The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE COST OF LIVING.

The good times which the country has been enjoying, with its increased consuming power by reason of larger incomes and a growing population, has also materially increased the cost of living. We know that all articles of necessity such as meats, breadstuffs, fruits, vegetables and the like are dearer than they used to be. We have only to compare our grocery and butcher bills now with what they were ten or fifteen years ago. Of course, the cost of living is after all only relative, and depends upon the earning capacity as to whether it is greater or less than formerly. Wealth and wages have also increased, but whether they have increased in the same ratio can only be determined by reference to comparative statistics of both, covering, say, the last two decades.

As to the cost of living, we are indebted to an Eastern paper for a summary of prices of staple articles in 1896 and at the present time, and we imagine that most persons will be surprised at the result of comparisons. You could buy in 1896 for $5.24 the same quantity of breadstuffs, taking all classes in the proportion that they are used in the average family, that now costs $8.73. The price of meats and other foods classed as "provisions" has so increased that the quantity which could be bought in 1896 for $1.36 now costs $1.69. The increase in fruit prices is from $1.21 to $1.62. Textile goods of all kinds, making the assortment in proportion to their use in the country, now cost $2.42 for the same quantity that cost $1.58 in 1896. Metal goods on the same basis show the still larger proportionate increase of 37 to 59 cents. Equivalent prices of coal and coke have increased from 48 to 61 cents, oils from 21 to 29, miscellaneous articles from $1.02 to $1.69. Summing up thirteen classes constituting nearly the whole of the staple articles of merchandise in common use, it is computed by Bradstreets that $6.51 in July, 1896, would buy the same goods that would cost $9.21 in July, 1905. That is, leaving out rents, taxes, insurance, liquor, cigars, medical attendance, domestic service and other matters which vary according to the experience and character of the family, the cost of living increased in nine years almost 50 per cent.

"BILLY ON THE SPOT."

The Yukon papers to hand give full accounts of the banquet tendered to the new commissioner, W. W. B. McInnes, by the Canadian Club at Dawson, upon his arrival there. So successful was Mr. McInnes in dazzling his audience that the Daily News solemnly announces that "A new star has arisen in Yukon." It describes his speech as an "emancipation proclamation," and says that the new "commissioner enunciates the principles of glorious conquest for a struggling land." In short, if he can succeed in keeping up the pace at which he has started in, upon the conclusion of his term he can discard his surname and retain one of his Christian names. He will be consecrated in the history of the Yukon as either of these great heroes, whose names were bestowed upon him by ambitious parents, is embalmed in the hearts of the Scottish people. There is said to be a peculiar psychological influence in a name, notwithstanding the fact that Shakespeare is doubtful on the point, and it would be a remarkable confirmation of the theory held by the present school of New Thought if in the years to come monuments throughout the Yukon should attest to the reincarnation of a Bruce or a Wallace.

We have had much pleasure in perusing his speech on the occasion referred to. It is characteristic. Mr. McInnes has probably made as eloquent speeches before, but the occasion being a more important one, for instance, than that of his celebrated castigation of Mr. Ralph Smith at Nanaimo, or his denunciation of the Globe editor in the Dominion House of Commons, his Yukon speech is of necessity greater than ever was. It was not less eloquent, and it conveyed a message and an inspiration that has been lacking in all his previous efforts, because, as we have said, the occasion has never before existed. The speech, as a whole, fully demonstrated the claim he made near its close that he was "Billy on the spot." It was received with tremendous enthusiasm, and we can imagine the ovation which followed his peroration, in which he declared that the outburst of kindly feeling would stand out in his memory as one of the proudest and best spots of his life, whereat the reporter states that

"The audience then rose and sang with ringing effect 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow, Which Nobody Can Deny.' The 200 male voices made the old building shake. At the end of the strain a voice cried:

"'What's the matter with Billy McInnes?'

"'He's all right,' roared the 200.

"'Who's all right?'

"'Willie McInnes,' came the great response."

