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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

IS SOCIETY DEMORALIZING?

Our attention has been called by a correspondent to an article in the January number of the Nineteenth Century, which is entitled, "Is Society Worse Than It Was?" The article is a thoughtful one, and worth procuring and reading by those interested in preventing social demoralization in the somewhat limited circles to which it applies. For society is not here used in the sense of the social organization of the human race, but in a much more limited sense accepted in the title and discussed in the body of the article without being defined. Possibly the writer, Lady Gwendolen Ramsden, is so thoroughly permeated with the proper notion of what society is, that she finds it incredible that anyone should require any definition. But nevertheless society," is seems to us that there are which the definition becomes harder, the more it is required. Excluding its general meaning, and restricting it to what is usually meant by the phrase "in society," it seems to us that there are two kinds of society which should be kept carefully distinct—"good" society and "smart" society. Both of those societies depend upon the possession of a certain amount of leisure permitting, or perhaps rendering necessary, the cult of social observances, dignities, and conventions. "Good" society we should be inclined to define as the association of those who have leisure for the cultivation of the refinements of life, without taste for luxury or the ostentation of wealth. It will be noticed that there are certain extrinsic qualifications for the membership of good society, very largely contained in the word leisure, but that the main qualifications are those of character. "Smart" society, on the other hand, we should define as the association of those who recognize certain common ends as the only objects in life fit to be pursued by those who have leisure to pursue them. To be "smart" is to pursue these objects and to be oblivious to all else. To a member of "good" society any matter of intellectual or aesthetic interest would have a certain intrinsic value. To a member or would-be member of "smart" society no matter has any value at all unless hall marked as a proper object of appreciation. Naturally society in this sense depends entirely, both for its internal deterioration or improvement, and for its external influence upon a nation or community, upon the character of the ends to which it devotes its attention. Of modern society it may safely be said that many of its ideals are merely silly, some of them are enervating, a few are positively debasing, and almost none are elevating or refining in the slightest degree. This applies quite as much to the things which society permits to pass unnoticed, as to the things upon which it insists. Lady Ramsden says that women in society drink far more than is good for them without being put under any ban. As to manners, she remarks that they are worse in society than in any other class of the community. This applies, however, only to English society. It does not apply to American or to French society. Refinement of language, she says, has led to spades being now generally called agricultural implements, but she goes on: "What excuse can be made for people, by birth gentlefolk, who allow stories and jokes to be circulated round the dinner table in whispers, because they are too bad to be repeated aloud; and for those women who encourage by their laughter coarse conversation full of allusions and doubles-ententes, who discuss such disgraceful gossip in their drawing rooms that it must poison the mind of any innocent young woman who may be present?" What excuse, indeed? The next clause in the indictment is that society exacts financial honesty only in reference to gambling and racing debts. The last and most serious accusation of all is that society openly tolerates and encourages doubtful relations between its members provided that these do not outrage certain conventions which are quite insufficient for the protection of ordinary morality. The great cause of all these symptoms of degeneration is the setting up of false social ideals. Lady Ramsden puts her finger upon the cause when she says: "With some the dread of being considered strait-laced or prim, is far greater than the fear of evil. Virtuous themselves, they yet know and believe all the evil gossip about others from whom they readily accept invitations and benefits. They allow gambling to go on in their houses, for they have not the pluck to forbid games of cards being played for money. Idle people are encouraged by them to play 'bridge,' not merely as a recreation in the evening, but as the business of the day, beginning after luncheon and continuing throughout the night. In entertaining their friends and acquaintances, so anxious are they to be popular and please those who are the fashion of the day, that they encourage flirtations among married people, and would sooner think of leaving out the husbands, than of not including in their invitations the well known admirers of their guests." The influence of society is enormous. The people to whom it is a sort of enchanted land which they can never enter, but whose institutions they can adhere and imitate, are like the sands of the sea for number. Consequently the cultivation of false ideals of social intercourse in society has very widespread consequences. Because those who are not "in society" delight to ape its ways and institute replicas of its observances in their own circles. If society condones bad manners and loose morals, many will find a justification in that fact for bad manners and loose morals. If society worships an idol, the enthusiasm of no heathenish sect will cause more reduplications of that idol to be manufactured, than that fact. A general revolt and agitation for the purification of society, such as Lady Ramsden advocates, would have beneficial results far beyond its somewhat indefinable boundaries. And such a purification will have to be brought about, or, as she hints, the term "to be in society" will come to be used by really refined and cultivated people as a term of reproach.

