

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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MACKENZIE AND MANN.

The personal factor counts for much in all public undertakings, and this holds true no less of railways than of minor spheres of activity. There is much in the project, but there is also much in the men behind the project. Certain men bring with them the prestige of success. Certain men have the standing that comes from a reputation for far-sightedness. Others are strong because they are known to be conservative though aggressive, others because of their mastery of details; and yet others because they possess personalities which inspire confidence apart from anything else. The men whose energy, genius, and administrative ability are reflected in the Canadian Northern, are William Mackenzie and Donald D. Mann, two Canadians born and bred, who have, by their integrity, industry, and splendid executive ability, won a place in the world of transportation and finance such as only a few have ever attained. Of their beginnings, it is not necessary to speak here; of the difficulties, which they had to surmount, the opposition they have had to overcome, the fulness of the triumph that has been theirs, we may tell on some other occasion. A few weeks ago we said that most great achievements were the work of men who dreamed great things, and then set themselves to the task of making them realities. One would hardly call either Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Mann a dreamer in the sense in which the word is usually employed; but if we should say that they are men who saw a vision of what could be accomplished in Canada by resolute and intelligent effort, and that they have labored to present that vision to the people of Canada in letters of steel written across the Continent, we will hardly do them an injustice.

The extent of the operations of these two extraordinary men is far greater than most of us suppose. The Colonist knows something about their enterprises, but is not advised as to details. It knows that one or the other of them, and perhaps both, are interested in electric transportation in Canada, South America, and we think Great Britain, the United States, and perhaps elsewhere. They own great iron mines, and are large producers and carriers of iron ore. They manufacture iron and steel. They are interested in other mines, some of them being in British Columbia. We do not pretend to know the extent and diversity of their interest; but we do know that they are widespread and enormous, and that they have everywhere been crowned with success. They are men who accomplish what they set out to do. Disappointments do not intimidate them. It is not their fault that they were not long ago owners of railways in British Columbia; but as we all know, there are periods in the history of business when it is impossible to launch the greatest of enterprises. Their promoters must wait until things are auspicious. The story of all great undertakings would show, if it could be laid bare, that there are times in their progress when it seemed as if failure was inevitable, or when it has been necessary to begin all over again. Some day, we suppose, some one will write the true history of the Canadian Pacific, and will show the world how splendid was the courage of Messrs. George Stephen and Donald Smith in the great emergency which arose in the history of that undertaking. It is not so much the construction of a transcontinental railway that gives Lord Mountstephen and Lord Strathcona their title to fame and to the gratitude of all Canadians. Give any one money enough and he can build a railway anywhere. It was their heroism in the dark hours of the first Canadian transcontinental enterprise which stands highest to their credit and gives them a right to a place amongst the greatest of the pioneers. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann have had to overcome a hardly public property, for the fierce light which beat upon the Canadian Pacific in its early days has not fallen upon them. But that they have had their dark days we can easily believe. "That the coffers of British capital did not always respond to the 'Open Sesame' of Mr. Mackenzie, we can well imagine. But they have come splendidly through their struggles, and have surrounded themselves with a railway system that is a tower of financial strength to them, and a potent factor in the development of Canada. A very notable thing about their undertakings is that they have accomplished very much of what they have done through the assistance of government guarantees. We know of no better proof of their standing before the people of Canada than this. They have never asked a province for a guarantee and been refused. The Dominion has favorably responded to their request for such assistance. And the result has been that thousands of miles of railway have been acquired or built by them, whereby vast regions have been developed, and never in a single instance have the guarantors

been under the necessity of paying out a single dollar because of the obligations assumed by them. This is a wonderful record, and it is a most excellent thing for British Columbia that it has been able to secure their powerful aid in developing this province.

