

HOLIDAY GOODS FOR THE GIFT SEEKERS

Some Handsome Displays by a Number of the Local Merchants

Following are additional references to some of the handsome holiday displays in the stores of local merchants:
Henry Young & Co.'s Development
Nothing so conclusively demonstrates the steady progress of commerce in Victoria as the development of our retail stores.

In his tour of the stores for the purpose of giving publicity to the various Christmas displays, the editor of the Col. was impressed by the fact which forced itself upon our representative's notice was the universal and steady increase in business and development which he met on all sides.

During the past twelve months the firm of Henry Young & Co., whose correct title has often in the past been overlooked under the pseudonym of the White House, has made great structural improvements made inside the showrooms, are carrying in stock a vastly increased range of goods not only in the more customary lines which might be expected, but also in the heavier lines generally known as staple goods, such as dress materials, etc.

In what may be termed a universal store so far as ladies' garments are concerned, an increase in one department demands a general expansion of the stock. The introduction of most fashionable dresses such as the American Lady corset, calls for the most stylish and fashionable blouses. The increase of the staff in the millinery department demands an equal increase in millinery trimmings. Additions and introductions in the shape of the finest Belfast linens for tablecloths and sheets will be satisfied with nothing less than the secretary writes Mr. Bullen, the manager of the B. C. Marine Railway company, requesting the exact terms under which he agreed to build the line in question.

Mr. Shotbolt's store will also be of interest to amateur photographers, as a fine variety of everything that a photographer needs being shown. For nearly half a century this well known house has been carrying on a successful drug business, and is justly entitled to the name Pioneer Drug store, being ever alive to the demands of his numerous patrons. Mr. Shotbolt has a large stock of goods to have in stock a new and up-to-date assortment of Christmas goods—comprising perfume and atomizers, hair brushes, ebony goods, and a host of other articles worth inspecting.

Mr. H. L. Salmon, the Pioneer Tobacconist of British Columbia, has a great treat in store for those who enjoy the fragrant weed. The familiar store on the corner of Government and Yates streets, where Mr. Salmon has been in business for the past 23 years—is this season resplendent with a fine assortment of goods dear to the heart of lovers of "My Lady Nicotine."

Mr. Goodacre's store on the corner of Government and Yates street, offers ample support for his words, presenting as it does an array of merchandise absolutely bewildering to the man who is

choosing the piece de resistance for his Christmas dinner. For those who favor a turkey or goose there is a splendid array of fine fowls, while those who want a big sirloin of beef to deck the festive board will find what they want among the magnificent sides of beef, to supply which the best cuts on the ranch of Thomas Ellis, late of Pentecost have been sacrificed. Of mutton Mr. Goodacre shows scores of carcasses, all of them being bred right here on the Island. Mr. Goodacre esteems himself particularly fortunate in being able to offer to his customers such an assortment of some grown mutton, especially in view of the fact the local article is at present hard to procure, the market being flooded with the Australian grown product.

Huxtable Bros.
Searchers for presents in the stationery line have a large stock to choose from at Huxtable Bros' stationery store. Government street. Included in their stock is a special line of toys with which the hearts of many young ones of the city will be made glad. In their line of stationery they have secured a special interest in the most up-to-date novelties, for which there is a ready demand. The interior arrangements of the store are in keeping with the season and the decorations are very artistic.

BUSINESS BEFORE TRADES' CONGRESS

Decision to Renew the Lease of Labor Hall for Five Years

The Victoria Trades and Labor Council met Wednesday in Labor Hall, in the absence of President Gray, Delegate Waters took the chair. A report of the executive committee that a five year re-lease of Labor hall be taken by virtue of the option now held by the board of trustees. The report was adopted, and J. D. McViren, M. P., requested to take the necessary steps.

The special committee appointed to inquire into the use of prisoners as strike-breakers reported that they had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Fulton, attorney-general, and set a date when he would meet the committee again and go fully into the matter. A special committee that had been appointed to inquire into the rumor that the B. C. Marine Railway company intended to import from England the machinery for the new government hydrographic steamer, instead of building it here, at an understanding when they found it impossible up to date to get definite information, and it was decided that the secretary write Mr. Bullen, the manager of the B. C. Marine Railway company, requesting the exact terms under which he agreed to build the line in question.

