

IMPERIAL LEAGUES

Mr. J. Norton Griffiths, M. P., who recently visited British Columbia, is urging the formation of Imperial Leagues in the United Kingdom regarding Canada. This is a very valuable suggestion. The first step towards true imperialism is a knowledge of each part of the Empire by the people of the other parts. Not alone do the people of the United Kingdom require education along these lines. Canadians need to be kept more closely in touch with what is transpiring in the Mother Country than they are, and possibly the plan proposed by Mr. Griffiths might be amplified so as to include that phase of the case, but even if it cannot be, what he has in mind would be of incalculable benefit, and would deserve the heartfelt support of all who desire to promote the welfare of the British people. The brief telegram does not advise us of how Mr. Griffiths proposes to work out his plan, but those who know him know that he is nothing if not practical, and that he realizes that to carry on war successfully the sinews of war must be provided. We shall wait further information on this subject with great interest.

COMPULSORY TRAINING.

We hope that those amiable people who are seeking to strengthen the defences of the Empire will not be in too great a hurry. The Associated Chambers of Commerce in London have passed a resolution favoring the compulsory military training of youths throughout the Empire. Our view of the matter is that every British boy ought to be taught how to defend his country against an enemy. If such a thing could be brought about the Empire could rest in security against any possible foe; but it is not wise policy to be in a hurry. To hasten slowly is wise policy in regard to great innovations. The people ought first to be familiarized with the idea of training boys so as to make them fit for military service before any attempt is made to make such training compulsory. In all questions of this kind such gatherings as the Associated Chambers of Commerce are easily stampeded. Most of those present have not given such questions any consideration at all, and they do not like to take the unpopular course of opposing anything of a patriotic nature; but the advocates of such a measure as that referred to must not forget that they have a great public to reckon with, a public that does not like the word "compulsion," especially when it is applied to military service. The Cadet movement and the Boy Scouts are doing the finest kind of missionary work in the direction favored by the Associated Chambers. Let the leaven be allowed to work. Let our imperial enthusiasts take a lesson from their cooks, who will tell them that it is possible to have the bread too light and that forcing may make it sour. Our belief is that the movements referred to will in the course of not a very long time demonstrate their value, show that they are beneficial in themselves and dissipate the fears of some people that to be prepared to defend yourself is equivalent to being eager for a fight. Let us wait until thousands of boys have demonstrated that military training is all for the good and not harmful in any way before we begin to agitate to make it compulsory. It is by no means impossible that the masses of the people may one day ask for military training of the youths of the land, just as they have asked for other things, which at the outset seemed not likely to become popular.

A LAND POLICY

Our evening contemporary says it made a practical suggestion as to a means of settling the land. As we have promised to give serious consideration to what it might propose, the best thing to do is to quote what it says. It is as follows: We suggested that if a place could be found where all the best lands had not already been transferred to government favorites, that a tract should be surveyed and provision made for settling it. Then a man who understands land should examine it and be at the office of the department or some other central point to give advice in regard to its possibilities and the methods of securing it. We should also add that parties of settlers might be made up from time to time, so that they would be mutually helpful to each other and keep each other company. That if necessary some money should be spent in encouraging these settlements, not by advances of money, but by making roads or trails and if necessary in commencing clearing opera-

tions. Further the government, through its experts, should be in a position to say exactly what the land is capable of bearing, what the climate is like at all seasons of the year, and such other information as an immigrant would wish to know before going in to settle. We would further suggest that lands where no clearing was done absolutely free except for a registration fee of say ten dollars, and the necessity of complying with the pre-emption regulations.

This can hardly be called a policy. It is rather a suggested experiment which might be worth trying, although we must confess that we do not quite see our way clear to recommending it in its entirety. There are tracts of good land on Vancouver Island that are surveyed and to which there are already means of getting. One of them is at the north end of the island. It is easily cleared. There is already abundant information in the Department of Lands regarding it. Here we have the first desideratum already at hand. Our contemporary would have the government get up parties of settlers to go upon such a tract as this; but we are against a difficulty at the outset. For parties of settlers can only be organized at considerable expense, and if the land is to be given away, the cost of organizing them would have to be defrayed out of the general revenue. The suggestion that the Department should place itself in a position to give information in regard to crops and the seasons is a good one; but we think the Bureau of Information is already in a position to do this. We may remind our contemporary that the government is causing large areas to be surveyed and is holding them open to pre-emptors; also that it is building roads in all directions as rapidly as the work can be done.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Toronto News of the 12th inst. had a notable article on British Columbia. It began with the statement of Sir Edmund Walker, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who said at a meeting of shareholders of that institution that this is destined to become the richest Province in the Dominion. It then said: The Bishop of British Columbia apparently is of somewhat similar opinion, for he told the Anglican Church Congress at Halifax that after the opening of the Panama Canal the Pacific coast would become the centre of Canadian life. If this prophecy is well founded, Ontario has only a few more years in which to enjoy its long primacy. This month's meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Vancouver may be accepted as indicating that hundreds of men prominent in the commercial and industrial life of the nation so at least some distance with the banker and the cleric in their views regarding the potentialities of the most westerly Province. The News is not surprised at these opinions, for it says that the recent mineral developments "go to show that the Cariboo gold rush of the sixties only touched on pocket of the mineral wealth with which the Rocky Mountains and the Coast region abound." It realizes that the great need of the Province is transportation, but thinks this will be furnished by the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern as in course of construction, a view of the case that is not quite accurate, because many more facilities are required than these projects as far as they have been yet developed, will supply. But the News does not forget the other sources of wealth, with which the Province abounds. It says: Already British Columbians call their Province the Orchard of the Empire, and with some justification, for such of its fertile valleys as have been occupied by the settler are yielding beautiful fruit. The wide uplands and secluded valleys about to be penetrated by the new railways will afford happy homes for thousands of farmers and fruit-growers, and produce great quantities of desirable food for the world's table. The timber wealth of the Province is remarkable, and its fisheries are so vast in extent and so varied as to compare favorably with any in the world. Their immense value helps to render important the recent headland decision at The Hague, practically extending the area of coast waters over as far as the Government may enforce its regulations.