MANITOBA'S COURAGE

When the province of Manitoba undertook to guarantee the interest of the bonds issued to purchase the Northern Pacific line in that province, the nominal liability assumed was very nearly equal to the entire revenue of the province. There were some people who were doubtful of the wisdom of such a course. Mr. Roblin displayed an extraordinary degree of courage in agreeing to such an arrangement, and the people of Manitoba were equally stout-hearted in standing by him in such a policy. At that time the Canadian Northern was a very modest undertaking indeed. It had built a few hundred miles of line under a previous guarantee, but the field of its operations was limited in Manitoba and it had no outlet to the Great Lakes. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann studied out the situation, and Mr. Roblin did the same thing. They saw that what Manitoba needed was a second railway system. They knew that the wealth of the province would warrant the risk that would have to be taken, and that the thing was done. What was the result? Manitoba entered upon a period of prosperity unexampled in the history of America. Healthy rivalry between the Canadian Pacific and the new comers stimulated both to effort, and a glance at the map of Manitoba will show what the results have been. It will give a convincing demonstration of two things. One of them is what can be brought about by a courageous policy, and the other is that the guarantee policy is absolutely sound.

As has been said the nominal risk which Manitoba assumed was nearly equal to the whole revenue of the country; the nominal risk which British Columbia is asked to assume will be little more than one-tenth of what the revenue is now, and will be very much less than one-tenth of what the revenue will be when that nominal liability is attached. We say nominal liability, for we are confident that it will never be an actual liability. Now we are going to speak only for ourselves in what follows. Mr. McBride may or may not agree with us. It is that if the liability were an actual one, that is if the province were really going to have to pay the interest on the bonds, the resulting benefits would more than offset the charge. The new business that will be developed, the vast amount of taxable property that will be created, the enlarged sources of revenue that will be available for future finance ministers would more than offset the interest charge on the guaranteed bonds, if the province had to pay it; and we go further and say that we do not believe the province has gone nearly to the limit of what could be justified by the needs of the country and the enormous potentialities that will follow railway construction. This is a time to go forward with a good will at the helm of the province and the people will applaud him for having run for full speed ahead.

IRON AND STEEL

There is no question at all about the desire of the Western Steel Corporation, of which Mr. James A. Moore of Seattle, is the head, to establish a plant for the manufacture of iron and steel in this province, and we think we can say that Mr. Moore's preference is for Vancouver Island for the reason that it will be cheaper to assemble the raw materials here than anywhere else. When we have two lines of railway, ferry between the Island and the Mainland, the transportation of the finished product to markets will be as convenient from a point near Victoria as from any other place. The expansion of the demand for steel is enormous. One might almost say that cities are being rebuilt in steel and concrete. A very remarkable and significant thing in this connection is that the supply of available iron ore is by no means very great. While iron may be the most widely diffused of metals, it does not occur in quantity in convenient localities to such an extent that the existence of great deposits near lines of transportation can be disregarded. Vancouver Island is very fortunate in possessing such deposits in places where the cost of transportation is or can be reduced to a minimum. This fact will ensure the erection of iron and steel plants on the Island or at some convenient point on the Mainland by and by, but how soon this will be if no assistance is given persons contemplating investment we are

not in a position to say. We are not arguing for any aid to the projected enterprise of the Western Steel company. We do not know what that company proposes to do or what it intends to ask of the city, if it intends to ask anything at all. The point which we have in mind is that among the industries, which we may reasonably consider as likely to be developed in this vicinity, is this exceedingly important one. A few years ago doubts were expressed as to the existence of sufficient iron ore to warrant the erection of a plant on the Island, but that matter has been fully investigated and there is no longer any ground for doubt on that score.

"Quarters required," says the Toronto News apropos of relief work. "Wouldn't 50-cent pieces be better?"

The Conservatives of Ontario propose to celebrate the 54th anniversary of Sir John Macdonald's birth by an organization convention to be held in Toronto. The day falls on January 11.

The local Liberal organ has now got a notion into its head that the Canadian Northern contract is not signed. It is a good thing to have something in one's head.

A contemporary is gracious enough to admit that the Dominion government has given the Grand Trunk Pacific "substantial guarantees." We tremble at the thought of what might have happened if our contemporary had not admitted it.