Mr. McInnes has always been regarded in politics in British Columbia as a promising man, but as Commissioner of the Yukon he has outshone all previous expectations. In fact, he made by actual count as many as 25 distinct and very important promises, all of which will be kept in mind and brought in judgment against him if he fails to make them good. In speaking thus we do not wish to infer that the outline of his policy was not a correct one in the interests of the Yukon, or that he was not sincere in his statements. The important and significant fact of the whole peculiar situation is that it should be deemed necessary to make announcements of such sweeping reforms—to promise so much—and that his utterances should have been productive of such unparalleled enthusiasm and delight. Mr. McInnes would be popular under any circumstances, but the sudden and unprecedented popularity to which he has apparently attained is not due even to his magnetic personality or the brilliancy of his oratory, but to the message he delivered—a message which reflects so seriously upon the conditions which existed previous to his arrival. It is quite possible that Mr. McInnes will not be able to carry out all he has promised in the name of the government. In the exuberance of his youth and the exaltation of his position, he probably soared higher than he otherwise would have done. Congdon has accompanied him to the Far North, not because a legal adviser of the council of the Yukon was necessary, but that the wings of the Commissioner might be clipped in case they expanded too much to the breeze of popular opinion. Nevertheless, the people rejoiced in the anticipation of a new order of things, and revelled in the zephyrs wafted by these very wings, even if they knew they could not last always. It was like the dew of Heaven, the sea-breeze to the heated traveler, or a cooling draught to the parched lips. Whatever may happen in the future, the message of the new Commissioner afforded a delightful sensation for the time being, or, as the News expressed it editorially, "it lifted a heavy load from many shoulders." To the people of the Yukon who have suffered and struggled and protested and had been cast down, Mr. McInnes momentarily, as it were, drew aside the curtains of the skies and gave them a glimpse of the paradise beyond. They may have felt it was an impossible Beyond, but it looked good to them and they were ecstatic.

That all the people of Dawson did not enjoy the banquet or appreciate the good things that fell from the Commissioner's lips is evident from what the News tells in respect to the personnel of the gathering. The members of the inner Sifton ring were, we are told, conspicuous by their absence. They included Fred T. Congdon, W. A. Temple, John L. Timmins, Auguste Noel, George Vernon, D. A. Matheson, Jeff Davison, Dr. Strong, John R. Gray, Rev. Macrae, T. D. Macfarlane, H. M. Martin, James F. Macdonald, "Pickles" and a few others.

CHANGES IN LIBERAL CABINET.

There is every prospect of an extensive rearrangement in the Laurier cabinet just as soon as the Prime Minister can get around to it. It is well known that Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick will retire shortly, such being his expressed desire. He will probably accept a chief justiceship, which it is said rests with his own wishes in the matter. The venerable Richards, Hon. Richard Scott and Sir Richard Cartwright, one in his 81st and the other in his 71st year, are infirm, and it is understood, and, in fact, it is definitely stated in Liberal circles, that they will both retire shortly, gracefully and with honors. The present Solicitor-General is likely to be promoted to full cabinet rank in the stead of Hon. Richard Scott. Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner, being a very old man, though still remarkably active and clear-minded for his years, it is thought will not remain much longer in his present position. Rumor has for a long time suggested the name of Sir William Mulock as his successor. Sir William being a gentleman of great wealth, is perhaps the only one of the present Canadian politicians qualified for the position, who could afford to accept it. It is true that he has ambitions for the premiership, but when Sir Wilfrid Laurier steps down and out, and the Liberals are still in power, there is no doubt that Hon. Mr. Fielding will be the choice of the party to take over the leadership. There will thus be four vacant portfolios to fill between now and the next session of parliament. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth is mentioned for the portfolio of justice. Mr. Arch. Campbell, West York, is mentioned as successor to Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Lemieux is slated to take the place of Hon. Richard Scott. We have seen no one spoken of as a possible postmaster-of Sir William Mulock. Messrs. Hugh Guthrie and Leighton McCarthy are spoken of as successors to Mr. Lemieux as solicitor-general. In all the forecasting being done in the Eastern papers we have not observed the name of a single British Columbia member. Not one of the "solid seven" has apparently been considered as of possible cabinet rank, a fact which is rather significant.

