

# The Colonist.

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## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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Three Months ..... .25  
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### THE SONGHEES RESERVE.

If the people of Victoria were not the most long-suffering upon the face of the earth the Songhees Reserve would have been settled long ago. The Reserve is not a spot hallowed in the memories of the Indians from time immemorial, as many people suppose, nor is it something that was secured to the Songhees by treaty, as we are told with a great pretence of authority. Shortly after the Hudson's Bay Company established its fort here, it seemed good to those in charge of the post, to induce the Indians who then lived on Cadboro Bay to move to the shore of the harbor, and an agreement was drawn up whereunder the Indians agreed to relinquish their possession of the land then occupied by them and to take in lieu thereof the present Reserve. To all the agreement a treaty is to convey the impression that it was a solemn pact between two independent sovereign contracting parties, which could not be altered without the consent of both. It was nothing of the kind. The Reserve was an agreement entered into between the Hudson's Bay officers and a score or so of Indians. Later it was recognized by the government and the lands on the harbor was set apart as a Reserve. But this Reserve was never, until very recently, thought of as a holy thing. When ground was needed for the Marine Hospital, it was procurable. When the Equilibrium Railway Company wanted a right of way across it, there were no insurmountable obstacles. The officials of that company now tell us that they can expropriate more of the land if they need it. Any railway company that needs to cross the Reserve can do so, and only a sufficient number have to come to take the whole of it. The right of the Indians only becomes sacred when common people want an obstacle to the progress of the city removed and the politicians begin to deal with it. Then the shades of all the dead Indians are, appealed to against the alleged outrage.

No one proposes to rob the Indians. If they think that they ought to be permitted to live on the Reserve, every one is ready to agree that a plot, large enough to accommodate drainage, sewerage, lighting and paving. No one is in the least concerned of the value of the property, for it is agreed on all hands that the money received from the Reserve should be for their benefit. What people object to is the idea that because an Indian chose to build his house in a certain spot it shall be allowed to remain in that spot for all time to come, and that because he pastured his horse in a certain field or hunted to tie up his canoe to a stake at a certain point, his descendants shall forever have the right to the same place and the same mooring place for a canoe. If a white man has a home for which he paid out of the savings of years, if it is hallowed by a thousand memories, and a railway company, or the city or certain other organizations, want the land on which the home stands, he has to give it up on being paid what some one else may think it is worth; but the Indian can defy everything apparently but the railway company.

We have every respect for the rights of the Indians and believe they ought to be preserved as far as is possible consistent with the welfare of the entire community; but we do not admit that an agreement made with the Hudson's Bay Company cannot be altered when public interest so demands. The presence of Indians on the Reserve has been of great advantage to them. They were under the protection of the company's fort, and doubtless that protection did much to save them from being exterminated by their warlike neighbors. They have enjoyed the protection of our laws. They have suffered nothing but have gained much by reason of the occupation of the Reserve. They have no moral claim to be allowed to exclude the white people from any area of which they make no use that cannot be compensated for by a money payment, and associated with which there are no traditions of tribal memories, which they themselves respect. No man wishes to do the Indians any injustice, but all the talk that is made about their sacred rights is chiefly swaddle.

### THE NANAIMO MEETING.

The meeting held at Nanaimo on Wednesday evening at the invitation of the Citizens' League of that city, was primarily intended to secure an expression of opinion on the subject of the railway development of Vancouver Island in connection with transcontinental railway construction. The substance of the resolution adopted was that no policy of aid to a transcontinental line will be satisfactory to the people of this island, if it does not provide for railway construction on the island as an integral part of such a line. As one of the speakers said, what is wanted is not a railway on the island which will be an adjunct to a transcontinental line, but one over which the trains will come daily from the east to one or more of the points on this island adapted to the requirements of a railway terminus. Let the position of the meeting not be misunderstood. The meeting did not take a position of hostility to provincial aid to railways that shall be exclusively Mainland projects; but one to the effect that, in view of the fact that the transcontinental companies, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific, have been heavily subsidized by the Dominion government to construct their lines and make their termini at Mainland ports, it is reasonable for the people of this island to ask that if a third line across the province is to be built under government assistance, the road shall make its terminus on Vancouver Island. No objection was expressed to any transcontinental railway aided by the government constructing to any Mainland point; all the meeting asked was that such a road should be extended to Vancouver Island, not in a subsidiary or secondary way, but as an essential part of its system, so that the ports of the island may become terminal points of transcontinental traffic.

