

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six months50
Three months25
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA

New British Columbia means that area which is bounded on the south by a line drawn due west from Yellow Head Pass to the coast, on the north by a line drawn due west from the head of Portland Canal to the eastern boundary of the province, on the east by the Pacific Ocean. We include in it the islands of the Queen Charlotte group. This area is about 220 miles wide, measuring from the coast to the mainland. Its extent east and west varies. Its area is upwards of 100,000 square miles, exclusive of water surfaces. The Great Trunk Pacific railway will enter it at the southern corner, run northwesterly 121 miles, then northwesterly 150 miles, then northwesterly 150 miles, or to within 50 miles of the northern boundary, then southwesterly to the coast. The distance first mentioned is surveyed; the others are measured on the map, and no allowance is made for curvature. The fruit growing area may say here that north of the area, which we are now describing as New British Columbia, there are 160,000 square miles lying within the province, about which very much remains to be ascertained. We confine our remarks to the area crossed by the Grand Trunk Pacific, because the energy of the provincial government in pushing surveys and explorations, and the extension of the country by private individuals during the present year enable us to speak of it with greater certainty than in the past. It is possible that this is the region which Mr. McBride had in mind when he spoke of the great responsibility resting upon the provincial administration to develop New British Columbia upon right lines.

It must be at least fifteen years ago, and is probably longer, that a provincial land surveyor, the late A. L. Poudrier, was sent in to examine this region. His report was exceedingly favorable, so much so, indeed, that it was not believed. Men high in official positions discredited his statements, and the public were cautioned at least semi-officially, not to be misled by it. Those who condemned the report knew nothing of the facts about the country; they simply could not believe that there was a region of such value in the province. Mr. Poudrier's observations did not take in the whole area now mentioned, but only the central part of it, and especially the country lying between the Blackwater and the Nechaco rivers. When some years later the unfortunate man, in a fit of despondency, induced some "sailor" to accompany him to the coast, his work, took his own life, the act was cited by many people as conclusive evidence that his opinion as to the adaptability of the land to agriculture could not be relied upon. We know better now. We know now that A. L. Poudrier was right and the rest of us wrong.

Here are some of the things about which we can speak with certainty, premising, however, that there is much yet to be learned, which will undoubtedly add to the high appreciation in which New British Columbia ought to be held. More or less of the Queen Charlotte group, is known to be rich in minerals. How rich has yet to be demonstrated, but that it will be a great copper producer is certain. Graham Island, of the same group, is known to be rich in coal, timber and farming lands. Around these islands are the finest halibut banks in existence, and other fish are taken in profusion. The climate of the Queen Charlotte Islands is favorable to settlement. The islands closer to the continental shore line are heavily timbered. On some of them are valuable deposits of economic minerals, and further prospecting may be expected to discover others. On the mainland, New British Columbia takes in the valleys of the Naas, the Skeena and its tributaries, the Nechaco and its tributaries, and the south fork of the Fraser. The main streams are to a certain extent navigable. Towards the coast the country is mountainous, but in the interior it is comparatively level. On the east it becomes mountainous again. The coast region is somewhat wet, not by any means so much, so as to interfere with the prosecution of such industries as the nature of the country will require, but considerably wetter than Victoria or the western part of Vancouver Island. When the Coast range of mountains has been passed, the precipitation becomes less, although it is sufficient over the whole interior to render irrigation unnecessary. From time to time reference has been made in these columns to the agricultural possibilities of the Naas, the Copper, the Kootenay, the Kispox, the Bulkley, the Nechaco, the Ootsoa and other valleys, so we shall not go over the ground again. Suffice it to say that there are here hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land, enjoying a summer climate that permits the growth of all the staple crops and the harder fruits of a winter climate far less severe than that of the Prairie Provinces. The known mineral resources of the country are very extensive. They include coal, copper, gold, silver and iron. The timber is not as large as that found further south, but it forms the most valuable feature of the assets of this undeveloped region.

