The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1905

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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

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

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The boycotting of United States goods and United States citizens by the Chinese business men of the treaty ports, has awakened the executive at Washington to a conviction that something must be done quickly to conciliate the Orientals. At a cabinet meeting held last week President Roosevelt and his assistants devoted considerable attention to the question, and as a result the President sent a letter to the acting secretary of state, directing the immediate issuance of a circular to all United States diplomats and consular representatives in China, setting forth the policy of the administration in regard to the treatment of citizens of that country by the United States. In this letter Mr. Roosevelt points out that under the laws of the United States, and in accordance with the spirit of the treaties negotiated between the United States and China, all Chinese of the coolie or laboring class—that is, all Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled—are absolutely prohibited from coming to the United States, but that the purpose of the government of the United States is to show the widest and heartiest courtesy toward all merchants, teachers, students and travelers who may come here, as well as toward all Chinese officials or representatives in any capacity of the Chinese government. All individuals of these classes are, the President says, allowed to come and go of their own free will and accord, and are to be given all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions accorded the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation. It is furthermore announced that special instructions have been issued through the secretary of commerce and labor to the effect that, while laborers must be strictly excluded, the law must be enforced without harshness, and that all unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance toward those entitled to enter the United States must be scrupulously avoided. The officials of the immigration department in particular have been informed that no harshness in the administration of the law will for a moment be tolerated, and that any discourtesy shown to Chinese persons by any official of the government will be cause for immediate dismissal from the service.

WHY THEY COME.

The Washington Post, in seeking a cause for the exodus from the United States to Canada, endeavors to comfort itself with the statement that it is the desire for change, which is inherent in the wandering Anglo-Saxon. In the Anglo-Saxon composition there is a desire for a change merely for the sake of changing, says the Post. It is the same spirit that induced the Danes and Saxons to settle in England; that caused their descendants to move to America, and the early Americans to leave the settlements and move across the Alleghenies. There was a movement from Ohio to the farther west, and within the memory of thousands are other migrations. Wisconsin and Iowa settled the Dakotas, and the East has always furnished adventurous spirits who have always wanted to be on the frontier.

Of course, there is nothing like a frontier or pioneering in Canada now, as has been the experience of the people who settled the country west of the Mississippi since the civil war. Railroads are the pioneers in the Canadian Northwest. The immigrants do not go in prairie schooners, but in tourist cars. The railroads are built almost in advance of settlements, and are projected far beyond the settlements. But yet there is enough of the pioneer life, of the new and strange, to induce these Americans to seek new homes. There are thousands of men in this country who never have room enough. All over this broad land there are thousands of men who have always complained of being "crowded" as soon as other settlers begin to fill up the country. They object to having boundaries prescribed by human hands. They want to move. Then there are the sons of pioneers growing up in what are now old states. They have heard the stories of pioneer life, but they have never shared in the experiences. They go out to seek homes, far away from all that seems like the pressure of civilization. Of course, they cannot go beyond civilized peoples and modern methods now, but they can get close to the "jumping-off" place in the Canadian Northwest. * * * This strange and immense northland has become a lodestone to those who are seeking the new and the unknown. All of these people believe they will better their condition. To many of them anything would be an improvement over the everlasting sameness which they have experienced for a generation. The little old farm and its unpainted buildings look dingy and squalid compared to the fine farms shown by the Canadian immigration which they have experienced for a song, raising immense crops, prove very attractive to the cramped farms of high price and comparative small crops. They want room and land, and the immigration agents show them where they can have all they want of both.

It may not be a satisfactory condition to this country to see so many people going to another country, but the instinct and breeding of centuries will have to be changed before it can be stopped. Deep in the hearts of all Americans is the feeling that they would not care if the Canadian Northwest was a part of the United States.

A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

"Order based on orders"—in other words, blind obedience to despotic authority—has been the lot of Russia since her history began. "Law and order" is a phrase absolutely without meaning in that unhappy country, for law is only enforced to carry out the will or the whims of the governing class, and the only order which exists is a stubborn, sullen acquiescence in a civil system maintained by terror.

