Canada and the West Indies

How Trade Can Be Increased Between the Islands and Dominion.

Closer Communication for the Exchange of Products Will Help Greatly.

In "Our Western Empire," an English publication devoted to the development of trade between Great Britain, Canada and the West Indies, appears the following timely article by Mr. C. A. Duff-Miller, the agent-general of New Brunswick in London:

There is no doubt that much good business, capable of being transacted between Canada and the West Indies, has passed to the United States, and that more and more of it is passing every year. It is an old story, and fruitful of mutual recriminations, each side maintaining that the other is in fault. Thus Canada complains that she has made advances, and has not been met half-way; the West Indians complain that Canada must do much more yet, being a richer country, before they can afford to endanger the friendship and protection of their best friends, the United States; so that when reciprocal relations were actually mooted between Canada and Trinidad, the other islands stepped in and warned Trinidad off the game.

Let us see what the facts are as to the trade between the two countries:

Total volume of trade both ways:

1889	$2,720,883
1894	3,281,375
1896	2,862,192
1898	2,201,943
1899	2,660,146
1900	2,577,574

Exports from Canada to West Indies:

1889	$1,658,844
1898	1,511,134
1899	1,752,251
1900	1,698,957

Here, in spite of the development of Canada, the figures are hardly better than they were eleven years ago.

Exports from West Indies to Canada:

1889	$1,062,039
1898	659,855
1899	947,409
1900	800,499

If British Guiana is included with the West Indies, the aggregate trades are as follows:

1894	$4,170,989
1898	2,538,468
1899	2,680,336
1900	2,707,350

The exports of fish from Canada to the British West Indies and British Guiana:

1894	$1,443,942
1898	1,049,472
1899	1,015,109
1900	1,173,185

In spite of the enormous timber trade of Canada and her proximity to them, she only supplies these countries with one quarter of their requirements, and her sales to them have decreased from $258,237 in 1894, to $166,012 in 1900.

It is true that in some cases there has been a tendency to struggle upwards during the last two years, but the figures of last year are in every case below the highest point; there is falling off where there ought to be improvement. The imports of Canada from the West Indies of asphalt, cocoa beans, cocoa-nuts, coffee, fruits, molasses, rum and sugar could all be very materially increased.

Setting aside for the moment the sugar question, in the absence, for the present, of any countervailing duty in Canada on bounty fed sugar, there remains still the question: Why are the manufactures and agricultural products of Canada beaten by the United States, and why does not Canada take from the British West Indies a much larger share of the products of those islands, and more especially of their fruit? The answer lies chiefly in the deficiency of proper freight facilities for direct transport. I find about a year ago a notable remark of Mr. Vantesse, of Jamaica: "Canada consumed last year 2,000,000 bunches of Jamaica bananas and 600,000 barrels of Jamaica oranges. Nearly all came by way of New York, and, of course, the Canadian people paid more than was necessary. If Canada had a line of fast and properly equipped freight steamers running regularly and frequently between Jamaica and Halifax, fruit could be landed at Halifax two days earlier, would be handled fewer times, and would cost much less for freight." It is estimated that the saving on every barrel of oranges would be 60 cents, and if for Halifax we substitute St. John, as first port of call, these perishable articles would reach their destination in most cases twelve to twenty-four hours sooner than if landed at Halifax.

While Canada depends on the United States mainly for her imports from the West Indies, she suffers precisely in the same way with her exports. We hear of timber being shipped from Ottawa via Boston, on account of the heavy railway rates from Ottawa and Montreal to Halifax; of split peas in barrels being shipped via New York; of the Halifax fish market being of great value to United States buyers, who are large distributors of fish to various parts of the West Indies. Canada, in short, from what her best friends cannot help calling a defect in energy and independence, will not take the trouble to be her own middleman or her own carrier, thus creating two extra profits for some one else (who else, as usual, but her very shrewd neighbors), which might go into her own pocket. What Canada wants to enable her to fulfil her duties (which, it is needless to say, would be to her own manifest advantage) towards her nearest neighbor within the Imperial sphere is, more than anything else, a plentiful supply of steam accommodation, both for freights and passengers, at reasonable rates. She will then, perhaps, shut out some portion of those twenty-four millions which her neighbors export to the West Indies against her modest million and a half, and she will acquire her imports direct at a considerable saving.

