The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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FOR UNITED ACTION.

In all probability there will be a provincial election within a twelvemonth, and when it is brought on, we suppose that we will all do what we can to elect our political friends. This is not only natural, but it is quite right. True, in local politics personal sympathy plays a much more important part than political convictions, for the reason that we all think pretty much the same way upon the various questions coming within the purview of the provincial legislature. Nevertheless, there will always be party politics, we suppose. At least, we do not suppose they will have been obliterated within a twelvemonth. But how would it do for us to forget all about politics for a little while, and devote our attention to an endeavor to promote the material interests of the community? There are certain people who think they are being badly used if the paper which supports their political party does not give them a dose of vituperation once a day. They suspect its loyalty if it does not once in every twenty-four hours assure the world that their political opponents are of all men most miserable. But that's the sort of tactics that loses elections. It is because it never employs tactics of that kind that the Colonist rarely has to chronicle the defeat of candidates which it supports. Seeing, then, that there is no political value in interminable bickering, and seeing that no useful purpose is accomplished by saying unpleasant things about other people, or questioning their motives or discouraging their efforts, how would it do for us all to forget everything else for the time being except that we are all alike interested in making the community better?

Just now there is the best of reasons for united action. A friend of the Minister of Inland Revenue said to the Colonist the other day that Mr. Templeman had said on one occasion that there did not seem to be any strong railway sentiment in Victoria or on Vancouver Island. Whether or not he said so, we do not know, but if he did, it would be true in the sense that, while everyone on Vancouver Island desires to see a policy of railway development adopted, that feeling has not as yet taken such a shape that our representatives in the local legislature and the Dominion parliament could go to their respective governments and say to them that the people of this city and island were united and in earnest in a demand for a policy of railway development. The Colonist has worked pretty hard to develop such a sentiment, but it has always felt conscious that its efforts met with the sort of sympathy that might be described as platonic. This did not discourage it, for long experience has taught it that prolonged effort is usually necessary to arouse public opinion on any specific subject, especially when its attention is distracted by other matters. But a change has taken place. The Vancouver Island Development movement did what years of newspaper writing could not accomplish. It concentrated public opinion upon a single matter, and the more that matter was considered, the more evident it became that we must have railways, if we are to prosper as we should. How much the prolonged efforts of the Colonist have contributed to that result we do not know and do not greatly care. The important thing is that throughout the length and breadth of Vancouver Island there is a sentiment in favor of railway construction that can at any time be crystalized into such form that no one can ever again think that it does not seem to exist. We want to be perfectly fair to our representatives at Ottawa and in Victoria. We have criticised them in the past for not taking the leadership of public opinion in these matters. We are willing to accept the explanation that the time did not seem to them to be ripe for action. Let bygones be bygones in that regard. There is no use in harking back and talking about what might have been done. We are concerned now with what is to be done. If public opinion has not been ripe, it is certainly rapidly ripening now. We ask our local contemporaries all over the island to get together on this important question. We ask our public men to forget their political differences and unite in devising a policy that can be placed before governments, railway companies, and the public with some reasonable hope that it will be acceptable. We are not so many that we can afford to divide our forces. The political success of no individual is so important that the public welfare should be jeopardized on account of it. Anyway, let us take the railway question, for the present at least, absolutely out of politics, and work together until we accomplish something worth while.

DRAUGHT HORSES

The London Times has been discussing the question of draught horses and it seems greatly impressed with the popularity of Percherons in America, where they have attained a vogue, which they do not enjoy in any other part of the world. It contrasts these horse with the Clydes and Shires, and finds itself unable to account for the preference in the United States for the French stock. Possibly the explanation lies in the fact that for the purposes of the great majority of United States farmers the quick-moving Percheron is better than the slower Clyde or the sluggish Shire. The two great British families mentioned were bred to suit the conditions existing in Great Britian, and we take leave to doubt if breeders in the United Kingdom could hope, as the Times thinks they might, to compete with the Percherons in the United States market. While the Percheron has a French name and has a French origin, the American horse so classed is hardly to be considered a French product. Those who remember the first importations of Percherons will recall that they were very large and awkward animals, with a tendency to flat hoofs and round legs. They were what were then called Norman-Percherons, and they were the product of the quick-moving horses of Le Perche and the dull heavy mares of the low countries. American breeders have built up a type of horses from this stock, which is exceedingly useful, and during the last twenty years French breeders have endeavored to establish a class of Percherons, which would conform to what America wanted. The Percheron Stud Book is not yet a quarter of a century old. It was got up so that horses exported to America might have a stud-book number, and the first horses recorded in it were of widely different types. No. 1 was a typical horse of Le Perche. He weighed about 1,650 pounds, was compactly built, stood with his feet well under him, and had fine feet and flat legs; he walked quickly and liked to trot. No. 2 weighed nearly 2,000 pounds. He was long in body, had round legs, his feet had a tendency to flatness; he was soft and sluggish, resembling the Flemish mares. Both these horses came to America as representative Percherons. As a matter of fact, the Percheron stock had not been fully established twenty-five years ago, and it has really been brought to its present quality in America or through American influence.