THE WASHINGTON CONFESSION.

For three hundred years the Westminster Confession of Faith has been recognized by a very powerful branch of the Christian church among English-speaking peoples as the most complete, logical, and all-embracing exposition of their religious belief yet attempted. It is not surprising that a period of our history which in literature gave us Shakespeare and the authorized version of the Bible, in philosophy, Bacon, in politics and statesmanship, John Milton, should in the domain of systematic theology, have given us the Westminster Confession and the Shorter Catechism. But even the most fervent admirers of the two latter have never claimed any authority for them except that derived from the doctrine they contained, as endorsed by, and referable to reason, conscience, and revelation. Consequently, while it might be considered heterodox, there is nothing sacrilegious in an American divine's idea of substituting for the Westminster Confession a revised version, which he proposes to call the Washington Confession, from the place at which the revisers sat. If there is a progressive development of religious belief, a gradual growing into larger, truer, wider views, it is evident that belief cannot forever be confined to the dogmas of any particular era of religious history. An imperative desire is bound to arise for dogmas enlarged to meet the results of wider religious knowledge. The contest over their acceptance and substitution for the old creeds, will largely take the ground that as these old creeds expressed the truth hundreds of years ago, and as the truth does not change, they are equally capable of expressing the truth now. So they are, if new aspects of the truth since become visible, are read into them. They expressed the truth as it appeared at that time, but good authority says that "here we see as through a glass darkly." If, in three hundred years, the glass has become less dim, there is no reason why the image of truth as now reflected in our spiritual retina should not be more accurately described and expounded. The contrary view gives too positive authority to the words of men who would have recoiled themselves from the idea that any authority rested save in the Word of God and the illumination of the Holy Spirit. Men who pray every day using the words "Send down Thy Light with Thy Truth," would be guilty of a grave inconsistency in so doing if they held that the last ray of divine light and the final conception of divine truth reached this earth three centuries ago. So that it is not with any sense of its impropriety that the idea of a Washington Confession will not appeal to many, but rather with the doubt whether this is a creed-making age. In the fearful flux of religious ideas with which we are surrounded on all sides, has any definiteness yet emerged which could harmonize the beliefs of any considerable number of people, and inaugurate a new era of religious development along well recognized lines? There are numbers of people who imagine that it is religious faith itself which is disappearing because the dogmas which succeeded the revival of learning are crumbling away. The faith of such people in the God they worship must be singularly weak. Perhaps, like the priests of Baal, they imagine the Divine Power is asleep or on a journey. The age of the critic precedes the age of domatic constructiveness. Erasmus preceded, he did not follow, Luther and John Calvin. But the "Divinity that shapes our ends" works through them both.

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

The trouble in the Balkans is not developing satisfactorily for the lovers of sensation. So far it has been barren of episodes, a mere fizzling of discontent among a population who make up in romantic appearance what they lack in determinate purpose. It certainly does not seem likely that a revolt advertised to begin at a specific time, like the performance of a play, could initiate any amazing revolution. While preparations were being made to revolt, preparations would also be made to crush any uprisings, and divert them into wider channels. It is fairly safe to say that until it suits the policy of some of the great powers to stir up strife in the Balkans, nothing originating there is likely to be a source of genuine alarm. It is very noticeable that the unsettled condition of the Balkan states is not causing any particular disturbance in the money market. If there were reasonable likelihood that Russia would shortly be at Turkey's throat, with Germany crying "Hands off!" and France straining at the bonds of peace to get at German financiers would be in a state of panic, and their alarm would be reflected in the price of stocks and bonds. After all, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Servia are but pawns on the European chessboard, subordinate to, and frequently sacrificed in, the interests of the larger pieces. We do not blame the Macedonians. If a tenth of the stories told about Turkish misgovernment is true, the Macedonians are only to be blamed for not revolting earlier and oftener. But about all the Greek races (are the Macedonians of Hellenic origin?) there seems to be the same incapacity of united and effective action. They have retained the fierce sectionalism of the ancient Greeks, which their greatest patriots and wisest men could not overcome, and at the same time have lost those virtues which made the Greeks the foremost people of the world. In the light of subsequent history, that outburst of Hellenic enthusiasm to which Lord Byron gave the assistance of his genius and his life was made possible only by imagining in the modern Greeks qualities they do not possess. In sober fact, they are a people upon whom it is impossible to expend much sympathy, and the Bulgarians and Servians and Macedonians are like unto them. Yet it is a strange irony of fate that descendants of the people who successfully defended Europe from the incursion of Orientalism, should now themselves be helpless under the domination of the Turk; and that of all the peoples who owe their civilization to Hellenic culture, there should not be one to come to their aid, while the barbarous Moscovite is their natural ally.

