

# The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST**  
One year ..... \$1.00  
Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .50  
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

## SETTLING THE ISLAND.

Those persons who have endeavored to promote the settlement of Vancouver Island, find themselves confronted by difficulties growing out of timber holdings. We do not know just how real these difficulties are, but there is need for further light upon the subject than is at present available. The general way it is known that there is a large area of arable land on the island, and its location is pretty well ascertained; but we doubt if the Land Department is in possession of such information as would enable it to say with any degree of certainty just where there are areas of arable land. The settlement and not embraced within timber limits held under lease or two suggestions for the consideration of the provincial government.

One of them is that an examination be made for purposes of ascertaining what area of arable land on Vancouver Island is now available for immediate occupation by settlers. This would exclude land embraced within timber limits of any kind, but would include land which is now being recovered by the crown from time to time as it may be needed. We admit that such a provision would be somewhat difficult; but if the tenure is to be made perpetual, we think the government ought to reserve, if possible, some such power as is above suggested.

The right to open timber limits for settlement on reasonable terms, as holders in one that the government might very properly retain. There would be no great hardship upon a licensee to require him, if a fertile, arable valley is included within his limits to permit it to be taken up by bona fide settlers, reserving to him the right to any timber that may be on the land. The Colonist is on record as desiring to protect the tenure of timber lands, for reasons which need not be restated here, but it also has seen the settlement of the island promoted in every reasonable way. We appreciate that the timber growing on land owned by the crown is being sacrificed in order to make farms. Every proper precaution ought to be taken to conserve our great forest wealth, but we do not think that, within limitations, some arrangement can be made whereby the policy of timber conservation may be reconciled consistently with the settlement of our arable valleys. There are observations are intended only as suggestions, to which it may or may not be possible to give effect in practice. We make them in order that the particular aspect of the case to which they refer may not be lost sight of in any discussions touching the tenure of timber limits come to be considered.

## UNEARNED INCREMENT

The London Times states its inability to distinguish between what is called the "unearned increment" in land values and the artificial value which a curio may get in the opinion of a collector. We quote its remarkable language: "What is being called unearned increment in the case of land is simply parallel to the appreciation of value which may take place in any other kind of property if it be only a brass candlestick in a lumber room, which acquires a magnificent value through the rise in the collector's demand." This expression of opinion is in connection with what purports to be a serious discussion of the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom as it is involved in the latest budget. Coming from a newspaper, which has by universal consent accorded the leading place among daily journals, it is calculated to arouse a feeling of surprise, and make one entertain a doubt as to the fitness of those for whom it speaks, to grapple with the tremendous issues now before the people of the United Kingdom. To place land, from which the substance of mankind is drawn, and a brass candlestick, which is of no possible use, which cannot be equally well valued by someone else, upon the same basis betokens something closely resembling mental incapacity. To claim that the proposed changes in an increasing population stand upon the same basis as the changing fancy of a collector of curiosities is to display a complete lack of appreciation of elementary economic problems, and yet the Times attempts to do such a grimace to refute the argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in support of his proposed changes in taxation. There are over forty millions of people living in the United Kingdom. Fifty years ago the population of the country was not more than what it is at present, but the area of the country was quite as great. It follows from these facts that, with out taking into account the higher standard of living, the burden upon the land ought to be heavier than it was then, or else the people have become more independent of the increase of population land become more valuable. It is egregiously folly to look upon such an increase in the same light as one would regard an increase in the fancied value of an old candlestick. It almost makes one despair of the future of a country when its leading newspaper approaches the discussion of a great economic subject from such a point of view, because it shows that an influential section of the community are deciding themselves as to the real facts, concerning which the great body of the electorate are well informed. There is hardly a working man in the United Kingdom, who has kept in touch with what is going on in the world, who would not shudder at the proposition of the Times. The unearned increment is something that intelligent legislators are coming every day to think more about. It is already recognized in legislation in many ways. Perhaps it might with advantage be recognized yet more. If two men each own ten acres of land side by side and neither of them makes an improvement upon his property they will be taxed alike. But if one of them improves his property and the other does not, the one who makes the improvement will find his taxes increased, while the one who makes no improvements will pay the same as before. Yet the value of the un-

