

## The Colonist.

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PEROVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

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

One year ..... \$3.00  
Six months ..... 1.50

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... .75

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or  
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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All new advertisements and changes of  
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For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., con-  
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SIO REWARD

Will be paid for such information  
as will lead to the conviction of  
anyone stealing the Colonist from  
the doors of subscribers.

## THE ROYAL VISIT.

Today the Royal party will be in British  
Columbia, and they are therefore in a  
sense the guests of the province. They  
are most heartily welcome. The fact that  
they are coming to a house which has  
no stancher supporters than the people  
of British Columbia to the crown, the  
Empire and its institutions, there can be  
no possible doubt. The name of the  
province very happily expresses its char-  
acter in this regard. We are far from  
the centre of the Empire. The affairs  
of Britain do not touch us very often or  
very intimately, but in no part of the  
great earth-wide domain over which  
His Royal Highness will, in the provid-  
ence of God, one day be called upon to  
reign, he will find no truer Britons than  
those who dwell between the Rocky  
Mountains and the Pacific.

In British Columbia His Royal High-  
ness will see a portion of the Empire  
which is only on the very threshold of  
its possibilities. We venture to remind  
him, and those who are with him, that  
this province has an area of fully 400,-  
000 square miles, that is to say, it is  
more than three times as large as the  
British Isles and nearly equal to France  
and Germany combined. From its  
southeast corner to its northwestern  
angle the distance is as great as from  
John O'Groats' House to Madrid, or  
from London to St. Petersburg. All  
this immense region abounds with re-  
sources. There is no part of it, except  
its loftiest mountain summits, of which  
one can say that it is not of potential  
value. It contains gold, silver, copper,  
lead, iron and other metalliferous ore.  
It has abundant coal fields. It has an  
incalculable wealth of timber. It has  
large and fertile areas of farm land. It  
has almost boundless ranges for catt-  
le, its coasts and rivers teem with food  
fishes. Its harbors are the best on the  
Pacific Ocean, and nearer than all others  
to the seaports of Asia. Such are the  
factors of British Columbia's future  
greatness, and it is therefore with a feel-  
ing of the greatest confidence that the  
people of the province invite their royal  
visitors and those who are with them  
to examine for themselves into its pro-  
bable future. If they are able to do so,  
their labor will be well repaid, for in  
view of the developments now in pro-  
gress in Eastern Asia it is inevitable  
that this most western outpost of the  
Empire will have increasing importance  
in the years to come.

But the sentiment which inspires the  
welcome to the Royal party is not one  
based upon material considerations. It  
arises in part from the loyalty to the  
Empire above referred to, but even more  
from the fact that he is the son of one  
whom we all trust and admire, and the  
grandson of a Queen whom we all most  
dearly love. It is this which inspires  
the welcome. It is because he is of such  
glorious lineage that the hearts of the  
people go out to him. In honoring him  
we are paying a grateful tribute to the  
King and to the beloved Queen who so  
recently passed to her rest.

The people of British Columbia very  
greatly appreciate the kindness of Her  
Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall  
and York, in making the long journey  
to see them and their province. They  
hope that her stay may be a pleasant  
one and that she will receive impressions  
of this far-western land which will be  
an ever-pleasant memory.

Victoria weather is on its trial. Will  
it fail us in this crisis?

## FIREWORKS

For celebrations, garden parties, camp-  
fire, etc.  
Promptly shipped, carefully packed,  
with full instructions for firing.

