

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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RESTLESS INDIANS.

The papers have recently had some references to the attitude of the Indians on the Naas river and other points north of the Skeena in regard to the influx of white people. It has been known for some time that they were disposed to resent any interference with the freedom of unrestricted occupation which they have hitherto enjoyed over that part of the province, and it was expected by those in a position to judge that as soon as there appeared to be any probability of the country being settled by any large extent, a certain amount of friction would arise. As yet, nothing to create an alarming situation has occurred, but it is very clear that an understanding must be reached if future trouble is to be avoided. We are informed that a representative of the Department of Indian Affairs is either now on his way to the coast or is to start immediately to confer with the Indians and arrive at some satisfactory settlement. The reason given for this is that the season is so far advanced that it is deemed impracticable to reach the Indians sooner.

Our information is that the Naas Indians have raised a fund of \$500, and have sought the advice of counsel in the East as to the extent of their rights, and that the opinion given them has been favorable to their claims. It is alleged further that the Naas Indians have invited the Fort Simpson Indians to contribute to a fund to test their legal status in the courts, and that the West Coast Indians have been approached with a similar request.

We hope that we are correctly informed on these points, for it is very desirable that an understanding should be reached with the Indians at an early day, so that the settlement of the northern country will not be retarded by reason of any friction with them. We do not understand that the Indians object to the presence of white settlers as a general proposition. They are ready to concede that the settlement has been bettered by reason of the presence of the white race and the establishment of orderly conditions, so that among them life and property are as safe as anywhere in the world. Neither do they object, as we understand the matter, to the establishment of reservations, but they are restless at the idea of being confined to the reservations while there are tens of thousands of square miles of unoccupied lands over which they might hunt and almost numberless streams wherein they might fish. As they are not the master, they were to enjoy this right of hunting and fishing without interference, and it is proper to say that the correspondence between the governor Douglas and the Colonial Department bears out this view. If they have to surrender this right, if they are to permit the white population to occupy the country without let or hindrance of any kind, they think they ought to be compensated for the loss of their life and property, and that they have never been consulted, and that they have made no treaty of any kind with the government whereby such rights as they may possess have been extinguished. Doubtless their present attitude is due in part to the influence of bad advisers, but it is a strong element of reason in their contention, and even if it cannot be sustained in law, it ought in fairness to be recognized. We do not regard the question as one for the courts, because, even if the Indians should lose their case, it would still be necessary to reach a settlement with them. The idea that they should be allowed to remain lords and masters of the extensive areas, which are of the highest value to them, is a sentimental value to them, cannot be entertained.

Having thus explained the nature of the case, we deem it best to defer any further discussion of it until after the officers of the Indian Department have had an opportunity to negotiate with the Indians. We look for much good to come out of the present situation, because it will lead to an understanding between the government and the Indians as to their future relations. The issue that has arisen is by no means unexpected, and it cannot be disposed of any too soon.

SCARES AND SUCH THINGS

The German war scare is subsiding. The Colonist having declined to follow the lead of certain very prominent English papers in this matter, some of its readers may not have realized the hysterical character of this agitation which had for its basis the alleged intention of Germany to invade England without any real basis of fact, and only of a sentimental value to them, cannot be entertained.

One of the features of the collapse of the "scare" is the effort of some of the papers, which fostered it, to prove that the Asquith ministry were responsible for it. The people of England have been made to look supremely silly, and it is not surprising that those, who were to blame, are anxious to lay the responsibility upon others. As a matter of fact, the chief policy was a matter of fact, chiefly political and pretty poor politics at that. A German war scare, a fantastic imperialism and a crude fiscal policy formed a trinity of absurdities, with those, who are assuming to guide the destinies of Britain, and bring it back to the Conservative fold, sought to stampede the people.

Those of us, who have been accustomed for any length of time to note the development of British public opinion and the manner in which it found expression, have been gaily at sea, since the Chamberlain ministry came into power and a new school of journalism conceived itself born to set the world right. First we were treated to heroic doses of Chamberlainism. Those who remember the early radicalism of the distinguished gentleman from Birmingham were not a little surprised to see him become the Conservative Apostle to the Gentiles, the people of the Colonies being the gentiles. When a few people ventured to suggest that Mr. Chamberlain's panacea for all the ills of the British people are heir to smelt of political quackery, they forthwith became anathema. Mr. Balfour, who has a discriminating mind, refused to be taken into camp by the Chamberlainites, and he was a sore subject for many of them. He played with the

new theory as with a golf ball to such an extent that his attitude towards it was a favorite subject with the cartoonists, and when he adopted it, he so changed it that its father has never recognized it. Then came the imperialistic fad. People talked about the world, and when he adopted it, he so changed it that its father has never recognized it. Then came the imperialistic fad. People talked about the world, and when he adopted it, he so changed it that its father has never recognized it. Then came the imperialistic fad. People talked about the world, and when he adopted it, he so changed it that its father has never recognized it.