Since provision has been made for the pensioning of ministers who have served five years, retiring is rather pleasant work, especially in the case of those who are lucky enough to be in the Senate. For instance, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Scott will each receive $3,500 as a retiring allowance, and will remain in the Senate with an indemnity allowance of $2,500, or $6,000 in all. Take our own Senator Templeman, who has been two years in the Cabinet without portfolio. All he requires to do is to remain three years longer, get appointed to a salaried position for the last year, and then retire with the reward of $6,000 a year from a grateful country for distinguished services. When Sir Wilfrid gets tired of any particular colleague, or for any reason wishes to replace him, it is the easiest thing in the world to appoint him to a seat in the Senate, after the allotted term of office, with $6,000 a year. Thus retired, he can engage in any other occupation, however lucrative. The present Minister of Justice, if his services as Solicitor-General count in the five years' time limit (a point on which we are not informed), will go to a chief justiceship with an addition of $3,500 to his salary, also increased. These are among the many possibilities involved in the recent increase of emoluments provided for. Without any doubt the changes in the ministry that are imminent were among the well-considered reasons for creating a pension list. As its object becomes more apparent to the public mind, it will increase the feeling that it has aroused throughout the country, and will add one more to the indictments against the Liberal party when the electorate has another opportunity of rendering a verdict.

THE ALBERNI ELECTION.

Further returns are likely to increase the majority of Mr. Manson, whose victory is of the most decided character. To account for their inglorious defeat the Opposition press is imputing all manner of things to the managers of the government campaign. Stress is laid upon "peculiar methods," and "subtle influences" and promises of public works and the like. However potent such agencies as are hinted at, had they been employed, they would not explain the conversion of a Liberal majority of 218 in 1903 to a Conservative majority of nearly 100 in 1905. A few persons in each riding may be open to bribery in one form or other, but it is an insult to the people to say that the great majority of them are. On the contrary, however, we have the assurance of those who are most intimate with the details of the campaign that it was conducted fairly, openly and in a proper manner throughout by and on behalf of Mr. Manson. That is a matter open for the courts to determine, should the Opposition decide to place the charges on a specific and definite form; but of the latter being done there is but a remote possibility. In the absence of appeal to the courts there is very little advantage to be gained, and certainly but little dignity involved in attributing corrupt practices to opponents to account for defeat or victory. We have had retailed to us a great many details about the course pursued, for instance, by Messrs. Sloan and Smith in their respective spheres of action while in the Alberni riding. These refer to the cruising of a mysterious boat, well provided with all creature comforts, which encompassed the Island of Vancouver, to the promises of numerous aids to navigation, of offices, of oyster culture, of post offices and wharves, and of work suddenly placed in hand on the West Coast of the Island. We don't, however, care to enter into a discussion of such matters for the present at least. Whatever influences were brought to bear secretly and corruptly were not successful. Liberal promises of whatever nature are just now at a discount. In view of the most recent phases of Liberal statesmanship at Ottawa, the country is not enamored of it. Whether the electors of Alberni took greater offence at the intrusion of the Ottawa representatives or the oratorical efforts of Mr. Oliver, it is difficult to say. Mr. Manson's large majority is probably to some extent due to their combined force. Hereafter in a local election they are certain to be asked by their Liberal friends to stay away. The psychological effect of Mr. Oliver, in particular, is of the character of what in the South is described as "hoodoo." He doubtless means well; but he has now imparted to his friends a superstitious fear of his powers in the wrong direction.

The most gratifying feature of the election, however, is not so much, as the News-Advertiser points out, from a party standpoint as in the interests of the province. The greater stability which the government has attained in increased majority has increased confidence in the ability and desire to give fuller effect to its policy of development and administration. There are now 23 Conservatives, elected as such, 16 Liberals, two Socialists and one Labor representative in the Legislative Assembly, so that the Government has a clear party majority in any emergency. If, as the Vancouver World stated, the voice of Alberni is the voice of the province, there is certainly nothing uncertain about the voice of the latter, and we believe that in the case of further vacancies occurring, that same voice would be heard in the same certain way.

