their ability and unblemished reputations, to preserve the shadow of it, but even that has disappeared. There is no longer a representative leader around whom the supporters of what was best in the Liberal creed can rally, and there is no occasion for such a rally if a leader were in sight. Historic Liberalism has done its work and has passed off the scene. We have just witnessed the close of an epoch in Canadian history.

And what of the era that is opening? In the natural rejoicing over a wonderful victory a successful party may not at once realize the tremendous responsibilities that have been cast upon it; but it is not too soon to say that the overturn of Thursday was something more than a party victory, something more than the assertion of the people of Canada that they intend to remain faithful to the Empire and that they resent the suggestion that they will contemplate

union of any kind with the United States. What we witnessed was the birth of a new Canadianism. The student of history will not need to be reminded that nations are built up by processes which are not always apparent on the surface of things. There has been developing in Canada, during the last forty years a national spirit which aimed at making Canada a nation within an Empire, and we need not hesitate to give to the Liberal party every credit that is their due for assisting in maturing it. Canadians have grown to feel that they are really a nation and, explain the result of Thursday's contest as you may, you cannot escape from the fact that it was due fundamentally to this sentiment. If it had not existed, there would have been nothing to appeal to, and the great victory gained would have been impossible. It is the duty of the Conservative party to strengthen this sentiment in every way, and it will have to be done by acts and not by words. For fifteen years the duty of Conservative public men and Conservative newspapers has been one of criticism. Their task has now become one of construction. It is a task of no ordinary difficulty. The best that is possible must be done, and we venture to indulge the hope that in the weighty responsibility which has been cast upon them, the Conservative leaders will receive the support of all Canadians, whatever their past political affiliations may have been, who desire to see a united Canada, a Canada that will occupy her proper place in the galaxy of nations which form the British Empire, a Canada that will be true to her great mission as the possessor of an abundance of all that goes to make up a prosperous and happy country. Believing that Canadians will be true to Canada, no matter what may arise in the future, we enter the new era in the history of our country with hope, confidence and courage.

MR. BARNARD'S OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Barnard, whom the people of Victoria have chosen as their representative in the House of Commons, occupies a position that is unique in respect to the opportunity afforded him to promote those things that are for the benefit of the city. A brief historical review may serve to make our meaning clear.

In the days of the last Conservative regime at Ottawa, British Columbia had not found herself, and her importance to Canada was very imperfectly understood. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was looked upon by the majority of Eastern Canadians as a costly and almost needless task, as not much more than the sacrifice of millions of money for an idea of doubtful value. There were men of prophetic vision, who saw what a transcontinental railway really meant for Canada, and who had dreams of the part which the Pacific Coast might one day play in the destinies of the Dominion and the Empire. But the time had not come when it was necessary or expedient to take any very substantial steps in addition to building the railway, to promote the progress of the coast. Such facilities for business as existed were ample. When the Liberal ministry came in, it was largely influenced by the prevailing conceptions of this then distant province. Moreover, there was so marked a hostility between those in power in this province and the Ottawa authorities, that for a year or two it was impossible that there could be any very active co-operation between them in matters relating to the general development of this province. Then came the unsettled period, that preceded the entrance of the McBride ministry into office. It was hardly to be expected that anything of very great advantage could be accomplished then, for as we all know many people lost all faith in the immediate future of this province. There was no impelling reason for any very considerable undertakings at that time. The province needed the vivifying touch of business-like administration. This it received and we all know the result. We do not propose to comment upon the attitude which those persons in the province who were in sympathy with the Laurier ministry saw fit to take toward matters relating to the development of British Columbia. That is all past and gone. The book is closed and there is no occasion now to reopen it. We have the important fact that the affairs of the province are in the hands of men, who are in political sympathy with those who will shortly be entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Dominion, and that Victoria's representative is a member of the dominant party.

But it is not this alone that lends strength to the position of Mr. Barnard and makes his opportunity unique. We have the additional facts that during the past few years British Columbia has forged to the front in public esteem as no other part of Canada has, and that it will be a part of Mr. Borden's duty, when he accepts office, to determine upon a line of policy relating to the Pacific Coast. We do not believe we will be disappointed if we anticipate that his policy in this regard will be one of appreciation, that he will show a recognition of the Western shore of Canada as well as of the Eastern. We

believe he will appreciate that it is his high privilege to see that this frontier of the Dominion is fitted to play its proper role in the progress of Canada. The approaching completion of the Panama Canal makes this a national necessity. Mr. Barnard will, therefore, be able to approach the consideration of questions affecting Victoria, with the incoming Premier under more favorable conditions than those that have been enjoyed by any of his predecessors, and he will have the invaluable assistance in any requests for important public works, which he may advance, that must legitimately follow from the fact that Mr. McBride has inaugurated an era of development on Vancouver Island. That he will seize the opportunity thus afforded him, and press with vigor the claims of this city, we are sure will be as much his pride and pleasure as it is his duty. That his efforts will be crowned with success we see every reason to hope.