The present ebullitions of popular discontent, strikes, riots and mutinies, are not to be taken in the light of a national revolution; they have their origin for the most part in local grievances grown so acute as to be unbearable, and have little or no significance in the sense of a general revolt. The salvation of Russia will never be accomplished by the violent deeds of assassins, anarchists and revolutionary socialists. The mass of the people have no sympathy with these outrages, but the extremists in the reform party sympathize with the perpetrators as demonstrating the deep-seated discontent which permeates the nation, though even they disapprove of the methods used. The revolution in Russia is not one of armed force—the heterogeneous character of the population, of different races, creeds and interests, prohibits such a movement—but a bloodless one in which the nobility of the ancient houses, the university professors and teachers generally, the lawyers, the doctors, the artists, actors and musicians, the merchants and manufacturers—in fact nearly every man who in a constitutionally governed country would enjoy the franchise, are actively and determinedly engaged, with the object of raising the majesty of the law, and the establishment and maintenance of order based upon the law. Nor is this movement of recent origin or owing its existence to the events of the past year. Long before the Japanese war was thought of the propaganda was making steady progress and winning recruits to its ranks, its adherents spreading the gospel of the supremacy of the law over the bureaucracy.

V. E. Marsden, in the Fortnightly Review, presents a striking picture of the "Present State of Russia," from which we gather the foregoing. Mr. Marsden's article shows an intimate knowledge of Russian affairs and throws an entirely new light upon questions which are little understood outside of that empire.

SALVATION ARMY COLONIES.

Some time ago we referred to the mission of Mr. Rider Haggard to Canada, having in view the planting of Salvation Army colonies in suitable locations. Mr. Haggard was commissioned to go to the United States to investigate the conditions and character of the agricultural and industrial settlements established there by the Salvation Army for the purpose of transplanting suitable persons selected from the great cities, where population is congested and developing abnormal elements of misery and crime. He was authorized by the Colonial Secretary to enquire into the general effect upon character and social happiness, as well as the financial aspect of the experiments, and afterwards to proceed to Ottawa and discuss the matter with Lord Grey, who has evinced a lively interest in the project. At the time Mr. Haggard was in Canada he made several rather important addresses on the subject, which clearly indicated in advance what the general tenor of his report would be. The distinguished novelist is an enthusiast and practically speaking a philanthropist in his sympathies in this direction, and perhaps from a business point of view not the best qualified person to report on the questions involved. There is a danger in all assisted colonizing experiments, as a long experience has shown. There is danger in following the judgment of enthusiasts. Nevertheless it is the enthusiast, whether he is quite safe in details, who is responsible for all great movements. He may fail in the practical application of his system, but he usually educates public opinion to the point where practical men take hold and reap where others have sown.

As might have been anticipated, Rider Haggard has reported in favor of the experiments into which he was commissioned to examine, and he has also formulated a scheme, in his opinion, specially applicable to the transplantation of a selected population of the congested districts of the cities of Great Britain. In addition to the general danger of such experiments there is the additional danger incidental to the class of people proposed to be dealt with. However, the safety value of the proposition recommended for approval in this instance consists in the fact that the experiment will be carried on under the auspices of the Salvation Army, an organization which has had signal success in dealing with slum populations. Its methods are adapted to slum conditions, because they are conceived by men belonging to and in human sympathy with poor and congested areas. So far, they have succeeded where many equally well intentioned efforts have failed. They are practical, because they are the result of intimate knowledge of conditions and human nature. Thus we have hopes that any plan carried out under the auspices of the Salvation Army will be successful. It may not remain permanent, but it will keep the people long enough together to familiarize them with a new country and eliminate the nuisance of the slums from their veins. The one thing to be careful of, in view of past experience, is not to attempt this colonization on too large a scale at first. The first experience is likely to develop unexpected difficulties, which may be remedied in time to carry out the general principles successfully on an extended scale. As a preliminary, Mr. Haggard points out:

Is to avoid the mistakes of the past, especially by refusing to attempt any further settlement unless sufficient capital is available to inaugurate and to carry it on upon proved and businesslike principles. The second is that the land should be cheap as well as suitable. The third, that the colonists should be very carefully selected, all the circumstances and conditions of the individual families being considered. The fourth that they should pay a fair price for their land, spread, however, over a considerable number of years, and the fifth—perhaps the most important of them all—that they should remain during that period under skilled, but sympathetic, management. Markets also, with the accessibility and convenience of location, should be borne in mind, while the principle of settlement in communities ought, in my judgment, to receive strict adherence, as it has many social and other advantages. I may add that possibly it might be found wise to form the individual communities of persons collected from the same town or district. Given these requisites, it will, I consider, be strange if success is not attained even in the case of poor persons taken from the cities, provided that they are steady in character, the victims of misfortune and circumstances rather than of vice; having had some acquaintance or connexion with the land in their past lives, and having also an earnest desire to raise themselves and their children in the world. Any scheme, therefore, that is to succeed should, in my judgment, provide for the fulfilment of these essentials, at any rate to a large extent.