ROMAN FEASTS RENEWED.

The Over-Seas edition of the Daily Mail to hand contains an account full of interest, in itself, of a novel dinner given by an American in the Savoy hotel, London. In its details it reminds us of the time when Rome was in its prime and there was a chief provider of sumptuous and unheard of banquets in the Roman Empire. We are told that the old courtyard of the Savoy hotel was "transformed as if by magic into the lagoon at Venice. The illusion was as nearly perfect as circumstances would permit. The walls were covered with well-painted scenery, and live pigeons fluttered about, just as though they were before the real St. Mark's, at the 'Queen of the Adriatic.' The guests sat down to the sumptuous repast in a large gondola, while Venetian singers relieved the 'monotony' of the entertainment with songs. The last course of the dinner consisted of an ice, which was brought in on the back of a baby elephant."

The DailyMail very justly, at the risk of being called old-fashioned, condemns the extravagant, not to say extremely vulgar, display of wealth for an entertainment of this character. We need scarcely remind our readers that in all the great empires of history the beginning of decay and decline were indicated invariably by the sumptuousness of living and the inordinate and extraordinary luxuriousness of feasting. Caterers ransacked the whole world for delicacies such as peacocks' tongues and larks' brains, and exhausted their ingenuity to produce sensuous and gorgeous effects as backgrounds for the feasts. It was an age of peace and prosperity, but an age of sensuality and enervation which invited war. Thus in an age of great fortunes like this the example of Rome under similar circumstances is not a welcome one. Such efforts as this ambitious American put forth to outstrip all modern epicureans should be discouraged, ridiculed and avoided.

We have little conception of the state of the world in the days of Rome's greatest glory. With it came idleness, luxury, gambling, dissipation, extravagance and looseness of morals. Lord describes it as an age of scandalous monopoly, disproportionate fortunes, and abandonment of the pleasures of the sense. A Roman governor could make a fortune in a year, and it was spent in banquets, feasts, races, costly wines and enormous retinues of slaves. The central spring of society, very much as today, was money; and dancers, play-actors and cooks received the highest salaries and consequently high consideration.

Lord in his "Beacon Lights of History" thinks that "we in America" need not fear the calamity that befell the Romans, because "we have not sunk to the weaknesses and wickedness" of the Roman. "But," he adds, "if amid our magnificent triumphs of science and art, we should accept the epicureanism of the ancients and fall into their ways of life, then there would be the same decline which marked them—one can in virtue and public morality—and there would be the same penalty; not perhaps destruction from external enemies, as in Persia, Syria, Greece and Rome, but some grievous and unexpected series of catastrophes which would be as mournful, as humiliating, as ruinous, as were the incursions of the Germaine races."

The observation of this American writer are becoming somewhat prophetic, if we are to judge by the starting off of his countryman in the Savoy hotel in the race as an epicurean, in a city in which there are over a million persons in poverty and on the verge of starvation.

SUMMER AND WINTER TOURISTS

The magnitude of the tourist traffic this season is exciting comment. It is beginning to appear that the systematic efforts that have been made to attract tourists this way are bearing good fruit, and we are told that this is only a foretaste of what is in store for us when the Canadian Pacific Railway has completed its hotel and completed the facilities for conveying and accommodating this class of travel. Of course, one reason for the greatly increased number of tourists this season is the fair at Portland. Many persons are making a circuit of the Coast cities and are able to enlarge their itinerary to advantage by coming one route and returning by another to their homes. The Portland fair, forming a sort of initial inducement for making the trip, is really only an incident of their sightseeing. This main attraction will be absent hereafter, but through the extensive advertising the Coast will have received this year, increasing numbers will be attracted next and the following years; and so the tide will continue to flow.