The Clydes are a much older family than what is now called the Percheron, although the Stud-book is comparatively recent origin. The origin of the Clydes is from the crossing of Flemish and native stock. The Shire seems to be an indigenous product of certain parts of England. It is only about twenty years ago that Shire breeders thought it worth while to have a stud-book and they, like the breeders of Percherons and Clydes, got up the book for American use. Unlike the thoroughbreds, the draught horses, and with them may be included the so-called Suffolk Punch, which is a very much cross-bred animal, the Cleveland Bay and the Hackney do not represent families of horses, but only types. The thoroughbreds are all of kin to each other, although they may trace ultimately to one of three different ancestors, namely the Brierly Turk, the Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian, three horses brought to England in the days of William and Mary. While these horses were not, as far as any one knows, in any way related to each other, their blood has been so intermixed that the thoroughbreds of today really form a separate family among horses. Just here it may be mentioned that the term "thoroughbred" is not correctly used when it is applied to any other horse than these, or any other stock. The proper expression to use, when a horse or other animal has been so bred that his type is established, is "pure bred."

The movement for the presentation of the case of Vancouver Island in the matter of railway development is likely to assume a very practical form.

The Kaiser declares that he is for peace. He is like the chairman of an eastern gathering, who said he was going to maintain parliamentary decorum, if he had to go down from the chair "and lick the whole bunch."

Lord Charles Beresford estimates that $300,000,000 will be needed to put the Royal Navy on a proper footing. This is a vast sum of money to be spent upon machines of war, which may be out of date before the last of them is ready to go into commission. But there seems to be no help for it.

Messina has had another severe shaking up. This illustrates what we said at the time of the awful calamity so fresh in every one's memory. Commenting upon the observations made at that time about the inexplicable course of the Creator in permitting the destruction of human life by earthquakes, we said what seemed more inexplicable to us, was that people would live in places known to be subject to death-bringing catastrophes.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS AT NORTHFIELD MEETING

East Northfield, Mass., July 2.—The 27th session of conferences at Northfield Seminary was begun today, to continue during the next two months under the direction of William S. Moody, son of the late Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist.

Some of the speakers will be: Rev. J. H. Jowett, of Birmingham, Eng; Rev. Stewart Holden, London; Rev. J. H. Johnson, Ross, Cambridge, Eng; Rev. John M. Hatton, Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Arthur Pierson, Brooklyn; Canon Cody, Toronto; Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Chicago, and the medical missionary of Labrador, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell.

WINNIPEG BUILDINGS

Operations in Prairie Capital in Present Year Bid Fair to Break All Records

Winnipeg, July 2. — Winnipeg is building up with a rapidity which has not been equalled since 1906. The total of buildings permits for the month of June, $2,041,650, is the biggest for any one month since 1906.

As far as the year is concerned the prospect is good for record-breaking. For the first six months of 1908 the number of permits was 716, and for the six months of this year 1,305. The number of buildings for the first six months of 1908 was 807, and for this year so far is 1,546.

The cost of the buildings for which permits were granted during the first six months of 1908 was $2,238,250, and the cost of the buildings authorized since January 1, 1909, is $5,462,459.

Escaped from Italian Prison.

Mexico, July 2.—Minister Ranuzzi of Italy, questioned here regarding the possible identification of Carmelo Alvaro or Paolo Demencio held here as the slayer of Detective Joseph Petrosino, in Palermo, Sicily, said that his information from the Sicilian authorities had led him to believe that Alvaro escaped from an Italian prison ten years ago when serving a sentence.

Lake Placid Hotel Burned.

Lake Placid, N.Y., July 2.—The hotel Ruisseaumont one of the largest hotels in Lake Placid, was burned last night. Some of the fifty guests had narrow escapes from death and were rescued with great difficulty. One man was burned, probably fatally.

JUDGE DUGAS IS ON HIS WAY NORTH

Vancouver, July 2.—Accompanied by a trained nurse and unable to walk, Judge Dugas, of Dawson, arrived in Vancouver today on his way north. He has been sick several months and it may be a year before he is entirely well.