The settlement of this great and highly promising region has already begun, and next year it ought to be in full swing. The country is certain to attract very many people. It will be at the coast a fine city in Prince Rupert; it will have smaller towns through the interior. It will have mines of various descriptions, employing thousands of men. For diversified investment and industries it is perhaps the best part of North America open today for occupation. If we except Vancouver Island, the settlement and the development of this great region will have a profound effect upon the future of the parts of British Columbia that are now occupied. Commercially, socially and politically the influence will be enormous. As Mr. McBride has said, the responsibility of providing for the needs of so vast a region is very great. For long to come, it will require large outlay without any corresponding revenue. Yet the provincial government will doubtless approach the problem with courage and a broad comprehensive spirit. With the example of Kootenay before our eyes, we can rest assured that judicious outlay in development projects and the provision of the facilities needed by an expanding community will be well repaid. We see no reason why the progress which south-

ern British Columbia has witnessed in the past fifteen years should not be exceeded by what will transpire in New British Columbia.

THE FRUIT EXHIBIT

Mr. F. Shepherd of Salem, Oregon, who is the judge of fruit at the exhibition, declares that the display in this line is the best he has seen anywhere in the world. This is high praise. It is worth all that the exhibition has cost in time, work and money to win such an expression of opinion from so qualified a judge. No higher praise could be given. When a visitor looks at the display of fruit he is not surprised that Mr. Shepherd should have said what he did about it.

Every effort ought to be made to let the world know about our capabilities in the matter of fruit-growing. We are not now referring to what ought to be done for the province as a whole. The provincial government is attending to that part of the work and has in mind the capabilities of the neighborhood of Victoria, for it was the fruit from this section which elicited the remarkable comment from Mr. Shepherd. Scientific fruit-growing is a new thing on Vancouver Island, and it is only now that we could raise apples, pears, cherries and plums here, but it is only within recent years that the fruit industry has been introduced into the province. The result has already equalled the most sanguine expectations, and yet the work of improvement has only fairly begun. The acreage in fruit is increasing rapidly, but not as fast as the market. We have on former occasions referred to the fact that the Saanich Peninsula that can be profitably used in this industry, and now that the fruit growing has got together an exhibit which has been described as the finest in the world, we look forward more hopefully than ever to the time when the province will be little else than an unbroken series of fruit farms.

THE TIMBER PROBLEM.

The restoration of the timber of Canada is only second in importance to the preservation of existing forests from destruction by fire, or from injudicious exploitation. We pointed out a few days ago the great cost of reforestation, and have on several occasions referred to the necessity of co-operation between the governments of the provinces and the owners of timber lands. The Toronto News thus discusses the problem as it applies to Ontario:

In Ontario the government is free to adopt modern methods in the large areas that have not yet been licensed, and to cut over the area in such a way as to keep a crop of young timber growing. But what about the limits which have been licensed, and wherein the land is not fitted for agriculture? If the land were fit for farming the law provides how the lumberman may have his lease terminated, but where no sensible man would suggest farming, how is a period to be put to the lease? These leases, according to Ontario law, dating back to the settlement of Upper Canada, are yearly leases to cut timber, but by long custom they have come to be viewed by lumbermen at all events as perpetual leases, or, at all events, very long term leases. These men pay into the provincial treasury a revenue of about two millions per year, and it is the cash which they hand in that keeps the province from direct taxation. Naturally the government could not be expected to deal with them as if they were a set of freebooters and pirates. Yet if the province of Ontario is to get the full value of these old limits where mature trees are being cut, and where the lumberman is not to be allowed to conclude a bargain with the government that it may begin the work of reforestation and in time sell the land over again. This is the big problem which faces Ontario, not the planting of a few thousand or a few million trees. How are these limits to be got back on terms which will be to the benefit of both parties? Shall there be a time limit fixed now, or shall there be some form of compensation? These are the questions which the thinking men of this province should consider, because they are surely coming to the front, and they cannot be settled by the government, there is an informed body of public opinion ready to support the Ministers when they do act.