HITT ROSS

## FAITH AND FOLLY.

During the recent trials and the exami-  
nations into the conduct of the Zionites  
a great deal has been said about trusting  
to prayer in cases of sickness, the claim  
being made that it is wrong to employ  
physicians, and that all true Christians  
will rely solely upon supplicating the  
Most High. This position has been for-  
tified by a number of passages of Scrip-  
ture, and by the citation of numerous in-  
stances where apparently prayer has  
been efficacious. These are so many and  
so seemingly strong, that a good many  
people are somewhat disturbed by them.  
On the other hand, there are so many  
cases where fervent prayer has produced  
no apparent result, that others raise  
doubts as to the utility of prayer in any  
case whatever. Manifestly it is impos-  
sible to prove that a person was ever  
healed of a disease by prayer alone, for  
no one can tell whether the sick person  
might not have recovered if no prayer  
had ever been offered. At the same  
time it is also manifest that it can never  
be proved that a person has been cured  
by medicine, for it cannot be shown  
that he would not have recovered with-  
out the medicine. In matters of this  
kind the usual result must be taken as  
settling the law, whether of faith or  
medicine. It must also be remembered  
that in very many cases both prayer and  
remedies are employed, and it is mani-  
festly impossible to tell to which the  
recovery may be due. Thus as no abso-  
lute definite determination can be  
reached in either case, the only wise  
thing to do is to take the course which  
experience has shown to be the best, and  
we think that prayer and remedies  
together are much better than either  
alone.

But the claim is made, and not by any  
means by the Zionites only, that it is  
not necessary to do anything except pray  
for the recovery of a person who is ill.  
The prayer is for guidance in treat-  
ing the sick person, nor that the invalid  
may be supported in his suffering. It is  
for a direct intervention of the Al-  
mighty by a special act in the particular  
case treated. We should be very sorry  
to say that such an intervention is im-  
possible and will not take place in re-  
sponse to prayer. But that is not ma-  
terial. The Scriptures tell many things  
about the efficacy of faith. Among other  
things, it is said that mountains can be  
removed by it. Now compared with the  
removal of a mountain the simple  
task of raising a few hundred thousand  
dollars to invest in a lace factory with  
guaranteed dividends of 6 per cent., to  
be increased 1 per cent. annually, until  
they amount to 12 per cent., ought to be  
an exceedingly simple matter. But the  
Zionites do not trust simply to prayer  
to raise the money for this factory. They  
advertise for it after the manner of other  
company promoters. Why not pray for  
the money? That is how Mr. Muller  
and Dr. Cullis did. Or, to take a much  
smaller matter. It is to be presumed  
that our Zionites and other people, who  
are not content to do anything in case  
of sickness for themselves and want the  
Almighty to do everything, have their  
cups carried into the cellar, their dishes  
washed and their fires made in the  
morning. We venture to say that they  
do not pray for these things done for  
them, but do them for themselves.  
If they say that these are minor mat-  
ters, our reply is that as compared with  
the control of the universe and the life  
and death of countless myriads of crea-  
tures, a sore throat or a bilious headache  
is also a minor matter. If every time  
one feels a little queasy, one is to  
carry the case to the Throne of Heaven  
instead of going out to the kitchen pan-  
try and getting a little bi-carbonate of  
soda, there is no reason why instead of  
ordering fuel from the coal dealer one  
might not as well pray that a lot of coal  
may be dumped out of the clouds into  
one's back yard.

Faith and prayer are no doubt tremen-  
dous levers. Faith unexpressed in prayer  
has accomplished great things and small  
things so often that deny an utterly  
foolish person would deny its potency.  
But when faith finds its expression in  
prayer, it very often ceases to be faith  
and becomes self-admiration. "The  
prayer of Henry Ward Beecher," wrote  
the reporter, "was the finest ever de-  
livered to a Boston audience." Prayer  
is frequently only a pious kind of pos-  
ing, and is worth about as much as pos-  
ing is generally. Faith can be exhib-  
ited in the use of the remedies which wis-  
dom and experience have shown to be  
useful in cases of disease. The crea-  
tions of God are all alike His, and are  
employed for the accomplishment of His  
purposes. Therefore pray for guidance  
in the use of those things which He has  
put within our reach. "I told them to  
pray and keep the child warm," said the  
Zionite preacher in his evidence during  
the manslaughter trial. Why keep the  
child warm? Must a child be kept  
warm to enable prayer to have its ef-  
fect? Have faith. It is an excellent  
thing. But also have common sense.  
Prayer. It is a good thing to do. But  
also act. "Faith without works is  
dead," said Paul, and the expression is  
capable of a wider application than the  
Apostle gave it.