His attendance at an unfinished appeal case demands that he make the trip to Dawson even under these unusual circumstances.

WHAT IT COSTS TO GO TO COLLEGE

New Haven, Conn., July 2.—Statistics of the graduating academical class at Yale show that out of 321 men, 119 expect to go into some form of business, and sixty-five into law. Prof. W. L. Phelps is the favorite professor, Dr. Lyman Abbott the favorite college preacher. Elementary economics is classed as the most valuable course of study. Princeton is returned as the best outside university, with Harvard next; freshman year considered the hardest, and senior year the easiest. The average age in the class is twenty-two years, nine months and thirteen days. Average expenses have been in freshman year, $988; sophomore, $1,059; junior, $1,095; senior, $1,160.

SMALL COLONY TO RENDER AID ALSO

St. Vincent, British West Indies, July 2.—The legislative council yesterday unanimously passed a resolution introduced by an unofficial member in favor of an annual unconditional contribution of one per cent of local revenues towards the maintenance of the imperial navy. The council is aware that this amount is small, but the principle involved is a practical acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude for the material assistance and protection rendered the colony, past and present.

OTTAWA NOT TO BLAME FOR CABLE RATE DELAY

Ottawa, July 2.—While the statement made to the Imperial Press Conference deputation by Premier Asquith on Wednesday that it was at the request of the Hon. Lemieux that any action regarding a reduction in the Atlantic Cable rates had been delayed, is substantially correct, it does not mean that there has been any delay on the part of the Ottawa authorities. In Great Britain, the land lines are in possession of the government, and it is a comparatively easy matter for arrangements with the cable companies to be reached, but in Canada the lines are in private hands and the Canadian government has found almost insurmountable difficulties in arranging with the land and cable companies. A conference with the Imperial authorities is expected to take place in September.

Nelson's Dock Settlement

Nelson, B. C., July 2.—F. W. Peters, of Winnipeg, for the C. P. R., and the mayor and council, came to a settlement yesterday for the city dock. The railway will take over the dock at a yearly rental, with a reasonable tariff for all users, and the board of trade will not urge their demand for the completion of the C. P. R. road from Kootenay Landing to Procter.

Injured at Messina.

Rome, July 2.—Private telegrams from Messina give the number of persons injured as ten, including a lieutenant, two soldiers, and two carbineers.

Uncle Sam's Deficit.

Washington, July 2.—The United States treasury statements issued yesterday show that the government receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th were $604,432,846. The disbursements aggregated $649,244,020, making a deficit on the year of $89,811,156.

Tin Workers' Strike.

Pittsburg, July 2.—Reports received here yesterday show that the strike of the amalgamated association of iron and seel and tin workers, as a result of the open shop order, is effective in practically all the union mills in the American Iron and Tin Plate Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. The strikers, numbering 7,000 to 10,000 in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, have not held any meetings as yet, and the company has made no announcement regarding the importation of scabs.

Fraser River Falls

Yale, B.C., July 2.—The Fraser river has fallen three inches since the morning of June 28th.

Satisfactory to Rossland

Nelson, July 2.—The strike at the Blue Bird mine in the south belt at Rossland has assumed pleasing proportions. The company, one of the oldest in the Golden City, has brought out the lessees, and will mine on a large scale also. Rosslanders are jubilant over the prospect.

Commission Begins Recess.

Washington, July 1.—A summer recess was taken by the Inerstate Commerce Commission today, and with one or two exceptions, no hearings will be given during this month and August.

New Postal Division.

Portland, Ore., July 1.—With Frank W. Vaille in charge, the newly created thirteenth post office division, comprising Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Montana, had its inception today.

BOWES'
"LIVERINE"

This most refreshing, invigorating and purifying of Fruit Salts should be in every household and in the gripsack of every tourist.

Acceptable to the most delicate stomach and as palatable as a beverage.

A splendid remedy for seasickness. 50c per bottle at this store.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST
Telephones 425 and 450 1228 Government Street

USE THE NEW LADIES' REST ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR

We have a comfortable and convenient Ladies' Rest Room on our second floor—a place built for you to rest, read, write or meet your friends, and we want you to use it every time you are in town.. Make this your meeting place—for it is yours.

ARE YOU GOING CAMPING?

IF YOU ARE SO PLANNING COME HERE FOR SUPPLIES

ARE YOU going camping this Summer, or going to your Summer cottage? If you are you'll no doubt require considerable in the way of cooking utensils or sleeping needs and it is to draw your attention to our offerings in these lines that we speak here.

