

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
57 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six Months75
Three months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. A. J. Morley has been re-elected mayor. He polled a substantial majority over either of his opponents, although his vote is 321 less than half that cast at the election, and only a little over one-quarter of the total vote in the city. The stay-at-homes were sufficiently numerous to have elected a candidate by a great majority over all those in the field. They numbered about 2,700. Mr. Oliver made a very remarkable run. He was only some three days in the field, had no organization, no committees and only two or three friends who took an active interest in his success on polling day. That he should have polled so large a vote, in view of the long time during which the other candidates have been before the people and the energy they put into their work of organization, is high testimony to the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

There have been some changes in the Aldermanic Board, and while we do not wish to be understood as reflecting at all upon the capacity and general worthiness of the aldermen, who replace departed members of the former board, we must express regret that things turned out so as to deprive the citizens of the services of gentlemen who served them well last year. The new Board of Aldermen will, we think, prove a good one.

The Sooké by-law was adopted by a very large majority. We think the ratepayers have made a great mistake, but hope that results will show that we are in error. Conscientiously and to the best of our ability, we endeavored to persuade the ratepayers to take a course which we regarded and still regard, as more in the public interest than the plan that has been adopted; but a majority of them did not see the matter in the same light as we did and there does not seem to be anything to do but accept their decision and hope it is for the best.

The defeat of the Theatre by-law a second time seems to be conclusive evidence that the ratepayers do not favor investing money in an enterprise of that nature. The passage of the Telephone bylaw is a subject for congratulation. The other bylaws were adopted, the only wonder being that anyone felt called upon to vote against them.

A CHALLENGE.

It is not the custom of the Colonist to pay attention to attacks made upon it, and in consequence certain persons seem to have reached the conclusion that it is always safe to malign this paper and those connected with it. Attacks upon the Colonist are attacks upon those who write and are responsible for its utterances. We take the liberty of believing that these persons have not forfeited the esteem and confidence of the members of the community and that their attitude on all public questions will bear the closest scrutiny. Yesterday morning a sheet was circulated in this city; the leading article in it was a reference to the Colonist and purports to have been written by W. Stevenson. We have a pretty clear idea who W. Stevenson is, but do not propose to say so at this time. We shall for the present content ourselves with challenging him to make his false, malicious and utterly contemptible statements good. We offer him the use of the files of the Colonist to discover proof of what he says; we offer him the columns of the Colonist as a means of making his proof public. We tell him at the same time that he must be prepared to take the consequences of his acts in such way as the Colonist sees fit to make him feel them. This is all we are going to say at the present time, except to give fair notice to all maligners of decent men that we propose heretofore to deal with them as they deserve. We have put up with all of this contemptible slander that we intend to stand, and we call upon W. Stevenson to make good his charges or stand convicted before the community as utterly dishonorable.

THE SPEECH.

The Speech with which the Lieutenant-Governor opened the Legislature was along the general lines foreshadowed in the Colonist yesterday. It is a document of very great interest. It exhibits an excellent appreciation of the present conditions of the province and the necessities of the future. It presents a review of an exceedingly interesting year; it promises very important legislation for the future. On reading the speech the first impression created upon the mind of one, who has watched the development of

affairs in Canada since Confederation is the growing importance of the provincial legislatures. At the time of the union of the provinces it was thought by many that those bodies would fall off in influence and in the character of the subjects dealt with. The Speech shows how differently things have worked out, and it is not too much to say that even the programme submitted to Parliament by the federal government surpasses in interest that which the various local governments submit to the provincial houses. We shall not discuss the several features of the speech. This will be done when the measures are brought down. Meanwhile we congratulate the government upon this fresh evidence of its appreciation of the requirements of British Columbia.

OUR GREAT RESOURCES.

Everything seems to indicate that the coming summer will witness a large influx of people into what Premier McBride some time ago called New British Columbia. This is the region lying north of the dry belt and of which the upper part of the Fraser river and the Nechaco form great arterial waterways. It is really a very remarkable country in many ways. In the past the Colonist has printed much relating to it, and possibly the older residents of the province have a pretty good general idea of its possibilities in the way of settlement. No one can know them fully because they are not fully known. All that can be said with certainty is that they are very much greater than we used to think ten years or so ago, and that, as the examination of the country proceeds, the extent of cultivable land is found to be greater and greater.