But now I come to the gist of the whole matter. Is the Mother Country to do nothing to help this matter forward? When shall we begin to view and to treat great Imperial questions like this from a thoroughly Imperial standpoint—as indeed we have done in "our Eastern Empire?" I believe, very soon!*

About three years ago I read a paper before the Imperial Institute on the subject of New Brunswick past and present, in which I referred to the West Indies as follows:

"The West Indies have been reduced to their present condition largely, and, I think I may even say, almost entirely, by the duties imposed against their products in foreign countries on the exported beet-root or other sugars from their countries to Great Britain. This is such a great advantage, such an enormous boon, to the English consumer, that the government of this great country cannot see its way to tax foreign sugars for the benefit of our West Indian colonies, however fond of them we all may be. This is, perhaps, quite natural; at least we can perfectly understand it. But, if the value of these foreign-paid bounties is such a substantial gain to this country, it would be a very gracious thing to do, and also a very just and entirely defensible one, to expend a portion of the money obtained at their expense to help our West Indian brother countrymen, by subsidizing a line of steamers from the West Indian Islands to St. John, New Brunswick.

Shortly after this was spoken, Mr. Chamberlain announced his intention of substantially helping the West Indies, and more recently again he has given that help in the practical shape of a subsidy to a steamship company between the islands and Great Britain. If my suggestions at that time were carried out, no damage would be done to the Mother Country, because the goods which Canada would export to the West Indies are also imported by Great Britain, and the competition would be entirely with the United States. It may, of course, be argued that Canadian enterprise should be independent of help from home; but the power of Canada is liable to be exaggerated. Her very proximity to the United States inclines people to ask why Canada does so little when the United States does so much. But it must always be remembered that Canada is potentially rather than actually rich. The wealth is there, but it requires population to develop it, and the population of Canada is not much more than that of London. What one cannot help feeling is that new ideas are in the air as to the mutual relations of the Mother Country and her colonies. A few years ago wiseacres talked of letting the colonies drift and no one dreamed that in time of a great war the colonies would come forward and provide an army. On the other hand, it was not suggested that the Mother Country should subsidize her colonies. But now the Mother Country has realized that in some way or other she has to take an initiative, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain's teaching, or, in other words, to having a man of business at the colonial office. Whatever is supposed to run counter to the free trade dogma is repudiated, but she is prepared to help in other ways. The fact remains that Canada does not show a capacity to take an initiative in this matter, though she would gladly bear her share of the expense, and it is equally clear that it would be to the good of all parties. Great Britain is benefiting now by the preferential tariff. Let her spend some of the money that she gains from the patriotism of Canada, and from the advantage of cheap sugar obtained largely at the expense and to the detriment of that portion of the British dominions beyond the seas known as the West Indies, in assisting trade which shall be for the benefit of, and help in building up and knitting together our Western Empire.

N.B.—Since the above was written I have learnt that the Canadian government has issued an invitation for tenders for an improved service between Canada and the West Indies. Will not England join in and help her children in the West?

IS AHEAD OF PREVIOUS YEARS

A Glance at Some of the Features of the Westminster Exhibition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Westminster, Oct. 3.—President Trapp in opening the Westminster exhibition, stated that in spite of reverses and obstacles they had had to overcome, he believed that the exhibition on the whole was ahead of any previous year. In a casual trip through the different buildings these remarks were certainly born out. In the big building W. H. Lewis, of Ladners, well known at the Capital, had a very fine exhibit of home-made preserves, pickles, etc. Messrs. Brackman & Ker, it was noticed, with customary enterprise, had a very attractive display of their products, while in the machinery hall E. G. Prior & Company had a most attractive exhibit, including the new 20th Century binder shown for the first time and a new seed drill seen for the first time in British Columbia. This firm had a six-horse power engine in motion, and also displayed a fine lot of cream seperators.

In the machinery hall the display of Wellington and Comox coal was also much admired. Other exhibitors who had fine displays, were J. L. Walworth, Letson & Burpee T. J. Trapp and others.

The Experimental Farm exhibit surpasses any previous year, the fruit display being specially good. A very favorable impression was also made by the district displays, which should after all be the chief legitimate attraction of the exhibition. There were no less than seven districts represented, while in previous years there were but three. The displays are very attractive indeed. Chilliwack as usual has a superb exhibit, illustrating the wonderful fruitfulness of the valley. Coquitlam, Burnaby, Kent and Kelowna also have fine displays.