In this connection attention is being called to the desirability of encouraging winter as well as summer travel, and so we have revived the project of providing winter gardens for Victoria. This is an ambitious undertaking, and requires careful consideration. Full particulars of what are proposed appear in another column, and will be read with interest by a large constituency of readers this morning. Apart from the financial aspects that are involved, as an enterprise it is attractive, and it can in truth be said to look good on paper. It will invite attention and stimulate discussion. The public having weighed it from the tourist, the picturesque, the pleasure-giving points of view, will turn to the most serious phase of it—the cost—a more friendly eye. It is a business proposition that it must ultimately and always be considered. A merchant or manufacturer when thinking over a proposed improvement, or any expenditure of money in connection with his business, reaches a decision by determining the answer to the question, Will it pay?

A crystal palace or winter gardens for Victoria must be decided upon by the citizens on the basis of profit to the community. It is a financial proposition, and the plans as worked out by the promoters must be regarded in the light of an investment. The promoters say that the sources of revenue are ample to justify all the expenditure of money required, and yield a dividend. Its merits are to be determined by business men.

One of the objects in view, however, apart from the travel to be attracted or the money profits to be derived, is the providing of new amusement and recreation for those who may take up their residence in Victoria. It is held that if ever Victoria is to achieve its destiny as a city of residences, there must be provided permanent and healthful attractions. The crystal palace is designed to fill such a requirement. The executive of the Tourist Association has considered and approved of the scheme as presented in our columns, and it is now fairly before the public. We may expect it to be fully discussed in the press by various correspondents; in the council, to which it will be referred for the preliminary steps to be taken; and at public meetings. In other words, we may look to the submission of a by-law at an early date for the purpose of giving the proposal practical effect.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

The personnel of the fisheries commission has been finally and definitely announced. It consists of Professor Prince, commissioner of fisheries, chairman; Campbell Sweeney, Vancouver; J. C. Brown, New Westminster; Richard Hall, M. P. P., Victoria; Rev. Mr. Taylor, Wellington; and S. P. Babcock, provincial hatchery commissioner. Messrs. Campbell Sweeney and Richard Hall are business men, who will bring to bear the maturity of business experience upon the investigation, and steady the findings from a commercial point of view. Mr. Brown is, or was, a well-known politician, whose long residence on the banks of the Fraser river may have familiarized him with the conditions affecting the salmon canning industry at that point. From his former well-known labor sympathies it may be expected that he will in a measure represent the interests of the fishermen. Rev. Mr. Taylor is a naturalist who has studied the fishes of the coast waters from a scientific point of view, and his local knowledge of their habitat and habits will assist in matters in which such knowledge can be utilized. The expert element of the commission is represented by Prof. Prince and Mr. Babcock. It was natural that the commissioner of fisheries for Canada should have been head of the commission, because he must necessarily be closely associated with the administration of affairs after whatever changes in the law or regulations are brought into effect as the result of the findings of the commission. As the advisory head of the fisheries department in Canada, it was essential that he should be in a position to follow the investigation to be made in its most minute details. From a provincial point of view, perhaps, the most important member of the commission is Mr. Babcock. That, we think, will be conceded on all sides, and we are very glad to see him included. In fact, any such commission would be very imperfect without him. He can, better than any person else, from his expert and intimate knowledge of local conditions, direct the taking of evidence so as to bring out the most essential facts. His own evidence as a witness would have been exceedingly valuable, but in making up the report to be submitted, his recommendations will have even greater weight than his bare evidence. Constituted as it is, in the main, the commission is well qualified to deal with the questions it will have in hand.

We have not yet seen an official statement of the exact scope of the commission, but we understand that it will be quite comprehensive, including everything that has been in dispute in respect to fishery matters in this Province, as well as matters of international importance. One cannot but anticipate that the report of the commission will be as near a practical solution as is possible to arrive at. The question arises, Will its recommendations be given effect? There have been previous commissions and previous recommendations; but we do not know that we are in a much better position than if they had had never existed. As soon as the report has gone to Ottawa and its purport made public, the politician will get in his deadly work, or endeavor to do so, and the noble seven from British Columbia will keep the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in a state of distraction in their efforts to placate various local interests. In regard to the international aspect of the case, it was understood some time ago that a similar commission would be appointed by the State of Washington, having specially in view some well-considered joint agreement as to regulations for the preservation and development of the salmon industry. The same difficulty exists on the other side, only in a greater degree, with respect to political interference. The best possible arrangement in the interests of the industry on both sides is likely to be upset in the State legislature at the dictation of the lobby.