The Ottawa Free Press speaks gleed-  
fully of the "Sun of York" which greet-  
ed the royal party at the federal capital.  
There is another son of York, whose  
greeting, when their long journey is  
done, our honored guests are looking  
forward to with great interest. And  
from his photograph he seems to be a  
fine little fellow.

What is up in Persia? Possibly not  
very much has called a British squad-  
ron to the Persian gulf, for the Imperial  
government has learned by long experi-  
ence that it is well to move quickly and  
strongly in Asiatic questions, even if  
they are not of great apparent mag-  
nitude. Nevertheless Persia is one of the  
danger spots of the world just now.

China is said to be considering an  
offer from Russia to sell a part of her  
fleet, the same to be taken in part pay-  
ment of the indemnity. Before this is  
done, fancy Japan will be heard from.  
That power will have no desire to  
see Russia secure too great an in-  
crease in her Pacific squadron. Other  
nations may also have something to  
say about it. The weakening of China  
and the strengthening of Russia are not  
what the powers have been aiming at.

## PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The Times asks: "Has the opposition  
got as much right to scheme to oust  
the government from power as the gov-  
ernment has to intrigue to retain office?"  
We unhesitatingly answer this question  
in the affirmative, but wish to add that  
the public expects something more.  
What imaginable good do such schemes  
and intrigues do the public? Is any one  
better by them, except the individuals  
who come out successful and draw the  
salaries? The public has a right to ex-  
pect that public men will think less of  
office and more of the best means of  
promoting the prosperity of the province.  
What earthly difference does it make to  
any one, except the individual himself,  
who holds a portfolio, provided the af-  
fairs of the country are carried along  
progressively?

What is called the Independent Labor  
party has recently been formed, or rather  
the nucleus of such a party has been  
got together. What is the object of this  
party? What is there that the orga-  
nizers wish to see done, that those  
who do not affiliate with them do not?

We have had a number of gentlemen  
named recently as the possible incum-  
bents of cabinet positions in the near  
future. What policy does any one of  
them stand for, and will the people have  
any reason to think that the entry of  
any one of them into a government will  
mean that effect is to be given to those  
ideas and principles, which must be car-  
ried out in this province, if we are ever  
to enjoy a full measure of prosperity?

A number of very excellent people are  
crying out for party lines. But surely  
party lines of themselves are of no im-  
aginable advantage to the province.

The opening up of the country, and the  
influx of people and capital will not be  
promoted by introducing federal lines  
into the local house, unless with such  
a step another is taken in the direction  
of an aggressive policy. The News-Ad-  
vertiser suggests that the motions to  
revive the Provincial Party. But you  
cannot revive a thing that never was  
alive. The Provincial Party existed  
chiefly in the imagination of our es-  
teemed Vancouver contemporary. The  
fact that ideas like the foregoing are  
being advanced are proof of the popular  
unrest. But they are of little value  
otherwise. They represent an attempt to  
promote the public welfare by the use of  
words. There is no magic in words.

It would be just as sensible to expect  
to promote provincial prosperity by shout-  
ing out "Abracadabra," as to hope to do  
so by inventing new parties, or simply  
making personal changes among office-  
holders.

