The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE PERSONAL QUANTITY.

Yesterday reference was made in the news columns to the negotiations in progress for the transfer of Mr. Thomas Kiddle, manager of the Ladysmith smelter, to the management of the Crofton smelter. It is not often that the personal element in an important business undertaking figures so strongly as to become properly the subject of editorial mention in connection with the discussion of a situation; but in this case one can scarcely discuss the local position of the smelting industry without discussing Mr. Kiddie as well. We had occasion the other day to comment upon the affairs of the Tyee Copper Company as revealed at the meeting of the shareholders in London, and to call attention to the satisfaction which the smelter at Ladysmith had given to the ore shippers of the British Columbia coast and of Alaska. In a large measure this is due to the manager, whose absolutely fair method of treating customers has inspired their confidence, and whose services from a metallurgical and mechanical point of view have been of great value. Apart, therefore, from the question of personal gain to one who has done such excellent work, and made important improvements and effected considerable economies in connection with the roasting and smelting of ores at the Tyee's works, there are considerations of no small moment to the mining and smelting industries of this Island and the British Columbia coast districts generally, that prompt the expression of a strong desire on the part of many to see Mr. Kiddie manager of the Crofton smelter, although we are quite sure that those who are interested in any way in the success of the Tyee mine and smelter would regret his leaving his present position. His status in the matter demonstrates the value of the personal quantity in business, and that men are sometimes more than mere machines, or cogs in a wheel.

It is no secret that the keen—and thus far successful—competition of the Tacoma smelter has seriously retarded, if not prevented, the enlargement of the smelter industry of Vancouver Island. With larger works, abundant capital, and lower labor and other costs, the management of the Tacoma establishment has been able to underbid the local smelters, with the result that for more than a year the Crofton works have been idle, and those at Ladysmith never had a sufficiently large ore supply to admit of their being kept running without monthly interruptions of from a week to three weeks. With the opening up of the enormous ore bodies occurring at the Britannia mines, Howe Sound, now in active progress, and the extensive equipment of that property with mine and concentration plant, and adequate transportation to tide water and shipping facilities, the situation has improved to a marked degree. It has been further strengthened by the acquisition of the Crofton smelter by the capitalists controlling the Britannia mine, and now it is intended to add to the equipment of those reduction works and so extend their treatment facilities as to place them in a position to successfully compete for the smelting business of the coast north of Puget Sound. With ample capital available for this purpose, there remains but one other essential to provide for, viz., the securing for the position of manager of just such a man as Mr. Kiddie has during his seven years' active connection with local mining and smelting industries unmistakeably proved himself to be. His decision will, therefore, be awaited with more than ordinary interest.

Since the above was written it has been definitely ascertained that Mr. Kiddie has tendered his resignation to the Tyee Copper Company, and has accepted the offer of the management of the Crofton smelter.

THE ETHICS OF FAMILY LIFE.