It is impossible to indicate at any length the details of the plan, but they are based on the considerations set out in the foregoing. It may be taken for granted that the Imperial Government will undertake the experiment in some form and in some degree. The result will be watched with great interest, because the principle is capable of very considerable expansion. There are other classes of the British population to which it might apply under other conditions. While considering the slum populations of Great Britain, there are also the isolated and outlying communities whose condition is not much better relatively speaking. In such cases, the province of British Columbia, with its long extent of sea coast, offers opportunities for colonizing. There is a class of labor which prospective industries will require that is not at present in sight. This might be drawn from the communities we refer to—for fishing, lumbering, mining and fruit growing. Such an element would affect the demand for Mongolian labor, and would develop men and women akin to ourselves, who under new conditions, with land to call their own and profitable employment, could take their place in citizenship on a plane with their fellows in any part of the province. The average Canadian or American does not now take kindly to pioneering or to the development of waste places. To the Teutonic people of Northern Europe we must look for that. The opportunities of a new country, and our free and liberal institutions would constitute inducements to energy and toil unknown among them at present. Their object in life is to eke out a bare subsistence without hopes of a competence or social advancement.

To return to Mr. Rider Haggard's report his suggestions are summarized as follows:

(1) That the interest of a loan, or loans, of an amount to be fixed hereafter, should be guaranteed by the Imperial government, or by the Imperial and certain Colonial governments jointly, if that is thought desirable and can be arranged.

(2) That the Poor Law authorities in the large cities of Great Britain should be approached in order to ascertain whether they would be prepared to make a per capita contribution for every settler family of which the burden was taken off the local rates.

(3) That a permanent officer should be appointed by the Imperial government, to be known as the superintendent of land settlements, whose duties and responsibilities I have sketched out above.

(4) That the Salvation Army, or any other well-established and approved social, charitable, or religious organisation, should be deputed to carry out the work of selecting, distributing, and organizing the settlers on land colonies anywhere within the boundaries of the British Empire, who should remain in charge of such organization until all liabilities were paid.

(5) That no title to land should be given to any colonist until he had discharged these liabilities, on which he should pay 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund, recoverable in an agreed period of years.

(6) That the possibility of establishing similar colonies in the United Kingdom should be carefully considered.

(7) That, if these suggestions are approved, a bill, to be designated the "National Land Settlements Act," embodying and giving life to them, should be laid before parliament.

THE CANADA CENTRAL.

The Canada Central Railway, which has secured concessions from the Dominion and Ontario governments, is authorized to construct a railway line between Montreal, Ottawa and a port on Georgian Bay, which will probably be Midland, Ont. The route of the new road is almost an air line, and will be the shortest possible between Montreal and the upper lakes, the total distance to be about 340 miles. In addition to this there will be branches giving the new company connections with Toronto and other points in Western Ontario, it being claimed that it will open up hitherto undeveloped districts in that province. The financial arrangements in connection with the construction of the road have not yet been completed, but it is stated that work upon the new line will proceed rapidly, and that it will be pushed to completion in a speedy manner. This development, says Bradstreets, emphasizes the fact that the Canadian provinces are likely to be the scene of an enormous amount of new railroad construction during the next few years.

The Japanese first-class battleship Katori was launched at the yards of Vickers Sons & Maxim, at Barrow, on July 4. This addition to Japan's navy raises her another notch in the list of sea powers, on which she now stands fifth.

OUR GROWING TIME.