The racks of ladies' fancy work caused the fair sex much pleasure. The question was where to put all this rich needle work and embroidery. In abundance and excellence the "finery" department surpasses previous years. In the art corner the quality of the exhibit is maintained, but the quantity is somewhat small. There were fine displays of ornamental wood-work and leather work, and dainty sketches in oil and water-colors.

The fruit exhibit is very large and fully twice the size of other years. Fruit packed in boxes for shipment is a new feature. The fruit looks as if it would arrive fresh and tempting on the other side of the world if shipped today. There are very good exhibits of home-made bread and plants. The cattle display is hardly up to last year, which was a record breaker, but it is, however, very creditable.

The mineral exhibit is even more interesting than in 1900 exhibit, and the poultry exhibit falls somewhat short of that of last year, which was unusually good.

Among the special displays that attract attention and admiration are those of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Storey & Campbell, saddlers, Westminster; J. Leckie, nets and twine, Vancouver; The Anchor Fence Company, Vancouver; T. Carter, pianos; H. H. Lemme, pianos and sewing machines; Automatic Canning Company; Mr. Henry's magnificent display of plants; Lake of the Woods Milling Company; Westminster Creamery.

Among the extraordinary exhibits was that of a maple leaf in a bark frame. The leaf measured 21 by 23 inches.

The cut-flower exhibit was very fine. Among the first prize-winners were: T. Wade, E. Stride Dashwood Jones and Geo. Turnbull.

The exhibit of tobacco grown in Kelowna attracted much interest. Some of the first prize-winners for ladies fancy work were: Mrs. Geo. Taylor, Vancouver; Miss Beattie, Kamloops; Miss Bell, Vancouver; Miss Walkem, Westminister; Mrs. Ebert, estminster; Mrs. Beverley, Westminster; Miss Walsh, Westminster; Miss Brown, Clayton; Mrs. Sexton, Vancouver; Mrs. Barclay, Westminster; Mrs. Culvert, Mrs. Harwood and Mrs. May Westminster.

Those who won special prizes for bread were: Mrs. D. McIntyre, Mrs. Smith, R. F. McDonald, Vancouver; S. F. Mark, Mrs. J. J. McCall Mrs. R. May.

In the art department Miss Myra House, Sapperton, won the first prize for penmanship, and Miss Morgan of Ladners, for colored maps. For crayon work portraits, Miss Marshall, Westminster, carried off the honors. Jas. Marshall won many prizes in painting, as also did Miss Roberts of Hammond.

FAST LINE.

Tenders for Steamships Will Soon Be Called For.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—(Special) — Lord Strathcona, who is here, today discussed the Atlantic fast line with the minister, who said Sydney will be the summer port of call and Halifax the winter. Tenders will be asked for shortly.

HIGHER COURTS.

Judgment Reserved in Two Cases Brought Before Exchequer Court.

Hon. Mr. Burbridge, of the Exchequer court of Canada, left for Ottawa yesterday morning, the session of the court in Victoria having been brought to a close on Wednesday evening. Judgment was reserved in the case of the King vs. Harris, arising out of the expropriation of land belonging to the Douglas estate for the Clover Point Rifle range and the King vs. Sedger arising out of the expropriation of land for the Work Point barracks. The other cases were decided as reported in these columns.

The Summer vacation of the Supreme court ended yesterday, and the court now sit all day.

In Chambers yesterday an application was made by the defendant in the King vs. Nichol to examine Mr. J. H. Turner, a witness, de bene esse, as he is leaving for England. The application was refused, the judge holding that he did not have jurisdiction. Other motions were: Macarthur v. Bend Or mines, order for trial by jury, with liberty to set case down for sitting on 8th inst.

Alice McKinnon, deceased, for administration; granted to eldest daughter on consent of other children being filed.

Re W. A. Anderson & Co., winding-up; order made; F. B. Pemberton appointed provincial liquidator; stay of proceedings in action commenced until further order.