DECLINE OF POPULISM.

A New York paper comments with joy upon the fact that "freak" legislation has very largely disappeared from the records of the Western States. The West is no longer full of wild and formless hatred of the "money power," nor does it any more believe in a conspiracy between Wall and Lombard streets to oppress the wealth producer of all countries by means of a monopoly in the standard of value and medium of exchange. It is prosperity which has induced the change. Good prices and good crops have filled the stomach of the West, and its head is no longer troubled by the vapors which arise from a sour and empty stomach. There is no question that an extraordinary change has taken place. At the time of the last great financial crisis, every farm we men will follow. The sierras are to be mortgage, and the crops discounted by overdrafts at the bank. The banks financed these overdrafts by drawing upon New York. Crop moving requirements were met by advances from New York, and the money returned there when the crop was paid for, with interest added. The farmer lived on the balance after he had paid the interest on his mortgage, and he did not live well. A financial squeeze in New York caused a sudden calling in of loans, which the West was unable to pay, and in the twinkling of an eye the whole financial system of the United States was in inconceivable disorder. The situation is entirely different now. The mortgage has disappeared as a universal servitude, and only remains as the legitimate handmaid of credit, while the farmer has a balance to the good in the bank. In the state of Kansas, for instance, there are $80,000,000 lying in the banks to the credit of farmers, and the other day the state of Nebraska invested a large sum of its consolidated school fund in the purchase of Massachusetts state bonds at a better price than could be obtained for the bonds in New York. Now all this money accumulated in the Middle West has still been employed in Wall street, chiefly in financing huge industrial trusts. But the position of the Western banks is entirely different from what it was before. They are now lenders of their own surplus funds to New York, instead of borrowers of New York's surplus funds for the transaction of their own business. As everybody knows, an important feature of both American and Canadian finance is the Western demand for money at certain seasons of the year. It begins before the crop is marketed, when the money floods out, and it ceases as the crop is marketed and paid for, when the money floods back. Last season the usual process took place. Money was withdrawn from New York for the uses of the West. But to the chagrin of Wall street it is not finding its way back. The difference is due to the fact that previously the money could be peremptorily called back, whereas now it has to be coaxed back. It is the West which has the call. The great industrial boom in the United States, which began with the legitimate replacement of manufacturing plants, and has spread into the ridiculous inflation of all sorts of wildcat enterprises, and socalled trusts and combines, was based on and financed through the productive prosperity of the Middle West. It is being checked very largely by the fact that the banks to which the rapid accumulating floating capital of the West is entrusted, are no longer satisfied with the security of the New York industrial market, and that necessities have arisen in the West itself which give a good and profitable opening for their resources. One of the chief of these is the enhancement of land values, and consequent migration of population seeking cheaper land. It has been estimated that $100,000,000 of money have been tied up in financing the migration of population alone. While the activity of the land market has made large demands upon the money market. The inability to obtain supplies from the West may precipitate a financial crisis in New York. In spite of the liquidation which has already taken place, and the improvement visible since the beginning of the year, competent authorities still regard the situation with very grave misgivings. What the change in the relations between the East and the West means, however, is that, suppose there is a panic in New York, the West will not be affected to anything like the extent which it was on previous occasions. Consequently, the epidemic of wild talk about wild remedies, is never likely to be repeated. It would be a mistake on that account, however, to imagine that there is a unity of economic sentiment between the East and the West. The East looks upon the trust as an economic solution of conflicting management and cut-throat competition; the West looks upon the trust as an ingeniously contrived piece of machinery for extracting an illegitimate profit out of its pocket. The cleavage between the two along this line is quite likely to be just as deep and as distinct as it was upon the question of the currency, and to lead to political and other changes not the less marked because of the increased wealth and solidity of the West.

