

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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Six Months75
Three Months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Through a misapprehension of the figures in the statement of the examinations the Colonist was very much astray in its statement of the passed pupils at the High School examinations. We gave the percentage in the case of Vancouver as 49, whereas it ought to have been 43; that of New Westminster ought to have been 56 instead of 37 as stated, and that of Victoria ought to have been 73 instead of 42. These are the figures for the "centres" at which the examinations were held. The percentage for Victoria city itself was 78. We regret the mistake very much and hope that this correction will be read by everyone who saw the former statement.

POLELESS STREETS.

It is surely highly desirable that the poles carrying electric wires should where possible, be got out of the streets. The people who planted this good city seemed to be under the impression that poles were not needed, and consequently when it came to putting in telephones and electric lights, the poles for the wires had to be placed in the streets, where they stand disfiguring the appearance of the city and a positive source of danger in more ways than one.

An effort is being made to get the poles off the streets, but this can only be done if property owners consent that the wires shall be affixed to the rear of their buildings, where there is no room for poles, and that there should be free entrance and egress at all times for the officers of the city for the purpose of inspecting, altering, or repairing the lines, the city paying all damages that may be caused in any case. As far as we know most property owners are ready to sign the necessary agreement with the city, but some of them hold out. The objection that will thereby be created will be "reduced" as a cloud upon their titles. Of course, in strictness the title is no way affected, and the easement is one that is beneficial to the owner of the property. One objection has been made to the effect that, if the purchaser of property is not notified of the existence of this easement, he might have an action against the vendor. Theoretically this might be the case, although the measure of damages would be infinitesimal, but even this can be avoided by having the agreements as signed by the owners ratified by the legislature and thereby made a part of the law of the land, of which all persons would be bound to take notice. No man would give less for a property because the wires were in the rear instead of in front of it, but on the contrary would be disposed to give more, so that all that need be considered is the case of the troublemaker, who might claim that he bought without notice of an outstanding easement. We have shown how this can be avoided. Under these circumstances we do not see why the owners of property might not freely sign the agreement with the city, on the understanding, if it is thought necessary, that legislation should be passed recognizing the easement as above suggested.

PORTLAND CANAL

The future of the Portland Canal mining district seems to be as well assured as that of any mining camp ever was at a corresponding stage in its history. Indeed if we should say that the outlook is distinctly more favorable than in the great majority of new camps, we would be fully warranted. An exceptionally large number of claims are in process of development, and the indications in every case of which we have heard are good. In some cases they are exceptionally good, although we hope this statement will not be quoted as substantiating the wild tales that have been sent out. A prospector who has had experience in many mining sections, but who does not desire the publicity which comes from the association of his name with statements as to the character of the district, informed the Colonist yesterday that he regarded it as one of very great promise. It is not a poor man's camp in any sense of the word, that is, capital is needed to develop any of the properties. A very large area has been covered with mineral claims, extending in some cases beyond the snow line. Future prospectors will have to go some distance afield. He thinks that when the Mann railway has been built the problem of transportation of ores to a smelter will not be serious. He says that the general opinion of persons who have investigated the camp is that the ore bodies are persistent, and improve in value with depth, the quality of the vein matter becoming more uniform. The country has few charms from a climatic point of view, and the man who proposes to do any prospecting must be prepared for a great deal of hard work and exposure.

We have other information leading us to suppose that good ground will

be found to the eastward of Portland Canal, but how far eastward it extends we have no means of knowing.

NO SECTIONALISM.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that when he comes to British Columbia he will talk about the Hudson Bay Railway. That's all right. He can doubtless put the case more forcibly, but he cannot state it more favorably than the Colonist has already done, and we desire to draw attention to the fact that no one here has raised a word of objection. This part of Canada is not sectional in its views whatever other faults it may possess. In fact we are inclined to think that we do not assert more strenuously the things we are entitled to. We hope the Hudson Bay Railway will be built, and that it will prove the great good which its promoters say it will. But we hope also that the government will realize that there are two coasts all the benefit possible from the new line. In fact, a Hudson Bay railway that does not provide for the shortest possible connection with the Pacific Coast will only serve half its usefulness.

But while Sir Wilfrid Laurier will find very much of a determination on the part of the people of British Columbia to urge that in the broad transportation plans, which the Prime Minister has in mind, this province shall hold a more conspicuous place than it seems to have at present. We know all that can be said about the Grand Trunk Pacific, but as this railway does not meet the demands of the east, so that it is felt to be necessary to build a line to Hudson Bay and establish a competing system of waterways against which we have no word of exception to say, so the railway will not meet the full requirements of the west. This is not sectionalism. It is patriotism. Sectionalism objects to what is done elsewhere; a patriot pleads for something to be done here that will be for the benefit of our own part of the Dominion and hence for the whole Dominion.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier need not have the least hesitation in talking in favor of the Hudson Bay railway here; but he will give additional satisfaction if he can find a few words to say favorable to other projects more nearly concerning the people of British Columbia.