It is very satisfactory to learn that the crop reports issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company show conditions in the prairie provinces to be much better than for some years. With wheat from ten to fifteen inches high, and plenty of moisture in the ground, a bumper crop seems assured.

The area of the South African confederation will be approximately 500,000 square miles; the population is about 5,000,000 of whom 1,000,000 are white people. Parliament was made up of 51 members from Cape Colony, 36 from Transvaal, 17 from the Orange Free State province, as it is to be called, and 17 from Natal. This distribution gives the English-speaking people an advantage, which is likely to increase as time passes. Capetown is to be the capital.

The Ottawa Citizen is not very far astray in objecting to Canadian Militia regiments going across the border to help celebrate the Fourth of July. As long as our neighbors show such abominable silliness in regard to the Union Jack, it is just as well to let them do their own celebrating. The reason for this is because any ordinary courtesy extended by the people of Canada to the United States is construed in that country as a recognition of their assumed superiority over the rest of mankind.

The Canadian Mail is a penny paper issued in London and it is going to deal with things Canadian. It quotes Mr. C. M. Hays of the Great Trans-Pacific Railway as saying that after the Panama Canal is opened he expects Prince Rupert to become one of the very great grain ports of the world. He says that in his lifetime the G. T. Pacific will haul as much grain to the Pacific as to the Atlantic, and that the volume of traffic, which will be developed, "will throw far more business upon our existing lines than they can possibly handle." He calls the prairie country "a three hundred million acre farm."

The man with the forked hazel twig sometimes finds a water snake, although he can all demonstrate the absurdity of such a thing. But even the most expert of this class of water-snappers must take of his hat to Mr. N. H. Darton, a geologist employed by the United States geological survey. The Burlington Railway company wanted a well in a dry place and consulted Mr. Darton about it. He studied the situation and said that water-bearing sandstone would be found at a depth not to exceed 3,000 feet. Borings were made and at 2,800 feet a flow of half a million gallons a day under a pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch was secured.

Every one, who has read or sung Bishop Heber's famous hymn, must have wondered how "Africa's sunny fountains" could "roll down their golden sand"; but as every one knows that enlightenment comes not by taking literally, they went on singing it. Now the Rev. Dawson Burns, D. D., proposes that the hymn should be changed to read: "The bathing their golden sand." Against this we protest. The next thing we know some one will intend of doing is to change the words of the National Anthem. Poetry is poetry and hymnology is hymnology. A poem or hymn is not to be changed by a long shot, is a valuable not so much for what it says as for the sentiment it conveys. Therein it resembles a sponge, which still similitude, if it remarked, was not discovered by the Colonist.

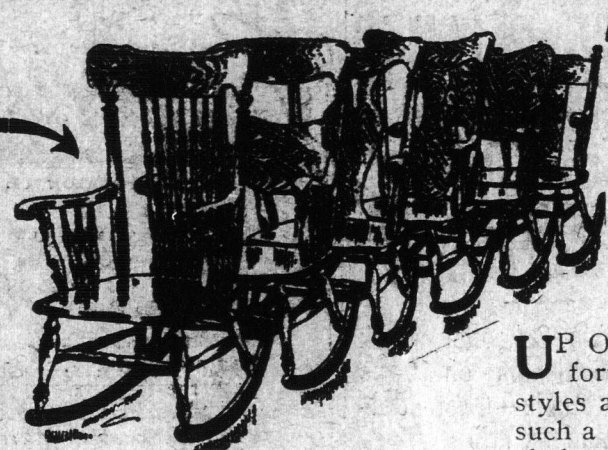
BIG WORK DELAYED
Winnipeg, June 24.—Because of the refusal of the J. D. McArthur Company to allow them to haul material over some three miles of the new Transcontinental railway line just outside of St. Boniface, the contractors for the new Grand Trunk Pacific shops, Haney, Quinlan and Robertson, have been prevented from starting work, and some three weeks of valuable time has been wasted.