A decided feeling of optimism is being developed in Victoria. Since the ships left Esquimalt the merchants have experienced a distinct loss in trade. About that there can be no doubt. The circulation of $25,000 or $30,000 a month in cash is a material item, and its withdrawal could not but be felt. As a consequence we have heard complaints about the shortage of money and the quietude of business. We do not say that there was not some foundation for the complaints, but we believe they have been exaggerated. They are not reflected in the volume of business, in the manner in which merchants are meeting their paper in the bank, or in the advertising columns of the newspapers, which latter is a very good commercial barometer indeed. In fact, to judge by all of these things, the usual gauges of business activity, one would come to the conclusion that the city was very prosperous rather than in any sense stagnant.

Of late the citizens have been "bucked up" considerably by several favorable developments, things which give confidence to the community and impart electric energy to the business atmosphere. The successful establishment of cement works on a large scale in the vicinity of Victoria; the operation of fish traps and the building of salmon canneries nearby; the activity of the tourist season, which has opened up so auspiciously; the prospects of the inauguration of the pulp and paper industry at an early date; the commencement of work upon the new C. P. R. hotel, thereby showing an earnest of the intentions of the company; the acquirement of the E. & N. railway and the land grant by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and, most important of all, the announcement by the officials of a comprehensive plan of Island development, are among the things that are responsible for the change of feeling. In other words, the prospects of development and progress are founded upon things actual and substantial, and not upon high-flown predictions about our "illimitable possibilities" and our "immense natural resources," not what the modern and resourceful slangster has designated as "hot air." We have been trying for years to lift ourselves to an eminence in prosperity by the aid of "resolutions." We are beginning to realize that wealth and true progress depend upon industry, and industry alone. The evidences of good times to come, which we have enumerated, are based upon actual, bona fide undertakings, and hence inspire confidence in the future.

We have long talked about the development of the Island, without any clear idea of just what form that development would or should take. The Canadian Pacific Railway, with its large financial resources and colonizing experience at its back, points to the only feasible and practical way, which is to clear wherever possible and place settlers on the land. The areas at present available are not large, and the difficulties of clearing and cultivating are great; but in the aggregate there is room for such an increase of producing population as to materially react on the growth and progress of Victoria. The development of other industries besides farming is not less essential. Everything depending upon speculative elements is evanescent and reactionary. Everything dependent upon a large, prosperous industrial population is permanent and substantial. It is to that end we should bend all our energies, and in this connection we call attention to a letter signed "Victorian," the gist of which is the necessity of patronizing home industry, once established. We have referred to it so often that it is unnecessary to dwell upon its importance. The man who hopes to make money by sending abroad for goods he can buy at home is pursuing a poor policy. He is robbing Peter to pay Paul, and in the end there is no profit in it for him, but rather loss to himself and to the community.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY.

It is becoming more and more evident that the Dominion government made a serious mistake in not taking advantage of the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland to make a representative exhibit from Canada, one more particularly reflecting the life and resources of the Canadian West. It is true that the government at Ottawa has appropriated $50,000 in aid of a Dominion exhibit at New Westminster, and while we appreciate the value of that contribution our opinion has been from the first that it would have been wiser that that exhibition should have been held next year instead of this, and mainly for the reason that there has not been time to adequately make preparations for an event of such importance. It may be held that it works well in with the Lewis and Clark fair, visitors to which can be induced to make the sojourn and visit New Westminster as well; but the impression created after viewing the greater attractions at Portland obviously cannot be as favorable as it would otherwise be. Besides, the tourist travel is a growing one, and next year or the year after the advantage of providing a special feature of attraction for visitors would be greater than now. In the ordinary course of events we cannot hope to get the Dominion exhibition again for some years to come; and it is sometimes wiser to look ahead than to jump at a present opportunity. From our point of view, at least, it would have been much more important to have secured a worthy and creditable representation at Portland this year than to have had the Dominion appropriation for the fair at New Westminster. As a matter of fact, considering all things, it would not have broken the back of the government at Ottawa to have undertaken both.

