

TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

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BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVORCES.

The question of the competence of the Supreme Court of British Columbia to grant divorces having been raised by a recent judgment of Mr. Justice Clement, thus creating an issue of great importance to a considerable number of persons directly and indirectly interested in the validity of decrees issued in the past, the following dispatch from Lord Lytton to Sir James Douglas, governor of the colony at the time the question of the establishment of courts was under consideration, will be read with a good deal of interest.

"With reference to the doubt which Mr. Justice suggests, he will observe that your power of legislation is for the present unrestricted, and I have no doubt you will co-operate in giving to his court all such powers as it may in your and his estimation require. You can constitute it a court of record, give it equitable jurisdiction and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in case of wills and administration. With regard to admiralty jurisdiction, which is usually conferred from home, there is no longer any question at issue, for you have been apprised by my dispatch of the 6th of January last that Her Majesty has thought proper to establish a court in British Columbia for the trial of offences against the laws of Vice-Admiralty. As to the recent Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, it may be a matter of rather curious question whether the law thus established extends to British Columbia, a colony constituted after its passing, or not, but I should think it much better such doubts be superseded by enactment establishing such provisions as may be deemed expedient in the infant state of British Columbia. My predecessor, Lord Stanley, suggested the assimilation of the law of the colonies in general to that of England in this respect, and there are obvious advantages in a similarity of laws throughout the Empire on the marriage question, but I do not consider it necessary to press the subject upon you, leaving it to yourself to decide whether the subject may not be better dealt with by the Colonial Legislature, which I hope to find soon established."

In March, 1867, the Colonial Legislature of British Columbia passed the Act, "That the Civil and Criminal Laws of England as the same existed on the 19th November, 1858, and so far as the same are not from local circumstances inapplicable, are and shall be in force in all parts of the Colony of British Columbia."

FUTURE OF VICTORIA AS A SEAPORT.

When one considers the immense developments which have taken place in the shipping business of the North Pacific within the past fifteen years, he is driven to the logical conclusion that the time cannot be very far distant when competition between transportation companies will be at least approximately as keen as it is at present upon the Atlantic. The tendency on the other side has been continually and increasingly in the direction of larger and swifter ships. There is no question whatever about the fact that if Ireland were divided from England or Scotland by a narrow channel such as Seymour Narrows that the gulf would have been bridged years ago and that the terminus of all Atlantic liners destined to the United Kingdom would be at some convenient port on the Emerald Isle. In the case of Atlantic liners the important factor is the saving of time. The speed of the world is increasing every day, even if the earth continues to revolve at the rate determined by its Creator. The people are in a hurry. Life is short, and almost every one who draws the breath of life is anxious to crowd as much of activity within the short span as possible. In this part of the Pacific there are other factors entering into the situation besides the essential factor of "making time." As the demand for speed in crossing the Pacific increases, the growth in the size and the cost of vessels must be proportionate—unless there be another revolution in methods of propulsion. Victoria is the nearest, the most convenient and the safest port on the North Pacific coast. It is scarcely probable that great ships such as the new Commodore, or even ships of considerably smaller proportions, would go past such a port if there were the necessary connections with the mainland to enable them to carry on business. There is, therefore, no question whatever about the destiny of Victoria as an ocean port. The natural tendency

of the shipping business is already illustrated in the trade and navigation returns of Canada, which show this port to lead all others in tonnage entering and clearing. If we had direct connection who can form any adequate conception of the rate of expansion? But it is said by "taking thought" cannot add a cubit to our stature. The president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company tells us that when the time is ripe for a railway across Seymour Narrows a railway will be built. Victorians have been agitating for such connection for more years than we care to tell when we think of the base purposes to which their naturally sanguine anticipations have been prostituted. We may be sure that transportation corporations, keenly cognizant of every situation which would give them advantage over their rivals, are fully alive to the strategic importance of Vancouver Island as a factor in prospective business with the Asiatic continent. But cannot something more effective than mere talking and writing and speculating about the future be done to hasten the movement?

It is certain that making the question a political issue will not accomplish anything. We have had some experience with such methods, and we know what the result has been.

BISHOP OF LONDON ON CANADA.