The secretary was instructed to issue an appeal to all unions asking them to contribute to the tuberculosis fund, now being raised by Dr. Fagan.
GOOD CHRISTMAS BOX FOR MRS. PATERSON
Queen City Tonight Will Carry Many Gifts for the West Coast Heroine

Steamer Queen City, when she sails tonight for Cape Scott and way ports of the west coast of Vancouver Island, will carry, besides a cargo of Christmas goods for the many ports on the Island coast, some Christmas presents for Mrs. Thomas Paterson, wife of the lightkeeper at Cape Beale. A case of \$510 subscribed by shipping companies will be forwarded, and from Victoria \$220. The officers and crew of the Queen City, who remember many kindnesses done to them by Mrs. Paterson, will take on their own account a handsome silver service of four pieces, suitably inscribed. There will also be an illuminated address sent by the Local Council of Women, a medal purchased by the pilots of Puget Sound, a set of engraved resolutions, commending her bravery, sent by the Pilot Union.

GOVERNMENT GOAL RESERVES.

The example of President Roosevelt found in the following words: "The Government will assume the role of the land in the hands of the government, and will be transferred to the private ownership and control. While so-called shows initiative care for the rest of the world, the government will be responsible for the remaining coal measures. If we allow this to be done by private hands it may at any time become as inalienable as it were at the north pole. It is the duty of the Government to take care of the coal land in the hands of the public. Safeguards in the public interest have also been provided for the coal lands of the Niagara Falls. The reservation of coal lands in the hands of the Dominion is a matter of great importance for the future standard of comfort among the people and the development of industry are largely dependent in the west on a permanent supply of fuel at reasonable cost. The coal lands in the hands of the Dominion are for the benefit of the public. No such questionable departure need be taken for the coal lands of the Dominion. A control that will insure a continuing supply at fair prices by the operating companies. It is the duty of the Government and it is what they have a right to demand. The result will be a coal supply sufficient for the public. The Government should act promptly and reserve all coal lands for the public. It would be a serious mistake to create a right to drift into the hands of private individuals and corporations."—Toronto Globe.

What is Labor Doing in New Zealand

Paper Prepared for Victoria Economic Club by F. Andrews, High School Staff.

To the student of political economy no other country in the world presents quite so many interesting features as New Zealand, for in that colony there have been carried into practical operation many of those advanced principles of government which are just beginning to be discussed in our text-books, principles which in some circles are still regarded as the wild and visionary theories of socialists and dreamers. In many lines of advanced legislation New Zealand leads the world, and as most of our progress has been made since the Labor party secured control of the government of the colony in 1891, this subject becomes of special interest to us. The steps are being taken to form a similar Labor party in this country, if it is true that we can form a fairly accurate estimate of the progress in the past, then by studying the record of New Zealand's progressive legislation during the last sixteen years, and the results of the industrial life of that colony, we can form a fairly accurate estimate of what would be the result of the present Labor party with similar aims in Canada for the conditions in each country are not so different as to prevent like causes producing like effects.

Discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator Tasman, it was practically without permanent European inhabitants until 1840. Her history for four years that it was a dependency of New South Wales. The colony was controlled by a company holding a royal charter, as Rhode Island until 1842, but it was finally granted a legislative charter in 1851. The new government of 1852, which was the result of the acquisition of a farm within the reach of every man, land was sold by the government at, in some cases, as low as 5s. per acre. The history of this having been the desired result however, immense blocks of land were bought up by speculators and locked up. The addition of larger tracts of large estates were secured and a colonial aristocracy established which through a stiff property qualification excluded the masses from any vote. To control all legislation. It is not necessary to enter into details as to the nature of the legislation of that period, but it is a fact that the same measure was passed in New Zealand in Canada, and we can well imagine how well the worded interest of the colony looked upon the people.