We repeat that the people want a  
policy. The Times says that the Colo-  
nist article on the future of Victoria is  
to be taken as indicating that the  
government is going to test its fate by  
an appeal to this constituency, and that  
we are preparing the way. This is  
simply an invention of our esteemed  
neighbor. The article in question was  
written with no such object. The rea-  
son for writing it, and for the other  
article on the same subject, which ap-  
peared this morning, is that a number of  
copies of this paper have been ordered  
to be sent forward daily to meet the  
visitors who are coming West, including  
the press representatives. We are not  
without a hope that some of these peo-  
ple will be sufficiently interested in this  
most westerly point on their journey  
to be willing to read something about  
it, and hence the articles were written.  
If the Times would not waste so much  
time being clever, and instead of seek-  
ing after sinister motives in Colonist  
articles, would endeavor to do some-  
thing in the same direction, it would  
not be a bad thing for Victoria. Whether  
the government intends to propose  
any policy which will lead to the ac-  
complishment of what we have indicat-  
ed as the future of Victoria, we are  
not in a position to say, but we are  
able to say with the greatest certainty  
that the people of Victoria expect such  
a policy, and will not rest satisfied until  
they get it. The Times has thought  
best to introduce the name of Mr. Dun-  
smuir into this phase of the question, and  
for this reason, and for this only we  
will say that those who ascribe to the  
Premier any desire other than one to  
promote the welfare of Victoria do him  
a very great injustice. Although Presi-  
dent of the Colonist Printing and Pub-  
lishing Company, Mr. Dunsmuir does  
not interfere with the management of  
the Colonist. When this paper has any-  
thing to say on his behalf, it says it in  
terms that leave no doubt upon that  
point. It has never spoken for Mr.  
Dunsmuir without expressly saying that  
it did so. Nevertheless, Mr. Dunsmuir  
has time and again been consulted on  
questions affecting this city, just as other  
persons interested in Victoria's wel-  
fare are at times consulted, and it is  
only an act of the simplest justice to say  
that he has always expressed the wish  
that the paper would take such a course  
in the opinion of those directly con-  
cerned in managing it was calculated  
to benefit the city. This statement is  
made with any political object, but  
solely that a man misrepresented gen-  
tlemen may have justice done him.

It suits the purpose of the Times to  
sneer at the suggestion that Victoria  
may become an important ocean ter-  
minal. But will our contemporary kind-  
ly drop politics long enough to tell us  
what its opinion is upon that point?

We do not suggest that the advance-  
ment of Victoria's interest may not  
properly be a part of a political plat-  
form. Indeed, we should think that  
platform a very poor one, which did not  
aim at such an object among others.  
But it would be interesting to have the  
opinion of the Times on the subject, for  
so long a time has elapsed since it  
said anything about it, that we do not  
recall any expression of opinion on its  
part either for or against.

## 10 CENTS

## SECURES A GOOD LIVER

## AND GOOD HEALTH

As a System Renovator and Blood Builder,  
Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are supplying all  
others. So great has been the demand  
that it's hard to supply it.

Cure Constipation or Nervous Headache, clear  
the complexion, rid of eruptions, yellow skin,  
constipated bowels, etc. Act easy—never gripe,  
and the effects are a pale complexion, a clear  
face, 10 pills, 10 cents; 100 pills, 10 cents.  
Sold by Jackson & Co., and Hall & Co.

## THE FUTURE OF VICTORIA.

Some people will say that in giving  
the ocean-borne commerce of the Pa-  
cific the first place among the factors  
which will build up a prosperous city  
here, we have not paid due regard to  
what is to be expected from the de-  
velopment of Vancouver Island. We do  
not think so, for great as are the pos-  
sibilities of this Island, we believe the  
chief future of the city will come from  
the expansion of Oriental trade. Never-  
theless the natural wealth of Vancou-  
ver Island is itself of such magnitude  
that, if there were nothing else to rely  
upon, Victoria might look forward to a  
growth and increase in wealth which  
would place her in a front rank among  
the cities of the Pacific Northwest.