proved property is increased by reason of the improvements made on the adjoining land. Two men own a live side by side. One of them is hard-working and industrious and improves his farm; the other is indolent and does little or nothing with his. The industrious man is taxed higher because he has improved his land; the indolent man is taxed lower because his land would be chargeable against wild land, and yet the value of his property is increased by the improved farm adjoining, while the value of the latter is depreciated by the presence of the former. If a good many country people are thinking about these things, and if the Times should tell one of them that the increased value of the unimproved land is only a matter of fancy, like the increased value of an old brass candlestick, his reply would hardly be fit for publication.

## AN ABSURD BUSINESS

Yesterday afternoon, a gentleman occupying a position of trust and responsibility in the Victoria business community, was called to Seattle on business in connection with a matter of very great importance. When he went to buy his ticket he was asked by an officer representing the United States Immigration department where he was born, and the reply was "England." He was then asked how long he had been in Canada and he said "six months." He was then told that he could not go aboard the steamer. Of course as a matter of fact the Immigration officer has no right to forbid any one to board a steamer here for Seattle or any place else, but for the convenience of travelers the officer is allowed to exercise authority at this end of the voyage instead of the other end. The gentleman offered to pay any head tax or do anything else that might be required of him, but the officer was obdurate, and he therefore had to forego his journey. Now we submit for the consideration of our Seattle contemporaries if an arrangement such as this is not exceedingly absurd. Let us strip it of all details and take the bald facts. Here is a well known, well-dressed, prosperous business man, with plenty of money in his pocket, who finds himself called to go over to Seattle on an important business matter with some people there. He goes to the steamer to embark, but cannot go because he happened to be born in England. These are the simple facts of the case. The gentleman wanted to go to Seattle; his presence in Seattle was important to himself and to some Seattle people, but because he was born in England he could not go. Can anything more utterly ridiculous be supposed? Is it necessary for every man, who was born in England, to treat the Immigration as an international tariff and give notice to the government of that country that he contemplates making the journey? Has it come to such a pass that an Englishman resident in Victoria is not allowed to go to Seattle unless he knows he will have to come home in a steamer, go through a lot of red tape? Next week the Exposition will open. Will it be necessary for every Englishman in Victoria to take out a certificate of baptism, or some other thing and pay money or do something or other of an equally ridiculous nature before he is permitted to take in that show? If this is the case, the fact cannot be too soon known. It will certainly make a difference in the attendance from this city. It may be said that we ought not to condemn the Immigration policy because it is hard upon some particular case. Our answer to this is that it is a fool regulation which makes it impossible for a man born in England to go over to Seattle on business without going through a performance resembling the Inquisition. Any man could make a more sensible regulation in five minutes.

## THE MORMONS, WHO ARE SETTLED IN Southern Alberta, have hitherto been law-abiding citizens of Canada; but now that they have begun to talk about lynching people, it is time for the Crown to step in and let them know that Judge Lynch has no jurisdiction on this side of the International Boundary. A grave duty seems to rest upon the law authorities of Alberta.

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The report commended President Taft, Emperor William and former President Elliot, of Harvard for being so interested in urging the ministers of the church to petition congress to stop interstate shipments of liquors, to discontinue the issuance of internal revenue receipts in prohibition territory and to prohibit the use of the mails for the distribution of advertisements for liquor.

## Want Secret Signs.

Peterboro, May 28.—The Orange Grange Lodge of British North America yesterday rejected a proposal to abolish much of their secret work such as passwords and signs. A committee had been appointed to consider the revision of this department of the work, and favored the abolition of it. The report was rejected. A report was adopted, protesting against any interference with the coronation oath and praying to be presented to the Imperial Parliament will be circulated. Dr. Sprule was re-elected grand master, as were all the other grand officers.