Representation at the Lewis and Clark exposition, so far as the West, and particularly so far as this province, is concerned, would have been of greater benefit than any other fair of recent years in America, and the reason for it is clear. It is peculiarly an exhibition of Western products, more or less identical with those of Western Canada. It is visited by men familiar with Western conditions of mining, ranching, fishing, and lumbering, men above all others in America who can intelligently make comparisons and appraise the value of such distinctive exhibits. The attendance, it is true, will not be so large as at St. Louis, or Buffalo, but much more important to us, if our products were there to examine. The attendance includes the very class of visitors whose interest we wish to excite. In the great surging mass at St. Louis, for instance, not more than one out of 100 cared two-pence for minerals or timber exhibits or the like, or was qualified to arrive at a useful estimate of their economic value even if they did. At Portland every other man is familiar with our Western conditions and would naturally be attracted towards finding out how British Columbia or the Northwest compared with the States of his own country in similar longitudes.

Some, while agreeing with this view, think that the provincial government, in view of the special advantages to have been gained by British Columbia, should have taken the matter up in the absence of action on the part of the Dominion. The position which the local government took, however, is quite sound. In the first place it was regarded as the duty of the federal government to assume the responsibility and expense of representation. The Ottawa authorities have exhibited at nearly every large exhibition for the past ten years, largely in the interests of the manufacturing industries of Eastern Canada. A great many commercial exhibits have been made with this end in view, and rightly too. In this case, where the West was particularly interested from an immigration and investment point of view common fairness suggested that the West, which pays its share and more than its share of the cost of advertising the rest of Canada and its products, should not be neglected when a favorable opportunity offers to advertise it. This is one of the advantages of Confederation we expect to receive in common with the other parts of the Dominion. In the second place, the provincial government felt that it would be unwise to make an exhibit which did not compare favorably with the Pacific coast states of the Union, and to do that would have entailed an expenditure of at least $50,000. When an effort is being made to place the finances of the province in a condition of equilibrium that sum is obviously much more than the province can afford. Had the Dominion government taken the matter up and made an appropriation for a suitable exhibit, the province would undoubtedly have supplemented it in order to have British Columbia thoroughly and well represented, and otherwise assisted.

As it is, there is a small exhibit, but the effect of it is pointed out as placing us really at a disadvantage, because the visitor naturally asks if that is all Canada can do. By comparison with states of the Union it is insignificant. The Lewis and Clark exposition was conceived and is carried out on a large scale, and Canada, at this time, when she is making a bid for the farmer and the capitalist of the United States, cannot afford to ignore it. If it were the policy of the Dominion not to participate in such exhibitions her position would be tenable, but it is not, and if, as was evidently the case, it was considered that the Portland exhibition was not sufficiently important to take part in, it was an exhibition of very bad judgment, not to speak of undue discrimination against British Columbia, whose interests are largely involved in the mistake.

"THE MAKING OF THE CANADIAN WEST."

In taking up the second edition of "The Making of the Canadian West," by Rev. R. G. Macbeth, late of Vancouver, and now of Paris, Ont., and casually observing that it dealt with the history of Manitoba and the Northwest, there was a strong inclination to repeat the criticisms we have frequently made respecting the habit of calling everything that lies between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains "The West," and ignoring the geographical fact that British Columbia is the only West in Canada. Upon a more careful scrutiny it was discovered, however, that there was a chapter entitled "The Farther West," which deals with the Calgary and Edmonton country, and that west of it to the Pacific ocean and northwesterly to the Arctic ocean. That the distinction has been made does not wholly absolve the author from the crime that it was intended to lay at his door; but as our object is to correct if possible the abuse of this term it may be sufficient for the present to call attention once more to it. It is a great misnomer when referring exclusively to the prairie to call it the "West." It leads to erroneous conclusions, because the conditions of that country and the questions which affect it most vitally are quite different to those which exist in the real West, British Columbia. As a distinction, it is somewhat absurd to refer to the latter as "the Farther West." As we have frequently pointed out, it is quite proper to speak of the whole of Canada west of the great lakes as "The West," but when we come to speak of any particular part of it some system of designation should be adopted. If it is desired to speak only of the prairie section it should be called "The Middle West," "The Northwest" should refer to the Mackenzie country and the Yukon. The only West is British Columbia, which is also referred to properly as the "Pacific Slope," although that might be held to include the country south of the line as well. The careless use of these terms leads to confusion as to what is meant, and often to erroneous conclusions. For instance, when Eastern people speak politically or of the opinions of "The West" they almost invariably have in mind Manitoba and what is known as the Northwest. Those not familiar with the use of these terms are led to infer that British Columbia is included, whereas the political opinions in this province cannot be said in any sense to be represented by those held by the people east of the Rocky Mountains.

