The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTIONS.

At the time of writing, the returns from Saskatchewan are so uncertain that it is quite impossible to come to a definite conclusion as to the result. One thing seems to be certain—that the fight has been a very keen and a very close one. Even if it should ensue that Mr. Haultain has not won, considering the tremendous odds against him, his defeat will have been as significant as a victory. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is beginning to reap the aftermath of his pernicious policy of interference with the educational rights of the new provinces. The verdict in Saskatchewan, even if Premier Scott be sustained by what must be an insignificant majority, has given Laurierism the most serious blow it has yet received. It is the beginning of the end.

OVER ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE.

The Winnipeg Commercial, commenting upon the business situation in British Columbia, refers to the real estate activity in Vancouver, which it regards as rather in advance of the progress of the country than as the consequence of it. Or rather it looks upon the boom in real estate as being forced by the real estate agents beyond the point which even good times in this province would justify. In other words, the real estate business is being overdone. It points out that there are over 100 real estate agents in the Terminal City, and that if the present inflation of values continues an abrupt limit will be reached before long, and a sag will take place. This, the Commercial thinks, would be a good thing. It would drive out a host of small dealers who aim at making money quick at the expense of the community and without reference to its welfare. With reduced values living would be cheaper and the conditions in favor of the development of manufactures would be greatly improved. "British Columbia," it alleges, "is almost in its revolutionary stage, and the reaction that will bring reform in its wake is not far distant." It sees a great future for the province in every direction, the attainment to which, however, is greatly retarded by speculation in advance of the actual achievements themselves. Doubtless the Commercial is quite right in calling attention to speculation, especially in real estate values, as an evil great according to the magnitude which it assumes. It is accompanied by great danger to legitimate business, and is invariably followed by reaction as severe as the inflation was extreme. The great difficulty about it, however, is that there is no check to it except the common sense of the business community, and when a speculative fever takes hold of men, even wise and conservative men, like fever in the system it must run its course. It is, too, an insidious form of disease, inasmuch as activity in real estate and things speculative in general is very apt to be, and usually is, mistaken for actual prosperity. It is quite hard to draw the line at times, because good times and industrial prosperity induce speculation.

In this connection attention is called to the warning given by Mr. E. S. Clouston, the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, in his address to the shareholders. In referring to the splendid report of the directors, he spoke in admonition as well as in gratification, saying that "probably never before have we had twelve months of such universal prosperity, and it is during a year like this that every one should set his house in order. Collections should be pressed, and manufacturers should husband their resources and strengthen themselves in every way, for they are to a great extent prosperous by grace of their neighbors, and when adversity comes to other countries the American bargain counter will be opened in Canada, and our manufacturers and their employees will surely suffer."

We all forget when times are good that times will get bad again. Very few people in any community are really wise enough to take advantage of advice like that of Mr. Clouston. Business men in this country have learned a good deal by experience and perhaps one reason for the continuance of prosperity for so long a period is that they do business on business principles much more than formerly and leave ontside speculations alone, to a much greater extent.

THE "SPOILS" SYSTEM.

The Toronto Globe in common with a number of other Liberal papers has been expressing horror over the dismissal of the Grit licence inspectors in Toronto. Of course, we need not remark on the anomaly of papers which supported the Rees administrations and who now support the Laurier government, inveighing against the "spoils system." That is neither here nor there in politics. The Globe, however, has been found guilty of having urged a similar course on Ottawa after the general elections of 1896, when the Liberals were greedy for the flesh pots then placed within their grasp. At that time the Liberal organ in chief, with a profession of purity of methods, characteristic of it, argued against the United States spoils system, which should not be tolerated, "but"—and the "but" was a very large factor in the situation—"on the other hand," the civil servant who had been in any way connected with the political campaign "must take the chances of a partisan." Sir Wilfrid was stimulated to take action by specions appeals of this fashion:

"Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues were surrounded by traitors," and this ought not to be tolerated for an instant.

"A government would not be blamed if it rid itself of men whose record showed that they could not be trusted!"