## Death of Sir John Colomb

London, May 28.—Sir John Read Colomb died last night. He was born in 1838. Sir John Colomb entered the Royal Marine Artillery in 1854 and retired as captain in 1859. He was variously employed with the navy, army, militia and volunteers. He sat in the House of Commons for the Bow and Bromley division from 1886 to 1892, and for Great Yarmouth, 1892-94. He was a prolific writer on matters pertaining to war and defence.

## American Masons in London.

Washington, May 28.—President Taft was informed yesterday that the English grand lodge of Masons had granted a dispensation most unusual in the history of masonry, for the organization of a blue lodge of Masons in London, to be composed entirely of Americans. The dispensation was granted by the Duke of Connaught, grand master of the grand lodge of England. The Duke and President Taft will be made first honorary members of the lodge, which will be instituted on June 3rd. The President is expected to send a cablegram at that time.

## He Is For Abdul Hamid

Berlin, May 28.—Dr. Joseph Kohler, Professor of Jurisprudence at Berlin University, denies the right of the Turkish Government to confiscate the property of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, which is deposited in European banks. Such a right, of confiscation, he states, does not extend beyond the territory of the Government exerting it.

the island to some point near the north. This would be an enterprise which would do much for the whole A'berni valley.

Further information relating to the defeat of the Australian ministry will be awaited with much interest. The despatches are provokingly meagre. All we are told is that the defeat was upon the naval and defence policy of the government.

## DIVINES INVEIGH AGAINST USE OF TOBACCO

The General Assembly of Presbyterian Church Is Down on Tobacco, But Not Licenses

Denver, Col., May 28.—Clergymen and laymen should not use tobacco, but it is not contrary to the principles of the church for Presbyterian judges to grant saloon licenses. This was decided by the general assembly of the church for Presbyterian judges to grant saloon licenses. This was decided by the general assembly of the church for Presbyterian judges to grant saloon licenses.

Rev. Ellis Rich, of California, introduced a resolution declaring that it be necessary for every Englishman in Victoria to take out a certificate of baptism, or some other thing and pay money or do something or other of an equally ridiculous nature before he is permitted to take in that show? If this is the case, the fact cannot be too soon known. It will certainly make a difference in the attendance from this city. It may be said that we ought not to condemn the Immigration policy because it is hard upon some particular case. Our answer to this is that it is a fool regulation which makes it impossible for a man born in England to go over to Seattle on business without going through a performance resembling the Inquisition. Any man could make a more sensible regulation in five minutes.

## INTERESTING LACE CURTAIN STYLES

Some very fine lace curtains and some excellent values are shown in one of our Broughton street windows. These curtains are of the medium priced lines and are but a few examples of the splendid offerings of this department.

We have one of the most extensive showings of lace curtains in Canada, showing the very finest patterns from the leading makers in the Old World. You are heartily welcome to come in and see the showing.

Curtains in windows are priced at \$6.50 to \$10 Per Pair

## TWO EXCELLENT DESKS FOR YOUR OFFICE JUST IN

Two worthy additions to the stock of office furniture are these two new arrivals in office desks just priced. One is a fine, new double flat top desk and the other an Early English finished desk of the sanitary style.

Many other pieces have been added to our offerings in office furnishings, but we draw especial attention to these two because they represent two desk styles rapidly growing in popular favor.

THE FLAT TOP DESK is made of selected quartered oak finished in golden, the top being very highly polished. This desk has nine drawers on each side, and the top is of such liberal proportions as to give ample room for two to work at it. Price.....\$55.00

THE EARLY ENGLISH FINISHED DESK is made of oak and is a roll top style of medium size. This desk is of the sanitary style, the desk proper being raised from the floor on legs preventing the accumulation of dust beneath the desk. Finely finished throughout. Priced at, each.....\$36.00

# SEE THESE DAIN'TILY FURNISHED ROOMS

### A DINING ROOM, PARLOR, AND BEDROOM SHOWN IN OUR WINDOWS

YOU'LL get an excellent idea of the appearance of a room furnished from our stocks if you will but glance at our Broughton street windows today. We have furnished three rooms there—Dining room, Drawing room and Bedroom—with representative pieces chosen from the furniture stock. And the rooms are worthy of a look when you are passing.