In the year 1890 there was a revolution in the land. Organized labor went into politics, for once its members had the vote. The result was that as a result the Labor party gained control of the House of Representatives. But there was still the Upper House of nobles, which was a barrier to interest whose members were appointed for life, which blocked all progressive legislation. How was that to be done? The Labor party, through a petition, asked the governor of the colony to appoint a sufficient number of labor members to the Upper House to outweigh the landed aristocracy. The governor refused to do so, but on appeal being made to the Imperial government, he was told that he must accept the advice of the Labor party. The additional members were appointed. Nearly sixteen years have passed since then, and today New Zealand is revolutionized. In regard to all the changes that have taken place, but a glance at the New Zealand of today will give a fair indication of what they have been.

And first as to railways: There are 2,589 miles of railway in the colony of which 2,188 miles are owned by the government, and 401 miles are owned by private individuals. The country is mountainous and railway construction expensive, the average cost of construction being \$3,822 or about \$42,000 per mile, which, however, includes all equipments. In 1904 the net revenue from the operation of these roads, that is receipts less taxes and above expenses was \$360,823, which was equal to 3.1-3 cent on all the capital invested. As the government now holds the majority of the shares in the railways, it is possible to divert the net income from the railways to other purposes. The net income from the railways is sufficient to pay the interest on the capital invested, and leaves a small margin to good, while under the system of subsidizing railways, which has thus far prevailed in this country, the people of Canada are still paying interest on a good part of \$280,000,000 contributed to aid in constructing the roads of this country. In addition to the cash subsidies granted we have given land grants out of which a kingdom might be carved, and worst of all we have created great railway corporations, which have a virtual monopoly on the press, by their contributions to the campaign funds of the political parties, and through the financial influence of other ways, practically control all legislation in which they are interested. In the railways of the colony New Zealand has a very low rate of interest, and the debt incurred in their purchase or construction, and as the railways carry a heavy interest on this debt the burden upon the people, on account of their construction is nothing whatever. We have the debt contracted in aiding in the construction of our railways with no assets to show for it, for in calculating the amount spent in railway subsidies I did not take into account the fact that Canada could not today raise a single dollar bill on the credit of all the millions borrowed and given as subsidies to the railways. If there were nothing in the experience of New Zealand which should lead us to hesitate about adopting a policy of government ownership, there are many reasons fit to the people in whose interest the act was passed, enabling, as it did, thousands of people to buy land and establish homes of their own, and in this way stimulating the flow of people from the city to the country instead of in the opposite direction as is the case in this country. By another act, passed in 1892, the government is authorized to purchase the land and pay therefor in installments. This move, too, was strenuously opposed by the banks and other moneyed institutions, but the result has been a vast improvement in the lot of the people in whose interest the act was passed, enabling, as it did, thousands of people to buy land and establish homes of their own, and in this way stimulating the flow of people from the city to the country instead of in the opposite direction as is the case in this country.

AORANGI ARRIVES.

Reaches Port After a Fast Trip From the Antipodes. Steamer Aorangi, Capt. Phillips, reached port Wednesday evening from Australia via Potos, after a fast passage, having arrived a day in advance of schedule, despite being detained loading sugar at Suva for 24 hours. The steamer brought a large complement of passengers, among them being William Stitt, for five years C. R. agent at Suva; G. A. Fraser, a Canadian merchant; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and son, the former superintendent of C. P. R. telegraph; they had been on a holiday trip to Australia. A number of chaps enticed to San Francisco by reports of high wages being paid in construction there, were also passengers; they declared to have taken passage on the San Francisco steamer tomorrow night. There were also 30 Japanese from Honolulu.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

There is a serious movement in the Maritime Provinces to check the tide of immigration, and the government has been organized in Nova Scotia, and now a reform movement has been formed in Prince Edward Island. At its last meeting addresses were delivered by three clergymen and other leading citizens of Charlottetown. The speakers emphasized the ballot as a sacred trust, and maintained that it was a crime for any citizen to use the franchise to procure for himself any other advantage. It is suggested that the franchise should be given to those who are better educated, and that the franchise should be given to those who are better educated, and that the franchise should be given to those who are better educated, and that the franchise should be given to those who are better educated.