The Bishop of London, who recently visited Canada and the United States, has been reproducing for the benefit of some of the people of the old land the impressions made upon his mind by what he saw on this side of the Atlantic. His Lordship, it is well known, because it was perhaps more widely heralded abroad than any other incident of his visit, played a game of tennis with President Roosevelt. Although Mr. Roosevelt has never admitted the fact, it is now very well known that the Bishop gave him some points in the game and beat him. However, it was not to crow over the only victory ever achieved over such a redoubtable champion that the Bishop opened his mouth. He dealt with a very much larger subject than the man whom some zealous Republicans would make king of the republic—that is to say, with what he saw and heard in Canada. The most prominent characteristic of the Canadian people, according to the Bishop of London, is their wonderful loyalty and devotion to the Mother Land. He mingled freely with all sorts and conditions of men, from the sturdy agriculturist in Ontario to the simple-minded, hero-worshipping inhabitant of Quebec, and the same sentiments appeared to pervade them all. "The French-Canadian is as loyal to the British flag as any Englishman or Scotchman who is out there." The French-Canadians invited him to their various institutions, and kept saying to him, "We are so happy, Bishop; we are so happy under the British flag. We don't want to change." He thought, did great credit to the care and tact of the government-general and the authorities of Great Britain that the French-Canadians, who numbered six-sevenths of the population of the Dominion, should be as happy and as settled and as loyal as they were. Of course we cannot take any serious objection to this statement from his Lordship, who might naturally be expected to attribute the steadfast loyalty of the habitant to the policy pursued by Imperial representatives in this country; but it occurs to us that possibly some small Canadian public men for assisting in the development of the condition of mind of French-Canadians. Those who have watched the trend of political events in this country must be well aware that occasionally individuals professing the most profound attachment to British institutions and a stern determination to promote great Imperial causes have endeavored to make political capital out of what they claim to regard as the peculiar situation in Quebec. In a word, about election time these persons were in the habit of raising a race issue and of ascribing to themselves highly patriotic motives in so doing. Happily, the race and religion issue is no longer much of a factor in the public affairs of Canada. But we think the Bishop of London is somewhat astray in ascribing the elimination of such mischievous agitations altogether to the authorities of Great Britain. There is no question that Imperial statesmen have invariably frowned upon such movements. Still the fact remains that it is only within the last ten years or so that the narrowness and pettiness which divided Canada East and Canada West into two more or less distrustful sections of the Dominion have been all but completely banished and that it can be truly said Canada is a unit in sentiment. In this country we have our own ideas about who is responsible for the creation of this new and tolerant spirit and for the fruits of its growth. The fact that the revolution has been brought about in the short space of ten years indicates the tremendous influences that can be exercised by one dominating personality.

FRIENDS OF THE ORIENTALS.

So far as we have been able to discover, Mr. Borden is the only member of the Conservative party who has expressed himself as opposed to Oriental immigration. Mr. Foster, who would be a member of the government if the party to which he belongs were in a

majority in the House of Commons, says emphatically that every person of whatever complexion, race or religion, who would also be a member of a Conservative government under the unlikely circumstances we have mentioned, says the same thing as Mr. Foster, and says it more emphatically. Presumably it is because he desires to be unfettered that Sir Hibbert has sought a constituency in the far east, thousands of miles from his place of residence. The position of these two lights of the Conservative party has been endorsed by practically every individual in the party who has led, or has had, or has ambitions to lead that party. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the former Premier and leader in the Senate, is a strong anti-exclusionist. So is Senator Loughheed, the present Conservative leader in the Senate. And as for Mr. Osler, Mr. Cocksbutt, or any of the men who stand for high protection, protection as high as Haman'sallows tree, would anyone expect them to say they are in favor of extending the principles of protection to the workmen? Of course they all assume that the Oriental agitation is an agitation of workmen. If they could be induced to pay a visit to British Columbia, and keep their ears open when they are here, they would not be long in discovering their mistake about that. The movement is a strictly economic one, and it embraces a far more extended circle than that represented by workmen. Mr. Foster in particular should note the evidence given in Mr. Mackenzie King's court a few days ago. A Chinaman states that if all barriers were removed this province would soon be inundated by Orientals. And in the event of such a consummation, does any Easterner think the Oriental invasion would end with the subversion of this province? Furthermore, if the country were flooded with the cheap labor some seem to think so necessary, how long before practically all business would pass into the hands of the immigrants? Neither Mr. Foster nor Sir Hibbert Tupper seems to grasp the vital points bearing upon the issue.