TALKING AND LEGISLATING.

The House of Commons at Ottawa is not the only Parliament regarding which complaints are made that the time of the country is taken up with too much talk and not enough work. We have the discussion of a similar problem in respect to a number of legislative bodies. The members of the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives and all the State legislatures are extremely talkative and consume much time in mere discussion. The provincial legislatures throughout Canada are as business-like as any assemblies of the kind. Complaints are sometimes made of them, and with some reason, so far as British Columbia is concerned. Apropos of the discussion which has been raised as to the necessity of curtailing the length of the session at Ottawa, we find the subject coming up in the British House of Commons. The question was raised by Mr. Balfour in moving his resolution providing for the closuring of the debate on the Aliens Bill by the method of compartments, in which he discussed House of Commons procedure in relation to national business. Analysing the allocation of the time on the seventy-three days of this session on which government business was the first order, he showed that twelve days were spent on the address, twenty-seven were occupied with supply, two days in bringing supply to an end before Easter—that is to say, in debating measures rendered necessary by the law governing the national finances—two days with the Consolidated Fund Bill, two days with the motion for the holidays, and two days more in votes of censure. All that time may be roughly described as supply, in the sense of offering opportunities for general criticism of the government, as distinct from the necessary business of the country, which occupied thirteen days, and from legislation, which had to be compressed into eleven. That is to say that legislation, to which so much importance is attached when the performance of a government is criticized, has had one day less allotted to it than the debate on the address.

In other words, there was more time given to criticism of the government than to actual work of law-making. The leader of the Opposition, the Times says, practically conceded this to the government when, while protesting and voting against the resolution, he promised not to give the same determined resistance offered to a similar proposal last year.

The Times, however, is inclined to believe that the time given to criticism as compared with that given to legislation, is as serious a matter as Mr. Balfour thinks it is. It quotes the opinion of experienced legislators who maintain that the more the House of Commons talks and the less it legislates the better it is for the country. There are usually two sides to a question, and this view of the case, though perhaps not wholly admissible, has its merits. It is at least a proposition open to argument. The Times proceeds to elaborate it in a way that will be appreciated by our readers, who are accustomed to the criticism of too much law-raking and too many laws that open endless vistas of litigation and uncertainty when placed on the statute book and go into actual operation. It says that "it is a common, but relatively modern idea that the House of Commons exists primarily to put a series of new measures on the statute-book every year. An older conception of its functions, which might be reverted to within limits with considerable advantage, was that criticism and supervision of national administration is its main sphere of usefulness. When abuses or remedies were found, in interpretation of existing laws, and in social efforts calling for no special assistance, for evils which nobody nowadays thinks of eradicating except by an Act of Parliament. This modern habit diverts men's thoughts from the roots of mischief and fastens them upon the twigs. It teaches people to forget that society is a living and growing organism, and to regard it as a piece of dead joiner-work. Evils which call for constitutional treatment, like canker upon a tree, are treated as if they could be cured like a sagging floor by putting in a new beam. In respect of a great mass of pottering legislation the cynic is justified in saying that the profuse loquacity of the House of Commons is a smaller evil than its despatch of legislative business."

On the other hand, it admits that "the complexity of modern life and the very futility of much existing legislation do undoubtedly leave a large sphere of beneficent legislative action to a responsibly which can distinguish the essential from the trivial and the vital from the mechanical." "But," it adds, "unhappily, the trivial and the mechanical are easy, while the essential and the vital are difficult. The first are within the reach of every sciolist, while the second demand wide knowledge, sound judgment, and a grasp of vital evolution which are not common endowments. The best that can be hoped at the present time, and in present circumstances, where so few members of Parliament attain to a high standard, is that some means may be found of impressing upon the House "some sense of proportion" and upon its members "a more just perception of the value of their facile suggestions." If members talk too much there must be some means of shutting them off, in order to compel a conclusion of some kind. The consideration, however, to which we have referred, is very much one of choosing between two evils—more talk than law-making or more legislation and less criticism of the government. Judging by results, it is difficult to decide. As matters are at the present time, opinions will largely coincide in the view that there is too much of both.