THE ACCESSION OATH

The House of Commons has passed the Bill providing for the change in the accession oath. That ancient formula was adopted at a time when it was possible for the king to exercise potent influence upon the religion of the nation and when the regulations of the king's office had not been fully defined. Feeling ran high in those days. The papacy was then a powerful political influence, and it was the constant fear of the English people that the nation might be drawn by religious cords into alliances inimical to freedom. It was also a day when language was not measured with any great degree of care, and little or no regard was paid to the feelings of opponents. No one will seriously contend that, if such a form as that hitherto in force, were now proposed to be substituted for some other, it would be tolerated for a moment. There has been opposition to the change, for there are persons who are opposed to any every change. In this case opposition is chiefly due to a belief that any departure from the old formula is a step in the direction of Roman Catholicism. As the right of succession is by law confined to Protestants, it is not easy to see what possible good can result from requiring the sovereign to condemn the Roman Catholic faith, and in so doing to employ adjectives calculated to wound the feelings of millions of British subjects.

It will be noticed that the new oath contains no reference to the Church of England, the King being only asked to declare that he is a "faithful Protestant" and that he will "according to the true intent of the enactments which secured Protestant succession to the throne of my realm, hold and maintain those enactments to the best of my power." It was proposed in the original Bill to use the words "Church of England as by law established," and the change was made in deference to the wishes of the Non-conformists, who form a body of rapidly growing importance in England. Mr. Asquith himself belonging to it. We do not know that we re-

gard the new phraseology as very happy, but perhaps it is the best that can be suggested.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday. His health is not such as to give rise to any immediate anxiety, but at his advanced age his re-entry into public life is not within the range of probability.

There are differences of opinion as to the wisdom of the policy with which Mr. Chamberlain's name stands most closely identified, but there is none as to the greatness of the part he has played in building up what is the fashion to call Imperial sentiment in British lands. The term is not a very happy one, for the original idea of imperialism is foreign to British institutions; but it is employed probably because it is derived from the word Empire. Mr. Chamberlain is not an imperialist in the sense that Augustus Cæsar was, or the Emperor Napoleon was, or the Kaiser is. As we have never had anything like the British Empire, so we have no word that describes it correctly. Hence we use the word imperialism for lack of a better one. But we all know what Mr. Chamberlain meant when he said that the people of England ought to learn to think imperially, and he not only gave this advice with his usual eloquence, but he drove it home upon the imagination of the people of the United Kingdom as no other man had ever done. Whether or not the plan by which he aimed at accomplishing imperial solidarity is ever adopted, he has undoubtedly placed British people everywhere under a great debt of gratitude. His has always been a broad and statesmanlike grasp of subjects affecting the Empire.

The people of the Dominions beyond the seas will join with the thousands of Mr. Chamberlain's friends at home in wishing him many years of happiness and as full a restoration to health and strength as can be expected in the case of one of his advanced years.

Boston is the most expensive city in the United States from the standpoint of municipal government, the per capita cost being \$27.58. New Orleans is the least expensive, the figures being \$12.76. Will some one figure out the per capita cost of governing Victoria?

One of the correspondents accompanying Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his tour sends word to his paper that the Prime Minister is visiting places he has never seen since he was in office. If he does not visit more places that were not in existence when he was in the land, he will have a mighty poor idea of what is going on.

Talk about mute inglorious Miltona, here is one who has concluded to blossom into verse. A man was drowned and the local poet thus punished him for his temerity. The lines are from the Wallaceburg Herald-Record: He wasn't in the water long When something about him went wrong; Something bothered in his head, Soon he sunk to the bottom, sun-stroked dead.

He sank and soon the bubbles rose. Something happened, no one knows. For he never once came to the top. And after him the divers had to drop. We hope the Recording Angel will make a note of these lines. No man, no matter how he may have lived in this world, deserves any punishment in the next after getting such a send-off.

We plead guilty to relying upon ancient precedents. In fact ancient precedents seem to us to be the foundation of our system of government. But the bill of rights is not a precedent. It is a law solemnly passed by the Parliament of England and binding upon British Columbia. Mr. Asquith appealed to it in parliament only yesterday. But we are told that it does not apply to the suggested suspension of the operation of the companies act because the attorney-general is not a sovereign. Surely no one can be as silly as to say that the bill of rights is not a precedent. We are not aware of having said that the Ontario law is acknowledged to be a mistake. All we said is that it was not enforced in certain cases. We also take the position that if a law is not intended to be enforced it ought to be repealed.

