

## The Colonist.

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

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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Six Months ..... \$0.60  
Three months ..... \$0.30  
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

## THE INNER HARBOR

Complaints constantly reach us about the way the inner harbor is blocked by rafts or booms of logs. The Dominion government is spending a good deal of money improving that part of the harbor, but it may as well call off the dogs, if the harbor is to be converted into a mere holding ground for logs. We admit without the least argument that no needless obstacles ought to be thrown in the way of the large and very valuable business being carried on by the saw mill; but there are other interests and other industries that have a right to be considered. Take the building of motor launches for example. This is a fine industry calling for high-class skill. It is a large and important industry. One of the reasons why it has been so large is because the Arm has been available for the use of such craft. It is rapidly becoming unfit for that purpose. There are times when the whole channel is blocked. We are told that on Sunday it was nearly impossible to get up as far as the Point Ellice Bridge, what with the sealing schooners and the booms of logs. At night not the slightest care is taken to mark these obstructions to navigation, and what once was a safe and pleasant passage is now surrounded with danger. It cannot be necessary for the harbor to be used as it is now. We repeat that we do not wish to interfere in any way with the exercise by the millmen of their reasonable rights; but we do think that the rights of others ought in some degree at least to be respected.

The position we take is that the Harbor Master should see to it that no more booms of logs are permitted in the harbor than can be accommodated there without interfering with the right of way, and that in every case the logs should be so moored as to keep them in one place, and not be allowed to swing backward and forward with the tide. He also ought to insist that the booms should be marked with proper lights. We are told that the claim is made that as logs are not brought into the harbor in rafts but in booms, and as the law does not specify that booms shall be lighted, the Harbor Master has no jurisdiction to order lights to be put on them. We decline to take any stock in this distinction. One of the dictionary definitions of the word raft is that it is a collection of logs that obstructs navigation, another is that it is a collection of logs fastened together for the purpose of conveyance by water. A boom is a line of connected timbers. That is to say what is called a boom of logs is a raft of logs fastened together by a boom. In eastern rivers the logs are kept together for transportation not by a continuous boom around the outside, but by cross pieces, floating logs fastened lying between those thus fastened together. The Harbor Master would be within his rights in insisting that these so-called booms are rafts within the meaning of the law, and putting the onus upon the owners of them to show that they are not. Our view of the case is that there is plenty of room to hold all the logs that the millmen could reasonably ask without interfering in any way with the use of the inner harbor and the Arm for other purposes; but better care must be taken than now is in evidence to secure such a result.

## A GREAT JOURNALIST.

Harvey W. Scott is dead. He was easily the most prominent journalist on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Indeed he may be said to have been the greatest newspaper man west of the Mississippi. For nearly half a century he was editor of the Oregonian, the great morning daily of Portland, Oregon, and largely interested in the ownership. As a writer he was unusually forceful and clear. It was given to few men to express themselves as clearly and forcefully as he, and yet at the same time with such an entire absence of bitterness. He was a vigorous disputant; and though a strong Republican, his paper never was rabidly partisan. He appealed to the reason of his readers and not to their prejudices. There were times when he approached as nearly an independent treatment of public questions as any one could hope to attain. In this lay the great secret of the Oregonian's influence.

Mr. Scott was in his seventy-fourth year, and until shortly before his death he was vigorous, mentally and physically as ever. He began to fail physically after his return from the East in May last, but his mind retained its clearness. He went East again a few weeks ago for the purpose of undergoing an operation, from the effect of which he did not recover. In him the newspaper world has lost one of its brightest ornaments. He leaves a long record of good work well done.

And now a flying machine has been burned while in the air. The aviators

seem determined to run the whole gamut of chances as quickly as they can.