ALIENS IN ENGLAND.

The press of Great Britain has been solicitous about the effect of British Columbia legislation upon Imperial interests, but Great Britain has troubles of its own, and is endeavoring to remedy the alien evil there. Dr. Hutchinson, speaking in the House of Commons on the alien bill now before that body, observed: "There were aliens in the West End as well as in the East End. Take the case of a man who come to London for a night's pleasure, to see what was going on here. At a West End hotel he was received by a cashier who was a Frenchman, shown to the lift by a German, and a Swiss took him to his room and carried his luggage. He ordered his dinner from a French maitre d'hotel, he was served by a German, and the food was cooked by a French chef. Afterwards he entered a motor car driven by a French chauffeur, and he visited the Italian opera. The overture at the opera was played by a foreign band, and the only man who looked like an Englishman was the player of the triangle. After the opera his supper was served in an Italian restaurant, and he went home after smoking a Turkish cigarette. On his way home he was accosted by French, Austrian and German demimondaines. This bill would not keep out any one of these classes. The East End alien served the poor by making cheaper clothes and boots; the West End aliens catered for the pleasures of the rich; therefore they heard nothing in these debates about the West End alien. It was a mere 'shop window' measure."

The Department of Agriculture of British Columbia has issued a circular letter with respect to oak looper, which is now so prevalent in and about Victoria, and an emergency bulletin, No. 16, dealing with the variegated cut-worm, also doing much damage. These are timely. The more aristocratic title of the looper is "Ellopia Somniaria," and of the cut-worm, "Peridronia Saucia." These would indicate that they come of a long line of ancestry. At least they have an immense line of progeny. Their family history, description and life habits have even more attention paid to them by naturalists in their books than our own titled relatives have in "Who's Who" or "Burke's Peerage." How they should be received and treated upon making their appearance in our midst have more elaborate descriptions than are contained in any work on court etiquette.

History, or it may be mere tradition, sayeth that a certain high official who was sent out by the British government to report on the Oregon territory cursed the whole country as worthless because the salmon would not rise to a fly. History oft repeateth itself. Certain gentlemen high in the ranks of Liberalism are cursing Alberni because its electors would not "rise to their opportunity."

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Second hand rubber tired buggy, two wheeler or four wheeler, cheap for cash. Apply, giving description and price, to Box 94 Colonist office. jy27

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Gordon pups, four months old. Apply Jno. Day, Esquimalt. jy25

FOR SALE—Fresh cow. Apply Heal P. O. jy27

FOR SALE—Chickens and ducks, all ages; also store, pigs, pole neckyoke and double harness complete. Apply Colwood hotel. jy26

FOR SALE—One pony, harness and cart; also lady's bicycle, coaster brake; also young chickens, Buff Orpington, Barred Rocks. Mrs. Bayley, Old Esquimalt road. jy25

FOR SALE—Oxford Down rams, 3 years old and under, registered, and ready for service; also 10 registered ewes. J. D. Reid, Metchosin, B. C. jy26

FOR SALE—One milk Durham bull, 2½ years old; 4 cows soon to calf; 3 heifers with calves at foot. Price moderate. Apply John S. Young, West Saanich road. my27

FOR SALE—Heavy draft horse, weight about 1,600 pounds; also general purpose horse, weight about 1,250 pounds. Pemberton & Son. my27

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

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BORN

CLYDE—In this city, on July 24, the wife of Fred Clyde, of a daughter.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG—At Kamloops, B. C., on July 18, 1905, L. E. F. Armstrong, aged 32 years, a native of Stouffville, Ont., and brother of R. W. Armstrong and Miss E. Irene Armstrong, of this city.

SUMMER TERM FOR TEACHERS IN THE Sprott-Shaw Business University

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