CHILD LABOR IN MONTREAL.

Child labor in Montreal is worse than child labor in Pennsylvania. But the appalling revelations in the one place seem to have stimulated investigation and reform in the other. The Quebec law only restricts the employment of boys in factories under twelve years of age, and of girls under fourteen. Recently an inspector personally examined the children of both sexes in a large cotton mill in Montreal. Out of sixty-five girls, between fourteen and sixteen, he found thirteen who were quite illiterate, eighteen who could read fairly, but wrote with difficulty, and thirty-four who could read and write. An equal number of boys between 12 and 15 supplied twenty-one who were quite illiterate, eleven who could read, but could hardly sign their names, and thirty-three who could read and write in a rudimentary manner. Here out of 130 children were thirty-four, or 26 per cent. illiterate, and sixty-three, or 48 per cent. whose education may be counted as defective, even employing the low standard of ability to read and write. Such a condition of affairs is a disgrace to any Canadian province and should be remedied without delay.

According to Goldwin Smith and Willison, editor of the Toronto News, the Gamey charges are true. Goldwin Smith, is one of the most determined, aggressive, and outspoken critics in the English-speaking world. His criticism is largely negative and the bent of his mind is not at all constructive. But he is unbiassed, logical and fearless. Of the Gamey charges he says:

What do I think of it? Why, an attempt has been made to corrupt this man and he has revealed it. If the statements had been false Mr. Stratton would have flatly contradicted him on the spot. The procedure in the English House of Commons under similar circumstances would be the appointment of a select parliamentary committee to investigate the charges. I do not favor referring the matter to a court of judges. Something in the nature of a legal issue must be presented to them before they hear a case, and I have a strong feeling against calling in the judiciary to discharge any duty outside of the proper functions, as it risks the confidence reposed in them by the people.

Mr. Willison, on the other hand, is a life-long Liberal. He was for years editor of the Toronto Globe. When he resigned some little time ago, there were many who said that it was because the moral atmosphere of the Liberal party in Ontario was becoming too thick for him. However that may have been, there is no question that his expressions of opinion in the columns of the Toronto News derive an extrinsic importance from the position he lately occupied that they would not have otherwise, although he is a brilliant and forcible writer. Summing up a long article, in which he argues that the Gamey episode is the natural and fitting climax to the tendency of Ontario Liberal politics for a long time back, he concludes as follows:

True, we have still to hear the defence of the provincial secretary and the cabinet, but unfortunately the indictment seems damning and conclusive to the last degree. As the case now stands, the good name of the province imperatively requires the exclusion of Mr. Stratton from public life and the overthrow of the administration in whose behalf he operated.

Such statements from such men foretell the speedy downfall of the Ontario legislature, unless public opinion in Ontario is gangrened beyond cure.

WATER SUPPLY.