## THE SILVER QUESTION

Mr. Moreton Frewer, is the most persistent champion of the remonetization of silver before the public today, and it is to be said of him that he is disinterested, because he has not the slightest intention of making the issue a political one so far as he is personally concerned. His political sympathies are very strongly with the Unionists, and, but he is not in politics anyway. His strongest plea for silver is based on conditions existing in India and the Orient, and the arguments he advances have never been met, from which it may be inferred that there is no answer to them. In a recent article in the Financial News he thus deals with the effect on the demonetization of silver upon India:

If cheap silver was merely coupling up labor in China to destroy many of our chief wage-paying industries—cotton and steel and iron, jute and glass and pottery, and leather—it might conceivably find advocates here, even today; but the closing of the mints in India in 1893, the tampering with the currency of \$90,000,000 of our wards—this comes within the accepted category of great historic crimes, and, depend upon it, we shall yet have to pay the penalty for this crime. There is no one who can defend it. True, it was an experiment that might conceivably have succeeded. We were told in 1893 that the great and foreseen fall in silver would close down silver mines so that presently the price of silver bullion would rise again to the artificial price of the rupee (16s.). But what was even then a scandalous experiment in finance has long since become a mere experiment in human suffering. A few weeks since I was asked to give evidence before the National Monetary Commission at Washington, and the questions asked me as to the present monetary "system" in India were startlingly pertinent. I was asked if it was possible to answer these questions. I propose to put on one side the fact that at each recurrence of famine thousands upon thousands die of starvation who would live if they could convert at the nearest mint their silver ornaments into the rupees which they could buy food. I pass by the irretrievable evidence as to this, and I come to the question of the increase of the burden of every debt.

India, all authorities agree, is the most indebted community in the world, comparing mortgage and asset. What does the closing of the mint to silver mean to the ryot in debt to the local moneylender? Here if a man has a mortgage of 100 sovereigns, he can pay it off with any 25 ounces of gold. Suppose we closed our mints and every mortgage was now obliged to pay 50 ounces of gold instead of 25—what then? In India any ryot who owed 100 rupees could, with mints open, liquidate his debt with any 100 tolas of silver; while today, with mints closed, he must bring in about 160 tolas, and to make this silver still dearer the Indian government has recently greatly increased the import duty. No other government, I believe, either civilized or barbaric, has ever imposed a duty on either of the world's money metals—either on gold or silver.

The question of silver must be finally taken in hand. That the exchange metal of \$90,000,000 of Asiatics can continue to rely for its value on the accident of a fortnight's monsoon rain evidences an ignorance and levity discreditable to our western civilization.

These statements are exceedingly serious. Many of the leading financiers of England denounced the closing of the Indian mints at the time the act was done as a grave error and as certain to result in disaster. The mysteries of finance are past finding out by the man on the street, but it seems more than insupportable why the Indian government should have imposed a duty on silver, knowing perfectly well that its possession is so vital to the welfare of the people of the country. The whole matter is involved in a most extraordinary way. We showed not long ago that the demonetization of the white metal has decreased the purchasing power of the Chinese so far as foreign goods are concerned, and enabled those people to compete very successfully with the manufacturers of the Occident. This comes very close to home to the people of this coast. Three years ago British Columbia lumber in Shanghai at \$30 a thousand could be bought there for 33 taels; now owing to the depreciation in silver it takes 48 taels to pay for it at the same price in gold. If the wages of the Chinamen had advanced proportionately this would make no difference, but they have not and consequently his purchasing power of our lumber is less than it was three years ago in proportion as 48 is greater than 33. On the other hand, we have in this province the best iron ores on the Pacific coast. When the Western Steel Corporation began the establishment of its plant, it intended to rely chiefly upon British Columbia iron ore. But it finds it can buy its ore and pig iron away up the Yangtze river and deliver it at the smelter cheaper than it can mine or make them here, and hence

while it is using some of our ore it is only using half as much as it otherwise would, and whereas it intended to make pig iron here for export to its steel plant, it is buying its pig in Hongkong. The remonetization of silver got a black eye in America because it was taken up chiefly by people who were more or less fanatics; but it is beginning to look as if that were a case when certain things were kept from the wise and revealed unto babes.

It is estimated that the late Census will show the United States to have a population of \$9,000,000 people.

General Booth announces that he has made all arrangements for his successor, but he adds that he has made up his mind to live as long as he possibly can.

Dr. Robertson, of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, has expressed the opinion that hereafter there will be a general disposition to establish industrial establishments in smaller towns, other than in the cities.