QUEBEC CENTRAL WRECK.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 3.—(Special)—The first serious accident on the Quebec Central railway took place at the Ford mines this morning at 10 o'clock. Two passenger trains, one leaving Sherbrooke, the other leaving Quebec, collided between stations at which they expected to cross. Four train hands were killed. Engineer James Attoo, fireman Richard Dean, mail clerk Roy, of the northbound train, and mail clerk Lachance. The fatally wounded are: Fireman, Charles Dodds; baggageman, Dan Neil; baggageman, Pozier; conductor, Wiggett; brakeman, Caron and conductor, Doyle, all of Sherbrooke. The less injured is fireman John Conan, of Beauleau. The cause of the accident was an error on the despatcher's part at Sherbrooke.

A NEW USE FOR SOLDIERS

Colonel Maude's Idea of Military Training and Colonization Work.

From Montreal Gazette.

Colonel F. N. Maude, in contributing his quota to the discussion of army reform, has unfolded, in the Monthly Review, a scheme which is of some interest to Canada. His central principle is that military service may be made for the Empire an investment more profitable than that of railways, bringing advantage to the Motherland, to Great Britain, and to the individual men. The elaborate computations and comparisons of the early part of his article may for the present pass over. Enough to say that he calculates that, including men now serving and men who have served in the army, militia or volunteers—that is, men more or less trained to bear arms—there must be not much fewer than 2,000,000 in all. Of men physically fit to bear arms but who have not as yet had the advantage of training, Colonel Maude reckons on another total of 2,000,000. As these men are enrolled, he argues, the pressure on the labor market is relieved. But he proposes to have some return, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, for sustaining the big army which the Empire's safety demands. We ought, he thinks, to have a million picked men, with reserves behind them. Certain philosophic writers are never tired of contrasting militarism with individualism. Colonel Maude points to Germany to disprove the argument of those enthusiasts. There military training in youth adds to the labor power of the nation, giving a better expectation of life in those who have been through the ranks estimated at not less than five years per head. Colonel Maude holds that, notwithstanding differences of system, the relation between efficient military and successful industrial organization can be shown to be beneficial in the British as well as the German army. The colonies, with their vast potential wealth, are evidence thereof that cannot be ignored. But hitherto there has been an immense waste of energy, and virtually no attempt has been made to avail ourselves of the opportunities afforded by the nature of the British domain. "The essential need or the Empire is a far more rapid and fuller circulation of its units to its extremities." Col. Maude would effect this desirable condition by combining military service with a regular plan of colonization. His scheme is peculiarly applicable to Canada.

He proposes that all the regiments of the army—horse, foot, artillery, engineers—should in turn pass two years in what he considers the healthiest and most enjoyable of the British dominions. Every year, early in spring, 12 battalions of infantry, 7 regiments of cavalry, 12 batteries of artillery, and 6 companies of engineers, organized as a strong division, should, he urges, be embarked for the Northwest, passing up the St. Lawrence and landing at Port Arthur. In the district between Lake Superior and Winnipeg large camping-grounds, to be developed later into townships, should be laid out by the Canadian government. It would be the task of the infantry and engineers to clear the land, lay out roads, build huts, sink wells, and, in fact, combine the work of troops, when not on march or in battle, with the work of the colonial pioneer. The cavalry and artillery would be assigned special employment more in keeping with their character and ordinary duties. Half of the total strength of the force should be given regular opportunities for tactical training, musketry and evolutions, while every autumn all the arms of the division would be brought together for combined manoeuvres. It is believed that the alternation of manual labor with drill in this way—the scene alone being entirely novel—would have the finest results on the health and discipline and comfort of the men. Outdoor work would cease in winter, indoor training in schools and workshops taking its place. In the succeeding spring the division would move on to the foothills of the Rockies, where a different routine would be in force, and in the fall India would be its destination.

But of the men of the force it is expected—it is indeed part of the system—that a certain number would return, when their term of service was completed to them by the Canadian government. Reserve or ex-reserve men with their families should be encouraged to make themselves homes, lands and houses being offered them, and money advanced to them on the security of their holdings on the Colley-Bromfield plan. "What a boon," writes Col. Maude, "such a chance of settling in a new country amongst friendly surroundings and old regimental associations, would prove to thousands of our men," and he adds that if "it pays the Canadian government to offer land to the casual settler, how much more it would pay them to assist these bodies of trained pioneers," for such, he holds, all British regiments, under his system, would eventually become. The scheme is certainly deserving of the consideration of the patriotic statesman.