There is now in progress within a com-  
paratively short distance of this city,  
and upon this Island an amount of min-  
eral development, which in any other  
part of this Continent would attract  
great attention. It Mount Slicker and  
the adjacent country and the Alberni  
district alone be taken into account,  
there is enough being done to warrant  
the most hopeful anticipations. Here are  
mines that have reached the shipping  
stage, and are turning out excellent ore  
in steadily increasing quantities. When  
much less was being done in the copper  
belt of Kootenay, the whole world was  
ringing with stories of its prospective  
wealth. Two reasons may be given  
for the comparative indifference with  
which what is being done on this Island  
is treated. One reason is that it is a  
very good way, but it is characteristic  
of the Island. By way of illustration it  
may be mentioned that if a newspaper  
sends a reporter to any merchant in  
Seattle, Tacoma or Vancouver and asks  
what he is doing in supplying certain  
markets, the information is at once  
forthcoming. A Victoria merchant  
rather resents the question. The prac-  
tice here, and we are not complaining  
of it, is to be reticent and not to grow  
enthusiastic. This quality of our people  
is one reason why more is not made  
public of what is being done in the Is-  
land mines. Another reason why so  
little is said about them, or per-  
haps it would be more correct to say  
that a reason why so much more is said  
about the Kootenay mines, when they  
were at the stage of development  
reached by the Island mines, is that  
those were the days when the wild cat  
was abroad in the land, and all manner  
of million-dollar companies were being  
floated. That sort of business has hap-  
pened for a very long time, and we hope  
for a very long time. Hence there is  
no object for people who have nothing  
more than a few stakes driven in the  
ground to spend a lot of money telling  
what is being done on the developed  
mines. Mining on Vancouver Island is  
straight, legitimate business, with no  
speculation about it. The men who are  
engaged in it know what they have,  
and are satisfied. But only a beginning  
has been made in metalliferous mining.  
The number of prospects being slowly  
opened is great, and there are great  
areas that have not as yet been pros-  
pected.

The coal and timber of the Island are  
themselves a guarantee of an exceed-  
ingly prosperous future. In a recent  
issue of the Seattle Times Mr. James J.  
Hill, of the Great Northern, was quoted  
as saying that within twenty-five  
years the commerce of the Pacific would  
be greater than that of the Atlantic.  
Mr. Hill has given an earnest of the  
faith that is in him by the magnitude  
of the preparations he has made to  
handle that trade. In view of such de-  
velopment the existence on this Island  
of the finest timber lands in the world  
and many large and valuable deposits  
of coal possesses an importance that  
cannot be overestimated. The utiliza-  
tion of these immense resources is only  
a matter of time, and when they have  
once been turned to account the result  
will be seen here in a noble city worthy  
of being ranked among the most pros-  
perous in the world.

## PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The Province says that federal party  
lines in provincial politics would be bet-  
ter than what we have at present. If  
by this our contemporary means that  
such a demarcation between members  
of the legislature would be better than  
personal schemes, we give its opinion  
our most hearty endorsement. Colonist  
readers know that this paper has per-  
sistently opposed the introduction of  
federal lines into the local arena. It is  
perhaps not too much to claim that, if  
after the Conservative convention at  
New Westminster the Colonist had not  
refused to be governed by the decision  
of the delegates, we would have had  
party lines long ago. But we did re-  
fuse, and have yet seen no reason to  
regret the refusal. At the same time, if  
the only alternative is personal schem-  
ing and intrigue, the Colonist is quite  
prepared to recede from its position, for  
nothing can be worse for the best inter-  
ests of the province than the political  
paralysis with which it is threatened.

But there is something better than  
party lines, which even in the opinion  
of those who advocate their adoption  
are only a means to an end, and that is  
the presentation to the people of a  
strong and progressive policy by men  
who will carry it out. The politicians  
aligned may as well make up their  
minds that the people are going to have  
such a policy and such men. There is  
no mistaking public opinion on this point.  
It may suit the convenience of some in-  
dividuals, to pretend that the country  
is looking to them to save it. They  
may tickle themselves with the notion  
that some portion of the electorate is en-  
oughly impressed with their public re-  
cords to be willing to wait patiently  
until they have worked out their little  
political games. But there never was  
a bigger mistake in politics. Just at  
present a beautiful lot of schemes is  
being hatched, but the indications are  
that public opinion is getting ready to  
put its foot down upon the collection,  
and when that highly desirable act takes  
place, they will be blended into a mass  
in which one cannot be distinguished  
from the other. The man who does not  
see what is coming must be blind, or  
else he has had no experience in read-  
ing the signs of the times. Some of

these individuals, who run away with  
the notion that they are British Colum-  
bians, and that this great province exists  
for no other reason than to give them  
offices in which they can draw good  
salaries for doing nothing worth men-  
tioning, will awake some fine morning  
and find that they are out of the whole  
business. The people of British Colum-  
bia are getting ready to move, and when  
they do move, the political flies that are  
irritating the body politic will be sent  
about their business, just as other flies  
are got rid of by a horse when it  
twitches its skin.