Current popular literature teems with reference to the "simple life" and the "strenuous life." There is a number of writers on the subject of the simple life. Among them we have the Rev. Chas. A. Wagner, whose sermons have been appearing in the Sunday supplement of the Colonist. Another man who has become famous as the author of "The Redemption of David Corsan," which had a tremendous success, and gave him a national reputation, is Charles Frederick Goss, D.D. He has written a book, published by the Vir Publishing Co., now before us, entitled "Husband, Wife and Home." There is an introduction by Sylvanus Stall, D.D., who has written a series of books on the subject of purity in life, and who has the faculty of treating very delicate subjects in a pleasing, attractive way, speaking plain without offending the sensibilities of sensible people. "Husband, Wife and Home," as may be readily gathered from the title, is not a work of fiction. It is a series of essays on what may be described as the ethics of married life. In this book the author is compelled to discuss the problem of sex freely and frankly, but he does it so delicately as to leave his pages free from the objections which may be taken to so risky a subject. He disarms criticism at the outset by fearlessly meeting the difficulties to be encountered. He dwells upon it and emphasizes the sex problem as one of the most important and fundamental in life. "Of all the mysteries of human life," he says, "there is not any one more confounding than this—that we cannot talk freely about the one thing which concerns us most. We are denounced if we debate it in books. We are deserted if we debate it upon platforms. We are shunned if we try to elucidate it in private conversation. It is the subject that animates the coarse witticisms of almost all classes and conditions of men; but those who banter freely in jest will not tolerate its presentation in seriousness. Fathers shrink from explaining it to their sons, and mothers refuse to unfold it to their daughters. Children are left to learn all they know about it from the most shameful and inadequate sources and to wreck themselves upon rocks which their parents and guardians might have taught them to avoid." But this is merely preliminary to a discussion of home life, dealing almost wholly with the outward social relations of man and wife, and the complex relations of the family. In this book home is exalted as the most desirable places upon earth, above the club, or the art gallery, or the fraternal society, or even the church itself; and marriage as the most sacred of human relationships. The greatest danger which the author sees is the insidious attack which is being made upon the latter. So strong are his views on the subject that he writes: "It may seem like the ravings of a madman when I say that only as heroic and indomitable effort as was made to save Holland from Spain can preserve society from polygamy, polyandry, free love or some other age-old and rotten form of relationship between the sexes." It is to the defence and honor of his conception of home and wedlock that the volume is dedicated.

The author deals with so many familiar phases of the subject that it is difficult to compress even a running review into suitable compass. First of all, he holds it incumbent upon every man and woman to accept and discharge the duties of family life in every respect. It is not only their duty to raise children, but of caring when necessary for poor and helpless relatives, and of sharing the home with fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law. This is not popular doctrine nowadays, and it is admitted to be hard to live up to, but it is the duty and responsibility involved which sanctifies it. What at first appears as weights comes to have wings. Why does a mother carry and nurse a sick babe? There is a sense in which the babe is carrying her, because there is a joy and a pleasure in the task. It is the burden, he remarks, the care, the responsibility of life that alone can furnish inspiration for living. Nothing is so heavy to carry as "care-freeness." We can support the whole weight of the atmosphere, but not the emptiness of a vacuum. This theory furnishes the keynote of the whole volume. "Can anything be more irrational," it asks, "than to be afraid to perform the functions of nature—to be afraid to live, to labor, to marry, to bear children, to found a home, to suffer, to die?"

Our author discusses the profit and loss of matrimony. The losses feared are the risk of "catching a Tartar," and the loss of personal liberty. Neither is regarded as sufficient to deter marriage. Risks are taken, but this is true of the acquirement of any great good in life. People, we are told, who do not take the hazard of a noble chance may gain trifles, but not immensities. What is lost in liberty is gained in more important respects. Liberty usually becomes license. The gains of married life are: The satisfaction of obeying a fundamental instinct; the enjoyment of love; the comfort of friendship; the benefit of ballast; incentive, which is the deepest need of life.

"Homemakers" and "housekeepers" are contrasted. They are often confounded as being the same. Housekeeping is only a counterfeit of homemaking. Homemaking is the art of making the home ideal, an abode of peace and repose, a domestic paradise. Housekeeping is the art of managing and keeping clean and tidy; but women are often its victims. Housekeeping often becomes a Moloch, upon whose altar all else in life is sacrificed.

The author dwells painfully upon the peril of women becoming merely mistresses of the home, rather than the efficient help-meet of the husband. It is described as a pathetic aspect of family life, which has its origin in the inherent chivalry of American manhood. Men too often want to keep their wives and mothers and daughters happy as the day is long. Their idea is in providing them with what they call "a good time," and they do not begrudge the toil and money which it costs; but it more often becomes a means of degradation than elevation. A woman who could have stood the hardest discipline of life without a murmur is made a darling and a plaything. Every whim is gratified, until luxury becomes a necessity, and then a scourge. The life of pleasure and uselessness which it involves is not in accordance with the true mission of women, or the object of married life.