We are particularly well equipped to look after your needs in all these, and offer you an unsurpassed assortment of every necessary help to comfort and health. The whole shop has something to offer—every floor. Come in when you start to plan your trip—we can save you money.

HERE IS THE BEST FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE

The "Gold Medal" Brand—Nothing Better Made Anywhere At Any Price

THE FURNITURE for the summer camp should be light and strong and of the variety that folds very compactly. All these qualifications are combined in the furniture we offer and in the Gold Medal—the principal line handled by us—we offer you the best folding camp furniture on the market.

"Gold Medal" is steel reinforced and is guaranteed. No other make folds so compactly and is so easily "packed from camp to camp." We show many pieces in this and invite you to see the special features. Here are a few items—

FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, at	60¢	FOLDING CAMP BEDS, $4.50 and	$3.00
FOLDING RECLINING CHAIRS	$1.50	FOLDING ARM CHAIRS	$2.25
FOLDING CHAIRS, at, each	$1.00	FOLDING TABLES, at, each	$4.50

HERE IS AN ATTRACTIVE FURNITURE PIECE IN MISSION

A Combination Bookcase and Writing Desk of Special Merit

THE THIRD FLOOR has just received a very attractive furniture piece in a combination bookcase and writing desk in Mission design. This article is of very striking design and superior finish. The bookcase portion has five shelves enclosed with an attractively designed door. The writing desk portion has two shelves, a drawer and a conveniently arranged desk.

This is a serviceable piece of furniture, useful and needed in every home. It is finished in the popular Early English finish and is priced at **$40**

CHARMING MATERIALS FROM DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

NOTHING so furnishes the bungalow or Summer cottage as draperies and upholsterings of light-weight washable fabrics. Our selection this season comprises a very comprehensive showing of dainty and suitable materials—much the handsomest offerings in this store's history.

The choice in charming cretonnes is broad and the variety of uses to which these dainty materials may be put, many. Some exquisite floral designs are shown—designs quite in keeping with the summertime bloom. Suitable for curtains, lose covers, etc., to laundry bags. Price is the only "small" feature—starts from, per yard—**20¢**

DRAPERY offerings of exceptional merit are offered in these three lines chosen from the drapery stock. Each has its own particular special place in the home, and no other material can better fill that place. We would like to have every Victorian homekeeper acquainted with our drapery store, so ask you to come in and see these offerings.

Unfadable Curtainings

We are sole Victoria agents for the famous Sundour Unfadable Curtainings. These materials are guaranteed not to fade in strongest sunlight. Some handsome styles suitable for casement curtains are shown. See the offerings from, per yard—

40c

Glazed Chintz

Glazed Chintz is a desirable material for loose covers, etc. Price is reasonable and the work may be done by our own men or by your own good self. Many make handsome lamp shades from this material. Pleased to have you come in and inspect it. Per yard—

50c

All Wool Homespuns

Here is something "different" for furniture coverings or curtains. These homespuns come in art shades and are very attractive. They are becoming very popular with many and we believe you'll be pleased with them. 50 inches wide, per yard, from—

$2

A Word to Visiting Housekeepers

¶ Strangers in the city are invited to make a tour of inspection through this establishment.

¶ Every artistic housekeeper will see beautiful pieces that she would like to own and there are innumerable special offerings to be profited by.

¶ If purchases are decided upon we have facilities for safe packing to go any distance—but, every visitor is welcome to come and just look.

¶ Come in and feel at home.

BAMBOO PORCH SCREENS

Summer Items You'll Require

TRY ONE of these Porch Screens for your verandah this Summer. Take one with you to camp. You'll find that you'll get heaps of comfort from their use and you'll soon forget the little price you paid for it.

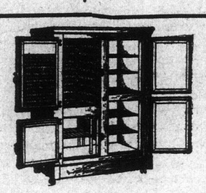
We have a big range of sizes and we have priced them at such little figures that every home may have one. Two finishes are shown—natural and green. Made of split bamboo—very serviceable.

GREEN—3 x 6 ft.	$1.25
NATURAL—4 x 8 ft.	$1.25
GREEN—4 x 8 ft.	$1.50
NATURAL—6 x 8 ft.	$1.50
GREEN—7 x 8 ft.	$1.75
NATURAL—8 x 8 ft.	$1.75
NATURAL—10 x 8 ft.	$2.50
GREEN—10 x 8 ft.	$3.00

NEW SHIPMENT OF DECORA

WE HAVE just lately received a big shipment of Cooke's Decora—the best in washable wall cloths. These new arrivals show some very attractive tile patterns suitable for kitchen, pantry or bathroom walls.