And finally it asserted that "Toryism has been condemned by the electorate of this country, and it is the duty of the Liberal government to enforce that verdict, and not to allow Tory government to be perpetuated by old-time Tory bosses in the senate or in influential positions in the civil service of this country. We believe in a non-partisan civil service; bu it is farce to talk of a non-partisan civil service; while the partisans who are the creatures of 18 years of Tory rule are allowed to abuse the good nature of the present government, and to play the petty tyrant as successfully as in the days when their political chiefs were Conservatives."

We do not know the peculiar circumstances of the case in Toronto and cannot say whether Premier Whitney did right or wrong, but whether right or wrong it is highly amusing to witness the Globe lashing itself into fury over the "introduction of the spoils system."

A RATE REMEDY.

An American banker the other day complained of the gradual encroachment of governments upon the sphere of the business man and said that though the agency of "regulations" and "commissions" the country would be "regulated" and "commissioned" into practical government ownership of private business. He thought that the tendency to legislate upon all conceivable subjects was growing to be a menace and evil. He admitted that corporations occasionally overstepped the mark but thought that existing laws were sufficient to supply the punishment where necessary. In this the banker in question reflects a growing feeling among capitalists.

There is undoubtedly such a tendency and on account of the flagrant abuses of their rights by large corporations in a number of cases there is the danger of the principle of regulation being carried to a ridiculous extreme. Experience suggests that in this as in all things there is a sensible mean to be preserved. Confining ourselves for the present, however, to the question of railway rates there should be somewhere and somehow the authority in reserve on the part of the government to intervene in the public interests and determine what is right and reasonable, and to enforce by penalties the rulings of some properly constituted tribunal having jurisdiction. Such a tribunal the Railway Commission is supposed to be, and probably is. Beyond the limits of reasonable control governments should not go. The success and prosperity of a country depends upon the freest exercise of individual energy and enterprise within the four walls of legitimate opportunity. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress the other day discusses the question of rates in a lucid and sensible way, and his views are particularly interesting at the present time. He says:

It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted; but I call the attention of the congress to certain existing conditions with which it is desirable to deal. In my judgment the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then, after full investigation of the complaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called, this decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts. It sometimes happens at present, not that a rate is too high, but that a favored shipper is given too low a rate. In such cases the commission would have the right to fix this already established minimum rate as the maximum; and it would need only one or two such decisions by the commission to cure railroad companies of the practice of giving improper minimum rates. I call your attention to the fact that my proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but to regulate a rate already fixed or originated by the roads, upon complaint and after investigation. A heavy penalty should be exacted from any corporation which fails to respect an order of the commission. I regard this power to establish a maximum rate as being essential to any scheme of real reform in the matter of railway regulation. The first necessity is to secure it, and unless it is granted to the commission there is little use in touching the subject at all.

MANITOBA FARMS AND THE TARIFF.

The Manitoba Graingrowers' association submitted a sweeping programme for the consideration of the tariff commissioners at their recent meeting at Brandon. It is as follows, and if it should be carried into effect would more seriously effect British Columbia than any other part of Canada:

That rough lumber be retained on the free list: that dressed lumber be placed on the free list: that substantial reductions be made in the present tariff on agricultural implements, thrashing machinery and vehicles; that substantial reductions be made in woolens and cottons; that all gauges of fence wire, gasoline and cement be made free; that fruit be also put on the free list; that the British preference be restored to 33 1 3 per cent, and that in consideration of these abolitions and reductions the existing tariff on agricultural products be swept away.

The gathering presenting these requests is stated in the Globe to have been in the fullest sense representative of the sentiment of the farming community of Manitoba, and the memorial to voice the unanimous views of delegates from over eighty local associations. It seems to us that the circumstances demand that steps should be taken to place British Columbia's interests in these matters in the strongest light possible before the commissioners.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Golden Star having taken up the question of an experimental farm in East Kootenay, the Nelson Daily News strongly supports the proposition; but realizing how hard it is to move the powers that be, it suggests taking more vigorous steps than usual and proceeding, like John Gilpin, with might and main. There is a great deal to recommend the proposal, and if the recommendation of the Colonist had weight with the authorities at Ottawa, which we very much fear it would not have, the establishment of the farm would soon be "au fait accompli." There is, however, a string to the recommendation we would make in that event. East Kootenay is only one of the sections of the province which are in need of an experimental farm. There are so many variations of climate and general agricultural conditions in British Columbia that it would be difficult to set a limit to the number there should be; that is, in absolute fairness to all settled parts of the province. The present experimental farm at Agassiz does not represent characteristic conditions in any portion of the province not even of the lower mainland. Where there is only to be one farm that is, perhaps, its chiefest recommendation.