By an act of 1893 the franchise was extended to women thus giving them the right to register as electors and to vote at the election for members of the House of Representatives. A property qualification is necessary, a residence of one year in the colony and three months in the district entitling a woman to the franchise. Her name placed on the electoral roll. In its method of taxation New Zealand presents a marked contrast to that of other British countries. This was the result of the franchise act with the new government after the election of 1890. Under the law of 1891 which has been several times amended, the value of the land is assessed, and improvements are exempt, all buildings, fences, drainage, crops and personal property are exempt. The rate of assessment is the value of the land. There is also a small estate exemption of \$2,500, so that if a farmer or a tenant of land of less value, he pays no land tax, and there is in addition a widow and orphan's exemption. After the improvement value rate was introduced the value increases, there being levied, in addition to the level land tax, a further tax, which increases in rate as the value of the estate increases. If a person owns the land, he pays no land tax, but if he is a tenant, he pays a further tax amounting in some cases to 20 per cent of his value. There is an income tax on a graduated exemption of \$1,500, which is graduated by three steps—up to \$1,500, no tax, the next \$5,000, 2 cents and beyond that \$24 per cent of the excess.

In 1898 the government established a system of old age pensions. Most nations have recognized the necessity of providing for the old age of its veterans of war. The Labor party, a veteran of industry who has spent his life in the colony, and who has lost the property of his country and who has lived a moral and temperate life, has equally as strong a claim upon his country as the soldier. The pension provided for the soldier, which is paid to the veteran as he is discharged, is a pension of \$30 a year, which is paid to the veteran as he is discharged. The pension provided for the soldier, which is paid to the veteran as he is discharged, is a pension of \$30 a year, which is paid to the veteran as he is discharged. The pension provided for the soldier, which is paid to the veteran as he is discharged, is a pension of \$30 a year, which is paid to the veteran as he is discharged.

The law of New Zealand enacts that "any citizen over 65, who has resided in the colony for 15 years and who is of good character, and not possessed of property amounting to more than \$1,000 clear, nor a yearly income of more than \$100, and who is not over 250, the maximum pension of \$30 a year is given, but for each \$5 of such income above \$170 and also for each \$10 of clear property over \$1,000, the pension is reduced by 1 cent. This law applies to men and women, to maories as well as whites, but Asiatics, criminals, drunkards, wife deserters, and those whose names are on the list of persons who are struck out." The old age pension is therefore not only a recognition of the partnership and brotherhood of men, but also a recognition of the moral and temperate life, thus indirectly benefitting the country by stimulating a higher standard of morality. The law of 1893, which provided for a pension of \$30 a year, which is paid to the veteran as he is discharged, is a pension of \$30 a year, which is paid to the veteran as he is discharged.

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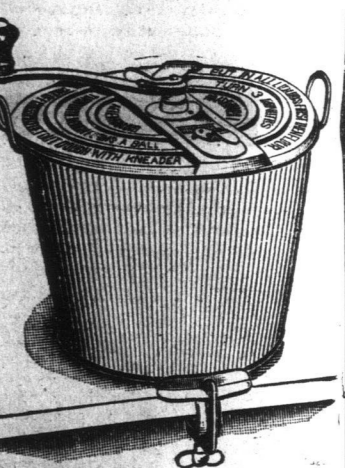
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Suggestions for Men.

Why don't you buy some of these new and necessary and self-saving devices for your wife, mother or sister? Why not combine common sense with your Christmas buying, and get something useful? They are sure to appreciate any one of these articles, or any one of the many others we have no room to tell you of here.

Universal Bread Mixers

These mixers have been on the market now long enough to advertise themselves. They are no novelty. People who have never made bread in their lives can take a Universal Bread Mixer and make bread "just like mother used to make." No experience necessary. Simply follow directions. Kneads bread in three minutes. The dough is not touched by the hands at all. The kneading is done scientifically and much better than when kneaded by hand. This mixer is made in two sizes—No. 8—Price \$25.00. Come and take one home. We also have Cake Mixers on the same principle, only smaller; mixers better for cake in three minutes. One size only. Price, \$22.50.



ASBESTOS SAID IRONS

Make Ironing Easy. The hood being asbestos-lined, they hold the heat 4 times longer than the old style iron. Set 3 Irons, Stand and Handle, \$2.25. We have Asbestos Irons for every purpose.