Mr. Aquilino's statement, that the British government "would welcome an Anglo-German agreement in naval matters with joy," has caused the Berliner Tageblatt to say "the joy would be shared by an overwhelming majority of the German people." What, then, is the obstacle in the way of such an agreement?

Over in Seattle they have been trying the experience of mixing up preaching with dancing. They began with a two-step; then came the sermon; at the close of the sermon all those present joined in the Lord's Prayer, and the dancing was resumed. Now do not be in too great a hurry to say that this was wrong, although it may be granted that it was decidedly unusual.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that he is not satisfied with his visit in the West, because it is too short. And he has not yet seen Victoria. When he does, he will think he ought to come West and grow up with the country. Just why a man should want to live where it is six months winter and six months late in the fall, when he can come out here, is one of the unsolved questions of the present day.

And now we are told that the Turks want Abdul Hamid back on the throne. The mistake the present Sultan made was in not following the example of his predecessors. They took no chances of reaction, and more or less gracefully adopted the necessary precautions to see that deposed sultans were safely laid away in the tomb. The old fashions have their advantages.

We commented a few days ago with dissent upon a London telegram which said that there were strained relations between the King and the Queen Mother, and gave the latter's prolonged occupation of Buckingham Palace as proof of it. The custom has been for the occupants for a sovereign's funeral; but it appears, in the present case that the Queen Mother remained in possession at the express wish of the King, who asked her to consult her own convenience as to the time of her departure. Thus is another scandal nipped in the bud.

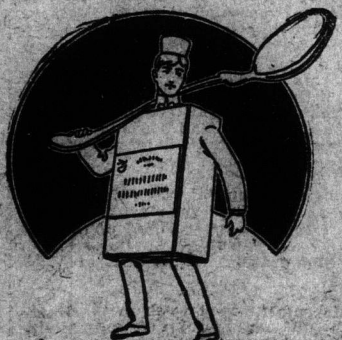
The good folk of Paris want to abolish handshaking. They do not say what they propose to substitute. Our Parisian friends are accustomed sometimes to salute each other with kisses, and while it is not impossible to conceive some cases where this might not be as objectionable as in others, it has its dangers. There is an old song that says: "How very easily things go wrong, A kiss too much, or a kiss too long, And the world is never the same again."

So we view with some apprehension just what the people in the fountain head of fashion propose to substitute for the grasp of the hand.

A somewhat surprising demand comes from a responsible German newspaper to the effect that the United States should be given notice to keep its hands off Liberia. It is not very easy to see what special business it is of Germany what the United States does in respect to Liberia. This colony, founded by negroes from the United States, lies between British and French territory and Germany can have no territorial interest in its affairs. As a government it has not proved much of a success, but surely if there is any nation in the world which ought to have something to say about it, it is the United States, which is its Mother Country. The sort of talk that comes from Germany is one of the things that follow from the unaccustomed possession of growing seapower.

## Bowes' Liverine Salts

A most refreshing and invigorating beverage, invaluable to tourists as a preventative and cure of sea-sickness. For all functional derangement of the liver, biliousness, sick headache, constipation, etc., it is unrivalled. Should be in every household, for young or old. Per bottle, 50c



CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST.

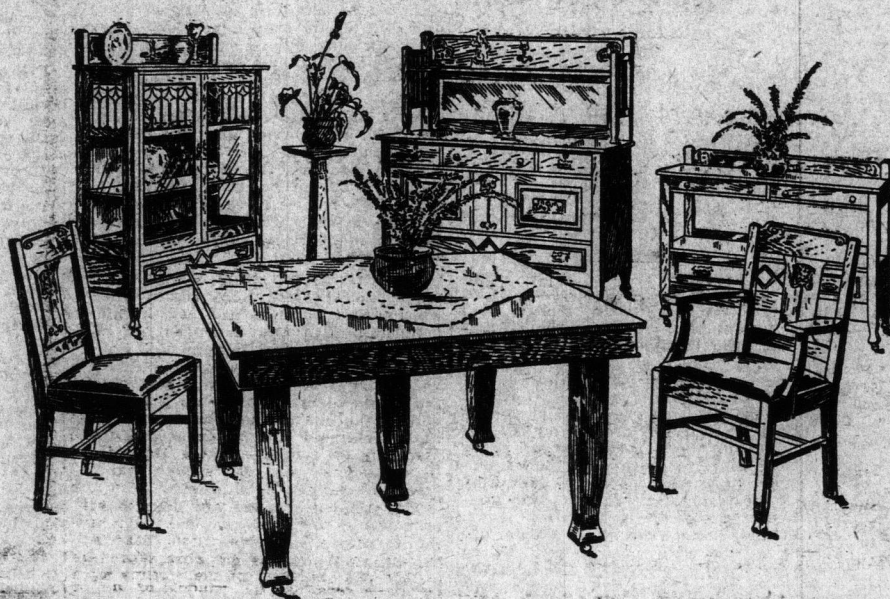
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## WEILER'S