Corner Stone Of High School

Laid Yesterday by Grand Master F. McB. Young With Masonic Honors.

Oration Delivered on the Occasion by Rev. Elliott S. Rowe.

The corner stone of the new High school building was laid yesterday afternoon with true Masonic honors. The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. met at the Masonic hall at 2 p.m. and proceeded to the new High school building, where a large number of spectators had gathered, and on a grand stand facing the spectators, the pupils of the school were seated to watch the proceedings. The ceremonies were opened with a prayer by the Masonic chaplain, Rev. Dr. Campbell, after which the bed of mortar for the granite corner stone of the fine new educational structure was laid, and the stone lifted by the derrick nearby ready to be lowered into place as directed by Grand Master F. McB. Young, of Nanaimo, who laid the stone. With a silver trowel in hand, which was specially manufactured for the occasion, the Grand Master spread the mortar bed and saw that the stone was lowered into position, and lay plumb, square and otherwise true in place. Beneath the stone were placed the following articles:

1.—Copy of Proceedings of the 30th Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., British Columbia.

2.—Copy of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the Public Schools of the Province of British Columbia, 1900.

3.—Copy of the Manual of the School Law of British Columbia, 1900.

4.—Copy of the Annual Report of the Victoria Public Schools, 1900.

5.—Names of the members of the Council of Public Instruction, the Staff of the Department of Education, Faculty of the Normal School, Victoria Board of School Trustees and Officers, Staff of the Victoria High School, Architect, Contractor and Clerk of Works.

6.—Pictures of Victoria and Vicinity, Colonist P. & P. Co., Ltd.

7.—Copies of the Daily Colonist of October 2 and 3, and copies of the Souvenir number of the Daily Times and of the issues of October 1 and 2.

The trowel with which the stone was laid was of silver, the workmanship of Mr. W. H. Fennock, the Yates street jeweler. Engraved on its face was the following inscription: "Presented to M. W. Frederick McB. Young, grand master A. F. & A. M. of B. C., by the Victoria board of school trustees in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the Victoria high school, October 3rd, A. D. 1901. A. L. 5901."

The civic arms and the maple leaf were also engraved on the trowel's face, and the handle was made of wood used in the construction of the old steamer Beaver, which was the first steamer to come around the Horn to this city.

When the stone, which was well cut by Mr. Fleming, had been laid in place by the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master McKeown applied the square to see that the stone was squarely placed, and then Senior Grand Warden, Rev. C. Ensor Sharpe, applied the level to see that it was perfectly horizontal, and Junior Grand Warden Bowser applied the plumb to see that it was vertically in place. Satisfied that the stone was in position, the grand honors, three times three, nine times, were given, and then an oration was delivered by Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church. He said:

"The stone just laid is at once a memorial of the past, a revelator of the present and a prophecy of the future. It recalls the primitive beginnings of the past; expresses the progressive spirit of the present, and predicts not only the completion of the superstructure that shall rest upon it, but also the successive events that shall constitute the steps in the onward march of the future. It is placed in position by our hands, but other hands produced the circumstances that prompt and enable us to lay it. Nearly fifty years ago men began to do what we in part complete today, just as we today begin to do what our children and our children's children, in their turn will add to and improve.

"In 1855 the first free public school in Victoria was opened, in 1876 the first High school was established, in 1901 we lay the foundation of a new and better High school, and on a day not far distant there will be established—in Victoria, I hope—the University of British Columbia.

A complete educational establishment covering all grades from the kindergarten to the college, and free to the child of every citizen is, in my judgment, a necessity to a progressive country, and I hope to see such a system in British Columbia.

"If we would attain to that industrial and commercial pre-eminence which our resources, our climatic conditions and our geographical position make possible to us, we must have facilities for the intellectual culture of our people. We have untold quantities of the raw materials of manufacture, but we must also have the ability to place them on the world's markets in their ultimate form of finished product. If we produce the fruits of unskilled labor only we can receive only the laborer's profits. Hewing wood and hauling water are necessary occupations, but the country that does not fit itself for more advanced tasks cannot take a high rank in the commercial world. The nations that lead in industry are those that enrich their natural resources with the highest quality of human intelligence and skill.