Our contemporary sees in our climate, our scenery and our game the potential cause of great prosperity.

and is very optimistic indeed of the future of this Province, especially after the completion of the Panama Canal. It is highly satisfactory to read in an Eastern paper such an appreciative article. Of course it does not treat the subject exhaustively. To do so would require many articles, and after the best informed person had told all he knows about British Columbia there would be volumes left unsaid.

A letter to a contemporary says that the Colonel stated in regard to the shooting of Mr. Allan that "no investigation that is humanly possible can bring the matter home to the responsible party." This is simply an untruth. What the Colonel said was that there were some occurrences to which the expression quoted applied. It did not say that this was true of the shooting of Mr. Allan.

The percentage of unemployed people in Germany is about 4 per cent, and if to this is added the number of men in the army and navy, the proportion of unemployed reaches 6 per cent of the population. A German statistician says that about 2,500,000 people in that country are permanently in destitution because of lack of employment, and that the number is increasing. No less than a quarter of a million people are punished every year for the offence of vagabondage.

GRAND WEDDING STIRS CAPITAL

Marriage of Miss Claire Oliver and Mr. Allan Keefer Solennized in Presence of Ultra-Fashionable Gathering

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—Attended by more than usual charm and interest, as well as by most propitious weather, the much anticipated marriage of Miss Claire Oliver, third daughter of the Minister of the Interior and Mrs. Oliver, to Mr. Allan Keefer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Keefer, and grandson of Mr. T. C. Keefer, of Manor House, Rockcliffe Park, was solemnized yesterday. The ceremony took place in St. Andrew's Church at half past two o'clock this afternoon, and was performed by Rev. Dr. Herridge, in the presence of an ultra-fashionable audience, composed of the capitals of official and society life. The service was very impressive, the bridal party entering to the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin," and leaving while Mendelssohn's march was played. The bridesmaids were Miss Rosalie Chadwick and Miss Ann Oliver. The bride's fair beauty, and her exquisite creation of ivory satin, falling in long graceful lines, and fashioned with a tulle of ivory net embroidered to a deep founce of Chantilly lace. She wore a long tulle veil hemmed with pearls and a lace face veil, both held by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was the bridegroom's gift, a magnificent diamond ring. Among the many presents received were a lovely bracelet of garnets and rubies from their excellent friend and Cousin Grey, a rich fan of lace and mother of pearl from Earl and Countess of Lansborough, and valuable pieces of Laneborough, and valuable linen and lace table cover from Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier. Mr. and Mrs. Keefer left later for New York, where they will spend the honeymoon.

Winnipeg Merchant Dead. WINNIPEG, Sept. 22.—The death occurred yesterday of Edward Manahan, a well known Winnipeg merchant, after an illness of about four months with Bright's Disease. Death was one of the plagues of Winnipeg commercial life. He came here from his birthplace at Lanark, Ont., in 1877. He was fifty-four years of age.

Boxer Badly Hurt. NIELSON, Sept. 22.—News comes from Phoenix that Bob Pritchard, who went to the floor in the second round with Scotty LaRite on Monday night, was still in a dangerous condition yesterday. Since being taken to the hospital he had only recovered consciousness twice, and then for a short time only. He went down as the result of a blow from Larkie, but the damage was done by his head coming into contact with the hard floor.

Vapor Cabinet Baths Cure Rheumatism

They open the 5,000,000 little pores in the body and draw from them all impurities, filth, germs and poisonous matter accumulated in the system. The sense of safety, simplicity and comfort. One should be in every home. A

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

creamy skin, with natural, healthy, youthful bloom is assured to ladies who are wise enough to use one. Prices, \$7.50, \$5.00 and \$13.00. Call or write us for FREE BOOKLET GIVING PARTICULARS.

CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist—1228 Government Street, Victoria.