We think the Citizens' League of

Nanaimo is greatly to be congratulated upon having taken the initiative in this very important matter. It is something which representatives from all parts of the island attended for the purpose of reaching some common ground of action on this very important question, but we hope it will not be the last occasion of the kind. The time has come when the people of the island must make their views on this subject known in no uncertain way. In treating this question the Colonist wishes it to be understood that it is not speaking either for or against any policy which the government may adopt. It is of the opinion that it would be decidedly premature to attribute to the government any settled line of policy in this regard. The Colonist is working in this matter with the view of giving expression, and as far as it is able, giving direction to public opinion. It wishes the residents of the island to make up their minds as to what they want and hopes to be able to aid them in making their decision known to the government. It is not of the province in the first instance, and in the next place, to the Dominion government. It is not of those who wait until after something has been decided upon and then find out because it was not done in some other way. It believes it is its duty to press for what it thinks the island is entitled to and that it will be time enough, after the result of such pressure is known, to decide what it ought to do under the circumstances as they may then exist. At present it is not opposing anything; we are only advocating something. This is exactly the attitude of the Nanaimo meeting. Those who were present there saw that the people of the island have a good case for consideration, and they propose to fight for that case until they succeed or until failure is seen to be inevitable. If the latter should unhappily prove to be the case, and we have no anticipation that it will, they will make up their minds as to what they ought to do under the circumstances. They are going to receive for a recognition of the great advantages of the ports of Vancouver Island. They are corporations are pushing their grade along toward ocean ports on the Pacific, and Canada is receiving her full share in this great advancement policy. So far as Vancouver Island is concerned, as was aptly stated by Mr. Macgill last evening, it has been the home of the pioneers of British Columbia, and has paid out its tens of millions in advancing the interest of the British Empire, and the mainland in general. It is time we of the island, a land rich in nature's greatest gifts, should receive a share of attention being lavishly bestowed upon the mainland. The meeting last evening of so many public spirited men from all parts of the island, in the Nanaimo opera house, and the enthusiasm displayed by those present, augurs well for the cause, and we may look for results to follow that will soon cause those on the outside to sit up and take notice for Vancouver Island's residents, old and young are declaring in no uncertain tone that we need railways, that they are due, that we intend to peacefully agitate until our claims are investigated; if this is done, so much the better, for in our demands that we need have no fear of the final result.

It is well for us to all bear in mind that this is the psychological moment that having set our hand to the plow there should be no turning back, and that from Quatsino on the north, Albaton in the west, Victoria on the south, and all other settlements on grand old Vancouver Island, all must work in an eye single for the development of our heritage. Such work will tell, and with the class of men now heading the movement, with financial assistance given freely by the earnest support of, on this question, a united Island Press, and best of all, the justice of our claim backed by the world, we shall steadily advance toward the goal in sight, the long delayed development of Vancouver Island.

In this connection we quote with great pleasure the following extract from a recent article in the Vancouver News-Advertiser on "The Development of British Columbia." "In connection with last night's deliberations of the Board of Trade, an article, published elsewhere in these columns, on the state of affairs in Victoria, will prove pertinent reading. The time has passed, as we have endeavored to impress upon our readers on several occasions, for a narrow-minded policy on the part of any city in British Columbia. The future is for all and there is always room at the top for those who show energy in clearing, and the more energy and emulation displayed, the greater will be the benefit accruing to the community at large. The era of parochial rivalry, of Island vs. Mainland, of Coast vs. Interior, has gone the way of all obsolescent things, killed for all time by the true spirit of progress which realizes that antagonism between units retards

the fortunes of the whole. We believe that the people of Vancouver are today as gratified in marking the progress of the Capital as the people of the latter are in watching the advance monthly if not daily recorded by our own Terminal city. Each can help the other in that each is in a position to help in some way or another, the requirements of its neighbor, without in any way handicapping its own development. The association recently organized on this island seems to be based on a business foundation, and likely to be productive of benefits to not only Victoria and its surroundings but to Mainland cities and towns. We can under any circumstances view with equanimity and approval the efforts of the Development association, confident that in helping themselves they help us, and ready to lend our assistance for the furtherance of most excellent objects."