We approach the subject of the water supply of the city of Victoria with fear and trembling, and with the thoroughly justifiable protest that the discussion of this subject has cropped up out of season. We were writing the other day of the persistency with which children play certain games at certain seasons of the year. This is not surpassed by the persistency with which letters to the newspapers discuss the same subjects at specific seasons of the year. The water question is not due for months yet. We fear that it has arrived in only a sporadic form, and that the real epidemic of controversy will break out at its accustomed time, with its accustomed virulence. Did we say "fear?" We hope so. Because whatever we think about the waste of water, we have a strong objection to the waste of editorial topics. During the months of August and September the water question is good for at least four columns a week, and four columns a week are not to be sneezed at during the silly season, when times are dull and the world is too steeped in sunshine to have its wits in full working order. Perhaps the present outbreak is due to the fact that the legislature is not in session yet. But we appeal to the people not to waste their sensations, or they may get hard up before the end of the year. We had a scheme of our own about this water question, a labor-saving device. We were going to take our editorials of last year, translate them into French and then re-translate them into English. This would give them a sufficient flavor of originality, and besides it would improve our French. Thus we would kill two birds with one stone, and, like the daughter of Pharaoh, take an intellectual profit out of the water. In our humble opinion the water scarcity last year was largely fictitious. We say this not because it is true, but because it is the only thing we can think of that has not yet been said, and we strive at originality. Of course if people choose to perch themselves upon rocks, like pelicans of the wilderness, above the level of the community's water supply, they should fetch their own water in a pail. The community at large should certainly not be taxed to provide them with water. Their geographical position is against them, as the railway magnate told the deputation who wanted to make Kamloops a distributing centre as well as a health resort. We have carried water for domestic use in a pail ourselves, and we can assure them it is a healthy and invigorating exercise—after you have broken the ice. They say, however, that there is so much ice waters. The proposition of the Canadian Northern railway to secure what we may call for shortness a Puget Sound terminus first, and leave the development of a Northern terminus till later, has always appealed to us as the proposition with the most powerful business considerations to support it. It strikes us also as being somewhat to the interest of the city of Victoria to enforce these considerations upon the attention of railway promoters at the present time.

A CHEERFUL OPTIMIST.

Lord Avebury, the president of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain, can certainly not be described as a dark-souled pessimist. In opening the annual meeting of this association, he congratulated those present on the state of British trade during the past year, and said that the lugubrious vaticinations which they heard from certain quarters had, happily, not as yet been fulfilled. On the contrary, both imports and exports had risen, and last year attained the gigantic total of £812,000,000, showing an increase of £10,000,000 over 1901. In fact, 1902 was a record year, and the increase was very evenly distributed. It said much for the skill and energy of our manufacturers that those of scarcely any other country were prepared to compete with them on free and open terms. All of this is no doubt very grateful and comforting; but Great Britain must accept the alternative of having been very badly frightened over nothing, if there was nothing in German and American competition.

Speaking of the Gamey case, the Times remarks: "Some of the agents in the present one will have to get out." What about the principals?

There is only one country where religious toleration, freedom and local self-government can be proclaimed by an Imperial decree. That is Russia. But the limitations of the Czar's powers are found, just like the limitations of parliament and other sovereigns, in applying needed reforms to existing systems. If it only needed a Czar to remove all the social, moral, political, and industrial evils we are cursed with, how quickly we would import one!

The Report of the Fisheries Commissioner for British Columbia has just been published. It is a document containing a great deal of information of a very important character. Like all our official reports, this one is full of illustrations, of which the beauty and appositeness will not more delight the ordinary reader, than the presswork anyone who can appreciate the perfection of technical skill.

100 boys' 3 piece "Fauntleroy" suits half price for cash until stocktaking. B. Williams & Co.

The New York Post says that the United States Senate comes near to realizing Shelly's dream of a

"Senate house whose floor
Is chaos."

Driving ulsters and waterproof overcoats half price for cash during stocktaking sale B. Williams & Co.

It is understood that no more big ships like the Cedric will be built in the immediate future. The size of ships is going ahead of port facilities.

Macintoshes and cravenette raincoats half price for cash during stocktaking sale. B. Williams & Co.

AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION.