"Education is necessary also to political stability and safety. Under a system of popular government—the rule of the majority—it is unsafe when only the minority are intelligent. Indeed popular government is impossible without an intelligent majority. No man really possesses the franchise until he is capable of using it intelligently, and to attempt to enfranchise the illiterate is to enthrone the plutocrat or the demagogue; to extend the franchise without multiplying schools is to create an oligarchy out of the materials of a democracy. The state that would be truly democratic must have free schools and grant the franchise to only such as use them.

"Education is also an important factor for social good. It tends to the prevention of many of the evils that menace society. The statistics of crime, poverty and of disease bear convincing testimony to the fact that ignorance is largely responsible for the prevalence of these disorders. Vice finds in it its most congenial soil, the incompetent and the unfit are almost all recruited from the ranks of the uneducated. In the social scrap heap which piles up with such discouraging rapidity are found comparatively few who have availed themselves of educational facilities, and the forces that crowded all of them there would be less potent if the light of education were more widely diffused. Thus it is claimed for education that commercial prosperity, political safety and social progress are impossible without it. These large claims are justified by experience.

"The industrial supremacy of England is threatened by the educated artizans of Germany and the United States. The records of our courts attest that the great majority of venal voters are illiterate, and as I have pointed out, illiteracy and crime, illiteracy and vice and illiteracy and poverty are almost inseparable companions.

"It is now established, too, that education—a college education—is a most valuable asset for the man who strives for success in the higher planes of human endeavor. Much is said by some successful men who have never been to college about the worthlessness of college training to men of affairs. Their testimony should not be conclusive, since they speak of something outside their experience and their success proves no more than they were shrewd enough to overcome the disadvantages which they suffered through lack of college training. Far more significant is evidence furnished by a recent compilation of statistics, which shows that of the 8,000 odd persons in the United States whose success in life obtained for them recognition in the current issue of a biographical publication called "Who's Who in America," that of these 8,000 nearly 71 per cent., or 5,775 of them attended college, 9 per cent. finished in common schools, while only 3 per cent. were privately educated and only 31 of them, or .332 per cent., were self-taught.

But we do not rest our case for education upon its utility alone. It should and does so enlarge men's minds, broaden their visions and so train their faculties as to furnish them with the best possible equipment for success in life. But that is not all that education proposes to do. Its ultimate purpose is not to turn out mechanics and statesmen and business men and lawyers—these are not its final product—but rather a higher form of its raw material, which by the educational discipline of life are to be converted into its finished product—men—living men.

"The fruit of education is life and the end of life is education. Its purpose is to teach men how to live by revealing them to themselves and revealing to them the world in which they live.

"To educate men is to enable them to see, to hear, and to touch that they may learn something of the visible universe—understand something of the inward world of thought and feeling, and that they may learn by the use of their reason to draw conclusions from the facts discovered. It is also to teach them how to control and direct their emotional forces as well as their intellectual faculties. Our appetites, passions and ambitions are part of our equipment—we need them all, but they must be disciplined. Uncontrolled they become a dangerous and destructive mob. Trained, regulated and controlled, they become a victorious army, conquering the strongholds of the enemies of man's progress and planting man's banner on the uplands of human achievement.

"Thus the thoroughly educated man, besides his trained mental powers, has a self-esteem that will save him from dispair, but not destroy his appreciation of the worth of others. A love of approbation that will make him value the approval of men, but not enslave him with the fear of men; an acquisitiveness that will keep him from improvidence, but will not drive him to wolfish cupidity; a faith that shall embody for him the invisible, but not blind him to the world in which he lives; a hope that will steady him in present difficulties with a vision of the life that lies beyond, without making him careless of the life that is.

And we will appreciate the power of work, the power by which man wins his dominion over nature—uncovering her secrets and exploring her treasuries—the power in response to whose exercise the illimitable prairies pour their strength into man's body, rugged mountains stoop z and turbulent seas throw up highways for the pasage of his commerce, the forest and the mines yield to him their treasures and the mighty and mysterious forces of the universe permit themselves to be harnessed to his wheels.

But above all, he will feel the compulsion of social obligation, and will regard his treasures of knowledge, his trained, disciplined and harnessed powers of mind and soul as possessions held in trust for the good of the people.