We are sure there will be among Colonist readers no other feeling than one of profound satisfaction at the breadth of view which inspired this article from our Vancouver contemporary. It is an unexpected pleasure to be able to reproduce the above quotation in connection with a reference to the Nanaimo meeting. It makes us feel confident that the people of the island are united upon the hearty support of the people of Vancouver in any efforts made by them to develop the land. We hope and believe that in the benefit of such development Victoria will share more largely than any other city, we are not uncertain. It is a fact that Vancouver will be a strong competitor for the trade of the Vancouver Island of the future. It is a fact that the Nanaimo was no merely parochial one, it affects a large area; it relates to what perhaps as rich an area in point of natural resources as any in the Dominion of Canada. There will be absolute harmony on the island on the principle of the Nanaimo resolution, and we believe that the people of the island will be going to receive for a recognition of the great advantages of the ports of Vancouver Island. They are corporations are pushing their grade along toward ocean ports on the Pacific, and Canada is receiving her full share in this great advancement policy. So far as Vancouver Island is concerned, as was aptly stated by Mr. Macgill last evening, it has been the home of the pioneers of British Columbia, and has paid out its tens of millions in advancing the interest of the British Empire, and the mainland in general. It is time we of the island, a land rich in nature's greatest gifts, should receive a share of attention being lavishly bestowed upon the mainland. The meeting last evening of so many public spirited men from all parts of the island, in the Nanaimo opera house, and the enthusiasm displayed by those present, augurs well for the cause, and we may look for results to follow that will soon cause those on the outside to sit up and take notice for Vancouver Island's residents, old and young are declaring in no uncertain tone that we need railways, that they are due, that we intend to peacefully agitate until our claims are investigated; if this is done, so much the better, for in our demands that we need have no fear of the final result.

### THE FRENCH CRISIS

The French government having resolved upon the dissolution of the union recently formed among its employees, a crisis has been reached. How grave it will be is yet uncertain. We can imagine circumstances under which it may prove formidable, but there is always a possibility of a peaceful solution if the government stands firm. Very much will depend upon the action of the labor unions. The action taken by the government employees seems wholly unreasonable. It seems to be in substance that the people in the employ of the government shall be at liberty to decide themselves independent of government control. The case is very different from that of an ordinary trades-union. Individuals have an unquestionable right to organize for the control of their relations with each other, but if we admit that they are in the employ of the state have the right to organize in order to control the state, the idea of government has been reached. If there is in the state a power greater than the government, the power becomes the government, for the very essence of a government is that it shall be supreme. We confess to very great anxiety as to the outcome of the present crisis, for the reason that the temper of the French people is such an uncertain quantity. There may be an uprising which will shake the country to its centre, and the issue of which no man is wise enough to foresee.

### MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Colonist need not say that when the Colonist is wrong in respect to the conduct of the affairs of the city, it says so in very plain language. Sometimes our good friends associated with the city government seem to be of the opinion that we are over-critical, not to say unreasonable. Without discussing that point just now, we wish to speak of another side of the case, and that is about the very great improvements that are being made in many parts of the city. An immense amount of work has been done during the past year or two, although it is not much in evidence to those who confine themselves to the centre of the city. Some of the streets which have been improved would be a credit to any city, and they present an appearance which impresses visitors with a sense of progress. The rate of improvement has been rapid and as far as can be judged the country part of the work is very satisfactory.

Most of the complaints that are made relate to the central part of the city and they are about small matters, which one would think could be easily remedied. These little things ought to be attended to, for they produce an exceedingly bad impression, besides being a source of constant annoyance. But we are not in a complaining mood this morning, and have simply to add that if the City Council will only do something to make the main avenues into the city tolerable, and direct the removal of all obstructions to the sidewalks and roads in the central part, Victoria will in a year or two be as sightly within the built-up area as it is in its surroundings.

A young chap from the country went to see a pantomime for the first time. The start was greatly delayed, and he grew impatient. At last the orchestra appeared and began to play. Soon afterwards the curtain rose. "Ah!" said the countryman, "slapping his hands, "I knew that noise would wake them up."

## Are You Acquainted With Janice?

It is one of the newest and very nicest of Perfumes we have just received. Come in and see it.