In the Bedroom we have used handsome solid mahogany furniture. All the pieces are massive and very rich in appearance though the piece that will most appeal to you is the massive bed. Choice selected wood, has been used and worked into a handsome design. The dresser and the dressing table are also unusually attractive.

In the Drawing room, mahogany furniture has also been used, the chairs and settee being upholstered in our own workrooms. The table and the music cabinet are the special features of this room.

In the Dining room Mission designed furniture finished in the Early English has been used. The round dining table is the feature of this room. The buffet is a close second though.

By all means see these rooms then come inside and see many other equally interesting pieces.



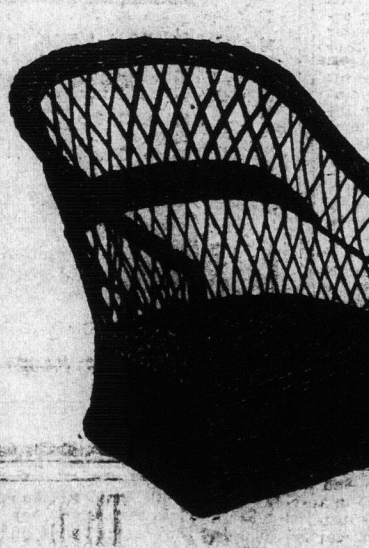
## BEEN WAITING FOR ONE OF THESE CRIBS? HERE IS A GRAND ASSORTMENT OF NEW ARRIVALS

WE are ready for you mothers who have been looking for something attractive in the way of metal cribs for the little ones, with a grand collection of new arrivals just priced.

Come in and see these attractive new arrivals and let us show you a few of the special features of our cribs—such as the special drop sides, the superior no-rustable spring, etc. These cribs come from the largest metal bed makers in the world and have the same marks of superior workmanship and materials as characterize their beds. Let us show you the offerings at \$9.00 to \$14.50.

# Easy Chairs That Are Easy

### ENGLISH BUFF WILLOW CHAIRS—THE LOW STYLE



DROP in and try out one of these English Buff Willow Chairs—see if they aren't just about the acme of comfort in chairs. Popular with Victorians, too—so much so that we have always found it difficult to keep complete assortments on hand. Their roominess and solid comfort style pleases all.

Upholstered to Your Order Here

Our upholstery department is prepared to upholster these to your order from your own materials or from materials chosen from our extensive stock of such goods. Finest workmanship only. Other styles in British made chairs are shown you—many of them and all worthy examples of the best in willow and rush chair making. Pleased to have an opportunity to show you these on our fourth floor.

Come and see these Buff Willow Chairs At \$10, \$11, \$12, \$14

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# HERE IS AN IDEAL BED FOR YOUR SUMMER COTTAGE

### A Somersaultic Davenport—The Very Latest in Davenport Beds

HERE IS A LUXURIOUS BED for the summer home and a bed style that economizes on the space question—the important item in the summer home. And while serving as a bed it makes during the day one of the most comfortable davenports imaginable.

This Somersaultic Davenport is the simplest of Davenport beds and works so easily that a little child can make the change from davenport to bed in a moment. Come in and see we demonstrate this bed—try it yourself.

And don't forget that we have a very complete stock of bedding suitable for use in the summer home or camp. Grey blankets for camp service are a specialty with the bedding dept. Come in and see the values they offer. In the mattress dept. many splendid low and medium priced styles are offered and it isn't any trouble to show you these.

Come in and see these Davenport Beds at from \$35 to \$55.