We are under the impression that our New Brunswick exchanges can make a valuable contribution to this important subject. Along the line of railway from Woodstock to St. Andrews there is a growth of timber that is not very old, at least there was such a growth fifteen or so years ago. It is chiefly pine and we have understood that its existence was due to the fact that both parties to the bargain made a time limit fixed now, or shall there be some form of compensation? These are the questions which the thinking men of this province should consider, because they are surely coming to the front, and they cannot be settled by the government, there is an informed body of public opinion ready to support the Ministers when they do act.

Lord Milner's visit. Lord Milner is coming to Canada. We may assume that this distinguished imperial statesman will journey across the continent and that we will have the pleasure of welcoming him to Victoria. But the visit of a man of his ability, reputation and great services to his country has more than a local importance. He has been taught in no narrow school. He is a man whose opportunities for observation have been wide and whose opinions have been formed on a broad practical experience in the broader matters of British policy. To him the relation of the Dominion beyond the sea to the Mother Land is no mere fiction of the imagination. He knows its real character; he has had exceptional facilities for getting in touch with the sentiment of Colonial peoples. He will come to Canada with an open mind, and yet as one trained to observe unfamiliar things. We do not know of anything to which we look forward with more hopeful expectations than to this visit. We quote in full the observations of the Standard of Empire on this subject:

The approaching visit of Lord Milner to Canada will give the people of the Dominion what will no doubt be a welcome opportunity of forming a first-hand judgment of a statesman who occupies a unique position in the world of politics, and who seems to be destined to play a very large part in the history of the Empire. Lord Milner stands in a place by himself, because he belongs to an entirely new school of political thought; he is the only prominent man in the public life of the Empire who can be described as an imperialist opposed to a party politician. We are happy in the possession of many imperial statesmen, in both political parties at home and in the Overseas Dominions, but none of them are entirely free from the fettering chain of party claims and ties. The Ministers in the Opposition in Canada, in Australia, or elsewhere are bound to keep uppermost in their minds the interests of their own particular countries and parties; there must, of necessity, come a time when their action or their judgment in an imperial question will be influenced

by local considerations. In Lord Milner's case the influence of party is absolutely non-existent; though he speaks sometimes from a party platform it cannot be said that he is a regular member of that party, or that he represents any particular opinions. On the contrary, he has often warned his hearers of the unorthodoxy of his views, and his speeches have been so candidly received the warm approval of both parties in England. A long and particularly brilliant career in public service, in which he has filled the highest posts in the gift of the Crown and handled some of the most delicate and difficult of the Empire's problems, has placed him on a plane far above that of the mere party politician. The art of winning popular favor is unknown to him; he could not, if he would, regard an Imperial question with one eye on the pressure-gauge of political feeling and one only on the Imperial interests at stake. In all the work he has undertaken, in all the political and administrative duties that he has performed, he has tried to avoid the evils of opportunism and mere expediency, to look beyond the limited horizon of the present, and to consider the needs of the future. No man in his public capacity has been more bitterly or more unjustly criticized than Lord Milner, and he has stood steadfast refusal to buy approval or stifle opposition by the slightest concession to popular or particularist clamour which he knew by instinct would be the end, in the end, be harmful to the effect.