However, to get back to the book itself, it is a reprint to a large extent of the edition of 1898, which was well received by the critics. It deals with, mainly, Manitoba. The chapters which have been added are, as we have said, "The Farther West," which deal with British Columbia briefly, and "Religious Development," and "Economic History." The present edition contains a number of interesting illustrations, including a few of the old-timers of this province. The book is written in a pleasant, readable vein, which is its chief recommendation. It is rather a resume of well-known facts than an attempt at serious history-making founded upon original sources of information. In fact, without making a little study of the subject of the history of the West it would be very difficult to add anything new to what has been published by so many authors. Mr. Macbeth's book is timely, and will undoubtedly sell well. It is published by that voluminous publisher of Canadian books, William Briggs, of Toronto. The price is not stated.

A DEFINITION OF "GRAFT."

Mr. Dill, a legal gentleman, who has acted as counsel for many of the big trusts, and who is therefore in a position to know how these great amalgamations of industry are brought about, delivered an address to some college graduates recently, in which he remarked:

"A large part of our modern prosperity consists of an overproduction of fraud and sham. The crisis is acute. A feeling of distrust is growing throughout the country. Many methods of financial business have been, in one way or another, taken possession of by the unscrupulous for the purpose of deceiving the unwary.

"Credit and good faith, not money, are the basis of business. Good or bad, our modern prosperity is founded on public confidence. Take that away and the whole fabric falls.

"The fact is that the unprecedented material growth of the country, the resulting creation of immense private fortunes, the bringing together of great aggregations of corporate capital, industrial combinations and railroad mergers, all have tended to centre the attention of the people upon great financial deeds, and to rank men accordingly, causing the people to forget elementary virtues of private individual life.

"Graft is the advanced stage of the craze for unearned money. It is not only the desire to get something for nothing, but it is an attempt to get something for the grafter in consideration of his parting with something that does not belong to him.

"This indictment of our business life is not based upon an inherent, incurable defect in our American character, but, on the contrary, these evils are an outgrowth of our American strenuosity in the riotous race for the easy dollar and the many dollars."

THE ART OF STOCK JOBBING.

Toronto Globe.

A recent investigation showed that the managers of an insurance company sacrificed the interests of the stockholders by organizing themselves into another company and doing business with themselves. Railway companies have suffered through their managers organizing themselves into construction companies, car building companies, and other subsidiary enterprises. These few examples of the multitude of ways open for the manipulation of corporate enterprises show the necessity of caution, especially in the removal of such safeguards as are provided for minority shareholders and also for the general public.

A PRESSMAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

The country through which the party of Washington correspondents has traveled has been a new country to practically all of the travelers. I think I voice the opinion of all the men when I say that we have been surprised—almost startled—at the extent of its possibilities. We have been traveling through a region where opportunity is spelled with large caps. We believe with Canada's distinguished Premier, that the twentieth century is to be indeed the century of Canada. We have seen the beginnings of that great movement in which resources and men are brought together. Our fathers saw a similar movement in the United States; and it is not so long since our great Western country was the scene of homesteading, railway pioneering, and the making of a city over-night. But those days are gone in the States, and we have become accustomed to think of all those chances as in the past tense. We of the younger generation are in the habit of thinking that we have none of the chances to secure the unearned increment which were offered twenty and thirty years ago. It was with some surprise therefore that we discovered that there is an empire of opportunity just across the imaginary boundary line to the north, and that many of our best and hardiest citizens are crossing the line to close with the opportunities presented. Personally, I believe that the Canadian movement, as it might be called, will be very rapid. Never was a new country pioneered under such auspicious circumstances. The strong transcontinental railroads are themselves leading in the movement, and the bank, and steam plow, and threshing machine are found on the very outposts of the advancing civilization. A man who takes up a free homestead a hundred miles from any railway station is likely in a year or two to have the tracks running through his own section. The story of opportunity travels rapidly. The man with small or no capital, but with strong arms and a willing spirit, is not slow to come to the land where he is needed and will be properly rewarded. Ten years will work a miracle in Canada.

Among the very many things by which we have been impressed is the fact that there is no lawless or violent element in the new Canadian country. The people who are building this empire, and who will themselves be its foundation stones, are a thrifty, God-fearing people, and it is impossible that they will not leave on the country a lasting stamp.