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# Dr. Denney "Gospeller"

By FELIX D'ARLAY

I was reminded on Sunday of a certain incident which has long escaped my memory. It was more than 30 years ago that I strolled one peaceful morning along the brilliant path from Mainland to Buxton. I had perhaps a couple of miles when upon a little wayside Bethel built flush with the path and hung by trees. It was a sultry morning and a breeze stirred the leaves, and church both were very grateful. The latter drew me by the appearance of its darkened cool in the severe simplicity of its style above all, the sermon a low melodious voice through the open windows.

I went in and saw a man of face and figure, whose words of emity, yet buoyed by the swiftness of his task. For half an hour he preached a sermon which I have never forgotten. He was a man of a certain of an artist, long, white, with delicate fingers. They were brought down on to the Bible phrasing an argument. Among the points which he brought forward were the high and open to challenge, a high and devotion. His close pointing with his finger as he develops an idea. But always something and always accompanied with a thought.

Dr. Denney is a man apart, a mind of its own. Half close before the public. Tall, slight, little of the stoop of the school, all of his distinctive cut, with a manly high forehead and greyish whiskers. If he were anyone else in appearance it is L. Watkinson, one of the best of the English Methodist conf.

Dr. Denney's very atmosphere is of a certain quality. He grasps. He inspires confidence, confidence which people feel in the presence of one who has given a man a gift, that of a gift with his hands. I have never seen a more beautiful set of hands of an artist, long, white, with delicate fingers. They are brought down on to the Bible phrasing an argument. Among the points which he brought forward were the high and open to challenge, a high and devotion. His close pointing with his finger as he develops an idea. But always something and always accompanied with a thought.

Dr. Denney's message was a preservative as the man. Here is the foremost of the confessions of day, one who has made his mark by science has made certain decisions as the Atlantic ocean. Yet with no new message nothing but the old, old story told by the simple and the unadorned. "No other name given to man among men where it may be saved."

I heard more than one person mark on the unassuming man the professor. The comment was Dr. Denney has sunk the man message and what he left in his hand reached and comforted hearts.

Yesterday morning he preached the First Presbyterian church, Mainland, B.C. He came from Gallies to Jordan into the arms of his people. He was baptized in him. He referred to the simple and the unadorned of Divine work which encourages men, and then the simple and the unadorned of prophet as John. Now, as there is a cry, a call, a human voice then in response to the one of greater than John—Christ.

Dr. Denney proceeded to the characteristics of Jesus as a man in this incident of His baptism. First he was side by side with the people, not with the people. To be baptized though he knew that he was not fit to associate with the people. This subjective attitude of C. so wonderful that the Divine is necessary in order to convince of its truth. The only possible action is Love, and that is the only way to the atonement.

Here is the great hope for the world, that it is not left alone forgotten or cast off, but has through Christ. Would any simple man think of an association of hope? Does man think of an association of hope? Then the incident next showed example of how to associate with the people. He is in the habit of leaving out of passing by on the other side denounce, stamp on the people wrong, but he is not to be trusted from Him. His way is to teach each other's burdens.

Again, as said Dr. Denney, we see turning his back on the past and in a new life, dedicated and created to his life's work. Not the simple family life. His way is to do his work. Every I have his great hour of decision I come to do Thy will. Men mainly by resolution and in by not facing the issue. At or Theophany, but by our relationship shall we be judged. "I time that thou shouldst say 'ther!' "Nothing makes union but putting 'ther off." People blue situations are open temptations.

Finally the incident showed casting Himself on God. In His, the Simple. One in "Behold He Prayeth." Dr. C. said that the reason minister because they do not pray. To be good without God is a prayer without Christ. Nothing in it—it can't be done without prayer. No without sincerity. I have been baptized with my baptism; are to be baptized with mine." Christ's final appeal to us.

Under private charter, the bark Curzon, Capt. Vicary, is not tonnage as set on her. Inquire to load lumber at the mill, Vancouver.

# Wail of Toe

Why utter that wail of toe or tale of woe. You can quickly relieve that bad corn with our unrivalled remedy.

# Bowes' Corn Cure

Very simple—apply with a camel-hair brush, as directed. No danger. The corn will disappear. See only for the whole outfit.

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