There is nothing so satisfactory as "Decora" for bathroom or kitchen walls unless it be tile and tile is prohibitive in cost to the average homekeeper. "Decora" is applied to the wall same as wallpaper and is easily kept clean and fresh by wiping with a damp cloth.



McCRAY Refrigerators

are in use in all the Pure Food Laboratories of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

This fact is of interest to thoughtful people who are considering the purchase of a refrigerator.

The officials who determined the choice after close study of all makes, decided on the McCray on account of the *exclusive sanitary features* of the McCray System.

Come in and let us show you.
We Have
REFRIGERATORS
From Each $12

FURNISHERS OF CHURCHES SCHOOLS BOATS

WEILER BROS.

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862.

FURNISHERS OF HOMES CLUBS HOTELS

BOSWORTH FIELD

The Hundred Years War, as w
led to the extinction of many of the
lies of England, and in conseque
weakened the only power in the lan
able to hold in check the ambitions
house to establish a claim to rule
descent only and without popul
Henry IV, was made King by Act o
but the idea that the sovereign sho
office to the people was intolerabl
scendants of Edward III. Hence t
the Duke of York determined to m
they were able, their clai
crown by right of primog
is impossible in this article,
not be of any special adv
analyze the respective claims of th
York and Lancaster to the Crown
ceased to possess any interest to
students of genealogy and the righ
sion having been repeatedly dealt w
of Parliament, nothing is ever lik
in the future upon the questions ov
people of England struggled with b
nearly fifty years. Nor can we unde
the story of the Wars of the Roses
give a detailed account of the strug
worth Field, when Henry of Richm
day and was crowned King of Eng
can be done, however, is to give in a
some idea of the result of the lo
which came to a climax on that d
August 22, 1485.

It was in 1455 that the civil war
years after the famous victory of
Henry VI. was then King. The st
ended in 1499. The fighting was not
There were lulls and truces, appare
ations, abrupt changes of governme
great doubt as to who was actual
social confusion generally. The
fought with terrific fierceness and
life, chiefly among the nobility was
Many ancient families were extermi
great estates were broken up, and th
pect of England underwent far-reach
The immediate result of the battle o
Field was to settle the question of
and in this connection an interesting
mentioned. Henry of Richmond
Henry VII based his right to the C
the fact that his mother was grand-
John of Gaunt, the founder of the Ho
caster, and himself a son of Edwa
father was Edmund Tudor, Earl of
who was son of Owen Tudor, a W
who had married Katherine, wido
V. Thus in the veins of Henry VII
the blood of the ancient owners of
was the first of all the sovereigns
who could trace descent to Briton, S
and Norman, and therefore he may
be called the first British King. Aft
sion he married Elizabeth of York,
in his descendants the Houses of Yo
caster. His oldest son was Arthur,
commemoration of the great legend
England. Arthur, as all school boys
lived to wear the crown, which
course to his brother Henry, afterw
VIII.

In one respect we may regard t
Bosworth Field as beginning a ne
political history of England. Foreig
were not inclined to recognize He
of his descent. A Welsh Knight
son had attained to the dignity o
earldom, was not deemed a worth
a king; moreover he had great trou
ing his own subjects to recognize t
his title. As a matter of fact he hi
to regard his claim to the throne a
by his descent from the Lancastria
after his coronation sought a parlia
firmation of what right that funct
ferred upon him. As con
isted, there was nothing els
him to do, because Parlia
him very distinctly to unde
it did not look upon the victory
III on Bosworth Field or the he
tensions which he relied upon as gi
right whatever, which the people
were under any obligation to rec
one result, and perhaps the most
that battle was the establishing o
principle of the constitution of the
namely, that the right of sovereign
herent in any person or family, bu
of the people. The precedent in
Henry VII went even further tha
case of Henry IV, and it was carri
by the Parliament which conde
Charles to the Scaffold.

The terrible loss of life among
conseqent upon the One Hundred
and the Wars of the Roses, made
establishment of the English demo
time the country was in a tran
Henry VIII endeavored and with
success to restore the an
tige of the monarchy. H
sor, Edward VI., reigned
a time to produce much effect
the other. In the reign of Mary re
cution, and in that of Elizabeth,
venture retarded the development
institutions, but the process bega
turies elapsed before the principles
we live were firmly established,
standing many events, which seem
imperil them, they were never who
of and asserted themselves from
in their full force. As one writer