TO THE POOR ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. Charles Watney inquires of the National review why the Englishman is despised in Canada. Then Mr. Watney proceeds to answer the question, himself by quoting the opinions of several persons and newspapers on the subject of the status of the English immigrant in Canada. The writer has, doubtless for good reasons, confined his investigations to the more fertile side of the Rocky Mountains. If he had seen a few hundred miles farther west he might have found reasons to modify the impressions created by his communications with the agriculturists of the prairies. We are quite sure the English as a class are not unpopular in British Columbia, but the difference in sentiment may be due to a better understanding of the all but unchangeable disposition of the typical south

Briton. The man, whether he be of the remittance or any other variety, must exercise his inherited and dearly-cherished privilege of bluntly expressing his opinions. He comes to this country impregnated with certain standards as to conduct, methods of doing business, processes of agriculture, etc. The standards he is asked to conform to do not approximate the standards to which he has been educated, he believes he has the right to plainly tell those who violate the laws to which he has been accustomed what he thinks of their conduct. He might be more discreet if he had the Times at hand as a mouthpiece for the expression of his contempt. Now Canadians, like Americans, are possibly unduly sensitive about their "standards." It is quite certain they resent hearing strangers who cannot have learned a great deal about the country and the ways of the people of the country vehemently assailing the things they cherish as just a trifle superior to corresponding things in England—or anywhere else upon earth. We are convinced that if the English would follow the example of the Scotch and put a double-bitted blade upon their tongues—if there is such an article of harness—that in a short time their quality being equal, they could be just as popular in the eastern parts of Canada as the people who are said to head the list in public estimation.

But we are not so much interested in what Mr. Watney says he has found out about the status of the English immigrant in Canada as in his personal opinion of Canadians. We have read so much about the alleged unpopularity of the Englishman and so many expressions of contempt for the remittance man especially, that the subject has begun to pall. Read what the reviewer has to say of Canadians. It may have a useful tonic effect:

"And what about the Canadian? one may ask. Is he not at all to blame for the treatment which so many Englishmen experience? Candidly I think he is. The Canadian now has assumed a particular preconceived mental attribution. He seldom makes allowances. His rampant materialism reminds him all day and every day that he is not in the business for his health. Tolerant towards the Scotch, and in a lesser degree towards the Irish, he has no use for the Englishman in the bulk, and he shows his feelings in his dealings with the individual. He is not always tolerant, not always patient, not always fair. He likes the Englishman in theory—in his native island, in Canada he prefers the Galician or farm-laborer. I know these assertions will not please every one. I am sorry, but they are not intended to do you wrong. I do nevertheless assert that while there are many very many English immigrants who merit all they experience, who deserve the hard things said about them, there is a large and growing number that need better treatment. I do not make any charge against specific organizations. I have the most unbounded admiration for the immigrant in the professional class. From the time the British emigrant sets foot in the country he feels that latent hostility and indifference are his certain prospect."

ANOTHER WEEK OF GREAT VALUES!

WE HAVE BEEN ABLE during the past two years to keep values in Dry Goods where they should be. Now we have the opportunity to do better for our customers, by taking advantage of the present state of the market in the East. To do this we need all the cash we can get, and in return are giving Customers such values that every dollar spent here means a big saving.

Splendid Economies on Children's Coats

TO-MORROW we are offering Splendid Bargains in Children's Coats. These coats range in sizes from one to six years, and include Velvets, Corduroy, and Beaver cloths in all shades. Below we are quoting a few, but to appreciate these values come in and see them.