The hitch has been caused by the failure of the Transcontinental commissioners to live up to a clause in the contract with the construction firm, namely, that trains of material should be allowed right of way along the new grade free of charge. The McArthur Company wants to charge mileage for hauling the material for the three miles of grade to the crossing of the Transcontinental railway and the Dundee branch of the Canadian Northern and the site of the shops.

In the meantime the progress of a million dollar worth of work has been obstructed, and the workmen are idle, and material is lying at the head of the lakes and at Winnipeg awaiting transportation.

KILLARNEY DISASTER
Killarney, June 24.—The inquiry into the deaths of four English and five American travellers and two boatmen, who were drowned yesterday by the swamping of their boat on Lower Killarney lake, was begun by the coroner this afternoon. The two boatmen were rescued, however, were not sufficiently recovered to give evidence. Leary, one of the boatmen, stated tonight that a large wave swamped the boat, and successive waves, which were running high, threw all the passengers into the water. They called for help, but only two of them were able to hold out until assistance came. The body of one of the victims was identified this afternoon as Mrs. H. W. Coburn, of Lowell, Mass., who arrived here on June 22. The two other bodies recovered were those of Englishwomen.

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UP ON THE FOURTH FLOOR you'll find an assortment of comfortable rocker styles that will surprise you in both choice of styles and variety of pricings. Seldom indeed is it that you are offered such a comprehensive showing of this furniture item. The offering includes many attractive styles in all the popular woods and finishes. Golden Elm, Golden Oak, Early English Oak and Mahogany finishes in many different designs. Selected woods are used and special care has been taken in the making—care not only as to workmanship, but also as to designing and it is in the designing that many errors are made in rocker making. Some rockers are so constructed as to have a tendency to throw one forward. Try these and see the comfort of a properly designed rocker.

Take the elevator to our fourth floor and ask to see our line of popularly priced rocker styles. You'll not regret the addition of one to your home.

MANY DESIGNS AND FINISHES—PRICED FROM EACH \$1.00 TO \$16

CHINA TEA SETS—A SPECIAL BALCONY SCENE

Delightfully Dainty Creations From Per Set \$7.50

THERE IS A SPECIAL "Balcony Scene" being enacted every day in our China Store. This week it is a show of dainty china tea sets and worthy of a visit from you. Delightfully dainty china from the foremost potteries is shown here and if you don't go into raptures over the charming patterns you are differently constituted to the majority of homekeepers who visit this establishment.

Why not make it a point to visit this balcony first time you are in town? You'll be amply repaid for the time and trouble spent in doing so. Let us have the pleasure of showing you these today.

WE HAVE TEA SETS RANGING IN PRICE FROM \$7.50 TO \$50

DISTINCTIVE FURNITURE

Shown in Windows Today

THE BROUGHTON Street windows are filled with interesting furniture items—items in a wide variety of design and finish and suitable for service in many different rooms. Chief among these, perhaps, is the showing of

Mission Designed Furniture

Mission designs hold the popular fancy still—the Early English finish doing much to popularize it. In the window several pieces are shown including buffets, china cabinets and chairs, but perhaps the chief items are the hand carved chairs and settee. You should see these creations.

Golden Oak Furniture

Another window holds some excellent pieces in this beautiful finish. Selected oak and superior finish mark these pieces. Glance at these—they are worthy pieces.

THE LIBRARY TABLE is priced at.....\$35
THE CHINA CABINET is priced at.....\$30
THE BUFFET and CHINA CABINET, at.....\$45
THE BUFFET is Special at.....\$30
THE MORRIS CHAIR is priced at.....\$22

Bedroom Furniture Little Priced

Another window shows some medium-priced bedroom furniture styles. These are made of selected oak finished a beautiful golden. The list includes Dressers and Stands, Chiffoniers, Dressing Table and Folding Beds.

LIBERTY ART DRAPERIES

Some of these charming curtain and drapery materials are shown in one of our Broughton Street windows. There is something in these Liberty art creations that other manufacturers fail to include in their productions—a superiority of design and coloring that makes them distinctive. Let the drapery section show you some of these creations.

NEW THINGS FOR TABLE AND HOME DECORATION

PLEASING NEW ADDITIONS IN CANDLE SHADES AND CANDLE LAMPS

Those homekeepers who delight in attractive table settings will be delighted with these new arrivals. The new candle lamps are particularly interesting and have a close second in the new Mission candle shades. Pleased to have you come in and see these. Shown on First Floor.