His whole life, the history of generations still records, will prove how wise and good was Lord Milner's work and how foolishly shortsighted were the politicians who have undone so much of it. One has only to turn to the history of the Empire during the last thirty years to find a note of the disastrous effect of the influence of party politics, of political corruption and of narrow-minded opportunism on the policy of the Empire. As long as that system of wholesale corruption, under which political parties bought and sold the honors, but the spoils of office, prevailed in the Empire, so long as British statesmen thought of the future well-being of their country then of the present advantage to their party of dishing an opponent and holding on to power, the Empire made no progress. The Colonies, then, the government either cut themselves adrift as in the case of the thirteen States of America, or languished for want of nourishment and support. No effort was made to direct the stream of emigration from the Motherland into Imperial channels, and for more than a hundred years practically the whole of the surplus population of Britain was lost to the flag. Careless or incapable statesmen allowed the Empire to provide for itself, to be fished by enterprising and not too scrupulous neighbors from the Empire's bounds. That period of Imperial decadence ended with the reign of political corruption in England and the granting of responsible government to the Colonies. Today we have men in all parts of the Empire who are capable of conducting a truly Imperial policy, ambitious to see the Empire as a broad-minded, far-seeing, practical, purposeful, and above all things, unswerving body, that will apply the policy there, but the means are sometimes lacking. The exigencies of party politics obscure themselves, and make it difficult to see the right way to follow the strict path of Imperial duty; there is a tendency amongst the people to follow the path of least resistance, the path of pleasure or of the absorbing excitement of lesser pursuits. The Empire is perhaps too prosperous, too comfortable, too secure in its own well-being; we are apt to doze off to sleep, to become fat and indolent, to lose the sense of the need of muscle and keeping our feet on all emergencies. The mission of men like Lord Milner, who have no fortune to lose, no selfish interests to serve, no political axes to grind, is to keep us awake with the call of duty, to urge us to set ever before our eyes the great goal of the Empire, and to urge our faltering steps along the only road that leads to a great and glorious future. Of the success of his visit to Canada there can be no doubt, for he is going there to learn and not to teach except the gospel of Imperial progress.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

A brief review of the history of the Japanese immigration question will show the correctness of the Colonist's contention that in the treatment of this very important matter the Dominion Government has been guided by the interests of this part of Canada, and that although British Columbia has been represented in the Cabinet by Mr. Templeman, although he strove hard, he was without office, the views of the people of this province were wholly ignored. The treaty with Japan, about which so much has been said, was not the agreement which is known as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but a commercial treaty negotiated in 1894. It did not apply in terms to the self-governing colonies. It was brought to the notice of the Canadian Government quite late, and we find that in 1895 when the Conservatives were in office an order-in-Council was passed in which it was stated that "it might well happen that the governments of the Colonies would find themselves forced to take measures to restrict, suspend or prohibit the immigration of Japanese. A reference was also made to a proviso in the treaty between Japan and the United States, to the following effect: "It is understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding articles do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of laborers, police and public security which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries," and the order-in-council went on to state that "there should be a similar provision in the proposed treaty as it affected Canada the 'laborers' being extended to include artisans." The Colonist at the time stated that the Canadian Government was communicated to Japan and in February 1896

the government of that country acquiesced in it. Nothing further was done until July 1899, when the Liberal Government came in, and on the 29th of that month, Sir Richard Cartwright, referring to a dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain, then Secretary of State, inquiring if Canada would adhere to the treaty, presented a report to the Cabinet in which he recommended that the treaty should be adhered to, but said nothing whatever about the immigration of laborers or artisans. On security matters the Canadian Government had refused to accept the treaty unless given freedom of action as regards immigration, and to this Japan acceded, a protocol having been adopted providing that the treaty should not affect the immigration of laborers or artisans into Queensland, as it might be regulated or prohibited by any laws then or thereafter in force in that country. In 1905 the discussion of the treaty was again resumed, and we find among the papers submitted to the Cabinet that the following despatch to the Governor-General from Lord Lytton dated November 14, 1904, was received: "Referring to your confidential despatch of 7th June, should Japanese Government be informed that your Government would adhere to the treaty of 1894 and supplementary convention of 1895 under the same terms and conditions as Queensland in 1897, which the Canadian Government then agreed to extend to any other colonies adhering within prescribed period, the Canadian Government would be glad to do so in first and third articles of treaty shall not in any way affect laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration, laborers, artisans, police and public security, which are in force or hereafter may be enacted in Japan or in colony. (2) That treaty shall cease to be binding as between Japan and colony at expiration of twelve months after notice shall be given on either side of desire to terminate same."