A Good Tonic Is Needed

If you feel, as many people do just now, run down, weak or nervous, why not tone up the system and improve the appetite with

BOWES' COMPOUND SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES

No better tonic can be procured. One bottle, price \$1.00, contains sufficient for one month.

CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST.



1228 Government Street.

Interesting Products of the WEDGWOOD POTTERY

We Have a Window Filled With These Dainty Productions

WE have a window filled with productions of that famous Wedgwood Pottery—the most famed house of its kind in all the world. It's a window that every lover of the beautiful in china and art pottery should see, for it contains some of the best productions of the greatest potters.

We are Victoria headquarters for Wedgwood creations and our assortment of the productions of this house isn't excelled this side of the East. There's a wide variety of articles offered—the window shows a few—and though of the very best quality, they are not priced at prohibitive prices.

We want you to look at the window showing and then come inside and go through the stock at your leisure. You are heartily welcome, and you'll never be asked to make a purchase.

Wedgwood Blue Jasper—A Popular Line

See Our Broad Display of Genuine Pieces—Guaranteed

Each year finds a growing demand for Wedgwood Blue Jasper Ware—from both tourist and resident. There's perhaps nothing that has done more to make the name Wedgwood famous than has this Blue Jasper. Collectors and lovers of the beautiful world over have sought these pieces.

Many imitations of the genuine have been placed on the market, and right here in Victoria these IMITATION pieces are offered as genuine. Every genuine piece has the name WEDGWOOD stamped on same, and refuse to accept any other. We are headquarters for Wedgwood productions and guarantee every piece, we sell.

Come in and let us show you these interesting pieces.

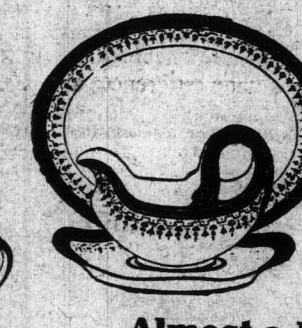
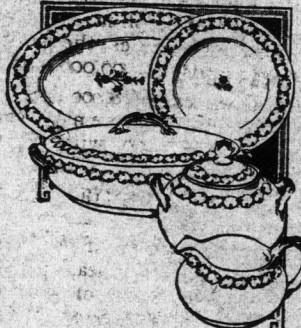
Jugs—Upright style, at from \$1.50 to.....	\$0.60	Brush and Comb Trays, at each.....	\$2.50
Jugs—Dutch shape, at each, \$1.00 and.....	\$0.50	Jardinières, from, each, \$3.00 to.....	\$2.00
Match-Holders, at each, 85c and.....	\$0.50	Fern Pots and Lining, at each.....	\$4.50
Candlesticks, at each, \$1.75 to.....	\$1.25	Chocolate Jugs, at, each, \$3.00 and.....	\$2.50
Pin Trays, at each.....	\$0.50	Biscuit Jars, at, each, \$3.50 and.....	\$1.75
Trinket Boxes, covered, at each.....	\$1.00	Hot Water Jugs, metal tops, at.....	\$2.50
Portland Vases, priced from, each.....	\$2.25	Marmalade Jars, at, each.....	\$2.50
Toothpick Holders, priced at.....	\$0.50		

And Many Other Pieces

Black Basalt Is Another Worthy Wedgwood Creation

Another very popular wedgwood creation is Black Basalt Ware. This is finished in a dull black, and is most attractive in appearance. It bids fair to rival the blue jasper in popularity. We have a limited supply, as it has been selling quickly. There are some very interesting pieces left, and we want you to see it when in the store.

Vases, priced at each.....	\$0.75	Coffee Pot, Sugar and Cream, 3 pieces.....	\$5.00
Jugs, priced at each, 75c and.....	\$0.60	Teapot, Sugar and Cream, 3 pieces.....	\$3.00



Almost a Hundred Patterns in

Dinner Services—Wedgwood and Others

We don't think there is any other Western establishment showing more than half as many dinnerware patterns as this store offers. We have almost a hundred different dinnerware patterns ready for your inspection, and a genuinely bright showing it makes. Certainly the best ever attempted in the West.