DANA MOP WRINGER

Would Save Many a Back Ache. WRINGS MOP WITHOUT WETTING THE HANDS. Without muscular effort, saves drawing mop through rollers which anyone can do easily. Price, \$2.50.

The Household Scale

Weighs from 1 oz. to 10 pounds. Price, \$3.50.

The Perfection Savory Roaster

The only way to cook a Christmas turkey is with a Savory Roaster. This is a self-heating pan. The pan is made of one piece steel, with the bottom raised to form a receptacle for the drippings. There are no seams for grease to collect. It has a hinged cover and is self-locking. Two sizes—Family Size \$1.35. Hotel Size \$2.50.

THE OIL LINE HARDWARE CO.

PHONE 1120. CORNER YATES AND BROAD STREETS

thinking and breaks the slavery of early trips at the boss, the heater and the boiler, and tends to give the better elements of the community a determining vote in national affairs.—Toronto News. The Vancouver News-Advertiser says that it is reported that Mr. Stitt is to be promoted to the position of general passenger agent on western lines, vice C. E. McPherson, who it is said will take the new position of assistant passenger traffic manager. Mr. Stitt will be stationed at Winnipeg. CAPTAIN BERNIER'S WORK. Captain Bernier appears in a way to have accomplished more than Peary got to the pole than any previous explorer had done. Bernier formerly took possession of fourteen islands in the name of Canada, and hoisted the national flag thereon. For five of them are of considerable size and the remainder are small. They lie mainly between Baffin Land and Beaufort Sea. They are all practically uninhabited by white people. Still it would have been very awkward if our American neighbor were to claim them by their calling in those far northern waters, had taken possession before Canada and had laid claim to territorial footing there, hemming us in, as they have done on the Pacific coast by the purchase of Alaska. Had they done so, all sorts of international questions would have arisen. Capt. Bernier has done work for Canada and we would have been glad if he could have been assisted in his efforts to reach the pole. Some would say that the first man to reach the pole ought to be a Canadian.—Charlottetown Guardian. Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

WORTHWEST VISITOR

PLEASED WITH Family Here to Sp Winter

J. K. Erratt, erstwhile m laws, and now of Moose J in the city last evening. H to Victoria for the purpose his family, who preceded West. The latter have taken residence here for the winter. Mr. Erratt says that they, with British Columbia, will extend their sojourn in the spring. Although he is on the whole a Vancouverian, Mr. Erratt appears to be with the beauty of the place, words, he is "much taken for." Mr. Erratt occupied the position of mayor of the capital, Victoria, during the winter of 1902. Two years after his public life he moved west, following tide of immigration, direction, settling at Moose, though he does not like the heat and cold experienced summer and winter in that region. He thinks that the future of the districts is exceedingly bright. Moose is the finest town between the mountains and the sea, and the most beautiful view of the mountains from the city. All the homesteads have been for some time and those of the large parcels of land as ment are disposing of their big advances to eager newcomers. The country for miles and miles is rapidly becoming settled and the amount of acreage under cultivation was materially increased. In order to give some idea of the richness of the district, the word of Moose Jaw, Mr. E, that the output for 1905 was 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average was 20 bushels per acre. He thinks that a remarkable showing would be made this year. Of course the crop is larger because of the extension of amount of land placed under cultivation. "Are the reports we hear of that large numbers of richly wealthy Northwest moving toward the coast of Victoria particular, correct reports?" Mr. Erratt replied in the affirmative. He said that Victoria was the place to which a great many of the wealthy were flocking at the present time. "What a fact," he added, "that \$400,000 has been spent by the word of Moose Jaw, Mr. E, in the past few months, and the most of the expended in real estate." In his opinion, Victoria would be a great deal better than any other place in the west, if it was confident that large numbers of farmers, after having made a trial, would come here to make their home.

ROOSEVELT INSISTS ON RIGHTS OF

President of the United States Sends Special Message to Congress. Washington, D. C., Dec. 20. Special message to Congress. President Roosevelt transmitted a special message to Congress regarding the Japanese situation in San Francisco. The report deals with the controversy of first, the Japanese who attend the school; second, the Japanese who attend the school; third, the Japanese who attend the school; fourth, the Japanese who attend the school; fifth, the Japanese who attend the school.

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