"Or are your Government prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve to the treaty as it stands, in the case from speech of Minister of Agriculture in Canadian Parliament, June 27, 1904, the Canadian Government telegraphed to the Colonial Secretary: "Please state to the Japanese Government that you will press the immediate entry of Canada into the Anglo-Japanese treaty."

On the following day the Colonial Secretary telegraphed to ask what conclusion the Canadian Government had reached in reference to the question asked in his despatch of July 14, above quoted and the following reply was sent: "Reference to your telegram of July 14, responsible ministers are prepared to adhere to Japanese treaty of 1894 and supplementary convention of 1895, absolutely and without reserve."

This is the official record. It shows that Canada might have retained the right to make the right of Japanese to enter this country a matter of preference to surrender it. We can understand why Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his speech of the night of July 14, 1904, said that he did not share the opinion of the people of British Columbia on this subject, should not have taken the same right to make the right of Japanese to enter this country a matter of preference to surrender it. We can understand why Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his speech of the night of July 14, 1904, said that he did not share the opinion of the people of British Columbia on this subject, should not have taken the same right to make the right of Japanese to enter this country a matter of preference to surrender it.

the government of that country acquiesced in it. Nothing further was done until July 1899, when the Liberal Government came in, and on the 29th of that month, Sir Richard Cartwright, referring to a dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain, then Secretary of State, inquiring if Canada would adhere to the treaty, presented a report to the Cabinet in which he recommended that the treaty should be adhered to, but said nothing whatever about the immigration of laborers or artisans. On security matters the Canadian Government had refused to accept the treaty unless given freedom of action as regards immigration, and to this Japan acceded, a protocol having been adopted providing that the treaty should not affect the immigration of laborers or artisans into Queensland, as it might be regulated or prohibited by any laws then or thereafter in force in that country. In 1905 the discussion of the treaty was again resumed, and we find among the papers submitted to the Cabinet that the following despatch to the Governor-General from Lord Lytton dated November 14, 1904, was received: "Referring to your confidential despatch of 7th June, should Japanese Government be informed that your Government would adhere to the treaty of 1894 and supplementary convention of 1895 under the same terms and conditions as Queensland in 1897, which the Canadian Government then agreed to extend to any other colonies adhering within prescribed period, the Canadian Government would be glad to do so in first and third articles of treaty shall not in any way affect laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration, laborers, artisans, police and public security, which are in force or hereafter may be enacted in Japan or in colony. (2) That treaty shall cease to be binding as between Japan and colony at expiration of twelve months after notice shall be given on either side of desire to terminate same."

"Or are your Government prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve to the treaty as it stands, in the case from speech of Minister of Agriculture in Canadian Parliament, June 27, 1904, the Canadian Government telegraphed to the Colonial Secretary: "Please state to the Japanese Government that you will press the immediate entry of Canada into the Anglo-Japanese treaty."

On the following day the Colonial Secretary telegraphed to ask what conclusion the Canadian Government had reached in reference to the question asked in his despatch of July 14, above quoted and the following reply was sent: "Reference to your telegram of July 14, responsible ministers are prepared to adhere to Japanese treaty of 1894 and supplementary convention of 1895, absolutely and without reserve."

This is the official record. It shows that Canada might have retained the right to make the right of Japanese to enter this country a matter of preference to surrender it. We can understand why Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his speech of the night of July 14, 1904, said that he did not share the opinion of the people of British Columbia on this subject, should not have taken the same right to make the right of Japanese to enter this country a matter of preference to surrender it. We can understand why Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his speech of the night of July 14, 1904, said that he did not share the opinion of the people of British Columbia on this subject, should not have taken the same right to make the right of Japanese to enter this country a matter of preference to surrender it.

The influx of settlers from the United States to Canada, continues. Most of them are people of the means. They will make excellent Canadians by and by.

It seems as if some means might be provided for the relief of the unfortunate people of Glasgow whose only demand is that they shall be given an opportunity to earn a living by honest labor. Is our civilization breaking down?