London paper wants Canada to give free grants of land to Spinster. Will London paper kindly explain how it would describe spinsters, and how long the recipient of the grant would have to remain a spinster before her title became indefeasible?

The American Publishers Association are trying to convince the President that he was "misled by designing men into a blunder" when he agreed to the tariff on pulp and paper, and they express the hope that he "can find some means of rectifying the mistake into which he was led."

A Canadian girl committed suicide in New York. In a letter which she left she said: "A girl dare not make friends with anybody." Can you imagine a more terrible commentary upon the social condition of New York? The heart of Darkest Africa could not be worse than this.

When a gentleman makes up his mind to retire from politics, it becomes a very serious matter in the opinion of some people. Mr. James R. Garden, of Vancouver, says he will not again be a candidate. Previous to the last election Mr. Garden told some of his friends that he intended to retire from political life, and he only very unwillingly became a candidate then.

In an interview in Winnipeg Mr. D. Mann said: "Government assistance was necessary for transcontinental lines, and private capital could not construct the branch lines, but the vast tracts of unsettled country could not be spanned by the companies unaided." Referring to the construction on the prairies he said 500 miles had been graded this summer and 260 miles of the same grade another hundred will be completed this year.

There are three vacancies in the House of Commons. One is in North Essex, Ont., where the sitting member, Mr. R. F. Sutherland, was appointed to a judgeship in the exchequer division of the High Court of Ontario. Another is in West Middlesex, Ont., where the sitting member, Mr. W. S. Calvert, was appointed to the Railway Commission. The third is in Lunenburg, N. S., the sitting member, Mr. A. K. Maclean, has accepted the office of Attorney-General in the provincial government.

Would Publish Deliberations. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23.—In the House of Assembly last night Premier Merriam announced that he was asking the Earl of Crewe's consent to the publication of the deliberations of the imperial defence conference. He said that he and the Transvaal representative were strongly opposed to wretched tinpot navies. He hopes that in future the British naval programme will be discussed in colonial parliaments hereafter.

His Invention Kills Him. LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 23.—Henry May, an inventor, who came recently from New York, was killed yesterday by the accidental explosion of a secret waterproofing compound used in the manufacture of artificial stone. Elmer E. Harding, owner of a cement block works, and to whom May had sold the patent on the composition, was severely burned, but will recover. The explosion took place in the office of Harding's cement plant, and the fire that followed partly destroyed the factory building.

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Special Show of Down Quilts

IN OUR WINDOWS TODAY—FAMOUS McLINTOCK MAKE

WE ARE making a special window showing of some of our latest arrivals in bedding—new McLintock Down Quilts. The sample quilts in window give you a hint as to what you may expect to find in our bedding department—easily the finest showing of down quilts we have ever offered. We advise that you view this window showing, then come upstairs and see

OUR EXHIBIT OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS IN THE BEST DOWN QUILTS MADE

The new coverings will charm you—the beautiful patterns, the intricate stitching, the dainty colorings. Some are covered with art chintz, some with pretty sateen—some frilled, some plain, some paneled. Try the great comfort of a down quilt. If you sleep under one once you'll never want to be without it.

CRIB SIZE—24 x 36 inches. Art Sateen..... \$2.50
CRIB SIZE—24 x 36 inches. Silk, at..... \$5.00
CHINTZ COVERED—72 x 72 inches, at each \$14, \$13 and..... \$12.00
SATEEN COVERED, FRILLED—72 x 60 inches, at each \$12, \$10, \$8 and..... \$6.50
CHINTZ COVERED—72 x 60 inches at, each..... \$5.50
SATEEN COVERED, PANELED—72 x 72 inches, at each \$14, \$13 and..... \$12.00
SATEEN COVERED, FRILLED—72 x 60 inches, at each..... \$15.00

New Limoges China Fish and Game Plates—Seasonable

Excellent Assortment of Subjects—China of Finest Quality

NEW LIMOGES china game and fish plates—the latest addition to the china store's stock. And such items are seasonable. The mere mention that they are from the Ahrenfeldt potteries is sufficient guarantee of the excellent quality of the china—that alone will bring many in to see them. But if we could picture here the unusually fine decorations we would have you here in a hurry. Unusually attractive decorations of pheasants, quail, snipe, duck, trout, pike, etc. Serviceable, of course, and also desirable for decorative use. Per dozen \$9

Hand Painted Saxe China—Apple and Gold Decoration

Some Serviceable China Pieces of Distinctive Decoration—Different!