From Burrard Inlet to Francois Lake is an area of which we are only beginning to form any adequate idea. The distance in a direct line is, roughly speaking, about three hundred and fifty miles. We are now speaking of the area lying east of the Coast Range. If a belt of country be taken here having a breadth of fifty miles, it could be so located that there would hardly be a single resident in it, except at the extreme south, and the approximately 10,000,000 acres, that would be comprised in it would be to a very large extent available for settlement. This is not intended to show the limit of the area of which this can be said, but only to afford some idea of what a vast region in the interior of the province may soon be filled with an industrious and prosperous population. In the great triangular area, which has its truncated apex at Vancouver, its base on the Nechaco river, the Fraser river for its perpendicular and the coast range for its hypotenuse, there are about 30,000 square miles, or say 28,000,000 acres, a very large part of which is fit for colonization, and very much of the remainder is mineralized or forested or both. A part of this area is semi-arid, an abundance of water being available for purposes of irrigation, but the northern part has sufficient rainfall. This northern part, which is the larger, is included in "New British Columbia." One great requisite of this region is transportation, and none of the railway projects now in course of being carried out is so located as to provide it. This is not the fault of the policy of either the federal or the provincial government, but arises solely from the vastness of the province. Not many persons are able to appreciate the magnitude of the problem involved in the opening of this New British Columbia to settlement. It must be grappled with notwithstanding its magnitude.

AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME

The following is stated to be the programme which the Asquith Ministry will submit to Parliament, not, of course, all at once, but during the life of the existing House of Commons:

1. Veto Bill.
2. Local government for Ireland, and possibly home rule all round.
3. Electoral reform, including:
 - (a) Re-distribution according to population. The basis will be about 12,000 voters for one member.
 - (b) One man one vote.
 - (c) Elections on one and the same day. (Elections now last three weeks.)
 - (d) Payment of members—£1,500 a year.
 - (e) Reduction of the legal expenses of elections.
 - (f) Stringent regulations as to voters.
 - (g) Three months' residence to qualify for a vote. (It now takes about 18 months.)
4. State insurance against:
 - (a) Unemployment.
 - (b) Sickness.
 - (c) Invalidity.
5. Disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales.

This is very formidable. It would be in a sense revolutionary, but this does not necessarily mean that it would be objectionable. Speaking especially of the proposals under the head of Electoral Reform, it may be pointed out that in Canada we recognize the principle of representation by population, although we do not carry it out very accurately when it comes to dividing the country up into constituencies. We have the "one man one vote" principle, although it did not always obtain throughout the British North American provinces. Simultaneous elections are now the

rule in Canada. The payment of members has always been the practice in British North America. The reduction of the legal expenses of elections probably means a reduction in the election expenses which a candidate may legally incur, and in Canada these are theoretically at least, very low. Stringent regulations as to voters already exist with us and so also does the short residential qualification. Yet it is quite true that the changes in the law of elections to bring about these provisions in the United Kingdom would be revolutionary. It is impossible to foresee what the result of them might be upon the constitution of the next House of Commons and therefore upon the future of the nation.

The Premier of the Australian Commonwealth proposes that the status of the over-seas navies shall be fixed at the forthcoming Imperial conference. We do not think there will ever be any question in point of fact as to what that status will be in the event of hostilities arising in which the Empire is involved. Nevertheless the subject seems to eminently be a proper one for discussion.

Newspaper readers need not be surprised if any morning they read of a serious outbreak in Italy. There is great dissatisfaction among the employees on the railways, and they threaten, unless their demands are met to go on strike and adopt what is known in France as "sabotage," and means the organized destruction of property. The Italian government is ready to meet the demands made upon it to some extent, but claims to be financially unable to concede everything that is asked.

Ottawa decided to continue its board of control. When the board system was adopted a year ago it was understood that a plebiscite should be taken at the next municipal election as to its continuance. There was a very strong case made against it, not because the system was objectionable in itself, but because the constitution of the board was not representative of the various elements composing the population of Ottawa. The ratification of the former decision of the citizens is under the circumstances all the stronger endorsement of the board system.

It would be manifestly unfair to comment upon the probable outcome of the investigation, now in progress in Vancouver into the frauds in Chinese immigration, until the evidence is all in and the Commissioner has delivered his findings. Such comment as might be made at this stage might easily be misleading. One thing has been demonstrated, and it is that the investigation was not undertaken any too soon. Another is that much has been brought to light, which calls for a good deal of explanation. We do not say that the explanation may not be forthcoming, but only that it ought to be possible to conduct the business now under investigation so that no explanation would be called for.

During the past few weeks the people of Victoria have been afflicted with the circulation of literature of the vilest kind. We are not now speaking of statements pertaining to municipal politics, but of certain other matter usually considered as unfit for publication in anything except books for the use of the medical profession and students of criminality. This horrible stuff has been spread broadcast and has been eagerly devoured by boys and girls, into whose minds it has put ideas that have not found a lodgment even in the minds of the majority of men of mature years. Unfortunately some well disposed people have seen fit to give their countenance to the publication of this abominable matter. We think we are quite within the mark in saying that there is not a city in Canada, and we very greatly doubt if there is a city in the United States, where such a thing would be permitted. The matter published is so vile that we can find no words to characterize it as it deserves.