The joy of children in the home and of parenthood, the great desirability of parents giving their "best" to the home, and the means of avoiding matrimonial friction are dealt with. As to the last named the causes are varied and complex. The remedy is complete self-mastery. Friction is one of the things to be looked for in married life. It is almost inevitable, as the self-assertion of individuality. Each individual is an electric cell in a battery, from which sparks are forever flying. The thing to do is to transform its energies into beneficial potencies, to be accomplished by a thousand wonderful but not easy devices.

Married life is full of serious problem, that in some way or other have engaged the attention of every married couple. The difficulties of "making ends meet"; the baneful effects of sacrificing home to business; the question as to whether the wife should obey the husband and who should be the head of the household; the necessity for happiness of man and wife "pulling together"; the methods of "making up" after quarrels or misunderstandings, the curing of a "partner's" faults, the results flowing from the introduction of questionable stories into conversation, the desirability of observing certain conventionalities in social intercourse; the bad effects of parents making too great sacrifices for their children; the wisdom of allowing children following their natural "bent" in life; the treatment of the proverbial "bad" boy, who is not really bad; the folly of providing too many toys and pleasures for children, who early become the victims of ennui as a consequence; the candid expression of affection between members of the family; the great joy of "being good neighbors"; the poison weeds in the home garden, catalogued as melancholy, irritability, fault-finding, and nagging—these are all the subject of careful consideration and refreshing frankness.

There are a number of other subjects dealt with, which can only be indicated by the headings of the chapters, such as "your home will be what you make it," the ability of parents to see a joke, resignation or divorce, little liberties between sexes, "taming a shrew," "humanizing a beast," outsiders in the home, the animating principle of the home, amusements for boys and girls, keeping ascendancy over the children, nerve strain, young married people leaving their parental home, art in the house, the ways to bear trouble, the courage of life, hospitality and household benevolences, gray hairs as the supreme test of marriage, religion in the home, and a few "home thrusts." Each subject is dealt with in an original, terse and epigrammatical way. Many old truths of our grandmothers are presented in new and striking garb. It is interesting as a novel from beginning to end, and the tone throughout is wholesome and its general atmosphere invigorating—a book that can be recommended with safety to any person of whatever sex or age. Wm. Briggs, Toronto, is the Canadian publisher.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society, on the suggestion from the official representatives of several of the British colonies, have decided to hold four further exhibitions of colonial fruits and vegetable products, lasting two days each, on December 5 and 6, 1905, and March 22 and 23, June 6 and 7, and December 4 and 5, 1906. The object in fixing these dates is to suit as far as possible the season which is most likely to find the produce of Canada, including British Columbia, and the West Indies; of India and the Cape; and of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, in the greatest perfection in London. Opportunity is afforded for each colony to make collective exhibits in addition to the exhibits of individual firms.

The agents-general and other authorities are, we are informed, rendering every assistance, and the directors of the proposed exhibitions express the hope that both growers and shippers will do their best to send in exhibits worthy of their respective countries, and to show what can be produced for the home markets. No entrance fee or charge for space is made, and staging is also provided free of expense. If desired, any produce may be consigned direct to the society and it will be stored in the cellars at Vincent Square and staged by the society's officials, but the secretary cannot undertake to re-pack and return any exhibits.

Medals and other prizes are offered by the council in each of the many classes, which include apples, pears, pineapples, mangos, grapes, oranges, limes and other citrous fruits, peaches and nectarines, plums, melons, tomatoes, nuts, yams and various tubers, and other colonial fruits and vegetables. There are also classes for preserved fruits and vegetables, whether dried, bottled, tinned, jellied or otherwise treated.

We have no doubt that in view of the great success achieved by British Columbia last year that it will be again well represented.