CUIRASSES AT 25¢—We have a splendid line of low-priced cuirasses at 25¢ each. Your choice of either gold or silver finishes in pretty designs at, each.....25¢

MISSION SHADES AT 25¢—Many attractive new shades are offered but chief among these new arrivals are these Mission styles. We have them in either green or red at.....25¢

CANDLE LAMPS \$1.50—These candle lamps are new. They have an attractive metal base, candle holder and glass globe. Any candle shade fits. Sold without shade at \$1.50

DINING TABLES AND CHAIRS

We are strong on diningroom furniture and especially in tables and chairs are we well prepared to take care of your wants. Our offerings in extension tables include every good style from the leading makers of such tables and we have these in the several popular woods and finishes.

Dining chairs to match tables and other furnishings in great variety. Plain, cane seat and leather upholstered. Stylish chairs that are made to stand long, hard wear.

Superiority of design and workmanship is apparent in every piece of this furniture and we know of no other Western establishment offering such a variety of styles and such a choice of prices.

WE HAVE DINING TABLES FROM.....\$7.50
WE HAVE DINING CHAIRS FROM.....\$1.25

Two Stylish Buffets

BUFFET—Here is a late arrival in buffets, an Early English finished Mission style. Has leaded glass doors, one large and two small drawers, bevel plate mirror with top shelf. Finely fluted throughout. Priced at.....\$40.00

BUFFET—Another late arrival and a handsome design. Has large bevel plate mirror, three small and one large drawers, and two cupboards. We have this in oak finished, in Early English, and priced at, each.....\$50.00

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Secrets

Gladsone the Great once Britain's naval and military were so powerful we might against heaven itself, says the believed those words, and had the happy belief that no foe land or sea. But, as it turned were an empty rhetorical flourish. Egyptian and Sudan wars an African war proved to us the ferently organized and equipped military sense. And as has only lately been made possible was not above criticism able book of reminiscences, "ner Life of the Navy," by Mr. has lately been published, with a vividness never before attained, of the old regime in the and the reader must bear in mind that the writer's conditions did not entirely of the great naval reforms of Mr. Lionel Vexley enlisted an early age, and after a period drafted to a gunboat; a typical of those times.

"The guns consisted of and one light 7 inch muzzle-64-pounder was in the cap could not be used unless the to pieces, so the earliest opportunity to give it several coats of var there it rested safe and untr it remained in the ship; that ly dangerous to cast the other cept in the finest of fine weather pleasant experience before older.

"This type of vessel was ve time, our foreign squadrons composed of such, carrying what we now term "showing some of them were to be fo List up to the beginning of tury."

Farical Gunnery

The gunnery practice in the Navy was a farce.

"Every quarter we would pend the ammunition allowances for quarterly heavy gun times we would drop a rum attached as a target, though, our only target was the sky—the trouble of getting a wye at the end of the firing.

"This quarterly expenditure was a very peculiar feature of purpose for which it was all ernment was, of course, to to shoot with heavy guns.

"There were so many rum allowed to each gun for exper, and they had to be got r conscientiously put them through the guns—others p sea without troubling to use purpose, and one method w another as far as results we cause in both cases the obje beastly things into the wa possible with or without me whole of the ammunition y whether it went through the no one saw anything wrong

Killing Time in the

In every department of tion red tape ruled supreme tain outward forms were of seem to matter how much work was done. It was th Yexley's time to send "wor the ships to the dockyard at these "working" parties sp

"The dockyard party la returning on board at 11:30 1:30, and came on board at 3 the day's work. The supple the men was to carry out fitting or lying in the basi etc., but during my short ex apparent that a great man landed than could be profita only those worked who like

"One gang would get h handcart, and simply whee yard at a crawling pace; o pear in sail-lofts or store-ro quiet corner where they co bells; the whole object of was so obviously to kill tin those in charge—a warrant petty officers—could get su any work that actually re seemed only too glad that make themselves scarce till back on board. To empl any kind of useful instruct not thought of."

Mobilization

"Mobilizing" in the da days was, according to ou and wonderful thing. Orde atea, then lying in the d summer manoeuvres and a Yexley thus describes his ex "The Galatea, though a cruiser, was by no means carried two 9.2 inch guns, o aft, with a battery of 6 inci deck on each side. The hastily got on board, but owing to the unfinished s ings, and the same could the ship's armament. Still dently gone forth that ev