London, March 21.—An automobile exhibition was opened in the Agricultural Hall here today.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The remarkable fact that English railways kill almost no passengers at all, and that American railways accomplished the record feat of killing seventy-seven in fifteen days this year, has occasioned considerable searching of heart among the railway authorities in the United States. One eminent American engineer says it is a matter of temperament. "In this country we take chances." It is not a very scientific explanation. The taking of chances is entirely governed, not by an inborn recklessness, but by the impulse to make money overcoming prudence as to the risk of life. Does the American business man who wears himself dead with business worry take any chances. Not at all. Forced by an overmastering craving for a success that is not worth having, he faces the positive certainty of a breakdown. He takes no chances at all. A drunkard who has been warned by his doctor that further indulgence means death, frequently goes on drinking. Why? Because with him the appetite for liquor has become a stronger emotion than the law of self-preservation. Similarly with the chance-taking proclivities of railway companies and individuals. They exist because the preservation of human life has become relatively unimportant compared with some other object, that object being generally reducible to the common measure of dollars and cents. On this continent railway accidents involving loss of life will be for many years more frequent than in a country like Great Britain. Because new railways through sparsely settled districts could not stand the elaborate precautions and minute care in maintenance, shorter lines with heavy traffic require and can afford. But the carnage among passengers is far above the minimum to which it could be reduced. The methods of reducing it employed in Great Britain would be equally successful here if they were applied. First, regulations are required, imposed by an expert body like the British Board of Trade, infractions of which are made highly expensive to the railway companies; second, the courts might raise the tariff of damages for injuries sustained in railway accidents. If the railway companies are made to pay through the nose for every abrasion of a passenger's skin, it is wonderful how whole the skins of passengers will be kept; third, the careful investigation of every accident with a view to placing the responsibility upon somebody and punishing that somebody, would be of the very greatest value. A very fruitful source of accidents in Great Britain was discovered to be the overworking of railway employees, particularly signalmen. One terrible accident was discovered to be directly due to a signalman having been continuously on duty for sixteen or eighteen hours. Ever since, the hours of employees have been better regulated. British public opinion simply would not stand anything of the kind. The most money-grubbing board of railway directors dislikes having pointed accusations of manslaughter directed against it. The experience of Great Britain has proved that all preventible railway accidents are due to the too eager pursuit of the dollar without regard to the sanctity of human life, and that most railway accidents are preventible. The remedies all amount to this in the long run, to make the love of dollars, or fear of losing them, counteract what the love of dollars occasions.

THE NORTH VERSUS THE SOUTH

We are accustomed to regard the victory of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Canadian Pacific railways for the control of Oriental trade with the American continent as a foregone conclusion. Perhaps it is. But perhaps our idea of the case and celerity with which this victory is to be gained is due to the fact that we see and hear more of the triumphs of the North than we do of the efforts of the South. We look upon the only possible rival of the three corporations mentioned in a railway debouching upon the Pacific Ocean still further North. We have had the advantage of our own latitude so drummed into us, that we are apt to consider latitude to be the only consideration affecting transoceanic trade. It may help to correct our ideas somewhat in comparing our own with a more Northerly latitude, to consider the effective struggle for trade still being made by San Francisco and the railway interests centred there. Settled avenues of commerce in which large capital is invested, and a settled population engaged in production of various kinds, and in the transaction of business, possess resources and capabilities of resistance and competition which should not be overlooked. Mr. Harriman of the Southern and Union Pacific systems is aiming at a three and a half day service from New York to San Francisco. Millions are now being expended in straightening the road from Omaha Westward, and the work of rebuilding the Southern Pacific from Ogden will follow. The sierras are to be tunneled so that the grades will be no greater than those found on the lines East of Ogden. The distance is being shortened, curves reduced, grades cut down, steel and stone culverts put in, and the heaviest steel rails laid. It appears that J. J. Hill has been making an attempt to wrest the government transport business from San Francisco and transfer it to Seattle. This attempt has been partially successful, and has stirred the railway interests in San Francisco to take active measures to defend their trade. The improvement on land is coupled with improvement on the sea. The largest steamship yet built in the United States is now trading between San Francisco and the Orient, while her sister ship will be in commission this summer. The company controlling the fleet of which these steamers are the best, has agents scattered all through Asia and Australasia, from Vladivostock to Adelaide, procuring business and directing it to San Francisco. Now it may very possibly be that in point of geographical position Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and Victoria are better situated than San Francisco for Oriental trade, and will eventually control the bulk of it. If other factors in the situation were eliminated, not a ship would leave San Francisco for the Orient, they would all leave Puget Sound. But geographical position is not by any means everything. Invested capital, commercial energy, custom and variety of productions have all to be considered. Oriental stomachs, for instance, will not tolerate a hard grain, and must be educated up to Number One Hard through the medium of wheat grown in California, Oregon and Washington. Then, again, the industrial world which has its Western centre in Omaha, has its trade connections and outlet via San Francisco. Established trade routes are very hard things to dislodge. As a fact it may be said the superiority of opportunity will rather manifest itself in the development of new business at a more rapid rate, than in any diminution of the business already established in accustomed channel. We can very easily project the comparison between San Francisco and Puget Sound as they exist now, to Puget Sound and, let us say, Port Simpson, as they might exist ten years from now. It gives us a glimpse of the terrific problem a railway company would have to face in making a railway terminus at Port Simpson, and being without a terminal point on Puget Sound waters. The proposition of the Canadian Northern railway to secure what we may call for shortness a Puget Sound terminus first, and leave the development of a Northern terminus till later, has always appealed to us as the proposition with the most powerful business considerations to support it. It strikes us also as being somewhat to the interest of the city of Victoria to enforce these considerations upon the attention of railway promoters at the present time.