It is obviously impracticable, however, to expect an experimental farm on the lower mainland, another on the same scale on Vancouver Island, another in the Okanagan, another in East Kootenay, and so on, which there should be in order to satisfy the special requirements of different districts. All the authorities on agriculture in British Columbia tell us that the experience of any one section, except in a very general way, will not apply to any other section. There are such marked local differences that it would be unsafe to follow in Vancouver island what was a successful method, say, in East Kootenay. What, therefore, appears to suggest itself as the wiser and more practical course would be to have one central farm, the one at Agassiz probably answering well for that purpose, and small experimental stations at different points, limited to work having special reference to varieties and methods adaptable to the districts in which the stations were more or less centrally located. The experiments could be supervised from the central farm, and the results compiled there and forwarded to Ottawa to be published in bulletin form.

It must not be forgotten, however, that it is very difficult, or ought to be, to force the Government's hand in such matters by ordinary political methods. The Government has its agricultural experts, upon the advice of whom it must depend, and to disregard their advice, if it were unfavorable to the suggestion, would be to admit that their usefulness was gone. If, instead of asking the Government to do a specific thing, or to adopt a new system for British Columbia altogether, strong representations were made by the agricultural and fruit growers' associations, through the representatives at Ottawa, to enquire fully into the conditions in this province, with a view to more fully meeting local requirements, a basis of action would probably be reached in conformity with the principles that should govern, and good results would follow. To establish an experimental farm in East Kootenay without reference to other parts of the province would be a tactical political mistake and would not be sound policy.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has completed his cabinet and the personnel is announced. As constituted, the ministry is much what the public was led to expect from the forecasts. It reflects rather the radical and advanced wings of the Liberal party than the Conservative element, indicating a departure in policy from the main lines followed by its predecessor. The new prime minister has some distinguished colleagues; but on the whole more brilliant than practical. They represent a combination formed through considerations at political expediency, than of mature statesmanship. What will be the outcome of a general election, in the circumstances, it is difficult to predict. Political issues are very much mixed and both parties are badly divided regarding them. Home Rule and fiscal reform are bound to be much discussed. The government has strong debating talent and the taking in of John Burns would seem to indicate that a compact had been entered into with the labor leaders, while new cabinet as a whole will have strong Home Rule sympathies, even if Home Rule be not definitely included in the premier's programme. Even if successful at the polls, which is problematical in the extreme, it is not a government that is likely to be long-lived.

The Hon. Richard Seddon, premier of New Zealand, familiarly known in his own country as "Digger Dick," has again swept the country in the recent elections. Only thirteen members of the opposition have been returned. Seddon is a peculiar and successful combination of Socialist and Imperialist. Under his guiding hand New Zealand has become a sort of demonstrating field for socialistic theories, and is also one of the most loyal of the British colonies.

The right of the citizens of the United Stattes to officially and exclusively designate themselves as "Americans" has been seriously questioned, because only a portion of America belongs to the United States. There is the additional fact that America Vespucci, after whom the continent is called, did not discover it at all. Therefore, the Toronto News suggests as a way out of the difficulty that America should be rechristened and called Columbia, when our cousins across the border would be quite at liberty to stick to the name they at present claim. "In the meantime," it adds, "we can rest in the comfortable assurance that we have the good name of Canada for the whole country, and the name of the real discoverer of the continent for our great Pacific province." That's us."

Apropos of the claim that a protective tariff is conducive to the formation and maintenance of combines, an eastern contemporary sought to have an instance of a tariffless-combine in Canada. Immediately another contemporary jumped to the rescue of the tariff and pointed to a lumber combine in British Columbia whereas there is no duty on rough lumber. The free trade organ was thereafter silent on the subject.