HAND-PAINTED Saxe China—another arrival in the china store during the past few days. One of our special purchases for the Christmas trade, though its early arrival means another home before the festive season arrives. Decorations are decidedly out-of-the-ordinary and consist of hand-painted apple with leaves of gold, also band of gold on edge of different pieces. It's a striking decoration and still the thing for someone looking for something a little "different."

DESSERT PLATES, at each..... \$1.25
CAKE PLATES, at each..... \$3.50
ROUND FRUIT BASKETS, at each..... \$6.00
FRUIT SAUCERS, at per dozen..... \$9.00
TALL COMPOTS, at each..... \$7.50
FRUIT DISHES, at each..... \$2.50

Little Priced Bedroom Furniture Just Received

Dresser and Stand in Either Oak Finish or Golden Elm at \$14 For Two Pieces

TWO INTERESTING new arrivals in low-priced bedroom furniture today. These are dressers and stands of excellent style and yet marked low. We have them in either Empire Oak (golden oak finish) or in golden polished elm. Dresser has 3 drawers and a swing bevel mirror of best quality. Stand designed to match. The two pieces for only \$14.

We are almost daily adding to our stock of bedroom furniture and if you would keep posted on the new things frequent visits should be the rule.

We Are Adding Many New Items to Silver Stock Today

DOZENS of new silverware items are being priced today, and the silver shop will have much that is new and good to offer you now. We suggest that you visit the rearranged silverware department and inspect the pleasing offerings of this portion of the establishment. We stock a most complete assortment of silverware for the home. Our designs are the latest and come from the world's largest makers. Our prices are right. We guarantee every piece of silver we sell. See the new arrivals in—

Berry Spoons Sugar Shells Butter Knives Table Spoons Tea Spoons
Dessert Spoons Dinner Knives Dessert Knives

We Suggest That You Inspect This New China

Easily the Daintiest Limoges China Ever Offered At the Price

AS WE anticipated, our new pattern of Limoges china made an "instant hit." Dozens have viewed it and many sales have resulted. For the benefit of those who have not as yet been here we list some of the offerings and repeat that this white and gold pattern is one of the daintiest china patterns we have shown and that we have never offered better value in china than this. Dinner sets, tea sets, chocolate sets, etc., in many combinations may be made from these. Let us discuss it with you.