## Our Dining-Room Furniture Exhibit Brings Forth Pleasing Comment From Everyone

If you contemplate buying dining-room furniture—you will do yourself an actual injustice if you do not FIRST visit Weiler's. There is no possible dining-room furniture need that cannot be satisfactorily and economically supplied here.

WE INVITE YOUR CLOSEST COMPARISON



## Dining-Room Extension Tables

Pedestal Extension Tables in quarter cut oak, golden finish, round, 44-in., extending to 6-ft. .... \$30.00  
Similar to above, 48-in., extending to 10-ft. Price \$50.00  
Pedestal Extension Table, square, 40-in., extending to 10-ft., quarter oak ..... \$45.00  
Massive Extension Table, claw feet, 48-in., extending to 10-ft., quarter cut oak, golden finish ..... \$60.00  
Round Table, 52-in., extending to 10-ft., quarter cut oak, golden finish, five massive legs ..... \$50.00

Early English Designs, Round Extension Table, 45-in., extending to 6-ft. .... \$15.00  
Round Pedestal Table, 45-in., extending to 6-ft. .... \$18.00  
Round Pedestal Table, in solid quarter cut oak, 48-in., extending to 10-ft. .... \$45.00

We also have a variety of lower priced tables, such as Dining-room Tables, in fir, golden finish, 42-in., extending to 6-ft., at \$7.50.

## China Cabinets

A most necessary addition to the correctly furnished dining-room, a piece of furniture that enables you to charmingly display your fancy and antique chinaware.

China Cabinets, in Early English oak ..... \$16.00  
China Cabinets, in Early English oak, from ..... \$25.00  
China Cabinets, in golden oak, from ..... \$25.00

## Dining-Room Chairs

Very pretty set, in solid oak, golden finish, solid leather seats. Six in the set ..... \$28.00  
Handsome set in quarter cut oak, leather seats, at \$39.00  
Hand-carved set, six small chairs and two arm chairs, beautifully upholstered, and in quarter cut oak .... \$260.00

Sets of six, in Early English finish, saddle seats. \$17.25  
Sets of six, solid oak, Early English finish ..... \$25.00

Of course we carry a most extensive stock of chairs not mentioned in the above list, and which are also sold in individual pieces.

## Sideboards and Buffets

Next to the Table the Sideboard or Buffet is the important item, and we give you below a few prices which will interest you:

Sideboards, in Golden Elm, from, each ..... \$15.00  
Sideboards, in Golden Surface Oak, from ..... \$17.00  
Sideboards, in Solid Oak, golden, from ..... \$20.00  
Buffets, in Golden Surface Oak, from, each ..... \$25.00

Buffets, in Solid Golden Oak, from, each ..... \$32.00  
Buffets, in Early English Oak finish, from ..... \$25.00  
Buffets, in Early English Solid Oak, from ..... \$35.00

Many people like a particular style of upholstery, and we are at all times willing to receive and carry out your ideas, not only in the upholstery, but in the designing as well.

## In Conclusion

More people are visiting us THIS MONTH than in any August before. They realize that Weiler's prices represent the REAL saving, that Weiler's policy is ONE PRICE TO ALL, that an article is not sold at "less than cost price," and then made up on another to the innocent buyer, but that every purchase made here is a good and sound investment.

Use the Ladies' Rest Room

WEILER BROS

Just Try Shopping by Mail