Cowichan has covered itself with glory by the exhibits at the Fair. There are plenty of fine farming regions in British Columbia, but none that surpass in variety and excellence the charming scenery of the Duncan is the business centre. For vegetables, fruit, cattle, horses and, last but not least, people, Cowichan will not suffer by comparison with any part of the world.

An exhibition of the products of co-operative labor is now in progress at the Crystal Palace, London. This is the twenty-first exhibition of the kind. It is announced that there are now upwards of 1800 co-operative societies in Great Britain. Last year the membership numbered 2,444,088. The sales of the year amounted to \$500,000,000 in round numbers, of which \$80,000,000 were profit. This is a splendid showing.

The scene was the Main Building at the Exhibition. The dramatic personae were a well-known Victorian, who takes a special interest in the Tranquille Sanatorium, and two farmers, who may hail from any place. They were talking of the fruit, and one of the farmers, referring to the Tranquille display, said: "I'm told that they have to irrigate the land there to get the result. His farmer friend smiled and said: 'Irrigate, you mean.' But the Victorian man said: 'Irrigate the land, that's the more you irritate it you can grow.' Moderate irrigation and abundant irrigation would not be the same thing in British Columbia blossom like the rose.

SILVERWARE SHOWING

Of Special Merit in This Big Department of Ours

Are you acquainted with the many excellent offerings of our Silverware department, do you know what splendid values this department shows? A look through our Silverware department will disclose a host of interesting articles marked at still more interesting prices. The department is teeming with excellent pieces suitable for Autumn Wedding Gifts or for use on your own table. Nothing but the finest quality ware ever finds a place on our shelves, and in addition to the makers' stamp of quality and guarantee, we give our own word to "make good" any dissatisfaction, should there be occasion. Such lines as "1847 Rogers Bros." and "Meriden" you'll find here. Come in and stroll through—you'll find much to interest you.

PICKLE CASTERS, six styles. Each \$2.50 to \$5.00.
BUTTER DISHES, Each \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50.
FRUIT STANDS, Each \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 to \$9.00.
SOUP TURENS, Each \$1.00.
CHEESE SCOOPS, Each \$1.75.
FRUIT KNIVES, doz. from \$6.00.
BUTTER KNIVES, Each \$1.00.
DESSERT KNIVES, dozen \$4.25.
BERRY SPOONS, \$2.00 to \$2.50.
GRAVY LADLES, Each \$1.50.
SUGAR TONGS, Each \$1.50.
SALT SPOONS, each \$3.00.
OYSTER FORKS, doz. \$6.00.
OLIVE SPOONS, each \$1.00.
BREAD BOARDS, silver mounted, Each \$5.00.
A. D. COFFEE SPOONS, one dozen \$4.00.

Pleased to Show You These



TEA SETS, ETC., AND STERILIZED AND GUARANTEED BY 1847 ROGERS BROS.

TEA SETS, 5 pieces \$30.00, \$25.00.
CHOCOLATE POTS, Each \$7.50.
BON BON TRAYS, Each \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.
NUT BOWLS, Each \$5.00.
CAKE BASKETS, Each \$4.00, \$4.50 to \$7.00.
CAKE PLATES, Each \$4.50.
BREAD TRAYS, Each \$3.75.
CHILD'S CUPS, \$1.00 to \$1.25.
NAPKIN RINGS, Each \$1.00.
KNIFE RESTS, Each \$1.50.
IND. CASTERS, Salt and Pepper, Each \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$3.00.
SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, Per pair, 4oz, 5oz, \$1.25 to \$3.00.
BAKE DISHES, Each \$7.50.
CARD RECEIVERS, Each \$2.50.
SOAP BOXES, Each \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.00.
SHAVING MUGS, Each \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Many Other Items

Your Blanket Store

Is Ready for You With Fine Values

Doesn't an extra blanket "feel good" these cool nights? Just enough frost to remind us that Winter is coming soon. Blankets you'll surely need, and now is an excellent time to purchase them. We have a great reputation for selling blankets of real worth—all wool, full weight, liberal sizes. We have new stocks to offer you now—a great range of styles and prices. Come in soon.