In his address to the electors printed in the Colonist Mr. Barnard pledged himself to certain lines of action. His constituents can believe with certainty that his promises were made with every intention of fulfillment as far as lies in his power, and that he will not shirk any of the responsibilities in that behalf that he has assumed. We bespeak for him the cordial co-operation of the whole community. The election is over. Let us forget politics for a little while and unite in an effort to secure the accomplishment of the important projects which Mr. Barnard has promised us he will do his best to further. Let us see to it that, when he goes before the ministry soon to be formed with requests for the great undertakings which we in Victoria believe are our due, and the carrying out of which is a matter of national importance, he will be supported by a united community, and be backed up by all the influence that we can bring to bear upon the government.

As we have said, Mr. Barnard's opportunity is in some respects unique; but let us not forget that if we expect him to succeed in the efforts he will make in our behalf, we as individuals and as a community must be prepared to stand behind him for all we are worth.

Mr. Champ Clark says that he is not as much to blame as President Taft. They can settle that among themselves. Between them they did the trick pretty effectually.

This has been a very good crop year in the United States as well as in Canada, but the stock market in New York does not show any signs of strength. In Canada the restoration of settled conditions as the result of the election is likely to be followed by exceptional activity in all lines of business.

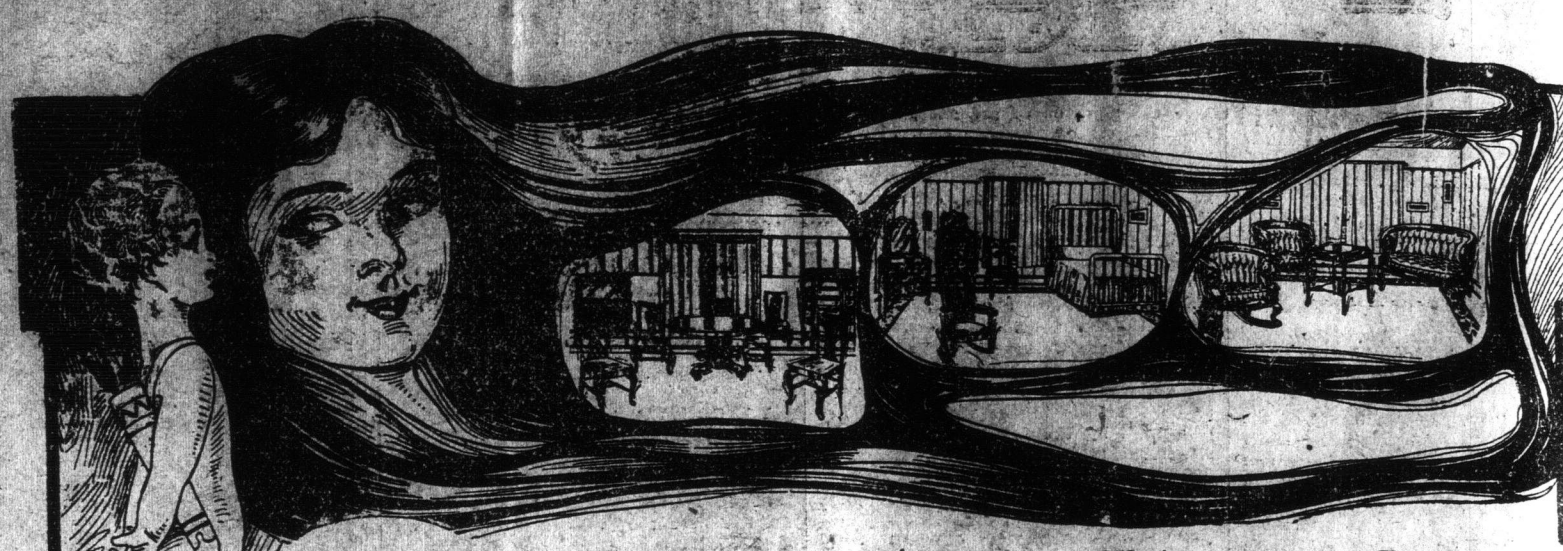
It will be no occasion for surprise if the United States decides to leave the reciprocity agreement upon the statute book. It will not do so with any expectation that it will be accepted by Canada, but because to repeal it would be a somewhat undignified proceeding. It will remain as a standing offer to us, and by it will be forgotten.