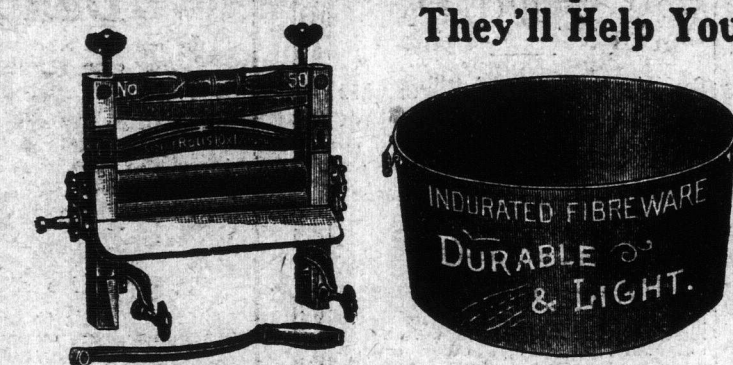
AN INTRODUCTION WILL COST YOU NOTHING

All refined people like "Janice." You'll deem it one of the finest odors for summer use.

**CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST**  
Telephone 428 and 460. Government Street, near Yates

## Get Ready for Monday

Purchase Some of These Helps Today They'll Help You



GET READY for Monday today. Get a supply of helps for this washday and eliminate the dread you have of "Blue Monday."

This kitchen-furnishing department of ours offers you such items—offers a complete range of aids to easier work and at prices that permit of every housewife equipping her laundry in a proper manner.

Come in today and have a look through the stock of these lines and also see the many kitchen helps offered in this department. You'll be surprised at the variety of little labor saving helps and at the little prices. Shown on first floor, near Gordon street entrance.

- WOODEN TUBS, several sizes, at from ..... 85¢
- FIBER TUBS, prices start as low as ..... \$1.00
- GALVANIZED TUBS, preferred by many, from \$1.00
- WASHBOARDS, many styles, prices start at ..... 30¢
- CLOTHES LINES, superior quality lines, from ..... 25¢
- CLOTHES BASKETS, full range of sizes, from ..... 75¢
- ACME WASHING MACHINES, at each ..... \$10.00
- CLOTHES HORSES, from, each ..... \$1.50
- IRONING BOARDS, from, each ..... 75¢

## Waste Paper Baskets

New Arrivals in Rush

We have just added some splendid waste paper baskets to our offerings in these lines and show some very attractive baskets.

These are square-shaped baskets of rush and are fit for any office. We have other styles in waste paper baskets and when you require such items you cannot do better than come here.

Three sizes in these new ones at—

**\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50**

## SPECIAL VALUES IN TOILET SETS

Desirable Sets for the Summer Cottage

You have still an excellent opportunity to procure a stylish Toilet Set for your summer home at a saving. We have a few odd sets left which we are offering at interesting prices to clear.

Don't imagine these are old fashioned shapes and hideous decorations—not at all. Shapes are new and stylish and the decorations very dainty, and the only reason for offering such as these is the fact that they are the left-overs from the best sellers and we need the room for other goods coming in.

Prices range at—

**\$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00**

## MANY POINTS OF ATTRACTION IN THIS MISSION FURNITURE

A few sample pieces from our stock of Mission designed furniture are shown in the Broughton Street windows today. We would like you to see these for while they are not the most attractive pieces we show, they are worthy examples of this popular style. Mission Furniture has many points of attraction for the general public. The style appeals to every taste. One appreciates the readiness with which it may be kept free from dust; another praises the style simplicity, while another admires the solidity of this style.

## Furnish One Room In Mission Style

And we believe you'll be so well pleased with the effect that you'll add to your holdings of Mission. Try a den or the hall or the diningroom. A diningroom suite in this furniture style with a carpet square and some draperies from our stock makes an attractive diningroom.

## See These Pieces In The Window

- BUFFET, priced at ..... \$50
- LIBRARY TABLE, priced at ..... \$35
- ARM CHAIR, priced at ..... \$30
- GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK, priced at ..... \$100
- CHINA CABINET, corner style, at ..... \$30
- CHINA CABINET, wall style, at ..... \$25

## NEW FURNITURE IN OUR WINDOWS

SEE THE SUMMER STYLES NOW SHOWN HERE

We are showing an excellent range of Summer Furniture styles in one of our Broughton Street windows today. Reed, Rush, Sea Grass and "Old Hickory" samples are shown in rockers, chairs, settees, tables, etc. We show a very complete range in each of these lines, offering you a better choice than you'll find elsewhere and values unexcelled.

## Ask to See the New Sea Grass Furniture

We have just added some stylish chair styles in Sea Grass. We have never seen more attractive nor more comfortable chairs in reed or rush or sea grass. We have priced these with a view to getting you acquainted with this style of furniture and splendid values are to be found.