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6 Single, 2 Double 50c
Scarlet, White, Yellow, Rose. By Mail, Postpaid.

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1 Double Dahlia, 1 Single Dahlia, 3 grandest and richest colored large flowering Cannas, all different.
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3. Beet, Flat Egyptian.
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6. Cabbage, Fottlers.
7. Carrot, Half Long Scarlet.
8. Carrot, Gem or Ox Nt.
9. Cauliflower, Early Paris.
10. Celery, Self Blanching.
11. Corn, Early Minnesota.
12. Corn, Evergreen.
13. Cucumber, Pickling.
14. Cucumber, L'g Green.
15. Cucumber, White Spine.
16. Herbs, Sage.
17. Herbs, Savory.
18. Herbs, Marjoram.
19. Lettuce, Nonpareil.
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23. Onion, Large Red.
24. Onion, Y'low Danvers.
25. Onion, Silverskin.
26. Parsley, Curled.
27. Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
28. Peas, First and Best.
29. Peas, little Gem.
30. Pepper, Ruby King.
31. Pumpkin, Large Cheese.
32. Radish, Rosy Gem.
33. Radish, Breakfast.
34. Radish, Long Scarlet.
35. Salsify, Mammoth.
36. Squash, Marrow.
37. Squash, Hubbard.
38. Turnip, Red Top Globe.
39. Tomato, Champion.
40. Tomato, Extra Early.

FLOWERS.
41. Alyssum, Sweet.
42. Asters, Mixed.
43. Balsam, Mixed.
44. Carnation, Mixed.
45. Climbers, Mixed.
46. Everlastings, M'xd
47. Mignonette, Sweet.
48. Morning Glory, Mixed.
49. Nasturtium, Tall
50. Nasturtium, Dwarf
51. Pansy, Mixed.
52. Petunias, Mixed.
53. Pinks (Dianthus), Mixed.
54. Phlox Drummondi.
55. Sweet Peas, Mixed
56. Verbena, Mixed.
57. Wild Garden Flowers.
58. Zinnia, Mixed.

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OR DIRECT FROM WM. RENNIE, Toronto. ADELAIDE AND JARVIS STS.

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If you are paying higher prices than we charge you for groceries, we are literally throwing reliable values at you every week, and you will miss a money-saving opportunity if you don't take advantage of them. Here are some of the prices. See how much money you can save:

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Fresh Eggs (2 doz. for 45c

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E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD., VICTORIA

Branch Stores at Vancouver and Kamloops.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes, in South Victoria District: Commencing at a post planted at a point on the east side of Shoal Bay and extending for half a mile westward, following the shore line and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 16th day of March, 1903.

W. H. ELLIS.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for fishing purposes, at Clover Point, Victoria: Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Clover Point and extending in a northeasterly direction seawards over half mile, and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 18th day of March, 1903.

J. A. CARTHEW.

LOADING AMMUNITION.

German War Vessels Receive a Supply That Arouses Remark.

St. Thomas, D. W. T., March 21.—The Berman cruisers Vineta, Gazelle and Panther are here, taking on board ammunition received from Germany.

Boys' reefers 90c. each, worth $1.75 and $2.00, until after stocktaking. B. Williams & Co.

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—AND—

THE FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR

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