FROM A LOCAL POINT OF VIEW.

Claims are being made as to the meeting place of the representatives of the various provincial governments, who are to discuss the question of the readjustment of provincial subsidies. It is suggested that it should be held in Prince Edward Island, for instance, in order that the delegates might be able to see for themselves the nature of the tunnel "proposition" that that province has placed before the Dominion government in order to provide for uninterrupted winter communication. While such claims are having consideration, we beg to point out the advantage which a trip to British Columbia would afford the representatives of the other provinces to study the physical conditions on the Pacific. They could then more intelligently understand the representations that have been made in support of the claims of British Columbia for increased subventions based on such conditions. There is nothing like personal observation to speak on that point. No amount of literature can explain to people who have never been to the Coast just the character of the country. A lady who has written quite extensively on Canadian subjects, and who has read much about British Columbia with the express view of informing herself before she came, the other day admitted in conversation that the reality was absolutely different to what she had imagined it to be from the printed descriptions. After a trip through the mountains, and every-day observation while here, it would require but little argument on the part of the members of the provincial government to impress their brother delegates with the strength of the reasons advanced in behalf of our case, and they would undoubtedly return to the East in a much more reasonable state of mind. From that point of view we think it would be wise for the provincial government to send an invitation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to hold the conference in Victoria. The visit itself would be an enjoyable one, and if the conference were held outside of Ottawa it would enable the representatives of the Dominion to devote their whole time to the subject and thus be free from the political distractions incident to their residence at the capital.

THE JAPANESE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The terms of peace proposed by the Japanese envoys are practically those outlined in the Colonist some time ago, and differ in few respects from what the public expected. They include, according to our despatches, cession of the Russian leases to the Liao Tung peninsula, comprising Port Arthur and Dalny; the evacuation of the entire province of Manchuria; the retrocession to China of any privileges Russia may have in the province and the recognition by Russia of the principle of the "open door"; the cession to Japan of the Chinese Eastern railway below Harbin, the main line through Northern Manchuria to Vladivostock to remain Russian property; the recognition of the Japanese protectorate over Korea; the granting of fishing rights to Japan in the waters of the Siberian littoral northward from Vladivostock to Behring sea; the relinquishment to Japan of the Russian warships interned in neutral ports, and finally a limitation upon the naval strength of Russia in Far Eastern waters.

The amount involved in the proposed reimbursement is not suggested, that being a matter of detail to be settled after the main proposals have been discussed and decided upon. The Japanese losses, of course, have not been anything like as heavy as those of Russia, and would include outside of ships destroyed in naval engagements, only actual outlay. Russia's losses in the abandonment of the railway, the surrender of Port Arthur and Dalny, and the practical destruction of her fleet will total up enormously, to an amount probably not far short of direct financial outlay on account of the war. Naturally, in the circumstances, the Russian envoys regard the terms as very hard, and if the Czar should accept them his action will greatly accentuate his growing unpopularity in Russia among the Liberal classes, who though they have been clamoring for peace, are now bent upon making the acceptance of the necessary terms as embarrassing as possible for those responsible for the war. On the other hand, although the intentions of the Japanese envoys are doubtless sincere in the direction of peace, it is not at all likely that they will agree to any important modification of terms submitted. They are such as have all along been unofficially intimated would be the minimum of their demands, and while the Japanese can afford to be generous and not too insistent they are nevertheless in a position to stand firm upon their rights. There may, of course, be some modification before peace negotiations are either concluded or declared at an end. The Oriental mind takes to bargaining with a zest, and the man who offers usually offers high enough so that he can come down without going below what he really thinks he is entitled to. It is understood that the proposed conditions relating to the granting of fishing rights upon the Russian littoral, and the restriction of Russian naval power in the Far East are particularly unacceptable to the Russian envoys. We do not know what importance the Japanese attach to the fishing rights, which are, of course, valuable, but it may be taken for granted that the Japanese Government will not recede as to the status it is desired that the Russians should occupy upon the Pacific ocean. Japanese policy throughout the war has been based upon the destruction of Russia's influence and dominance upon the Pacific, and their own position must be determined by their ability to restrict the Russian naval power. Having fought with that mainly in view, and having practically accomplished what they set out to do, it is not to be assumed that they will yield one iota of their demands in that respect.