The men from the United States feel that there is a very strong political bond between the two neighbor nations. They find in Canada all the essentials of personal liberty in which the citizens of our own loved republic rejoice. The Magna Charta, the writ of habeas corpus, the right of trial by a jury of one's peers, and to cross-examine the complaining witness, the sacredness of personal liberty and private property, the right not to be taxed to be represented, and the final dominance of the popular voice in all matters of legislation—these are all the essentials of liberty which we of the United States enjoy as a common heritage from our liberty-loving British ancestry. We see Canada as an autonomous, self-governing, and already practically independent nation, and we expect to see this independence grow more rather than less.

After journeying through a country of opportunity and active commercial development—much of it still in its crude state—it was fitting that we should have been brought to a city of beautiful homes like Victoria. Here we have found what these people can and will do when they have leisure to devote to the art of living.

Our travel has been rather rapid and our impressions necessarily more or less superficial, but we believe they are true so far as they go. Our chief regret is the distance that lies between the province of British Columbia and the district of Columbia, where most of us make our homes.

GILSON GARDNER.

GOING CAMPING? Don't forget that Shotbolt's Cucumber Toilet Cream cures sun- burns and insect bites.....25 cents a Bottle.
PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 JOHNSON STREET
TELEPHONE 56. VICTORIA.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Gentlemen or ladies—$800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. M. A. O'Keefe, 157 Bay street, Toronto. ap13

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—One milk Durham bull, 2½ years old; 4 cows soon to calf; 6 heifers with calves at foot. Prices 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—First class milk cow. W. Richmond, Strawberry Vale. my24

HOTEL ESSINGTON
Port Essington, B.C.
R. Cunningham & Son, Ltd

Galesborough :: College
Preparatory School for BOYS Under 12 Years of Age
For Terms, etc., Apply to the Principal.
82 MENZIES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

CORRIG :: COLLEGE
Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.
Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria, A743.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

SUMMER TERM
FOR
TEACHERS
IN THE
Sprott-Shaw Business University
VANCOUVER, OPENS JULY 3.
Special attention given to the preparation of Commercial Specialists, and the pedagogy of all Commercial and Shorthand subjects. Both PITMAN and GREGG Shorthand taught by experts.
R. A. SPROTT, B. A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Principal
DAVID BLAIR, ESQ., Art Master.
Miss L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
VINCENT D. WEBB, Pitman Shorthand.

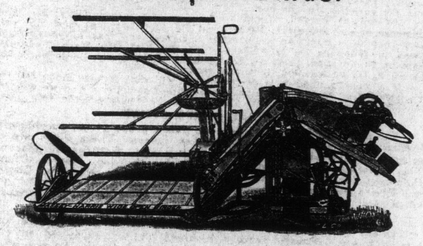
Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
General Hardware
A FULL LINE OF
Garden Tools, Hose, Lawn Mowers and Poultry Netting, Enamel and Tinware for Householders
Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 423.

Don't Worry About Cooking!
We Will Do It For You

Cooked Ham, per lb.	35c
Roast Beef, per lb.	40c
Roast Veal, per lb.	40c
Roast Pork, per lb.	40c
Roast Mutton, per lb.	40c
Boiled Tongue, per lb.	60c
Ham Sausage per lb.	15c
Potato Salad, per lb.	20c

Our meats are machine-sliced.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
DELICATESSEN DEPARTMENT.

Quick Sunburn Relief
To relieve the sting of sunburn and windburn and to quickly heal the skin and restore the complexion many of our customers prefer
Bowes' Buttermilk Toilet Lotion, 25c
to anything else in our stock. It is so cooling so soothing and so healing to an irritated skin that it is used regularly wherever introduced.
Cyrus H. Bowes
CHEMIST
98 Government St., near Yates.

Massey-Harris 20th Century Wide Open Binder

No Binder ever made has been able to successfully compete with this machine. It stands the test in the most difficult grain and on the roughest ground.
It has steel frame, perfected roller bearings, open divider, folding headboard, and in fact all the latest improvements,
Made in 5 ft. and 6 ft. cuts.
SEND FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUE AND PRICES
E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. Lty.
Victoria. Vancouver. Kamloops.