Weekly Banana Train

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—Through service for weekly banana trains from Florida points to Seattle has been inaugurated by the Oregon and Washington. Tomorrow evening a train of refrigerator cars, known as the "Seattle banana train" and containing bananas only, will be booked up immediately for distribution to the Canadian Pacific and other points in the northwest. The service was the culmination of plans of the Harriman line to divert this traffic from the Illinois Central, the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific by way of Chicago, St. Paul and Winnipeg, and handle the business via the coast exclusively.

For Present Protection

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Twenty-two leading manufacturers of Canada held a meeting last night, which lasted until after midnight, and decided to affirm to the government that the present protection afforded by the tariff should be maintained.

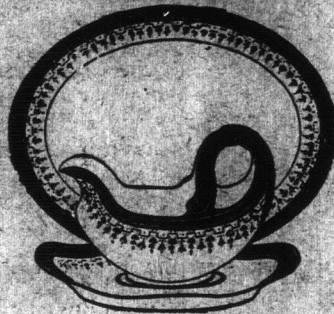
LISBON, Jan. 12.—The Secretary of State for Railways has resigned, on the demand of the strikers. A cabinet council spent the evening debating the situation.

TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL

Honest Goods At Honest Prices

Does it pay to read advertisements? It depends on whose they are. If they are ours, most assuredly—yes. Why? Because every word of our advertisement is truthful. We do not say one thing and think another; that is proved by the success of our business. Every person with sufficient common sense knows how business grows. There is only one way, and that way is by our methods, being truthful, giving good value, and keeping first quality.

Excellence Is the Chief Merit of These Dinner Sets



LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS

100 pieces, beautiful forget-me-not design, with gold handles, also designs in hellebore, pink roses and green floral, at \$25.00

98 pieces in beautiful violet patterns, with gold edge, also in a beautiful fern design, at \$50.00

CARLSBAD CHINA DINNER SETS

98 pieces with handsome floral border \$14.00



CARLSBAD CHINA DINNER SETS

112 pieces in white and gold \$20.00
110 pieces in maroon and gold \$30.00
111 pieces, bridal rose pattern with gilt edge \$30.00

SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNER SETS

97 pieces, plain white, raised border \$9.00
98 pieces, with floral pattern and gilt border \$12.50
105 pieces, brown, floral design \$15.00
113 pieces, pink and green border, gilt edge \$17.00

See the Table Linen We Sell and Compare

The most important of all is beautiful White Table Linens, linen that is white as snow. The Table Linens we sell here will give you a table of beautiful appearance. It will help greatly to show off to advantage



the articles that are on it. For good advice and suggestions regarding this, visit our second floor.

Unbleached Table Linens at, per yard, \$1.00 to45c

Bleached Table Linens at, per yard, \$1.25 to65c

Table Cloths, 2 x 2, \$4.25 to \$2.50

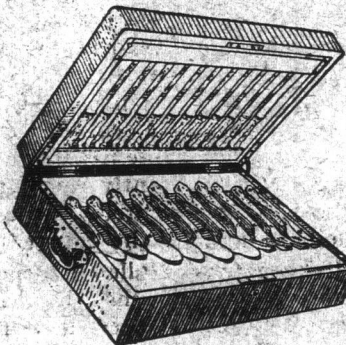
Table Cloths, 2 x 2 1/2, from, each \$3.00

Table Cloths, 2 x 3 yards, from, each \$3.75

Table Napkins, per doz., \$7.50 to \$1.00

Keen Cutlery at Keen Prices

There are lots of stores that sell Cutlery, or rather, keep it. We keep Cutlery and sell it, because it is the best. It is an easy matter to make a mistake in buying Cutlery, you may see some that looks real good, but you don't have to use it very long till you find out your mistake. We keep nothing but the best of everything, and our Cutlery is the best that money can buy, and it is cutlery that will last you for ever. We have no inferior kind to choose from, so you are safe in buying these goods here. Let us show you our large assortment.



CARVING SETS

3-Piece Carving Sets, in beautifully lined cases, consisting of knife, fork and steel, from \$12.00 to \$4.50
5-Piece Carving Sets, from \$20.00 to \$7.50

FRUIT KNIFE CASES

In beautiful cases, lined with satin, 6 in case. Beautiful pearl handles, \$7.50, \$6.50 \$6.00

DESSERT SETS

Beautiful oak and green cases with copper trimmings, containing 1 dozen knives and forks, with pearl handles, and sterling mounts, \$35.00, \$30.00, \$25.00 and \$20.00
Cases in dark brown and green, containing half dozen dessert knives and forks with pearl handles and sterling mounts, \$15.00 and \$12.00

Wine Glasses of All Kinds to Suit All

Have you plenty of Wine Glasses, or are you wanting to replace some broken ones? We have Wine Glasses of all kinds with every kind of pattern you can wish for. If you are going to buy Wine Glasses for the first time, buy them here, where you can have them replaced if you should happen to break one, once in a while. We have a fine assortment for you to select from.