## Here are a Few Prices on These New Arrivals

- CHAIRS—Big choice at prices that please when you see the chairs. We have them at \$12, \$10, \$9.50, \$8 and ..... \$7.50
- ROCKERS—Comfortable chair styles and stylish. Prices start at ..... \$7.50
- TABLES—Two very attractive tables at, each, \$9.00 and ..... \$7.50

## A Large Reclining Chair at \$10

We have a very comfortable chair style in Sea Grass with adjustable back, sliding foot rest, pocket for magazines and papers, holder for drinking glass, etc. It's a chair style you'll like. Priced at **\$10.00**

Furnishers of

HOMES  
HOTELS, CLUBS  
BOATS

Furnishers of

CHURCHES  
SCHOOLS, STORES  
OFFICES

## Superior Tea Kettle \$1.50

ALL COPPER—NICKEL PLATED

THIS is a sample from our Kitchen Goods department, a sample of quality and value. Every home must have a tea kettle and its a source of trouble and expense sometimes. This kettle is made of 14-oz. copper, nickel plated. It is of exclusive design and possesses many features of convenience and durability not found in any other kettle on the market. A casual observer will note its superiority in style, finish and workmanship.

Investigate more closely and you'll find it reinforced at all points liable to wear and tear. It is a kettle we can recommend and the price is right. Several sizes at from—

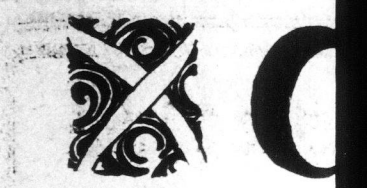
**\$1.50 to \$2.50**

## IN THE NEW CHINA STORE

Interesting News From This Dept.

The China Store is rapidly "getting into shape" again, the alterations being almost completed. With the increased display space and improved arrangement we shall be in a better position to minister to your wants.

Our Mr. Weiler is at present in the East and has placed orders for much that is new in fine china, glass, etc. Watch for something unusually nice this Summer, Fall and Winter, for we promise you the best offerings yet.



## A LITTLE SER

Writing to the Corinthian rector, Paul said: "If in have hope in Christ, we are miserable." The Apostle himself and for those who h as he did. He was not re who today profess to be a fruitless controversy has arisen followed by certain div statements made by Paul though they were need sible to all persons w since his time. When the expression above quote sumed to have reference Church as it was then, not. In his day it was the reverse be a Christian. His Grace of Holiness of Rome may be ccessors of the Apostles, b vastly different social posi which the latter passed their out referring to those high naries, let us fancy a m dressing a modern congrega fashionable churches and te he and they had hope in C life, they are of all men m hearers would question n would know perfectly well everything they would be any such deplorable state, average Christian Church, terially different in the char bership from the Church at Paul was writing. Some o our modern churches are go some are indifferent. The probably true of the Church was not, a good many th wrote to them would doubt unwritten. But there was between the membership of The Christians of today are and comfortable circumstanc of Corinth were as a rule and subject to more or Therefore to them it would true that if their hope in Cl ing to them in a future lif, men most miserable, for th everything of temporal val promise of happiness in a w

Such is the perversity of that, many people have taug be miserable in this life, if happiness in the next, and teaching by reference to st that given above. Now Pau cause we have hope in Chris we must be miserable in th he was a man into whose sunshine ever found their w to imagine him indulging in it seems impossible that he time or inclination for pleas with a deep sense of duty, by the conviction that he h for a great work. He conseders of his mind and body to undertake. Speaking in a had staked all upon the tr rection. If there was noth there was nothing in life to in these days takes such a p tians accept the doctrine of possibly not all exactly in th all in one sense or another forced to sacrifice anything cept that doctrine. They m business and surround them fort; they may marry happ family of children; they ma affairs of state; every av to them. That they have another life is not only no prospect of rational happi but ought to make their h and enduring, because they continue in a more exalte future. The point of this it is not necessary for good ful now, because the early have been most miserable their hope of immortality, not a badge of evil; laught inward wickedness. The mocked when we drive p works of His hands. We glory by long faces and do doubtless wrong to say: "and be merry, for tomorrow is not wrong to say, Let us merry, for tomorrow we li tinue to live; for then, per that we should eat, drink a the consciousness that wh are shaping our lives in th which is to come. Much of the world today comes from zealous religious teachers h things, innocent in themse wicked, because they thougtian must be miserable in reason that the primitive C the midst of heathendom, matters," "of all men most

## COMPARATIVE G

A correspondent writes article that will enable him some estimate of the rel Julius Caesar and Abrahana tunately there is no standa which men can be compar estimates according to ou