Flat Plates, 8 1/2 inch, per doz. \$5.00
Flat Plates, 7 1/2 inch, per doz. \$4.50
Flat Plates, 6 1/2 inch, per doz. \$4.00
Flat Plates, 5 1/2 inch, per doz. \$3.50
Soup Plates, 8 inch, per doz. \$5.00
Soup Plates, 7 inch, per doz. \$4.50
Fruit Scrs., 4 1/2 inch, per doz. \$2.50
Fruit Scrs., 5 1/2 inch, per doz. \$3.00
Flat Dishes, 10 inch, each \$1.00
Flat Dishes, 12 inch, each \$1.50
Flat Dishes, 14 inch, each \$2.50
Flat Dishes, 16 inch, each \$3.50
Bakers, each \$1.25
Soup Tureens, each \$5.00
Oval Coverdishes, each \$2.50
Round Casseroles, each \$2.50
Sauce Boats, each \$2.00
Sauce Tureens, each \$2.25
Pickles, each .65c
Indv. Butters, per doz. \$1.25
Tea Cups and Scrs., per doz. \$5.50
Choc. Cups and Scrs., per doz. \$5.50
A. D. Coffees, per doz. \$5.00
A. D. Coffees, per doz. \$4.50
Ramikins and Scrs., per doz. \$5.00
Bouillon and Scrs., per doz. \$5.00
Egg Cups, per doz. \$1.50
Celeries, per doz. \$1.25
Chocolate Jugs, each \$2.50
Covered Butters, each \$1.75
Cake Plates, each \$1.25
Teapots, each \$2.00
Sugars, each \$1.50
Creams, each .85c
Salads, each \$2.00
Salads, each \$1.50
Salads, each \$1.00
Muffins, 8 inch, each \$2.25
Mayonnaise Bowls, each \$1.50
Teapots, each \$1.50
Sugars, each \$1.00
Creams, each .85c
Marmalades, each \$1.50
Lunch Sets, each \$1.25
Coffee Pots, each \$1.75
Bowls, each .60c
Shirred Eggs, each .35c
Shirred Eggs, each .50c
Shirred Eggs, each .75c
Custards, per doz. \$4.00
Choc. Jugs, each \$1.50
Indv. Coverdishes, each \$1.25
Compots, per doz. \$5.00
Ice Cream Dish, each \$2.50
Pudding Set, each \$4.00
Chocolate Jug, each \$1.00

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SIMPLICITY OF

Goeth said: "People are to believe in the truth, because simple." In the course of Mount, Jesus said: "Blessed heart, for they shall see God to be very simple. One might that if he could keep his heart in joy divine favor. It would him that he would have also a certain ritual to obtain it. "Ask and ye shall receive, Teacher; but that is much to sit for most people. They lieve it can be so. They pray if you ask, perhaps what given, or perhaps, and most thing else, which is really be wanted, although you may r the beginning God created the earth," says the Book is quite too simple for belief a visible universe. Probab know what that means. I learned that you might nat lieve it. We don't know wh but the words fit into each as Herbert Spencer's "I thi there is no necessity for God." Wise-sounding phras easy enough to believe, b ment that "the Spirit of Go face of the deep" is past b way in which we befog of mere words. We look for orate garment coming in way, and so fail to recogniz which is her characteristic.

In one of His addresses, way to life as "strait and nar narrow mean that are livin is usually conveyed by those famous text is that in orde life we must go through life and narrow path, on either all manner of pitfalls leading this is not what it says. If the way to life is narrow ar find it. The reason why is it is narrow. If it was bro us, any one could see it; b more it because it is incom searching for something t volved, mysterious, difficult. If that kind of a salvation I think there may be some thing that is as simple as w Christianity preached is no The text referred to is gen monish those who are livin ness; but we might be justifi it applies in some degree. not come unto Me that he said the Divine Teacher. If they would not learn the scribe to some formula of b tain ceremonies as efficaci ply, "Come unto Me." Th simple thing to do, and pe so few people do it.

But Goethe was not sp truth especially, and his o hold good in regard to re It applies to all truths, whe the physical, the mental or are finding this out in the p day. We are learning that natural phenomena there a remember that all laws are nothing true that is not d law of existence. A little that this must be the case that there must be absolute all truths. What is true i monize with what is true i in any department of hum not appear to harmonize, w that there is something abo not understand because in the case there can be nothin truth. As investigation pro come to understand this b The same idea holds ge tions with each other. We searching for hidden motiv bars are influenced by wha hard to believe. A politica line of policy. The proba a very simple-minded perso public men are, and that is t are successful. On the ver there is a reason for it; b of accepting that as the digging after something e war decides upon a certain regard to the army. In eve ister is looked upon as a s citizen, but no one thinks o sion as resulting from a sa fort to serve his country. end in view which will not we assure ourselves if he h other side of politics. If he are sure that he has some praiseworthy, no doubt, b not to be talked about. It is our friends do things for r vious. One of them pass without recognition. The planation is that he or she but we do not accept such a possibly make ourselves un to discover what the cause Here is an actual occurre MS. with the Colonist to b not published. She called reason. The person respo