Decanters, quart size, with cut neck and fern design, engraved, Per pair \$3.75
Also in pint size, at, per pair \$3.00
Etched Port Glasses, Per dozen \$2.50
Etched Sherry Glasses, Per dozen \$2.50

Decanters, in beautiful etched patterns—
Quart size, Per pair \$9.00
Pint size, Per pair \$7.00
Water Glasses, from, per dozen 60c
Etched Claret Glasses, Per dozen \$3.50

1847 Rogers Bros. "Silver Plate That Wears"

For more than half a century the careful purchaser has insisted upon the original Rogers Silverware. The genuine is known by the trade mark, 1847 Rogers Bros. This is the heaviest tripleplate made. There are many instances where spoons, forks, etc., bearing the 1847 Rogers Bros. trade mark have become cherished possessions as the result of daily use and association throughout a lifetime, and have been handed down as family heirlooms. This does the famous brand of silverware justify its title, "SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS," a guarantee superior to claims made for brands that have not been long enough in use to test their quality by time.

1847 Rogers Bros. is as famous for the beauty of its patterns as it is for quality. You are invited to inspect our line, which includes all the most popular patterns in this favorite brand.

TIPPED PATTERN

Teaspoons, Per dozen \$4.00

Dessert Spoons, Per dozen \$6.00

Table Spoons, Per dozen \$7.00

Dessert Forks, Per dozen \$6.00

WINDSOR PATTERN

Teaspoons, Per dozen \$4.50

Dessert Spoons, Per dozen \$7.00

Table Spoons, Per dozen \$8.00

Dessert Forks, Per dozen \$7.00

Table Forks, Per dozen \$8.00

VISTA PATTERN

Teaspoons, Per dozen \$4.50

Dessert Spoons, Per dozen \$7.00

Table Spoons, Per dozen \$8.00

Dessert Forks, Per dozen \$7.00

Table Forks, Per dozen \$8.00

PRISCILLA PATTERN

Dessert Spoons, Per dozen \$5.50

Table Spoons, Per dozen \$9.50

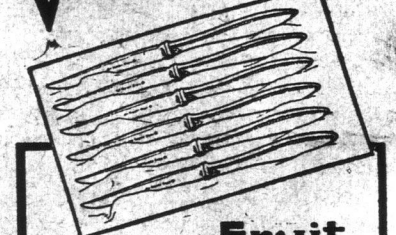
Dessert Forks, Per dozen \$5.50

Table Forks, Per dozen \$9.50

Fruit Knives, Half doz. in box \$3.00

Gravy Ladles, in 6 patterns, Each \$1.50

Vesta



Fruit Knives

Lend elegance to the serving of dessert. One of the favorite designs is the Vesta in

"1847 ROGERS BROS." "Silver Plate That Wears"

It is a pleasure to show these articles.

PRISCILLA PATTERN

Soup Ladles, Each \$4.00

Nut Crackers, Each \$1.00

AVON PATTERN

Teaspoons, Per dozen \$5.00

Dessert Spoons, Per dozen \$5.50

Table Spoons, Per dozen \$9.50

Dessert Forks, Per dozen \$5.50

Table Forks, Per dozen \$9.50

On Your Judgment as to Quality and Price We Rest Our Case

WEILER BROS

Our Ads. Put You In Touch With Best Values

SCOT

The history of the Stewarts is little else than a domestic. The time illustrates a true patriotism, undoubtedly patriotic area below they owed allegiance on occasion to England. Of loyalty King as suited to were constantly today is that it would cause the fall into his hands what we would have considered a petty chief or possibly due in a man the tenure by which. The law of by universal consent whose veins flow in France. Indeed we have seen that art Bruce consistently and laying successors emulated already mentioned years the land had been cultivated with thickets and beasts. When a fight for Scotland they were amazed adopted. As so advanced, every one and betake themselves and destroying with them. Such themselves to the had come with the and much booty, times of truce between the bar conditions civilization, and moreover be unnecessary by a campaign with of oatmeal tied whom a bed was

In the reign of Robert II., as he was called, the Earl of Douglas claimed the crown upon being Robert's daughter. He was opposed by Percy, better known as Earl of Northumberland, who were splendidly fought in which the historian, says that hotly contested account. Victor was very dearly an efficient monarch after a reign of son John a kind disorders and the

John took the crown, in defiance of the former Scottish history. He had Rothsay, and Jarner and was a fine-curved the host of Albany, who was that David was a life. The bany to discipline latter had done on the battlefield defence of Edinburgh. IV., but this was hatred of his uncle of representation should be done to profligacy. The arrest, and David Falkland Castle death. Thus per very type needed her dire distress son, was at this his father was ed France to be ed