## ABOUT A FLAG.

There has been much talk on the  
streets about the Irish emblem display-  
ed in the street decorations. The Colo-  
nist has had several callers on the sub-  
ject, and one member of the Reception  
Committee brought the matter up at the  
meeting held yesterday. The question  
was referred to the Committee on de-  
corations with directions to look into it.  
To aid that committee in arriving at a  
decision, and at the same time to remove  
any misapprehension from the public  
mind, we may say that the green flag  
with a golden harp is the national em-  
blem of Ireland and is so recognized.  
The authority for this statement is  
Chambers' Encyclopedia. It is not, how-  
ever, a correct heraldic device.

Flags are a comparatively modern de-  
vice, and the insignia which they bear  
belong properly on shields. Thus the  
Royal Standard bears the quarterings  
of a shield. They are arranged in  
squares on the flag for convenience.  
There is much dispute as to what the  
arms of Ireland originally were. This  
is doubtless due to the fact that the peo-  
ple were divided into clans, and the  
dominant clan imposed its arms upon  
the country for the time being. Ed-  
ward IV. of England declared that the  
arms of the island should be "four  
crowns in pale," that is, four crowns  
one above the other in a band running  
lengthwise of the shield through the  
centre. He does not appear to have pre-  
scribed any color. Henry VII. altered  
the arms and declared that they should  
be "azure, a harp, or, stringed argent,"  
that is to say, a blue field bearing a gold-  
en harp with silver strings. James I.  
put the device selected by Henry upon  
the royal shield, where it has re-  
mained until the present, but he added a  
triple tower and a green wreath. The  
tower and the wreath have since been  
abandoned. In 1861 by sign manual of  
Her Most Gracious Majesty it was de-  
clared that the royal Irish emblem  
should be "a harp, or, stringed argent  
and a tressor vert, both ensigned with  
the imperial crown," that is a golden  
harp, with silver strings and a green  
shamrock or clover, surmounted by the  
imperial crown. The field bearing these  
insignia is blue. We are unable to find  
the heraldic authority for the use of a  
green field with the harp, but it seems,  
as we have said, to be recognized as  
correct. The exception taken to the ban-  
ners used in the decorations was be-  
cause of the absence of a crown, but it  
would be manifestly incorrect to use the  
crown, which is a distinctly royal em-  
blem.

There is no doubt as to the correctness  
of the use of the harp as the emblem of  
Ireland, and this without regard to the  
color of the ground upon which it is im-  
posed. Montalembert, in his history of  
Ireland, says that the harp remained  
the emblem of that country notwith-  
standing all efforts made at the time of  
the conquest of the island to prevent its  
use. The use of the harp for this  
purpose goes beyond the days of his-  
tory. There is evidence that it was  
closely identified with the Irish people in  
the seventh century before Christ. The  
harp played an important part in all an-  
cient Irish ceremonies. Thomas Moore  
has told us of

The harp that once thronged Tara's halls  
The soul of music sped,  
and thus takes us back to the legendary  
days when in the ancient castle of Tara  
an Irish parliament met to make laws  
for the people. It was because of the  
special prominence of this instru-  
ment in all Irish functions that it came  
to be considered the best emblem of  
the people, and Henry VII. recognized  
this when he declared that it should be  
and remain the arms of the nation on  
the royal shield.