Take a look at these prices in our Big Assortment of FURNITURE

Our Mail Order Department is noted for its Promptness, Carefulness and every satisfaction.

One of our Catalogues is very useful to you. It gives you a bird's eye view of our store and what we carry. It is Free.

Dining Room Tables (Extension)

Table listing various dining room table models and prices, including Fir, Golden Finish, Solid Golden Oak, and Early English, Solid Oak.

Dining Room Tables (Extension)

Table listing various dining room table models and prices, including Solid Golden Oak, Early English, Solid Oak, and Early English, Surface Oak.

We have a large assortment of these extension dining-room tables on our fourth floor, round and square in shape. We must have something that will suit you, both in design and price. Come and see us. You will be surprised what we will do for you.

Sideboards

Table listing various sideboard models and prices, including Elm, top 19 x 45, Mirror 14 x 24, and Surface Oak, Top 19 x 45.



Ladies! Visit Our Rest Room

Sideboards

Table listing various sideboard models and prices, including Solid Golden Oak, top 19 x 48, Mirror 16 x 28, and Solid Golden Oak, top 22 x 48.

Buffets

Table listing various buffet models and prices, including Surface Oak, top 21 x 50, Mirror 12 x 42, and Combination China Cabinet and Buffet.

Buffets

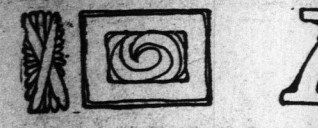
Table listing various buffet models and prices, including Surface Oak, top 20 x 42, Mirror 12 x 32, and Surface Oak, top 24 x 48, Mirror 10 x 30.

Dinner Wagons and China Cabinets

Table listing various dinner wagon and china cabinet models and prices, including Early English Solid Oak Dinner Wagon, 18 x 36.

Table listing various china cabinet models and prices, including Early English Oak China Cabinets, \$65.00, \$60.00, \$50.00.

WEILER BROS



ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

George IV. and William contributed nothing to the development of the nation. George III. ate in his family. George was a man without definite convictions; William was dull and vulgar. Sons were not much of an improvement. Even Edward, Duke of whom the present king is descended, man concerning whose private life said the better. When George was succeeded by George IV., lack of morality was conspicuous ability to administer the affairs was a negligible quantity, and followed by a dullard, it is not the people of the United Kingdom of the respect that they had to face. It was not a matter of weight that the Chartist movement strength, but of this more part when the reign of Victoria is over. Nor was the United Kingdom fortunate in her statesmen at the Castlereagh, who was Prime Minister of the accession of George IV. of very moderate ability. Pe Premier, who had preceded Canning very weak. Canning had not prominence; Peel had not common Huskisson alone showed anything genius. Perhaps the strength was represented by two men, was of high character, each act patriotism and each trusted. They belonged to different parties was one of the few survivors of peers, and his personality was around which Whiggism rallied. Wellington was of the Tory wonderful success on the battle for the time-being the idol of the steady the country during the perilous years of George IV. was the sound common sense of the and the realization of greatness. Wilton won for the people on the loo.

We find at this time the daws to be known as Radicalism. To come to have a significance the complimentary, but in itself it simple those who were ranked as Rad getting at the very foot of the ed the nation. To say that a man came to mean that he was a dar As matter of fact, all it meant was a sincere and thorough reformer. Radicals of the reign of George men as William Cobbett, a w much to educate the people in of self-government; Jeremy Be favorite phrase, "the greatest greatest number," has become verb, and Brougham, that man whose unbounded energy and v the admiration of every his op great speech in defense of O from whom the king sought to se was one of the most extrao efforts of which there is any men and others of less promine a movement that has not yet los

The first step of importance. George IV. was the removal of bilities from the Roman Catho lic Emancipation as it is called. The Test and Corporation Acts. Lord John Russell, well known afterwards played in politics, a prominently to the front in co this measure. To this followed threw parliament open to Catho led them to all the great offices that of Regent, that of the Lord Ireland, and that of the Lord C this measure Lord Melbourne, remarkable qualities, which fell full measure of statesmanship, clever fellows are on one side damned fools are on the other, a fools are right." Melbourne w away from the mark as seems things, for there is no doubt a chief object of Catholic Emancification of Ireland, was not fact of the case was that it wa freedom that the people of Irela a better system of land tenure of the Irish peasantry was dep there had been men at the head to grasp the real facts of the situ wide some sort of a remedy, a ce discontent might have been avo United Kingdom at this time statesmen. Wellington was at his genius was military, not po not appeal to the imagination of ple, the most imaginative race. On the other hand there was Da a man of wonderful skill as a spe ly fearless and able to inflame p as few speakers have been able far from being a man of a high t Smith says of him that he was untruthful, perfidious and had a savage in him. His vanity was temper quick and exceedingly p thought of results only, and he for the means by which he reach influence upon the Irish peopl ment. He instructed them in some truth at their foundation, dered them restless under Bri sowed seeds of dissension; he se class. There is no doubt as to of O'Connell's patriotism as far concerned; there is no questi much justification, perhaps amp