It is altogether probable that many British Columbians who have visited England in late years have met "Jimmie" Johnson, a well known Canadian journalist who has resided in the metropolis for some years past, and will be pained to hear of his death. He wrote much in Canadian papers about affairs in Great Britain and much in British papers about Canadian affairs, and was thus of great mutual advantage to readers of both countries. He was a great friend of, and assistance to, Canadians who went to London.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the mouth of Helen Creek, Portland Canal: Commencing at a post marked "A. A. W.'s N. W. cor."; thence East 20 chains; thence South 20 chains; thence West 20 chains to shore line; thence Northerly along shore line to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

A. A. WAKEFIELD.
Portland Canal, B. C., November 4, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted (and marked A. E. P., N. E. C. P.) at the Northwest corner of Kitwangar Reserve (Indian), on the left bank of the Skeena River, adjoining post marked J. R. Line, thence West 80 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 40 chains, to point of commencement.

(Signed) ALFRED E. PRICE.
Dated 8th December, 1905. d9

SHOTBOLT'S "ORIGINAL" BALSAM OF ANISEED

First made at Horncastle, England, over one hundred years ago.
NEW SAMPLE SIZE .....25 cents
ONLY AT
HOTBOLTS' PIONEER DRUG STORE N.B.—See that you get the "HORNCASTLE" BRAND 59 JOHNSON STREET

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—Choice pure bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys, from imported stock, for breeding. Burchell & Janson, Thetis Island, B. C. d10

FOR SALE—Fine Clyde 4-year-old stallion for sale at a reasonable figure; sound, sure, and splendidly built. F. B. Pemberton, Victoria, B. C. d8

STRAYED

STRAYED—From Prospect Lake, brindle cow branded "T"; bell attached to collar. Reward. Address T. Alexander, Heal P. O. n28

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED—Teacher, at New Alberni, to commence next term. John Shirley Richardson, secretary of School Board, New Alberni, B. C. d13

FURS.

FURS—Any number of marten, mink, otter, and beaver skins; full value given for all kinds of raw furs. Send for price list. Eaton & Jones, 412 Puyallup avenue, Tacoma. d12

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BORN

HICKS-BEACH—At Duncans, on December 2, the wife of Edward H. Hicks-Beach, of a daughter.

MARRIED

SMITH-BAILEY—On Monday evening, December 11, 1905, by the Rev. E. G. Miller, at St. Barnabas' church, Victoria, B. C., Mr. John Fingal Smith, of Cranbrook, B. C., and Miss Adelaide Steinberg Bailey, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Bailey, Esq., were united in the bonds of holy matrimony.

JONES-MACKINTOSH—On Tuesday, December 12, 1905, at St. James' church, Victoria, by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Elmer Watson Jones, of Brockville, Ont., to Isabel Stomford, fourth daughter of Hon. C. H. and Mrs. Mackintosh.

FURBER-VERNON—On the 16th November, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, by the Rev. J. Wilkinson, Capt. Montague Furber, Royal Irish Regiment, son of the late Chas. Furber and Mrs. Furber, of 9 Cavendish Mansions, Portland Place, to Beatrice Alma Astley, only daughter of Forbes Vernon, of Victoria, B. C.

WILSON-KING—On December 6, at Christ Church cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, Daniel Keith Wilson, son of Rev. E. Wilson, of Salt Spring Island, to Kate Constance, youngest daughter of Mrs. Elliot Hammond King.

DIED

FALLS—On the 8th instant, Joshua P. Falls, a native of Dublin, Ireland; aged 48 years.

SPALDING—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 8th instant, Elizabeth Cook Spalding, a native of Couper-Angus, Scotland; aged 79 years.

KIEL—At the Jubilee hospital, on the 8th instant, William, eldest son of William and Alice Kiel, a native of Victoria, B. C.; aged 8 years and six months.

WALLER—On the 10th instant, Jane Harriet, the beloved wife of Henry Waller, a native of Dublin, Ireland; aged 66 years.