Newest Linoleum Styles

We have a splendid range of new Linoleum patterns, fresh from Britain's best makers—some specially attractive designs, indeed, and we would appreciate very much an opportunity to show you these on our Second Floor. There is a splendid choice of patterns and sizes, and all are marked at the fairest of prices.

SOME FURNITURE ITEMS FOR YOUR BEDROOM

Chiffoniere Values of Unusual Merit Are Offered You Here.

Just to have every dressing need at hand when wanted, well and conveniently arranged, protected from dust and well kept, is worth while. A Chiffonier offers just such convenient and satisfactory service. With drawers in plenty and of useful sizes, a cupboard or deep drawer for hats, a mirror of quality and of liberal proportions, a chiffonier is one of the most serviceable and necessary articles one could put into the home. These chiffoniers of ours are attractive in design and finely finished, and add greatly to the appearance of any bedroom. Prices are reasonable indeed. You'll never regret the outlay if you invest in one of these—convenience and service will amply repay you. Third and fourth floors.

Four Excellent Values in the Low-Priced Chiffoniere Styles

CHIFFONIER—A very fine low-priced chiffonier style. Has five large drawers and square-shaped beveled mirror. Made of finest elm, finely finished. Price \$15.00.
CHIFFONIER—A bow front style with three large and two small drawers, cupboard, shaped bevel mirror of fine quality. Finished a handsome golden oak. Price, each, only \$22.50.
CHIFFONIER—A very finely finished surface oak chiffonier with three large and two small drawers and two deep drawers. Square-shaped bevel mirror. Fairly priced. \$22.50.
CHIFFONIER—A low-priced style in golden finished surface oak. This style has three large and two small drawers, cupboard and bevel mirror. Good value at, each \$16.00.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHOPPING BY MAIL"?

A mail order service such as ours makes shopping by mail a safe and satisfactory way. It brings within your reach the offerings of this western country's finest Home Furnishing store, and makes the comfortable furnishing of your home an easy matter indeed.—Choosing easy—prices easy.

FURNISHERS OF HOMES, HOTELS, CLUBS, Complete Food.
MAYERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS.
THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

There are no ready to av Now and then of tion, so far as a concerned know, a practice of as they shall do a plish what they are thousands of about it; but as of their practice guidance in for prayer in connec of life. This i doubt that its great, if it were to be able to def instances are too to deny that it disposal of man to explain the efficacy of persons pray f do not insist in everything shall deal with them to avail oursel cause there are for which we h The great quest and on this po dence to show a the influence of mankind is ve greater.

A great m much the same his pig. He sal pected, and a pray without the ask will be gra definite idea of timid, or too se themselves, the Lord," and their minds of guidance, no for them and a instances where those in the ca hundred pound for a hundred, and a comfort. Dr. C his hearers on brought him a nection with his house," he said asked to pay f messenger bro was a \$100 bill ness man once ness matters, a that comes int There are s statements of plain, but it have things ex them. Thousa telephone toda plain how it ad les to forg the there are not about it than the whole proc process by whi Prayer is ti lighted in the Christianity as cated by the D we think, be Nazareth laid upon any of and greater st of which we power, extern man can lay accomplish all read as any of narration of into which all of which he the account of the day of Pe They became v efficient, work perhaps not to they live sim to give a gen which have b commercial c taught in the those branche are more clop of which he to study a t interesting ever with whom t tradition, and worked out p the study of us in the do the present, concentrated and there see may be the b have a very eential that article to th have sprung, to do so, bec of the Byzant A.D. 1453, by In one of spoke of the families, the while it is no is very accu the peoples o It may be ac remembered he grew movement is, people of the additional int are of Turan they are desc seem to belo Samoyeds, b Manchus. T early date, a pose that the characteristic The Great, fo mentioning r- words appear