## BLUENOSES AND OTHER THINGS

The Times discourses learnedly on  
Bluenoses, and endeavors to discover the  
origin of this term as applied to the  
people of the Maritime Provinces. Like  
some of the subjects over which Lord  
Dundreary pondered, this is one of those  
things that no fellow can find out. The  
explanation that the name came from a  
variety of potato only argues ignorance  
on the part of the Boston man who ad-  
vances it. The so-called bluenose po-  
tato was really the "early blue," and it  
was given this name because it was  
earlier than the "Christy," the other fa-  
vorite variety, and was streaked with  
blue just inside, and a slight, nice po-  
tato it was. The Bostonese doubtless  
confounded the early blue with the  
one that applied to the people who raised  
it. The Boston correspondent of the St.  
John Sun, who talks about a "buck-  
wheat bluenose," and so on, is simply  
drawing on his imagination, and the Sun  
should have known better than to print  
his stuff. No one in the Maritime Pro-  
vinces ever heard of a "buckwheat blue-  
nose." The explanation advanced in  
New Brunswick fifty years ago, and the  
writer of this article heard it from his  
grandparents, who lived in New Brun-  
swick from the day it was first settled by  
the United Empire Loyalists until their  
death, was that the people got the name  
because their noses were supposed to be  
blue with the cold.

There is always a great deal of un-  
certainty as to the origin of names.  
Take the name Acadia, or as it has been  
Anglicized, Acadia. No one knows for  
certain where this was derived, but the  
best explanation seems to be that it  
is a corruption of the word "quod-  
yah," which is as near as the  
termination of the Indian name  
of the haddock can be spelled. If  
there happen to be any of the older  
Acadians left, that is the grandchild-  
ren of the people who were expelled, and  
of whom Longfellow has written in Evan-  
geline, and you should ask one of them.

## Builders' Hardware

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

LOCKS  
SASH LOCKS  
TAR PAPER  
TAR FELT

SHEATHING  
NAILS  
SASH CORD  
SASH WEIGHTS, Etc

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TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.



DATES OF FALL SHOWS.

Kamloops, Wednesday, Thursday and  
Friday, 25th, 26th, 27th September.  
Agassiz, Tuesday, 4th September.  
Cowichan, Friday and Saturday, 6th and  
7th September.  
New Westminster, Tuesday, Wednesday,  
Thursday, Friday, October 1st, 2nd, 3rd,  
4th.  
Wellington, no show.  
Langley, Wednesday, 18th September.  
Covichan, Friday and Saturday, 6th and  
7th September.  
Victoria, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,  
Friday, 1st to 5th October.  
Saanich, Friday and Saturday, 27th and  
28th September.  
Kelowna, 20th and 21st September, Fri-  
day and Saturday.  
Islands, Wednesday, 25th September.  
Surrey, Wednesday, 24th September.  
Comox, Thursday, 26th September.  
Richmond, Tuesday, Wednesday, 8th and  
9th October.  
Maple Ridge, Tuesday, 17th September.  
Inland, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,  
23rd, 24th, 25th September, at Ashcroft.  
Nanaimo, Friday and Saturday, Septem-  
ber 20th and 21st.  
Chilliwack, Wednesday, 25th September,  
Thursday, 26th, Friday, 27th.  
Salmou Arm, Wednesday and Thursday,  
18th and 19th September.  
Mission, Friday, 20th September.

Sealed tenders, indorsed "Tender for  
Government Office," will be received by  
the undersigned up to four p. m., Tuesday,  
the 1st October, 1901, for the erection and  
completion of a Government Office on Lot  
7, Block 6, Esplanade, B. C.

Plans, specifications, forms of tender and  
contract may be seen on and after the 23rd  
September, 1901, at the Government Office  
at Victoria, Nanaimo and Alberni.

Tenders will not be considered unless  
made upon the printed forms supplied by the  
purpose, and the agreement to execute a  
Bond appended to the Form of Tender,  
is duly signed by the contractor himself  
and two other responsible residents of the  
Province in the penal sum of \$500 for the  
faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily  
accepted.

W. S. GORE,  
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works,  
Lands and Works Department, Victoria,  
B. C., 30th September, 1901.

Alberni Government Office.

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Plans,