A Clear Soft Skin is possible in Winter in spite of cold winds. By using only a good Soap, a pure Soap, an emollient Soap, like

CALVERT'S
10% Carbolic Toilet Soap,

much can be done towards keeping the skin soft and smooth, only the purest materials go to make it, including a special emollient and Crystal Carbolic (so good for the skin).
45 cents a 3-tab. box, at all Druggists.

Send for our free booklet about this and our other specialities.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., 607, Dorchester Street MONTREAL.

-: MAIL US :-
YOUR XMAS ORDER NOW
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER
IN
Xmas Fruits and Specialties

Japan Oranges, per box	50c
Naval Oranges, per doz	25c
Re-Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs	25c
Seeded Raisins, 2 lbs	25c
Sultana Raisins, 1 lb	15c
English Walnuts, 1 lb	20c
Soft Shell Almonds, 1 lb	25c
Hard Shell Almonds, 1 lb	20c
Italian Chestnuts, 1 lb	25c
Shelled Almonds, 1 lb	40c
Home-Made Mince Meat, 1 lb	15c
Home-Made Fruit Cakes, each	40c
Home-Made Wine Cakes, each	15c
Home-Made Layer Cakes, each	35c
Doughnuts, per doz	15c
Assorted Buns, per doz	15c

Wines and Whiskies

Native Port, per bottle	35c
St. Augustine Port, per bottle	50c
Old Californian Port, per bottle	75c
Old Spanish Port, per bottle	$1.00
Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, per bottle	85c
Watson's Scotch Whisky, per bottle	$1.00
Cooking Sherry, per bottle	50c
Dry Table Sherry, per bottle	$1.00
French Claret, per bottle	35c
French Claret, per bottle	50c
Seagram's Rye Whisky, per bottle	$1.00
Club Rye Whisky, per bottle	$1.00
Imperial Quart Rye Whisky	$1.00
Lager Beer, 2 bottles for	50c

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT SAVES YOU ALL TROUBLE; IT IS A SPECIAL FEATURE OF OUR BUSINESS

We pay freight on all orders amounting to $25.00 and upwards to all points on C. P. R. and V. & S. within a radius of 50 miles of Victoria—"EXCEPT" ON FLOUR, Sugar and Coal Oil.

TERMS: Cash Must accompany all orders.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
The Independent Grocers
111 GOVERNMENT STREET
VICTORIA 483

The Kent Jewelry Stock is easy of access, no matter how remote your residence from Toronto

¶ Many of our patrons have never personally visited our store, yet they avail themselves of our Mail Order Department "year in and year out." Our immense selections and simple method of mailing your jewelry wants direct to your home have distinct advantages. Write for our handsome new illustrated catalogue with prices that save you many dollars.

Sure price advantages

B. & H. B. KENT
144 The Leading Mail Order Jewelry House Yonge St., Toronto

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.
bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor,
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE
Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles, 1|1½, 2|9, 4|6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London
Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

SHE IS WAITING FOR YOU
to show your appreciation. Why not—this Xmas—present her with one of our Ladies' Hand Bags. We have some new patterns, just in from New York, and have a very large stock from which to choose. : : : : : :
You will find her favorite perfume here too. : : :

Cyrus H. Bowes
98 Government Street
Near Yates Street

Thursday's Bargain
OGILVIE'S ROYAL
Household Flour
$1.45 PER SACK
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
CHRISTMAS FRUIT IMPORTERS
111 GOVERNMENT STREET
OPEN EVERY EVERY EVENING TILL XMAS

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University
VANCOUVER, B. C.
336 HASTINGS ST., W.
Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions
To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.
Commercial, Pitman and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and Languages, taught by competent specialists.
R. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B. A., Vice-Principal.
L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. C. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

CORRIG COLLEGE.
Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.
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 Professions or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria, A743.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

SATISFY YOURSELF
by looking at any horse wearing our harness. Our samples are no better. They can't be, because any harness that leaves our hands is as good as it can possibly be made in durability, in finish and in style. Our prices are as low as is consistent with the quality.
B. C. Saddlery Co., Ltd.
44 Yates St. Victoria, B. C.