The question is will the Russians submit? It seems to us that that is inevitable. It is held by some authorities on the subject that it is cheaper for the Russians to continue the war indefinitely than to accede to demands that are excessive and mean too great a loss of prestige. In the latter alternative they must weigh carefully the final outcome. Those who assume that Russia can win in the long run from sheer force of numbers and the vast extent of internal resources to draw upon overlook the financial aspect of the question. In the event of Rusia refusing to accept the terms offered it is pretty nearly certain that the financiers of the world will refuse to entertain any further loans. After the treasure vaults of Russia are emptied—and there are serious doubts as to the extent of the gold reserve—her position in case of defeat would be pitiable in the extreme. While the peace envoys have been getting ready to negotiate Oyama has been getting himself in readiness for another campaign, and in the event of peace not being declared we may look to see him engage almost immediately with Linevitch, whose army it is understood he has been endeavoring to envelop, and hammer him with all the might of his vast army of seasoned fighters. The Japanese do not propose to waste any time in smashing Russia's army in Manchuria, and, in refusing terms the Russians will take tremendous risks in respect to the future.

JURISDICTION AS TO FISH TRAPS

The application of the Capital City Canning Company for an injunction to restrain the Anglo-British Columbia Company from an alleged trespass upon the fishing grounds of the former was again before the Hon. Mr. Justice Duff yesterday, and again refused. It is understood that His Lordship was willing to reconsider his former judgment, if further arguments of weight could be adduced having that end in view. A very cursory consideration of the whole subject is sufficient to indicate that it is one in which there are "oceans" of interesting law. A long and wide vista of litigation is opened up. Mr. Justice Duff's view is that under the Land Act the Chief Commissioner has not the authority to deal with the land under the sea, or, rather, to grant exclusive rights in regard to it. He does not hold that under the authority of the amendment of 1901 there is no right of any kind. He refers to an "exclusive right," which he says can only be conferred by the Legislative Assembly, subject to the servitudes, such as the right to fish or to navigate, or to cast anchor. According to the ruling in this case, such common rights as are referred to constitute an incumbrance upon the rights of the Crown, and the definition of Crown lands is that they are public lands of the province without incumbrance. Mr. Elliott held that "incumbrances" referred to charges upon the land affecting the title to it, which is the view that would probably suggest itself to most persons upon first sight. The question which arises here is somewhat interesting: Can it be held that the sailing over the water, which constitutes navigation, or fishing in the water is to be regarded as an "incumbrance" upon the land under the water, which the learned judge was willing to assume belonged to the province as far out as the boundary line between Canada and the United States? The fishery legislation passed by the province has no effect, as it has never been proclaimed, and the provisions of the Land Act are held not to be sufficient. Consequently, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had no authority to grant leases giving exclusive rights for fishing by traps. A number of interesting and important questions arise as the consequence of this decision.

C. P. R. PLANS.

In an article discussing the plans of the C. P. R. for double-tracking the line between Winnipeg and Lake Superior for 430 miles, reference to which was made in these columns a few days ago, in connection with the extraordinary railway development now going on in the West, the Toronto World thinks there is more in the enterprise now being carried on with such vigor than the relief of the congestion of traffic, caused by the moving of the wheat crop between the two points referred to. In dwelling upon this the World says:

The obvious function of the double-track stretch of 429 miles between Winnipeg, the terminus for the chief branches in the grain zone, and the lake port, is to facilitate the wheat movement in the fall. It will not only aid the rapid despatch of the wheat, but it will also assure a greater car supply for Western farmers in emergencies where they might be needed, as the empties unloaded at Fort William could be rushed back without interfering with the eastbound traffic.