An exceedingly interesting report comes from Dawson of the discovery of very rich gold-bearing quartz in the vicinity of that city. Not much has been heard of recent years of the prospects of quartz mining in the Yukon, but those who recall the anticipations of the days of the great trek to the North, will not need to be reminded that all experienced miners confidently predicted that rich quartz discoveries would be made. It is stated that the rock found is so good that gold can be panned from it very readily. Pans carrying \$5 worth of the yellow metal are of common occurrence. While quartz discoveries will not lead to a stampede of large proportions, the new discoveries if they prove to be what is claimed of them, will revive interest in the Yukon country, and there will be an influx of prospectors next spring.

There is one feature of the election in this city that is especially gratifying. The advocates of reciprocity devoted their efforts chiefly to persuading the workmen that it was to the interests of their pockets to support reciprocity. The appeal failed. The workmen placed their country before all other considerations. Their action is a rebuke to those persons, who thought they could trade upon their very natural desire to increase the purchasing power of their wages. We venture to believe that in future there will be no attempt to single out the workmen of Victoria as the object of special appeals, but that politicians will treat them as men—other citizens, that is as men as well fitted as any others to decide great questions from the standpoint of common sense and robust patriotism.

J. W. Stewart, of Foley, Welch & Stewart, announce that construction of the G. T. P. from Prince Rupert through to Hazelton will surely be completed by next spring.

Change Believed
CHUNGKING, Sept. 21.—Chentu, the capital of Szechuen, which has been under siege by revolutionary forces several weeks, has been relieved. Fifteen hundred troops have arrived here from Tibet. The foreigners are safe and the gates of the city have been re-opened.



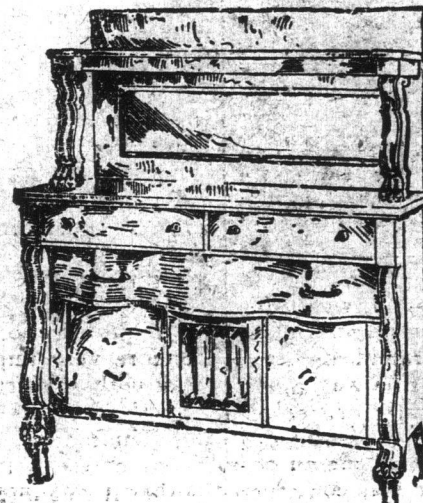
Quality Backs Up Every Single Dollar You Invest in Furniture and Housefurnishings at this Store

Every dollar you spend for merchandise should come back to you full 100 cents worth of real true value. Only quality goods will bring you this return, such goods as are assured at this store. One hundred cents worth of real value always at this store. Money spent here is always money well invested.

SEE THESE ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON OUR BUFFETS

Our showing of Buffets in such a variety of style and finishes is worth while taking a trip to our third furniture floor to see. A Buffet is an important piece of furniture for the dining-room, and it often sets with the styles and quality of this article to set off your dining-room. You can see at a glance, which Buffet will suit your room, and you will see that Buffet amongst these. We herewith list a few:

- Mission Oak Buffet, top 48 x 21, British beveled mirror 40 x 9 \$47.50
- Mission Oak Buffet, top 20 x 44, British beveled mirror 10 x 36 \$42.00
- Mission Oak Buffet, top 18 x 44, British beveled mirror 11 x 32 \$45.00
- Mission Oak Buffet, top 19 x 48, British beveled mirror 12 x 38 \$55.00
- Mission Buffet, top 22 x 50, British beveled mirror 12 x 42 \$28.00
- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 22 x 54, British beveled mirror 10 x 50 \$65.00
- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 19 x 48, British beveled mirror 12 x 38 \$55.00



- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 50 x 23, British beveled mirror 10 x 42 \$60.00
- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 24 x 66, British beveled mirror 10 x 42 \$105.00
- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 20 x 54, British beveled mirror 10 x 45 \$75.00
- Fumed Oak Buffet, top 21 x 50, British beveled mirror 42 x 13 \$50.00
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 20 x 48, British beveled mirror 11 x 40 \$90.00
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 19 x 46, British beveled mirror 8 x 36 \$97.50
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 19 x 44, British beveled mirror 10 x 40 \$35.00
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 20 x 44, British beveled mirror 19 x 38 \$42.00
- Dull Oak Buffet, top 24 x 54, British beveled mirror 14 x 28 \$70.00
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 19 x 44, British beveled mirror 12 x 40 \$38.00
- Golden Oak Buffet, top 24 x 48, British beveled mirror 10 x 38 \$25.00
- Golden Oak Finish, top 24 x 48, British beveled mirror 12 x 38 \$30.00
- Golden Oak Finish, top 21 x 36, British beveled mirror 12 x 42 \$28.00



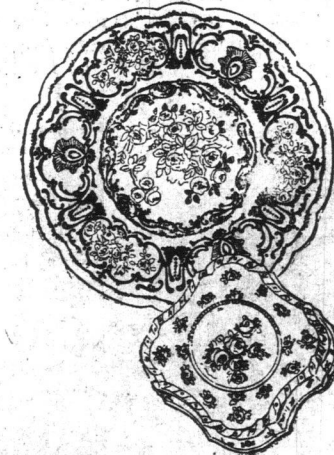
Lamp Art Lamp Utility

Never in the history of lamp making have art and science been so cleverly combined as at the present time.
The practical considerations have not been sacrificed in striving for the ideal—yet we have lamps in forms and colors that are truly artistic and within the lines of conservatism as to cost.
Perfect combustion renders them odorless—eliminating the only objection to kerosene as a lighting agent.
Our display for the coming winter season is the largest we have ever shown and by far the best.
Come in and we'll tell you all about them.



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If you get him a Whitney, you get him the best and at as good a price, if not better, than the common kind. In a Whitney he will be comfortable, and therefore he will be happy. The largest variety for you to select from in the West, and the latest 1911 designs. Get a famous "Whitney." Come and investigate.



Sensible Souvenirs of Your Stay in Town

This stock of ours is so pregnant with suggestions in the souvenir line, that it is quite impossible to itemize. It is a huge exhibition of souvenirs—that's what.
Not showy, unsubstantial things, gimcracks or gewgaws, but artistic bits of decorated china, useful and decorative, such as you will delight in keeping.
Lots of little-priced things, which can be safely carried.
Come in! You're truly welcome.

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ALL THE LATEST ARRIVALS

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

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Quality Is in Every Article.

SELF-

A poet wrote, "ages," which is true than one, although to realize fully up of us has many ger who read this are cent from people w of the Norman Co and it is hardly p A little calculation there had been no ancestry, you wou living in the days than there were p Kingdom. Hence ity are more nearly pear at first sigh cracy is that cert than others, and as it is true that c than others. A ti an aristocrat. Ar mean what is the rule of the best w cation, means that self-realization has best lines. If there from ancestors, v striven to attain s lines, he is very li all the best senses prevailing in reign dren should interm though in practice

But we are no tors. Our duty does not end with leaves an inheritan dren. Our duty in other best aspects other that it is his can upon an inve work, or upon his upon anything else dispute it. That is do. Some are suc but we are all, th really trying to e pects of life, end selves. We are o what we have a making the most what we are that hereafter there ma Success in materi achievement, as m successful in that There is more ple than in attaining the striving we are times we wonder w great success in b or, if he does seek answer is that whe engaged in self-re pression to himse pleasure. Fortuna cultivates more th that he may be ab self in more than be superior to ad be more difficult prosperity.

Self-realization most of ourselves, no matter what speaking of the s there is a square n person is born w ically, mentally or necessary to go to the sins of the fa children. We all that many of us d Some are born p nurtured in atm tal development brought up with have spiritual nat ment. It is cert the slums of Live not all born equal; us are handicapp in the first bre theless by self-re can make our liv of goodness in u make it grow to standing all the h to encounter.

Self-realization ment. It means the proper care o trol of our phys watchfulness over stituted that our ph our mental and sp fore self-realization it takes account What electricity is force is to our liv same in many res in that they can b tions more readi lectual tendency is resistance, and per so. The world i holes, the result of themselves as th mistake drifting know many peop selves to drift int given their mind have never put fo progress. That is of most of us, and