"To build up such a race of men is the end proposed by education. Men whose lives shall pulsate through every faculty of their natures, whose powers shall be obedient to a resolute will, responsive to the high behests of social love, who shall win success, and whose success shall enrich the nation and further the highest interest of humanity."

The benediction by Rev. Dr. Campbell followed the oration, and then, after the assembled pupils of the High school had sung "God Save the King," the Masons reformed and marched back to their hall, and the crowd dispersed.

MARK TWAIN FATHOMS HIMSELF.

New York Times.

Sometimes of a sunny afternoon Mark Twain strolls up and down that part of Fifth avenue above Twenty-third street, where art and book stores are frequent. The humorist seems to find certain rest in peering into the windows of these, though he rarely crosses their thresholds. He was about to turn away from the window of a shop when his eye was caught by what seemed to be an etching of himself. The humorist was staring blankly at his likeness when he was joined at the window by one of those chatty individuals always ready for a street corner exchange of opinion.

"Pretty good likeness of the old man, isn't it?" said the chatterer, without seeing the writer's full face, which was partly in shadow.

Mark said it was.

"Say, what do you think of that fellow's work, anyhow?" went on the chatterer.

"I think," said Mark, still without turning his head, "that he is the greatest imposter the American people ever refused to take seriously."

"How so?"

"Well, because he is really serious and because nobody'll believe him; he passes for being humorous." With that Mr. Clemens faced his questioner.

"Well, I'll be switched!" ejaculated the chatterer.

The face of the humorist became deeply concerned. "For heaven's sake, don't tell any one I told you. It would ruin me with my publishers," he said, starting up the avenue.

But the chatterer went home and told his friends.

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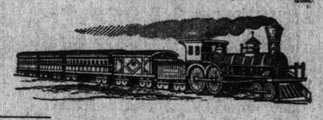

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Be sure to send enough money as it is an easy matter to return any sum that is over.

Our Terms—Cash With Order.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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FITTERS OF FEET

Did you ever stop to think how many hours you spend in your shoes? We are winning a permanent place in this town by using our large stock and long experience to get the right shoes on the right feet. Our prices are right, too. Come and talk shoes with us.

Jim Maynard

SHOE STORE

Douglas Street Opposite City Hall

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that after thirty days from date hereof, and within sixty days from date hereof, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the water and ground thereunder, described as follows: Commencing at a point which is marked by a post marked "R. M.," on the north east shore of Long Harbor, where the eastern boundary of Range VI., Salt Spring Island, cuts the high water mark; thence in a N. W. and S. E. direction, following such high water mark to a point where the above mentioned eastern boundary of Range VI. cuts the high water mark on the south-west shore of Long Harbor; thence due north to point of commencement, to be used for the cultivation of oysters.

ROSS MAHON.

Long Harbor, Ganges Harbor, 26 August, 1901.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—"The Life of President McKinley," by his devoted friend that distinguished man-of-letters, Colonel McClure, the biographer of Abraham Lincoln, has been in preparation for years, and will now be published. Big book, 7½ x 10; profusely illustrated. Retail $1.50. Bigger commission than any opposition book. Prospectus now ready and absolutely free on your promise to canvass. Wire or write your acceptance before you sleep. The Linscott Publishing Co., Toronto, Ontario.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Lillooet District, described as follows: Commencing at a post planted on the bank of the Fraser River, near the mouth of Churn Creek, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less, to the Fraser River, thence south along the Fraser River to the place of commencement.

F. C. SWANNELL.

Sept. 16, 1901.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the matter of William Holmes, deceased, and in the matter of the official administrators acts.

Notice is hereby given that under an ordinance dated the 13th day of September, 1901, made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake, I, the undersigned was appointed Administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of above-named deceased, late of Victoria, B.C. Parties having claims against the said estate are requested to forward particulars of same to me on or before the 13th day of October, 1901, and parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

Dated 13th day of Sept., 1901.

W. G. DICKINSON & CO.

Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain.

You should try Crushed Oats, the best and most economical for horses and cattle. We have always a fresh stock on hand.

93 Johnson Street

The New Electric Hot-Air Baths

GRENVILLE SYSTEM

Or localized application of superheated dry air for the treatment of enlarged and stiffened joints caused by rheumatism and gout; also for sciatica, lumbago, neuritis, sprains, etc., etc.

Terms and testimonials upon application.

40 KANE STREET.

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