But there is said to be a far weightier reason for the energy with which the C. P. R. is undertaking this huge work. Second Vice President Whyte has publicly announced that the main line will be equipped with 80-pound rails from coast to coast before the end of this year, which will provide a road capable of carrying with safety any train at any speed it can make. This coupled with the fact that the company has under consideration the construction of a jetty wharf for the Vancouver harbor at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars, and the announcement made by Mr. Whyte recently, that he believed the westbound traffic from the middle West, that is, the traffic to the Orient—would, perhaps within his time, equal in volume the eastbound traffic, is taken as an indication that the Canadian Pacific company intends to make a strong bid for the trans-Pacific trade. The double-tracking of the main line between Winnipeg and Fort William, which at present is so liable to congestion, would assure a fast through service from coast to coast at any time, and would be an essential complement to the 80-pound steel road, the new jetty wharf and the present splendid trans-Pacific fleet of the company's steamers.

ABOLISH THE POSTER.

In its issue of August 2nd, the Toronto Mail and Empire deals with the subject of advertising by posters, a custom which is common in most countries, but unsuccessful as to results except in countries like Cuba, where illiteracy is best assaulted by sign boards. We recommend some of its remarks for consideration. In the tenth annual report of the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, it says, the New York Tribune finds ground for the belief that poster advertising is decreasing, and that it will in time cease to affront the eye. The object of the society, as its name indicates, is to preserve landscapes from the desecration of the bill poster. Of late years there has been a mania for advertising of this kind, with the result that mountains, lakes and woods have been utilized as sites for huge bill boards proclaiming the merits of one man's pills and another's powders. In many instances spots of historic interest have been invaded by the bill poster, and profaned by his lurid art. To check this abuse the society came into existence some ten years ago. It has fought the encroachments of the poster in many ways. At present its aim is to prove to advertisers that billboard publicity does not pay. With this end in view it sent letters to fourteen of the largest advertisers in the United States, firms which are credited with spending from $200,000 to $1,000,000, asking them for opinions on the value of poster advertising. The society was encouraged to learn that while all of these firms had spent large sums in billboard advertising, some of them had discontinued it altogether, while the others had reduced the appropriation to be spent in this way. One and all regarded it as an unprofitable way of advertising, although some claimed that if the advertiser had no purpose beyond impressing the name of an article, it had its advantages. One firm which spends $1,000,000 a year in Canada and the United States does not use a single billboard in either country, but spends nearly one-half of its Cuban appropriation in that fashion.

Referring to the statement as to the appeal to illiteracy through sign boards, our contemporary concludes that "as illiteracy is decreasing, we may expect advertising appeals to this class to decrease also. Street-car advertising was also unfavorably reported on, and is classed with poster advertising generally. Once advertisers learn that the money spent in this manner might be expended in better taste and with greater profit otherwise, the billboard nuisance will cease."

The Mail and Empire thinks there is room in Canada for a "Scenic and Historical Preservation Society," as well as in the United States.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The "Hotel Van Horne" is the name suggested for the new Canadian Pacific Railway hotel in Winnipeg. One of the newspapers there strongly advocates it. What probably makes Sir William Van Horne so much in favor in Winnipeg just now is the fact that that gentleman once predicted that wheat would go up to $2 per bushel, and although he was not taken too seriously at the time, wheat has been going up for some years past and is now not so very far off the $2 mark. Talking about names for hotels, the Colonist suggests that "Camosun" would be an appropriate one for the hotel now being erected on the James Bay flats. "Camosun" was the original name of the Indian village, and Victoria was for a time known as "Fort Camosun." In this way an interesting historical fact would be emphasized. "Douglas" would, for similar reasons, also be a suitable name for the new hotel, but Hotel Douglases are more or less common in the country. "Camosun" would be absolutely unique, and belongs to a period prior to Douglas.