CHILD'S BEAVER CLOTH COAT

Regular Price \$3.75 Tuesday \$2.50 CHILD'S BEAVER CLOTH COAT, with deep cape, collar trimmed with rows of bias cloth, rolling cuff, two rows of fancy buttons down front. Regular price \$3.75. TUESDAY \$2.50

CHILD'S VELVET COAT

Regular Price \$5.75 and \$6.75 Tuesday \$4.50 CHILD'S VELVET COAT made with deep cape collar, with fancy stitching and fancy cuffs, match, double breasted, finished with two rows of fancy Buttons. Regular price \$5.75 and \$6.75. TUESDAY \$4.50

CHILD'S VELVET COAT

Regular Price \$3.75 Tuesday \$2.50 CHILD'S GREEN VELVET COAT, with tight fitting body and belted skirt, has nice rolling collar, with two rows of buttons down front. Regular price \$3.75. TUESDAY \$2.50

CHILD'S BLUE CLOTH COAT

Regular Price \$4.50 and \$4.75 Tuesday \$3.50 CHILD'S COAT in blue cloth, two deep capes, upper cape made of hand embroidery, rolling cuff, lined, finished with fancy buttons down front. Regular price \$4.50 and \$4.75. TUESDAY \$3.50

Important Sale Men's Undergarments

2,000 MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS Made to sell at \$1.00. Tuesday, Each 62 1/2 C

TO-MORROW will give every man an excellent chance to save, as we are placing on sale 2000 Undergarments at great price reductions. These Undergarments were made to sell at \$1.00 each, are made of Striped Wool, and are marked down to sell, TUESDAY, at, each 62 1/2 C

50 PAIRS Tapestry Portiers, Greatly Underpriced

Reg. \$12.50. Tuesday per Pair \$6.75 TUESDAY MORNING marks another important event in the drapery department, 50 pairs of merized Tapestry Portiers go on sale. These Portiers come in three shades of greens and rose, and several mixed colorings. Regular value up to \$12.50. TUESDAY we clear them, at, per pair \$6.75

Clearing of Muslin Remnants Tuesday at Half Price

A splendid opportunity to buy MUSLIN REMNANTS, at a great saving, as we have placed on our Remnant tables in the drapery department, 2nd floor, a large assortment of Short Ends of Muslin, etc., suitable for Window Draperies. TO-MORROW, at 1-2 PRICE

Tuesday's Economies on Bedfurnishings

LINEN BEDSPREADS Regular \$12.50 to \$17.50 Tuesday, \$6.75 PURE LINEN BED SPREADS, hand embroidered, extra large size, 30 x 100 and 30 x 108 inches. Regular \$12.50, \$16.50 and \$17.50. TUESDAY \$6.75

WHITE CROCHET BEDSPREADS Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 Tuesday, \$1.00 WHITE CROCHET BEDSPREADS, extra large size, hemmed ready for use. Regular value \$1.50 and \$1.75. A splendid bargain TUESDAY, at, each \$1.00

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

CHRYSANthemum SHOW A SUCCESS VERY CREDITABLE EXHIBIT THIS YEAR The Function Is Being Continued This Evening for the Orphan's Home

The chrysanthemum show which opened yesterday afternoon in the Carnegie Library has been so far in every way an unqualified success. The weather contributed in no small degree to this fact, although it does not rob those responsible for the credit of having done everything possible to bring about such a desirable state of affairs. There are no prizes offered this year, but the flowers are exhibited for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan's Home. There was a large attendance throughout the afternoon and evening, a concert having been given during the evening in the show room.

The committee of ladies who are chiefly responsible for this happy state of affairs consists of the following: Mrs. Thornton Fell, Mrs. Charles Todd, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Munsey, Mrs. Higgins and Miss Thornton Fell. The ladies in charge of the candy stall are Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Mrs. Harry Pooley, Miss Shoobert and Miss Langley. The sweets they dispense are home-made and so delicious that it is a shame to miss it.

Tea is served throughout the afternoon and evening, those in charge of that department being Mrs. Scowcroft, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Van Tassel, Mrs. Wake, Mrs. Hucklell and Mrs. Lattimer. Assisting them by waiting at table were Misses Dorothy McTavish, Bishop, Helmecken and Mowley.

The show continues through this afternoon and evening. Commencing at about 8 p.m. a musical selection will be given by Mrs. J. Douglas, Miss Helmecken, Miss Scowcroft, Miss Wilkerson, Miss D. Sylvester and Herbert Kent. The Fifth Regiment band orchestra, under the leadership of Bandmaster Rumsby, will also give selections throughout the evening.