One more evidence of Weiler supremacy in the home furnishing field. Don't fail to come in and see the productions from such famous factories as produce—

SAXONY CHINA	ROYAL SWEDISH CHINA	WEDGWOOD CHINA	HAVILAND CHINA	CARLSBAD CHINA
ROYAL SWEDISH CHINA	AUSTRIAN CHINA	ROSENTHAL CHINA	ARHNFELDT CHINA	LIMOGES CHINA

Graceful and satisfying dinnerware shapes and designs that are uncommonly dainty. Interestingly low prices prevail throughout. Big choice in the "open stocks." See what we have in china and in semi-porcelain, with prices starting as below—

98 Piece Dinner Service—Semi-Porcelain—Priced at \$7.50

Excellent Variety of Dainty Tea Sets

You find some Wedgwood China Tea Sets in the window, and you'll also find some more on the first floor balcony. There are other makes here also, all dainty creations that would look well on your table. Pleasing patterns characterize these productions and combine with superior quality and fair pricings to make an unusual display, and one that you should see.

If you feel that you would like to own a tea set, come in and see what we show in

CARLTON WARE	AYNSLEY CHINA	WEDGWOOD CHINA
HAVILAND CHINA	BALMORAL CHINA	ARHNFELDT CHINA

There is a broad range of prices on these—something to suit you. They range from \$65 for the choice creations in china—40 pieces—to a little price on the Carlton Ware of.....

Two Months Summer Weather Coming

Two more months of warm weather, and two months when you'll find lots of use for some of the hot weather furniture we show. Don't try to get along without window screens or without a refrigerator until next year—get these and enjoy their comfort. We have Refrigerators from \$12.00. Window Screens from 25c. Then we have Ice Cream Freezers—something you can use all the year around for making dainty desserts. All sizes—priced from \$2.75.

Hammocks from \$1.75. Reed Chairs from \$4.50.

Gold Medal Folding Camp Furniture—big assortment.

The West's Greatest Furniture House
WEILER'S

Mail Orders

Send your orders by mail to us and have them filled where it is a habit to fill mail orders right.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

With the deposition of James VI. of Scotland and VI. of England, a young lawyer was named as regent for the wife, or, as he declared the throne vacant, that the throne could not be vacated immediately upon the deposition being declared, the right to the crown vested in his daughter Mary. Mary was long and keen, and the amended by a declaration to that effect then arose. Sir William was regent for the wife, or, as he refused to accept the Crown except her husband. The result was that which both Houses concurred in. Mary should be acknowledged as regent, the administrative power in William alone.

But the Whig majority of was not satisfied, and under the John Somers, a young lawyer who mer occasions given proof of drew up a Declaration of Rights perhaps the most important document passed by Parliament, for it settled constitutional government on a basis. The Great Charter, the Right and other famous declarations of England were formulated stances that rendered them binding the sovereign did not feel strongly regard them; but the Declaration towards made law by the Bill forth the condition upon which Mary and their successors were entitled to the Crown. They ccessors to this day are bound by of this justly celebrated measure.

The Declaration of Rights being that James had misgoverned and had abdicated the throne, a Lords and Commons were determined the ancient rights and liberties of the people. It then declared that of an ecclesiastical commission asserted that the king had no right army without the consent of Parliament. The king was to be degraded, and the money in any way without parliament. It conferred upon every right of petition, or rather asserted that it had always existed, and that it was disallowed; it forbade the of the Crown in elections; it members of Parliament had absolute of debate; it asserted the resolve fountains of justice pure and the person to worship God according conscience. Then having declared the readiness of William to maintain intact the principles as Declaration, it formally proclaimed and Queen of England. William promptly accepted the crown upon conditions, and this constitutional government came the law of the land; for having been incorporated into received the assent of the King and

The next important change in liament was in respect to grant money. Under the Stuarts, the been for life. Parliament made to William and Mary for four William was indignant, claiming being treated with a lack of co Parliament was too well advised bitions of William in connection mental wars to be willing to en definitely with the revenue of and when his protest came to b instead of it being heeded, the grant was cut down to a single was laid the foundation of the sys ing Supply annually.

The next step was the assumption of control over the army. loved almost as a matter of co granting of Supply annually, money the troops could not be k but a statute was passed declar matters of discipline should be v hands of the officers. Hitherto t in the hands of the King, and necessity exercised by the offic was the sole judge of what discip Parliament took this authority to was a radical change. It is true c continued to be, as he now is, commander of the forces, but he powers of that office solely as Parliament. This change in the army was maintained in which is Mutiny Act, which was passed o only, and has been renewed a since. Thus Supply and the m the army having been made subj legislation, it followed as a mat that sessions of Parliament must nally. Parliament also sought duration to three years, but William this measure, and it may be m this measure was the last but one ereign of England has ever refus to after it had been passed by b Parliament. The Commons soug from its membership all persons l under the Crown, but the Lord agree, and, as events proved, this