The last issue of the Canadian Gazette, London, Eng., to hand has the following: "The Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general for British Columbia, is good enough to send us a copy of the Daily Colonist, of Victoria, in which we find an interesting account of the fruit possibilities of the Pacific province of Canada. The Colonist, it seems, has been interviewing Mr. A. McNeill, chief of the fruit division of the Canadian department of agriculture, and it is obvious that British Columbia has only to stretch out her hand to reap a rich harvest in the way of fruit trade with the prairie regions. Mr. McNeill admits that, as regards small fruit, the growth of British Columbia surpasses anything he ever saw in Canada or elsewhere. 'Your loganberries are a revelation, and your strawberries are especially fine in quality, quantity, vigor of vine, and market value.' Another thing that strikes an Eastern man about British Columbia is the profusion of flowers and semi-tropical plants that grow on Vancouver Island. 'Roses everywhere, English ivy, and several others, including the cactus and the sempervivum, which delight the senses and make one reluctant to leave so fair a spot.' Happily Mr. McNeill is able to report that the methods of British Columbia fruit farmers are, speaking generally, excellent, and the consequence is that British Columbia is today in a better position to appropriate the markets of the prairie provinces than is any other fruit-growing section of North America."

LOOK AT THE HAIR BRUSHES this week in Shotbolt's show window. Every brush a bargain—Hair, Tooth, Clothes and Shaving Brushes, of English and French makes. . . . .
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WANTED—AGENTS

WANTED—Gentlemen or ladies—$800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. M. A. O'Keefe, 157 Bay street, Toronto. ap13

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—English field spaniel dog, 14 months old, partly broke; good retriever on land or water. Apply Murr— 125 Johnson street. au10

FOR SALE—Pure bred Pekin ducks and White Leghorn roosters, $1 each. B. H. Kirkpatrick, Cordova Bay, B. C. au10

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Irish setter puppies, 7 months old. S. Creech, 187 Upper Pandora. au10

FOR SALE—Pedigree Irish water spaniel puppies for sale. Geo. F. Dunn, Saanich road. au9

FOR SALE—Span cream-colored ponies, ages 3 and 4 years; broken so lady can drive. Apply at Hogan's Livery Stables, Duncans, B. C. au8

FOR SALE—One milk Durham bull, 2½ years old; 4 cows soon to calf; 6 heifers with calves at foot. Prices moderate. Apply John S. Young, West Saanich road. my27

FOR SALE—Fresh cow. H. McCullough's, Strawberry Vale. jy16

FOR SALE—Breeding stock for sale: 14 Shealling Shrop rams, bred by Hon. Sidney Fisher; also ewes and lambs, Berkshires pigs, 2 Shorthorn bulls. G. H. Hadwen, Duncans. jy16

FOR SALE—Young cow, just calved. For terms, etc., apply to Mrs. Jacques, Cantelon road, Esquimalt. au6

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University
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Had 26 APPLICATIONS FOR ITS STUDENTS during June and July. Its students CANNOT fail. Competency guaranteed. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Gregg and Pitman Shorthand, Telegraphy and Typewriting taught by specialists.
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A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Highly qualified staff. Large and comfortable building. Playground and Tennis Court.
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Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria, A743.
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Annually, to fill the new position created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits.
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We furnish 75 per cent. of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive Telegraph Schools IN THE WORLD. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.
We execute a $250 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from $40 to $60 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from $75 to $100 a month in States west of the Rockies, immediately upon graduation.
Students can enter at any time. No vacation. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.
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a set of harness from B. C. Saddlery Co., Ltd. Those who have the care of harness and horse goods know the worth of a good article—the kind that looks in good order when it is kept so—that is never in need of repairs. This is the kind that we sell, and we guarantee it to be the best in the market.
B. C. Saddlery Co., Ltd.
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