WILL BE FROM KICK. Chatham, Ont., Nov. 18.—Peter McGarvin, a Dover township farmer, has been fatally injured by a kick from a horse.

IN LIQUIDATION. Quebec, Nov. 15.—Lake St. Joseph Hotel has gone into liquidation and E. F. Wurtele has been appointed as provisional liquidator.

THREE GOOD ONES VICTORIA TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES \$1.00 WEEKLY FREE PRESS \$1.00 FAMILY HERALD \$1.00 WEEKLY STAR \$1.00

WEEKLY FREE PRESS AND PRAIRIE FARMER WINNIPEG FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR MONTREAL VICTORIA TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

THESE THREE \$2.00 REGULAR PRICE, \$3.00 AN OFFER WHICH MEETS THE SPECIAL WANTS OF ALL CLASSES OF READERS.

The Western Canadian reading public is made up chiefly of these classes: Persons who have lived in the West for a lengthy period and are out-and-out Westerners, and recent arrivals from the Old Country. From the United States and Eastern Canada.

The Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer gives a complete record week by week of all happenings in the Western Provinces. In addition it has special departments for American and British settlers. The Family Herald and Weekly Star supplies the former resident of Eastern Canada with the news of the Eastern portion of the Dominion in detailed form, and the Victoria Times provides the local Western news, which you cannot do without.

VICTORIA TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES: Find enclosed \$2.00, for which send me Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, Winnipeg; Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal; and Victoria Twice-a-Week Times, for one year each.

LOCAL NEWS

The funeral of the late Mr. ... on the 12th inst., will be tomorrow morning at 10.30 ... of W. J. Hanna, Yale ...

A mission room has been ... the Brotherhood of St. ... Seaman's Institute at ... at ... will be open from 10 a. ... on week days and from ... p.m. Sundays. All men ...

The new masonry work ... been in the course of ... the E. & N. line near ... finally been completed. ... twenty-foot span.

The funeral of the late ... Dumphy, who died in the ... on the 15th, will be ... tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 ... the parlors of the B. C. ... nishing Company, 1615 ... street.

Last evening in the St ... barracks an address was ... Capt. S. Devey, special ... army in the northwest ... Columbia, upon army ... warfare was illustrated by ... views and was largely a ...

Yesterday as the El ... Victoria's sailing school ... chored off the outer harbor ... sailing on a long cruise ... Peter Hansen and H ... jumped into the water ... ashore. Efforts were at ... re-capture them. Hanse ... and taken back to the ... was not so easily taken ... the day the police arrested ... this morning he was ... The Ella G. sails for ... grounds to-day.

S. B. Appleby was ... sentenced to two months ... ment for stealing a ... lock from Helen Har ... evidence was stated that ... in her room had taken ... said he was going to we ... postulated, but to no eff ... for several days and ... the day the police arrested ... this morning he was ... The Ella G. sails for ... grounds to-day.

While engaged in pa ... of G. P. Matthews' house ... street this morning ... laborer and C. Perkins ... Melrose Paint Company ... to the ground through ... their sling. They were ... into the street and ... hospital, at which place ... that they are not serio ... will be about again in a ...

The sergeants' mess ... Regiment held their ... last evening in the mes ... dining hall. It was decid ... annual banquet and ... and a committee was fo ... the necessary arrange ... tion of rifle practice was ... and the sergeants decid ... their power to encourag ... recruits in the art.

The Critic, published ... ferring to the Tye Cop ... affairs, says the secreta ... board of directors deep ... have to inform you of ... Clernont Livingston, the ... ager and local director ... pany in British Colum ... cumbered to an attack of ... the 20th day of Octobe ... request of the board T ... chairman, has consent ... again at an early date ... recently returned from ... property), and supervi ... of the company tempo ...

Rev. Mr. Cherrington ... the Anti-Saloon League ... State, has arranged to ... deliver two lectures on ... question in connection w ... plars of Temperance of ... dates he is stated that ... conduct of the place ... most unfavorable, and ... missioners have handed ... to the licensing board ... board will meet this ... o'clock and go into the ...

The funeral of the ... Margaret Murray took place ... from the residence of ... Second street, at 8.45 ...

FRUIT TREE FOR PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL TREES CATALOGUES POST G.A. KNIGHT 'N' TOLLIE NURSERY